



NASSAU PRIVATE CREDIT

NASSAU PRIVATE CREDIT LLC (AND CERTAIN OF ITS INVESTMENT ADVISORY AFFILIATES)

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FORM ADV PART 2A: FIRM BROCHURE

March 29, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Nassau Private Credit LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us by phone at (203) 902-5522. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Nassau Private Credit LLC is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Nassau Private Credit LLC’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

The previous update to this Form ADV Part 2A firm brochure was made on March 31, 2023. Since then, this Form ADV Part 2A firm brochure has been updated to (i) update the firm description and related information in Item 4 (including assets under management information in Item 4(E)); (ii) update the description of the Firm's financial industry affiliates in Item 10; and (iii) incorporate certain other general updates. The foregoing is a summary of only those changes made since the most recent update of this Form ADV Part 2A firm brochure that the firm believes are material.

Item 3. Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Item 2. Material Changes.....	i
Item 3. Table of Contents	1
Item 4. Advisory Business.....	2
Item 5. Fees and Compensation.....	3
Item 6. Performance-Based Compensation and Side-by-Side Management	7
Item 7. Types of Clients.....	7
Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	8
Item 9. Disciplinary Information	46
Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	46
Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	47
Item 12. Brokerage Practices	50
Item 13. Review of Accounts	51
Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	51
Item 15. Custody.....	51
Item 16. Investment Discretion.....	51
Item 17. Voting Client Securities	52
Item 18. Financial Information	53

Item 4. Advisory Business

A. Firm Description

Each of Nassau Private Credit LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**NPC**”), Nassau Private Credit GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**NPCGP**”) and NPC Credit Opportunities Fund GP, LLC (“**NPCCOGP**” and, together with NPC and NPCGP, the “**Firm**”), was founded in December 2018, and commenced operations in February 2019. The Firm has a principal place of business in Darien, Connecticut.

Each of NPC, NPCGP and NPCCOGP is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nassau Global Credit LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**NGC**”). NGC is a subsidiary of Nassau NGC Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nassau Asset Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**NAM**”). NAM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nassau Financial Group, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (“**Nassau Group**”). Nassau Group is a subsidiary of GGCOF Nassau Investments, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership and wholly-owned subsidiary of Nassau NAMCO Splitter, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (“**NAM Splitter**”). NAM Splitter is owned and controlled by certain private investment funds sponsored and managed by Golden Gate Private Equity, Inc.

NAM was founded by Phillip J. Gass and Kostas Cheliotis in 2015.

Each of Bruce C. Brittain and Russell C. Pemberton serves as a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of the Firm.

B. Types of Advisory Services

The Firm provides discretionary investment advisory services (i) to privately offered investment funds (each a “**Fund**”), (ii) directly and indirectly through a subadvisory agreement with NAM, both on discretionary and nondiscretionary bases, to institutions, including insurance companies, with which the Firm and NAM are affiliated, and (iii) to separately managed accounts (collectively with the Funds and the Firm’s other investment advisory clients, the Firm’s “**clients**”). As of the date of this Form ADV Part 2A firm brochure, the Firm serves as the investment manager and general partner for the following Funds:

- Nassau Private Credit Master Fund LP;
- NPC Tactical Opportunities Fund LP;
- BSL Corporate Credit Portfolio Opportunities 1 LP; and
- NPC Credit Opportunities Master Fund, LP.

The Firm’s investment advisory services primarily focus on investments in debt and equity tranches of collateralized loan obligation issuers (“**CLOs**”), as well as investments in loan accumulation facilities which serve as a precursor to a CLO transaction. The Firm may also, in the future, provide additional types of investment advisory services or may provide services to additional types of clients.

C. Availability of Customized Services

The Firm tailors its advisory services to each client’s needs and investment mandates, which are specified in the relevant offering materials, investment advisory agreements, organizational agreements and/or other governing documents. The offering documents for each Fund describe the terms and conditions of the Fund, including fees and risk factors, and should be read carefully prior to investment. No offer to sell interests

in the Funds is or will be made by the descriptions in this brochure, and Funds are available only to investors that are properly qualified.

While much of this brochure applies to all of the Firm's clients, certain information included herein applies to specific clients only. Thus, it is crucial for any client, prospective client, Fund investor or prospective Fund investor to closely review the applicable investment advisory agreement, offering document, organizational agreement or other governing documents with respect to, among other things, the terms, conditions and risks of investing.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

The Firm does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, the Firm managed approximately \$1,181,708,333, of which amount approximately \$369,821,512 was managed on a discretionary basis and approximately \$811,886,821 was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

A. Compensation

The Firm is compensated for investment advisory services it provides based on a percentage of the assets managed by the Firm on behalf of a client and through performance-based compensation. Compensation to the Firm for services provided to NAM takes the form of management fees, and compensation to the Firm for services provided to the Funds takes the form of management fees and carried interest. Such compensation may be paid to the Firm or an affiliate of the Firm. The Firm is permitted to waive, reduce or otherwise modify the management fee and/or incentive compensation for any investor in a Fund, and has done so for affiliates of the Firm. In addition, the Firm occasionally enters into a side letter arrangement with certain Fund investors, in which the Firm has granted such investors with preferential terms.

It is anticipated that compensation to the Firm for services provided to other clients may take the form of management or performance fees, carried interest or other incentive-based compensation related to the performance of such other client accounts. Such compensation may be paid to the Firm or an affiliate of the Firm. In some cases, it is possible that these fees may be negotiated with a client prior to engagement.

B. Payment of Fees

Management fees paid by NAM are based on the book value of the assets managed by the Firm less certain liabilities and are paid quarterly in arrears. Management fees paid by the Funds are based on the aggregate adjusted book value or fair market value of the assets owned by the Funds and paid quarterly in advance. Incentive fees paid by the Funds will be payable later in the Funds' lives after investors have received a specified preferred return.

Management fees and incentive fees paid by other Firm clients are tailored for each such other client.

Although the foregoing is a brief summary of the management fee and incentive compensation arrangements applicable to the Firm's clients, please note that this brief summary is not a substitute for the detailed terms provided in the advisory agreement, offering document, organizational agreement or other governing documents of each of the Firm's clients. Clients, prospective clients, Fund investors and

prospective Fund investors should therefore review the applicable advisory agreement, offering document, organizational agreement or other governing documents carefully because such documents, and not the summary in this brochure, describe more specifically the fees such client will pay.

C. Additional Expenses

The expenses paid by the Firm's clients are set forth in detail in the advisory agreement, offering document, organizational agreement or other governing documents of the relevant client. Such expenses may differ among and within clients. Thus, although the following is a summary of expenses the Firm's clients may generally bear, it is not an exhaustive or complete list with respect to all clients. Clients, prospective clients, Fund investors and prospective Fund investors should therefore review the applicable advisory agreement, offering document, organizational agreement or other governing documents carefully because such documents, and not the summary in this brochure, describe more specifically the expenses such client will bear.

Generally, it is expected that each of the Funds and other Firm clients will bear its own organizational, operating and other expenses, which may include, but not be limited to:

- Organizational and start-up expenses, including legal, accounting, travel, filing and other organizational expenses, associated with the formation of the Fund, any parallel fund or vehicle and the Fund's general partner;
- costs and expenses arising out of the offering and sale of Fund interests, including travel expenses and expenses of negotiating and preparing agreements with, responding to requests from (e.g., responses to due diligence questionnaires) and preparing communications with, potential and existing investors; amending or supplementing the offering materials and partnership agreements to reflect the issuance of new interests (including series thereof), preparing marketing and other materials and the use of placement agents;
- fees, costs, expenses and liabilities arising out of, related to or attributable to the identification, development, analysis, evaluation, negotiation, acquisition/purchase, holding and monitoring (e.g., interest and related expenses and recordkeeping risk management, custodial, bank service, depository, trustee and other administration fees, costs and expenses), valuation, maintenance, custody, financing, refinancing, structuring, restructuring, sale, settlement, transfer, disposition or realization of investments, including all fees and expenses of legal counsel, financial advisers and other service providers incurred in connection therewith (regardless of whether such service providers are affiliates of the Firm) and other transaction related expenses such as investment-related travel and lodging expenses, news and quotation service expenses (including service contracts for quotation equipment, hardware and software), appraisal fees, consulting fees, rating agency expenses, pricing and valuation fees, loan fees, escrow fees, private placement fees, arranger fees, syndication fees, investment banking fees, commitment fees, servicing fees, brokerage and finders' fees, costs and expenses, commissions, mark-ups or mark-downs, interest and clearing and settlement fees, transfer taxes and premiums, underwriting commissions and discounts, breakup fees (including reverse breakup fees), and other due diligence expenses, in each case, whether or not the investments are consummated (including amounts that might otherwise have been borne directly or indirectly by potential co-investors were such transactions consummated as determined by the Firm in its sole discretion);
- fees, costs and expenses arising out of or related to structuring or restructuring potential and actual transactions or investments, unconsummated investments and temporary investments (including, without limitation, tax and legal advice and services related to conducting due

- diligence, researching, evaluating, negotiating, acquiring or disposing of investments and any consultation and licensing fees specific to applications (or other software) used in evaluating investments);
- fees, costs and expenses associated with structuring, organizing, maintaining, operating and winding up investment vehicles, subsidiaries, other entities and accounts through which the Fund makes investments, whether or not actually formed or used (*e.g.*, formation and organizational expenses, expenses related to the maintenance of offering documents and disclosure, trustee expenses and administrator expenses);
 - fees, costs and expenses of service providers, such as legal, filing, accounting, bookkeeping, tax compliance (including compliance with Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and related intergovernmental agreements) and preparation, auditing, banking, transfer agency, consulting, regulatory, valuation firms and financial modeling services, and other professional service providers;
 - investment or trading related fees, costs and expenses of prime brokers and futures commission merchants and commodities brokers, including brokerage commissions or spreads, loan origination fees or finders' fees, clearing and settlement charges, custodian fees or other transaction fees and costs in connection with investments and trading;
 - fees, costs and expenses of pricing, data and exchange services and memberships and support services (including data processing, trading, settlement and other related services), including information technology hardware, software, licensing fees or other technology-related services incorporated into the cost of obtaining such services;
 - fees, costs, expenses and liabilities of information technology services relating to the ongoing management of investments (including information technology hardware, software or licensing fees related to such services), including fees, costs and expenses of third-party P&L or risk analytics, portfolio monitoring and analytics, cash flow modeling and analytics, order, trade, and commission management products and services (including the fees, costs and expenses of risk management and trading software or database packages), third-party cloud storage services fees, third-party data (such as Bloomberg, Kanerai, Intex, Market Partners and KMI) and interface fees and user license fees of the investment professionals;
 - all principal amounts of, and interest and commitment expenses on, borrowings and indebtedness (including, without limitation, any fees, costs, and expenses incurred in collateral security structuring, obtaining lines of credit, loan commitments, and letters of credit for a Fund (including ongoing servicing costs, such as trustee fees, letters of credit and facility fees and bank charges) and in making, carrying, funding and/or otherwise resolving investment guarantees), and all other fees, costs, expenses and other liabilities associated with Fund borrowings, financing arrangements or other indebtedness, guarantees or credit supports, including the arranging and maintenance thereof, whether incurred by the Fund or incurred or facilitated by a special purpose vehicle that makes investments;
 - costs and expenses of any independent investor representative (including, without limitation, any advisory committee), including the reasonable travel-related costs and expenses (such as lodging and meals) and other reasonable costs and expenses incurred by any member of an advisory committee in connection with such member's service on the advisory committee;
 - hedging or hedging-related fees, costs and expenses;
 - fees, costs and expenses in connection with regulatory, licensing or similar matters in any jurisdiction (*e.g.*, expenses related to anti-money laundering monitoring, expenses related to

investor-related compliance obligations, and expenses related to investment-specific or other regulatory filings), including without limitation the SEC, the CFTC, the NFA, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. national, state, provision or local regulatory authorities or bodies in any country or territory (for example, “blue sky” and “world sky” requirements, Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers, FATCA, SEC Form PF, Form D, compliance programs, examinations, regulatory inquiries, Hart-Scott-Rodino filings and other regulatory filings or compliance with regulatory requirements, including any depository expenses and registered office filing fees), provided that the costs of the Firm’s general compliance with the Advisers Act, such as the preparation and updating of Form ADV, will be borne by the Firm;

- fees, costs and expenses relating to investor communications, relations and reporting (including, without limitation, any and all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and delivery of a Fund’s financial statements, reports or tax returns, including mailing and printing costs or the fees, costs and expenses of establishing and maintaining a secure website or other electronic methods of reporting), fees, costs and expenses associated with shareholder activism (such as public relations and proxy research and voting services and solicitation expenses) and the costs and expenses of annual and other Fund meetings (not including the individual expenses of the investors);
- fees and expenses of the Firm, any administrator, any custodian and other similar service providers (including Shared Services Providers, as defined herein), including the Management Fee and any performance-based compensation paid to the Firm and the administration fee of the administrator;
- fees, costs and expenses of insurance and insurance premiums (including, without limitation, directors’ and officers’ liability or other similar insurance policies, errors and omissions insurance, financial institutions bond insurance and other similar policies or insurance for the benefit of a Fund, the Firm, or any of their affiliates), including in respect of investments and/or personnel of the Firm and its affiliates;
- taxes, fees, costs or other charges payable by or with respect to or levied against a Fund, its investments (including, without limitation, U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agency fees and charges, including real estate, stamp or other transfer taxes);
- any fees, costs, expenses, interest or charges incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of a Fund and incurred by the Firm or its designee in their capacity as the Fund’s “partnership representative” or any similar role under applicable state, local or non-U.S. tax law;
- any fees, costs and expenses for services that an investor requires the Firm to obtain;
- fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with or relating to the issuance, transfer, withdrawal or other change relating to interests in a Fund, and any fees, costs or other expenses related to distributions of Fund assets associated with such interests;
- extraordinary fees, costs and expenses such as expenses associated with any litigation, regulatory-related matter, investigation or an indemnification or contribution obligation (including, without limitation, settlements, fines, advances, judgments and similar expenses) related to a Fund;
- any other fees, costs or expenses of a Fund that are not otherwise expressly assumed by the Firm or that, in the sole determination of the Firm are reasonably incurred in connection with or otherwise arising out of or that are related to the operations or activities of a Fund, including

- but not limited to broken deal expenses (including those allocable to co-investors that have not agreed to bear broken deal expenses); and
- Other costs, expenses and fees to be described in the offering documents, investment advisory agreement or applicable organizational or governing document of a Fund or other client.

Expenses to be borne by more than one client will be allocated across the applicable clients in a manner determined by the Firm to be fair and equitable and consistent with its policies and procedures, generally *pro rata* based on the size of the applicable investment, client or account (as applicable).

D. Advance Payment of Fees

Certain of the Firm's clients pay management fees in advance. Management fees for partial periods will be pro-rated. Generally, investors in the Funds will not be permitted to withdraw capital or require that a Fund redeem their investment in such Fund, with the result that no advisory contract is expected to be terminated before the end of the billing period and, therefore, management fees paid in advance in respect of Funds are not expected to be refunded. Management fees that are paid in advance in respect of separately managed accounts may be refunded if the related advisory contract is terminated before the end of a billing period and the terms of such advisory contract so provide.

E. Compensation for Sale of Securities or Other Investment Products

Neither the Firm nor any of its supervised persons receives any transaction-based compensation for the sale of investment instruments.

A description of the brokerage and other transaction costs that are borne by Firm clients is in Item 12 of this brochure.

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

As described in Item 5 above, the Firm and/or its affiliates receive compensation from clients in the form of performance-based compensation. However, such performance-based compensation is not charged in the same amount or manner for all clients. The variation of performance-based compensation structures among clients may give rise to conflicts of interest. For example, variations create an incentive for the Firm to (i) disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to, (ii) direct the best investment ideas to, or (iii) allocate the sequence of trades in favor of, clients that have a performance-based compensation arrangement more favorable to the Firm. The Firm is committed to allocating investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis and has established policies and procedures to address such conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures are described in more detail in Item 11 of this brochure.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Firm's primary activity is to provide investment advisory services to Funds, which are pooled investment vehicles generally offered to investors that are, in the case of U.S. investors, "accredited investors" as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "*Securities Act*") and "qualified purchasers" as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "*Investment Company Act*"). The Firm generally provides investment advice to the Funds and not individually to the investors in the Funds.

The Firm also advises, indirectly via a subadvisory agreement with NAM, insurance companies with which the Firm and NAM are affiliated. The Firm also may advise separately managed accounts for institutional or other investors.

With respect to any client that is a Fund or other pooled investment vehicle, minimum subscription or investment amounts are disclosed in the relevant offering memorandum or other documentation.

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

The descriptions set forth in this brochure of specific advisory services that the Firm offers to its clients, and investment strategies pursued and investments made on behalf of its clients, should not be understood to limit in any way the Firm's investment activities. The Firm may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described in this brochure, that it considers appropriate, subject in each case to the relevant client's investment objectives and guidelines.

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Generally, the Firm seeks to generate absolute returns by strategically acquiring, holding and disposing of investments ("**Portfolio Investments**") representing control positions in the most subordinated tranches of CLOs, typically "equity" issued by CLOs ("**CLO Equity**") as well as CLO debt instruments. The Firm anticipates that CLOs will be managed by third parties affiliated and unaffiliated with the Manager ("**CLO Managers**"). The Firm may also invest in (i) any debt and/or equity tranches of CLOs via primary and/or secondary market transactions, (ii) interests issued by CLO Managers or their related entities (including the right to share in fees or other revenue earned by such entities) and/or (iii) financings in connection with the establishment of warehouses (such as a warehouse facility via the provision of first loss capital ("**Warehouse Equity**")), used to aggregate assets prior to the issuance of a CLO or a loan accumulation facility (a "**Warehouse Arrangement**" and, together with CLO Equity and other debt and equity tranches of CLOs, "**CLO Interests**"). Upon the issuance of a CLO and the unwinding of the corresponding Warehouse Arrangement, the Firm may convert some or all of the clients' Warehouse Equity into a portion of the CLO Equity and/or debt of such CLO issuance.

CLO Equity is typically the most subordinate position in the CLO capital structure and is typically entitled to the residual cash flows, which are intended to be treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Firm will seek control positions in connection with investments in CLO Equity, typically through the acquisition of a majority or supermajority of the CLO Equity issued on the CLO closing date.

Control investments in CLO Equity will typically be acquired in the primary market, generally as the culmination of a structuring process initiated prior to any investment by a Fund in the CLO. During the structuring phase, the Firm will identify what it believes to be skilled CLO Managers, and seek to work with them, alongside arranging banks and other market participants, to facilitate deal flow and execution and to structure the CLO issuance. The Firm believes that it can offer CLO Managers a reliable source of equity capital for the long term and an experienced team with extensive knowledge of the CLO market.

To the extent a client is an investor in CLO Equity with a controlling stake in the equity of the CLO, the Firm, on behalf of the client, may be able to exercise certain rights with respect to the CLO, subject to the conditions set forth in the CLO transaction documents. The timely exercise of these rights, which may include the right to refinance or reprice certain CLO tranches, to restructure the terms of the rated tranches of a CLO, to require the CLO issuer to redeem CLO Interests or to direct and/or control certain actions can have a significant impact on returns to a holder of CLO Equity. The Firm expects that opportunities to refinance will be influenced over time by the widening or tightening of loan credit spreads and CLO liability

spreads. The Firm also believes that opportunities to call transactions will typically occur as CLO issuances extend beyond their reinvestment periods and roll down the credit yield curve. The Firm believes that acquiring a controlling stake in the equity of a CLO will enable the Firm to monitor for these opportunities and to exercise rights to protect clients' investments.

Investments in CLO debt and equity tranches may be made in connection with an initial issuance of a CLO or opportunistically in the secondary market, including to take advantage of market volatility. In implementing a Fund's investment program, the Firm may cause the Fund to borrow or otherwise incur leverage (directly or indirectly, including via subscription lines) and the Firm may structure the Fund's Portfolio Investments through the use of one or more special purpose vehicles.

Despite the Firm's methods, clients and investors in Funds should be aware that investing in securities and other investment instruments involves risk of loss that clients and such investors should be prepared to bear.

B. Material Risks of Investment Strategies

The investment strategies the Firm uses entail substantial risks, including, but not limited to, those identified below. Further details regarding these risks and other applicable risk factors are included in the offering and/or other documents of the Funds for which the Firm performs investment advisory services, or in the advisory agreement or other documentation furnished to other clients. Clients, prospective clients, Fund investors and prospective Fund investors are advised to carefully review all risk factors described in such documents. The following is not intended to supersede the material contained in such documents.

Dependence on Key Individual and Other Personnel. The success of the Firm's clients will depend upon the ability of the Firm, particularly those of Mr. Brittain and Mr. Pemberton, to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the Firm's clients' investment objectives. If the Firm was to lose the services of Mr. Brittain or Mr. Pemberton, the consequences to its clients could be material and adverse. Furthermore, the employees of the Firm are shared employees made available to it under a Shared Services Agreement with affiliates (the "***Shared Services Providers***"). The Firm is relying extensively on the experience, relationships and expertise of these persons over which it does not have direct control. There can be no assurances that these people will remain with the Shared Services Providers or will otherwise continue to be able to carry on their current duties to the Firm under the Shared Services Agreement or that the Shared Service Providers will be able to attract and retain replacements or additional persons when needed. The loss of the services of one or more of these professionals could have an adverse impact on the ability of the Firm to perform its duties.

Reliance Upon Relationships with Investment Banks, Commercial Banks and CLO Managers

The Firm depends on its relationships with investment banks, commercial banks and CLO Managers, and clients will rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide them with potential investment opportunities. If the Firm fails to maintain its existing relationships or develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, the Firm may not be able to grow its clients' investment portfolios. In addition, individuals with whom the Firm has relationships are not obligated to provide the Firm's clients with investment opportunities, and, therefore, there is no assurance that such relationships will generate investment opportunities for clients.

Business and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could adversely affect the Firm's clients and/or Fund investors. The regulatory environment for private funds and similarly situated investment vehicles and accounts is evolving, and changes in such regulation may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Firm's clients. In addition, securities markets are subject to comprehensive statutes

and regulations. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, other regulators, and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Firm's clients could be substantial and adverse.

Conflicts of Interest. Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between and among the Firm, its clients (including the Funds) and each of their affiliates. The following briefly summarizes some of these conflicts, but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such conflicts.

Receipt and Permissible Use of Certain Market Information

The Firm and/or its affiliates have, and likely will again, from time to time, cause certain of their respective clients to invest in securities or other investment instruments that would be appropriate as investments to be acquired by one or more of the Firm's clients. The Firm and/or its affiliates will also have ongoing relationships with, render services to or engage in transactions, either directly and/or through one or more clients, that invest: (i) in assets of a similar nature to those of one or more of the Firm's clients; and (ii) with companies whose securities are acquired by one or more of the Firm's clients and may own equity or debt securities of such companies. As a result, certain principals, members, directors, officers, employees or affiliates of the Firm and its affiliates may possess information relating to issuers of investment instruments held in certain client accounts that is not known to the individuals at the Firm responsible for monitoring investments held in such accounts. Accordingly, there may be circumstances in which the Firm will be restricted from effecting purchases and/or sales of assets on behalf of one or more of its clients. At times, the Firm, in an effort to avoid such restrictions, may elect not to receive certain information that other market participants are eligible to receive or have received.

Differing Valuation Methodologies

Various of the Firm's clients may require the Firm and/or its affiliates to apply different valuation methodologies in valuing specific investments. As a result of such different methodologies, the assigned values of certain investments held in certain client accounts may differ from the value assigned to the same investments held by certain other client accounts which, in turn, could result in different calculations of management fees for different clients holding the same investments.

Conflicting Investments or Roles Among Clients

The Firm and its affiliates and their respective clients and personnel may invest, or have already invested, in securities or other financial instruments that are senior or junior to securities or financial instruments of the same issuer that are held or may be acquired by one or more Firm's clients. In addition, the Firm and/or its affiliates and their respective personnel may serve as a general partner, adviser, officer, director, sponsor or manager of funds and/or entities organized to pursue strategies similar to those of the Firm's clients or those pursued on behalf of other clients. In addition, certain of the Firm's affiliates' clients may, but are not required to, invest in investment vehicles managed by one or more of the Firm or its affiliates. The Firm recognizes that conflicts may arise under such circumstances and will endeavor to treat each of the Firm's clients fairly and equitably.

Conflicts Regarding Investment Allocations

It is the policy of the Firm to allocate investment opportunities among the Firm's clients so as to not favor one client account over another. However, the Firm may be unaware of, and will not generally take into account, investments made by or opportunities presented to other affiliates of the Firm. The Firm will have no obligation to purchase, sell or exchange any security or financial instrument for one Firm client that the

Firm may purchase, sell or exchange for another client if the Firm believes in good faith at the time the investment decision is made that such transaction or investment would be unsuitable, impractical or undesirable for such other client. There is no assurance that the Firm's clients with strategies or investment objectives that are similar will hold the same assets or perform in a similar manner.

The Firm has adopted policies and procedures relating to the acquisition, sale and allocation of investment opportunities among multiple clients. Generally, investments acquired for clients will be allocated among participating clients *pro rata* based on available cash (taking into account unfunded commitments), unless the investment involves a controlling interest in which case allocations will be done on a rotating basis as fairly, reasonably and equitably as possible, determined in accordance with the Firm's policies and procedures. The allocation of investment and disposition opportunities among multiple clients generally will take into account, among other things: (i) variations in investment objectives; (ii) variations in investment parameters and/or restrictions; (iii) other investment opportunities that may be available to one client but not the others; (iv) portfolio limitations due to margin or credit facility requirements; (v) legal, regulatory or contractual limitations or requirements; (vi) tax considerations; (vii) available cash; (viii) liquidity needs; (ix) necessity of rebalancing investments; (x) leverage constraints; (xi) concentration limitations relative to a particular issuer, security, industry, sector or geographic region; (xii) timing considerations; (xiii) *de minimis* order fill; (xiv) odd lots or excessive transactions costs relative to the size of a client's potential participation in an investment; (xv) purchase or sale of an "information piece;" and/or (xvi) any reason specifically pre-approved by the Firm in accordance with its policies and procedures. Any or all of the foregoing may result in a deviation from the Firm's general approach to allocation decisions.

In certain circumstances, the Firm may give special consideration to certain of its clients, such as older vintage clients (including those in which the Firm and/or its affiliates or their personnel may have an interest) for which the applicable investment period for such client has not yet expired. The investment decisions of the Firm and its affiliates may result in different investment decisions and allocations even with respect to the Firm's clients with similar investment objectives.

Conflicts Regarding Trade Execution

The Firm seeks to obtain the best execution for all orders placed with respect to any trade in a manner it believes to be in the best interests of the participating clients. In allocating brokerage business and placing orders purchase or sell securities for clients, the Firm may take into account a number of considerations, including but not limited to, (i) quality of execution, (ii) reputation, financial strength and stability, (iii) willingness to execute difficult transactions, (iv) willingness and ability to commit capital; (v) access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets, (vi) ongoing reliability, (vii) overall costs of a trade, (viii) nature of the security and the available market makers; (ix) desired timing of the transaction and size of trade, (x) confidentiality of trading activity; and (xi) market intelligence regarding trading activity. Although the Firm seeks competitive prices, it may not necessarily obtain the lowest price for a particular transaction. Although the Firm will seek competitive rates, it may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for client account transactions. The commission and/or transaction fees charged by a broker-dealer or intermediary maybe higher or lower than those charged by other broker-dealers or intermediaries.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, provides investment advisers such as the Firm with a "safe harbor" that allows advisers to pay more than the lowest possible commission rates in return for the receipt of "brokerage and research services," subject to certain conditions (the "***Safe Harbor***"). As a general matter, the Firm does not intend to enter into formal soft dollar arrangements in connection with client portfolio transactions. However, it is the Firm's policy that, should it determine to do so, it will only enter into soft dollar arrangements with broker-dealers or intermediaries that are

consistent with the Safe Harbor.

Conflicts Regarding Aggregate Investment Transactions

Orders for investments placed at the same time for two or more of the Firm's clients are oftentimes, but are not required to, be "batched" or placed as an aggregated order for execution. When an aggregated order is filled through multiple trades at different prices on the same day, each participating client will generally receive the average price with transaction costs allocated *pro rata* based on the size of each client's participation in the order (or allocation in the event of a partial fill) as determined by the Firm. In the event of a partial fill, allocations may be modified on a basis that the Firm deems to be appropriate, including, for example, in order to avoid odd lots or *de minimis* allocations. The Firm may elect not to aggregate trades. In such cases where no orders are aggregated, trades are processed in the order they are placed with the broker or counterparty selected by the Firm. As a result, certain trades in the same security or investment instrument for one client (including a client in which an affiliate of the Firm or its personnel may have a direct or indirect interest) may receive more or less favorable prices or terms than another client and orders placed later may not be filled entirely or at all, based upon the prevailing market prices at the time of the order or trade. In addition, some opportunities for reduced transaction costs and economies of scale may not be achieved. The Firm generally will not aggregate orders with, or otherwise coordinate the purchase or sale of, investments with affiliates of the Firm.

Conflicts Regarding Investment Decisions Among the Firm and its Affiliates

The Firm and its affiliates may have or establish relationships with companies, including acting as sponsor, equity investor, adviser, lender or agent bank, whose equity securities or debt obligations are assets held in one or more of the Firm's client accounts, or may be considered for purchase by one or more of the Firm's clients, and may now or in the future own or seek to acquire equity securities or debt obligations issued by issuers of assets held in one or more of the Firm's client accounts, and such securities or obligations may have characteristics or interests different from or adverse to assets held in such client accounts. The Firm and its affiliates may buy, sell, or hold securities or other instruments for themselves and/or on behalf of one or more clients (including a client in which an affiliate of the Firm or its personnel may have a direct or indirect interest) while the Firm is making different investment decisions with respect to one or more other clients and *vice versa*.

In addition, the Firm and its affiliates may engage in any other business and furnish investment management and advisory services to certain of the Firm's clients, including persons that may have investment policies similar to those followed by the Firm with respect to other clients and which may own securities of the same class, or of the same type, as those owned by other clients. The Firm and its affiliates may buy, sell or hold securities or other instruments for themselves, and/or on behalf of one or more accounts (including a client in which an affiliate of the Firm or its personnel may have a direct or indirect interest) while the Firm is making different investment decisions with respect to another client's portfolio and *vice versa*. In addition, proprietary accounts of the Firm or its affiliates may buy, sell or hold securities or other instruments that are of the same class, or of the same type, as those bought, sold or held by a client. The Firm will be free, in its sole discretion, to make recommendations to clients, or effect transactions on behalf of itself or for others, which may be the same as or different from those it effects or directs others to effect for other clients. Neither the Firm nor any of its affiliates will be under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which it or they become aware to any Firm client or to account to any client or Fund investor (or share with any client or Fund investor, or inform any of them of) any such transaction or any benefit received by them from any such transaction or to inform any Firm client or Fund investor of any investments before offering such investments to any other Firm client(s). The Firm and its affiliates may make an investment on behalf of any client that they manage or advise without offering the investment

opportunity to, or making any investment on behalf of, any other Firm client. Furthermore, the Firm and its affiliates may make an investment on their own behalf without offering the investment opportunity to any Firm client or the Firm on behalf of any Firm client. Affirmative obligations may exist or may arise in the future whereby the Firm and/or its affiliates are obligated to offer certain investments to certain Firm clients and/or Fund investors before or without the Firm offering those investments to other clients or Fund investors. The Firm may make investments on behalf of certain of its clients in securities or other assets that it has declined to invest in for its own account, the account of any Firm affiliates or the account of any other Firm client. The Firm will endeavor to resolve conflicts arising therefrom in a manner that it deems equitable to the extent possible under the prevailing facts and circumstances and applicable law.

Conflicts Regarding Time Commitments

Although the Firm and the personnel available to it will devote as much time to each of the Firm's clients as the Firm deems appropriate to perform its duties in accordance with the applicable investment management agreement and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards, such personnel may have conflicts in allocating time and services among the Firm's clients.

Conflicts Regarding Other Activities of the Firm and its Affiliates

There will be no limitation or restriction on the Firm or its affiliates with regard to acting as investment manager to multiple client accounts. This and other future activities of the Firm and its affiliates may give rise to additional conflicts of interest and/or intensify the conflicts of interest already described in this brochure.

Limited Ethical Screens or Information Barriers

The Firm and certain of its affiliates share a principal place of business, and certain of the same principals, members, directors, officers and employees. The Firm and such affiliates have endeavored to put into place ethical and information barriers among the Firm and such affiliates of the type that many firms implement to separate persons who make investment decisions from others who might possess material, non-public information that could influence such decisions. Nevertheless, if the Firm, its affiliates or any of their personnel were to receive material non-public information about an issuer of a security, the Firm might be prevented from causing the purchase or sale of such security or another investment instrument due to internal restrictions imposed on the Firm. Notwithstanding the maintenance of certain internal controls relating to the management of material non-public information, it is possible that such controls could fail and result in the Firm, or one of its investment professionals, buying or selling a security or other investment instrument while, at least constructively, in possession of material non-public information. Inadvertent trading on material non-public information could have adverse effects on the Firm's reputation and/or result in the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions on the Firm, its affiliates, its personnel and/or one or more of the Firm's clients and, as a consequence, negatively impact the Firm's ability to perform its investment management services for the Firm's clients.

Other Potential Conflicts of Interest

Affiliates of the Firm may, in the future, provide other services to the Firm's clients and/or may receive fees from them in other capacities. Other present and future activities of the Firm and its affiliates may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

Lack of Diversification. The Firm's client accounts are limited in the types of investments the Firm acquires on their behalf. Such lack of diversification could increase volatility.

Concentrated Portfolio. The Firm will only make a limited number of investments on behalf of its clients, and because investments strategies expected to be pursued by the Firm involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by a few of the investments in a client account could severely affect the total returns to such clients or to Fund investors.

Long Term Commitment. Capital and profits, if any, from a client's investment may not be realized until the redemption, repayment or other disposition of such investment. The Firm's clients and the Fund investors should generally expect to hold or remain committed with respect to investments for a number of years.

Execution Risks and Investment Manager Error. The execution of the investment strategies employed by the Firm will often require the use of negotiated terms with counterparties. In each case, the Firm will seek to negotiate and execute such investments without miscommunication or other error. However, in light of the complexity involved, some miscommunications and other errors are likely and could result in losses to the Firm's clients.

No Assurance of Investment Return. There is no assurance that the Firm will be able to generate returns for its clients or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the type of investments expected to be pursued by the Firm's clients. An investment in a Fund should only be considered by persons who can afford a loss of their entire investment.

Cybersecurity. The Firm, as well as service providers to the Firm and/or its clients, store and transmit large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the Firm's clients' transactions and Fund investors. The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Firm and service providers to the Firm and/or its clients to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections that the Firm believes are reasonably designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized, systems, networks or devices potentially can be breached. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. The Firm's clients and/or investors in the Funds could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach, including but not limited to, (a) disruptions to business operations, (b) interference with the ability to calculate the value of assets in client portfolios, (c) impediments to trading, and (d) the inability to transact business. Similarly, adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting (w) issuers of securities or other investment instruments in which the Firm's clients invest, (x) counterparties with which our clients engage in transactions, (y) governmental and other regulatory authorities, and (z) exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

Clients May be Subject to Third Party Litigation; the Funds Have Limited Funds Available to Pay Expenses. The investment activities by the Firm on behalf of its clients may subject such clients to the risks of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. This risk may be greater where the Firm, on behalf of one or more clients, exercises control or significant influence over a company's direction. The expense of defending claims against a client by third parties, including involuntary bankruptcy petitions, and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would, except in the unlikely event that a client is indemnified for such amounts, be borne by such client and, in the case of a Fund, would reduce the funds available for distribution.

The funds available to the Funds to pay certain fees and expenses will be limited. In the event that such funds are not sufficient to pay the expenses incurred by the Funds, the ability of the Funds to operate effectively may be impaired, and the Funds may not be able to defend or prosecute legal proceedings that

may be brought against them or that they might otherwise bring to protect the interests of the Funds. In addition, service providers who are not paid in full may have the right to resign. This could lead to Funds that are organized in the Cayman Islands being struck from the register of companies and dissolved.

Financial Markets and Regulatory Change. The laws and regulations affecting businesses in general continue to evolve in an unpredictable manner. Laws and regulations, particularly those involving taxation, investment and trade, applicable to the Firm's clients' activities can change quickly and unpredictably, and may at any time be amended, modified, repealed, or replaced in a manner adverse to the interests of the Firm's clients. The Firm, its affiliates and/or the Firm's clients may be, or may become, subject to unduly burdensome and restrictive regulation.

In particular, in response to significant events in international financial markets, governmental intervention and certain regulatory measures have been or may be adopted in certain jurisdictions. The extent to which the underlying causes of these events are pervasive throughout global financial markets and have the potential to cause further instability is not yet clear. These events, and their underlying causes, are likely to continue to be the catalyst for changes in global financial regulation for some time, and may result in major and unavoidable losses to the Firm's clients.

In addition, additional regulations or new requirements may emerge from the activities of various regulatory entities, including the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Insurance Office, Financial Stability Oversight Council, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("***NAIC***"), and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, that are evaluating solvency and capital standards for insurance company groups. In addition, the NAIC has adopted amendments to its model holding company law that have been adopted by some jurisdictions. The outcome of these actions is uncertain; however, these actions may result in an increase in the level of capital and liquidity required by insurance holding companies. Investors who are subject to regulation by such regulatory bodies should consider the potential impact of such oversight on their investment in the Notes.

SEC Private Fund Rules. In August 2023, the SEC adopted new rules and amendments (collectively, the "***Private Fund Rules***") to existing rules under the Advisers Act applicable to registered advisers and their activities with respect to certain private funds. In particular, the Private Fund Rules: (i) increase reporting requirements by private funds to investors concerning performance, fees and expenses; (ii) require registered advisers to private funds to obtain an annual audit for private fund clients and require the fund's auditor to notify the SEC upon the occurrence of certain material events; (iii) enhance requirements in connection with adviser-led secondary transactions with respect to private fund clients (also known as GP-led secondaries), including an obligation to obtain a fairness opinion and make certain disclosures; (iv) prohibit private fund advisers from engaging in certain practices with respect to their private fund clients; and (v) impose limitations and new disclosure requirements regarding preferential treatment of investors in private funds in side letters or other arrangements with the private fund adviser.

The Private Fund Rules are currently subject to a challenge filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which could result in an invalidation of some or all of the Private Fund Rules. However, if fully implemented, whether with or without modifications, the Private Fund Rules are likely to have a significant impact on private fund advisers (including the Firm) and their operations, including increasing compliance burdens and associated regulatory costs, requiring changes to fund documents, operations and practices, and enhancing the risk of regulatory action, including public regulatory sanctions. Further, the Private Fund Rules also could significantly increase the cost of insurance, specifically D&O and E&O insurance, or may make such insurance coverage unavailable.

Political, Economic and Other Conditions. The Firm's clients' investments may be adversely affected by changes in economic conditions or political events, natural disasters (including epidemics and pandemics) and legislative developments that are beyond the Firm's control.

Changes in Economic Conditions and Political Events

A stock market break, continued threats of terrorism, the outbreak of hostilities involving the United States or any other jurisdiction in which the Firm's clients invest, the outbreak of other global hostilities in jurisdictions in which the Firm's clients do not invest (including the current situation involving Russia and Ukraine), the death of a major political figure, or the overthrow or replacement of a current ruling body may have significant adverse effects on the Firm's clients' investment results.

Natural Disasters; Epidemics and Pandemics

A natural disaster, such as an earthquake, a hurricane, a tsunami or widespread fires, or an outbreak of epidemic, pandemic, or contagious diseases, such as the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV 2) and related respiratory disease ("**COVID-19**") pandemic, and past outbreaks such as the Ebola virus, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or the H1N1 virus, could severely disrupt the global, national, and/or regional economies and/or markets.

In particular, in late 2019, an outbreak of COVID-19 occurred and has spread rapidly across the world. This outbreak has led, and for an unknown period of time will likely continue to lead, to disruptions in local, regional, national and global markets and economies affected thereby. With respect to the U.S. financial markets, this outbreak has resulted in, and until fully resolved is likely to continue to result in, the following, among other things: (i) government imposition of various forms of "stay at home" orders and the closing of "non-essential" businesses, resulting in significant disruption to the businesses of many borrowers, including supply chains, demand and practical aspects of their operations, as well as in lay-offs of employees, and, while these effects are hoped to be temporary, some effects could reoccur from time to time, be persistent, or even be permanent; (ii) increased draws by borrowers on revolving lines of credit; (iii) increased requests by borrowers for amendments and waivers of their credit agreements to avoid default, increased defaults by such borrowers and/or increased difficulty in obtaining refinancing at the maturity dates of their loans; (iv) downgrades in the credit rating of borrowers; (v) volatility and disruption of these markets including greater volatility in pricing and spreads and difficulty in valuing loans during periods of increased volatility, and liquidity issues; and (vi) rapidly evolving proposals and/or actions by local, state and federal governments to address problems being experienced by the markets and by businesses and the economy in general, which will not necessarily adequately address the problems facing the loan market and businesses broadly. This outbreak is having, and any future outbreaks could have, an adverse impact on the markets and the economy in general, which could have a material adverse impact on, among other things, the ability of lenders to originate loans, the volume and type of loans originated, and the volume and type of amendments and waivers granted to borrowers and remedial actions taken in the event of a borrower default, each of which could negatively impact the amount and quality of loans available for investment by CLOs and returns to CLOs. Additionally, variations of the SARS-CoV 2 virus could increase the rate at which the virus spreads and hamper vaccination efforts, leading to increased economic disruption. As of the date of this firm brochure, it is impossible to determine the scope of this outbreak, or any future outbreaks, how long any such outbreak, market disruption or uncertainties will last, the effect any governmental actions will have or the full potential impact on the Firm or its investment strategies, including the Firm's ability to make investments similar to those it has made in the past.

Subsequent "waves" of COVID-19 have occurred in the United States and could recur in the future, with new strains of the virus continuing to be identified. It is unclear whether the mitigation or containment measures taken by various governments (including at the federal, state and local level) or private enterprises

will be continued or re-implemented, or if different measures will be implemented, and what impact such measures will have on the national or global economy. There can be no assurance that countries that appear to have passed the peak of the COVID-19 impact will not experience a resurgence. Moreover, there are certain parts of the world that are continuing to see an increase in the number of cases.

Risks from Climate Change

A Fund or client may invest in portfolio investments located in communities where its businesses, and the activities of its clients and customers, could be disrupted by climate change. Potential physical risks from climate change may include (among other things) altered distribution and intensity of rainfall, prolonged droughts or flooding, increased frequency of wildfires, extreme weather changes, rising sea levels and a rising heat index. In addition, these physical changes may prompt changes in regulations or consumer preferences which in turn could have negative consequences for the business models of client portfolio investments. These climate driven changes could have a negative impact on the economy, and business activity in any of the locations in which a portfolio may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of a Fund's or client's portfolio investments.

Legislative Developments

Other factors, such as changes in U.S. or non-U.S. tax laws, U.S. or non-U.S. securities laws, bank regulatory policies or accounting standards, may make corporate financings less desirable. Similarly, legislative acts, rulemaking, adjudicatory or other activities of the United States Congress, the SEC, the Federal Reserve Board, the New York Stock Exchange, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or quasi-governmental bodies, agencies and regulatory organizations may make the Firm's investment strategy less attractive. A negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence may negatively impact market value, increase market volatility, and cause credit spreads to widen, each of which could have an adverse effect on investment performance.

Current Bank Failures and Health of the Banking Industry

On March 10, 2023, the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation closed Silicon Valley Bank and appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") as receiver following a major outflow of deposits from Silicon Valley Bank and its failure to raise new capital. On March 12, 2023, the New York State Department of Finance closed Signature Bank and appointed the FDIC as receiver after its customers withdrew more than \$10 billion in deposits at the bank. The failure of such banks has resulted in significant concern regarding the health of other banking institutions and the ability of such institutions to withstand the economic conditions posed by rapidly increasing interest rates, including a decline in value of securities and loan portfolios, and it is unclear if there will be additional bank failures. To the extent there is a failure of a bank at which a client's assets are maintained, such failure could result in a delay in deploying and using assets in such client's accounts at that bank which could have an impact on the Firm's ability to engage in recommended transactions for clients.

Competition; Availability of Investments. The Firm may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to meet the Firm's clients' investment objectives or fully invest their assets and/or committed capital. Among other factors, competition for suitable investments from investment funds and other investors may reduce the availability of investment opportunities. There has been growth in the number of private funds and managed accounts organized to make investments similar or identical to the Firm's clients' investments, which may result in increased competition to the Firm's clients in obtaining suitable investments. There can be no assurance that the Firm will be able to identify or successfully pursue attractive investment opportunities in such an environment.

Risk Relating to an Investment in a Fund.

Absence of Regulatory Oversight

While the Funds for which the Firm will perform investment advisory and/or management services may be considered similar to investment companies, no Fund will be required to, nor will it, register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act or the laws of any jurisdiction and, accordingly, the provisions of such statutes (which may provide certain regulatory safeguards to investors) will not be applicable.

“Master-Feeder” Structure

Certain Funds invest through a “master-feeder” structure, which presents certain unique risks to investors in such Funds. For example, a smaller feeder fund investing in the master fund may be materially affected by the actions of a larger feeder fund investing in the master fund.

Liquidity, Restrictions on Transfers and Distributions

The interests in the Funds will be illiquid and have significant limitations on transferability. Voluntary withdrawals from the Funds are not expected to be permitted. Other than during a harvest period, the Firm will generally determine the amount and timing of distributions to Fund investors and there can be no guarantee of the amount or timing of any returns to such investors.

Failure to Make Capital Contributions

If one or more investors in a Fund fails to pay when due installments of its capital commitment, such Fund could be rendered unable to acquire investments or otherwise pay its obligations when due. As a result, such Fund would be subjected to significant penalties that would materially adversely affect the returns of the investors. If an investor defaults, such investor would be subject to various remedies, including, without limitation, forfeiture of its capital account balance and a forced sale of its interests at a reduced value.

No Ability to Make Decisions

Investors in Funds will have no authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the Fund.

Lack of Operating History

Each Fund will be a newly formed entity that does not have any prior operating history of its own for prospective investors to evaluate prior to making an investment in the Fund. Although the principals of the Firm have extensive prior investment management experience, the Firm (together with its affiliates) is a newly formed enterprise without a prior history in managing or administering private investment funds. The Funds’ investment programs should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Firm’s assessment of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments will prove accurate or that such Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Leverage and Borrowing Risks

It is anticipated that the Funds will have the power to borrow funds and the Firm intends to employ limited leverage in connection with its investment programs, to fund expenses or as otherwise deemed necessary, desirable or appropriate, including for the purpose of enhancing the Funds’ returns. The Funds may also leverage their investment returns with options, short sales, swaps, forwards and other derivative instruments.

The exact amount of leverage employed by a Fund may vary from time to time and will be dependent upon the terms and restrictions imposed by the leverage lenders. The Funds may borrow funds from brokers, banks and other lenders to finance its investments, which borrowings may be secured by assets of the Fund, capital contributions and unfunded capital commitments. The use of such leverage can, in certain circumstances, maximize the losses to which the Funds' investments may be subject, and the amount of leverage that the Funds may have outstanding at any time may be significant in relation to its assets. Any event that adversely affects the value of an investment would be magnified to the extent that a Fund is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by a Fund in a market that moves adversely to the Fund's investments could result in a substantial loss to the Fund, which would be greater than if the Fund was not leveraged. The access to capital could be impaired by many factors, including market forces or regulatory changes.

In general, the anticipated use of short-term margin borrowings would result in certain additional risks to the Funds. For example, should the assets pledged to brokers to secure a Fund's margin accounts decline in value, the Fund could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which the Fund would be required to either deposit additional funds or assets with the broker, or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged assets to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden drop in the value of a Fund's assets, the Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to satisfy its margin requirements.

The Funds may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. When a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it "sells" securities to a broker-dealer or financial institution, and agrees to repurchase such securities for the price paid by the broker-dealer or financial institution, plus interest at a negotiated rate. In a reverse repurchase transaction, the Fund "buys" securities subject to the obligation of the broker-dealer or financial institution to repurchase such securities at the price paid by the Fund, plus interest at a negotiated rate. The use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements by a Fund involves certain risks including that the seller under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities. Disposing of the security in such case, may involve costs to the Fund.

Risk of Borrowing and Use of Subscription Line Facilities by the Fund

The Funds may, and the Firm intends to, fund the making of investments and other capital needs with the proceeds from one or more subscription facilities and may incur further borrowings in accordance with the leverage restrictions applicable to the Funds. While the Firm will seek to incur and manage any such facilities and borrowings prudently, such debt would expose the Funds to refinancing, recourse and other risks. The security for a subscription facility is expected to be comprised of a security interest in the applicable Fund's rights and remedies to unfunded capital commitments including in relation to rights relating to defaulting limited partners and a charge over the Fund's bank accounts; such rights may differ for other borrowings and could be, for example, one or more assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, an asset-backed facility). There is likely to be no limitation on the amount of time any such borrowing may remain outstanding and the interest expense and other costs of any such borrowings would be operating expenses and, accordingly, may decrease net returns of the Funds. The Funds are expected to give certain covenants, representations, guarantees, provide preferential security interests in the Funds' assets (including as set out above the Funds' rights in relation to the capital commitments) to lenders, as well as indemnification agreements in connection with entering into such credit facilities, asset-backed facilities or other borrowing arrangements and the related agreements will include various events of default and mandatory prepayment events. Any breach or trigger of any such provisions or security arrangements or other agreements could cause adverse consequences to a Fund if it is unable to cure or otherwise mitigate such breach or trigger.

The Funds will have no obligation to enter into any borrowing facilities. To the extent that a Fund is unable to enter into a subscription facility or otherwise obtain a subscription line or an asset-backed facility, or the

Firm determines that the terms of such facility would not be appropriate for the Fund or otherwise determines not to use such facility or access to such facility otherwise becomes unavailable, the Fund may determine to draw down capital commitments in advance and hold them in reserve in order to make investments, satisfy fees and expenses and other capital needs as such needs arise in the future.

Use of Subscription Facilities May Affect Returns

For administrative convenience and to facilitate portfolio management, the Firm has the discretion to aggregate or “batch” together drawdowns from Fund investors, including those used to pay interest on the Fund’s subscription line facilities and other indebtedness, into larger, less frequent capital calls (although actual timing and amounts may vary), and to satisfy the Fund’s interim capital needs through the borrowings under such credit facilities and, to the extent available, investment proceeds. There is no limitation on the amount of time any such borrowing may remain outstanding or the frequency with which such borrowings may incur. The interest expense and other costs of any such borrowings will be Fund expenses and, accordingly, may decrease net returns of the Fund. It is expected that interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the preferred return for a fund (with the preferred return beginning to accrue when capital contributions to repay borrowings used to fund investments are actually made to the Fund). In light of the foregoing, the Firm may have an incentive to fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of investments and a Fund with the proceeds of such borrowings, in lieu of drawing down unfunded commitments on an as-needed basis. This in turn may increase the Fund’s internal rate of return or other performance metrics (and correspondingly the Firm’s performance compensation), compared to less frequent use of subscription lines by a Fund to fund investments and meet Fund expenses.

Resignation or Removal of the Firm; Successor Manager and/General Partner

The Firm, in its capacity as the investment manager and/or the general partner of each Fund, may resign or be removed in certain circumstances. There can be no assurance that any successor to the Firm upon the resignation or removal of the Firm will have the same level of skill in performing the obligations of the Firm, which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund.

Restrictions on Transfers and Withdrawals

Fund interests have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or applicable state securities laws and may not be resold unless an exemption from such registration is available. The Firm will be under no obligation to cause such an exemption (whether pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act or otherwise) to be available. Accordingly, there will be no secondary market for Fund interests and such market is not expected to develop. Transfers of Fund interests will also be subject to numerous restrictions set forth in each Fund’s organizational documents and subscription documents. Investors will not have any right to transfer their interests without consent except as set forth in a Fund’s organizational documents and will not be permitted to withdraw from the Fund or require the Fund to redeem or repurchase their interests.

Illiquidity of Interests

No market exists for the Fund interests and none is expected to develop. Investment in a Fund requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. Investors may not be able to liquidate their investments prior to the end of a Fund’s term. An investment in a Fund is suitable only for certain sophisticated investors who have no need for liquidity in their investment in the Fund.

Delays in Distributions

There may be little or no near-term cash flow available to Fund investors. Distributions to investors may be delayed as a result of payment of a Fund's obligations (including payment of management fees). A portion of a Fund's net income will be required to be paid to the Firm, and the Fund's income and gain, if any, will be further burdened by appropriate reserves and by administrative and other costs. As a result, investors may be credited with profits, and income tax liability may be incurred, even though they do not receive any distributions from the Fund.

Carried Interest

The existence of a carried interest creates an incentive for the Firm to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of a client than would be the case in the absence of this arrangement. If distributions are made of property other than cash, the amount of any such distribution will be accounted for at the fair market value of such property as determined by the Firm. An independent appraisal generally will not be required and is not expected to be obtained.

Dilution from Subsequent Closings

Investors subscribing for Fund interests at subsequent closings will participate in existing investments of the Fund, diluting the interest of existing investors therein. Although later-admitted investors are expected to contribute their *pro rata* share of previously made capital contributions (plus an additional amount thereon), there can be no assurance that this payment will reflect the fair value of a Fund's existing investments at the time such additional investors subscribe for Fund interests.

Diverse Investor Group

Fund investors may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by the Firm, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, the Firm will consider the investment and tax objectives of the Fund and its investors as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

Co-Investment Opportunities to Certain Clients and/or Fund Investors; Co-Investment Risks

The Firm may make available to certain of its clients and/or Fund investors, including affiliates of the Firm, in each case whom the Firm may select in its sole and absolute discretion, the opportunity to co-invest in certain investments. Such co-investments may be made under such circumstances and in such amounts as the Firm in its sole and absolute discretion determines. The terms of such co-investments may be different from the terms of the investment by a Fund or other client. Fund investors will not have any right to determine or influence the terms of any co-investments. Depending on the structure of these co-investments, a Fund or other client may share major decision-making responsibility with its co-investment partners and therefore may not have the ultimate control over material decisions with respect to these investments. As a result of this lack of ultimate control, co-investments may have a negative impact on a client's or Fund's performance. A client or Fund may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other entities. Such investments may involve risks in connection with such third-party involvement, including the possibility that a third-party co-investor may have financial difficulties, resulting in a negative impact on such investment, may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the client

or Fund, or may be in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to the client's or Fund's investment objectives. In those circumstances where such third parties involve a management group, such third parties may receive compensation arrangements relating to such investments, including incentive compensation arrangements.

Fewer than All Interests Offered May be Sold

If fewer than all interests offered are sold, a Fund's investments may be less diversified and the types of investments available to the Fund may be more limited than if a larger portion of the maximum offering proceeds is obtained. This may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

Contingent Liabilities Upon Disposition of Investments

In connection with the disposition of a portfolio investment, a client may be required to make representations about such investment. The client also may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the Firm may establish reserves or escrow accounts. In that regard, clients and Fund investors may be required to return amounts distributed to them to fund obligations of the client or Fund, respectively, including indemnity obligations.

Fund Liabilities

Expenses relating to liabilities of a single investment of a Fund may affect the performance of the Fund generally. A liability relating to an investment may arise an indefinite period of time after the consummation of the investment, and some or all of the investors in the Fund at the time that such liability arises may not have participated in the investment giving rise to the liability or may have participated in such investment in a smaller proportion relative to its interest in other investments. Accordingly, Fund investors may be required to bear expenses relating to liabilities of an investment in which they did not participate or in which their participation was limited.

Investors May be Required to Return Distributions

The Firm may require a Fund investor, including a former investor, to return any or all of the distributions made to such investor, subject to certain limitations, if the assets of a Fund are insufficient to satisfy its liabilities, including indemnification obligations.

Reserves

A Fund's general partner, if any, or the Firm may establish reserves for operating expenses (including management fees), Fund liabilities, and other matters. Estimating the appropriate amount of such reserves is difficult, especially for follow-on investment opportunities, which are directly tied to the success and capital needs of portfolio investments. Inadequate or excessive reserves could impair investment returns to Fund investors. If reserves are excessive, a Fund may decline attractive investment opportunities.

In Kind Distributions

A Fund's general partner, if any, or the Firm may distribute the proceeds of certain of a Fund's investments in kind. Any such distribution could put downward pressure on the price of the issuer's securities. An

investor that receives assets other than cash from a Fund may incur costs and delays in converting those assets into cash.

Combination or “Layering” of Multiple Risks May Significantly Increase Risk of Loss. Although the various risks discussed in this brochure are generally described separately, the potential effects of the interplay of multiple risk factors should be considered. Where more than one significant risk factor is present, the risk of loss to a Firm client or Fund investor may be significantly increased.

C. Material Risks of Securities Used in Investment Strategies

The following summary identifies the material risks related to certain types of investments expected to be made for the Firm’s clients, but does not intend to identify all possible investments that may be made or all possible risks related to such investments. Further details regarding these risks and other applicable other risk factors may be included in the offering documents of the Funds for which the Firm performs investment advisory and/or management services or in the advisory agreement or other documentation furnished to other clients. Clients, prospective clients, Fund investors and prospective Fund investors are advised to carefully review all risk factors described in such documents. The following is not intended to supersede the material contained in such documents.

Risk Relating to an Investment in CLOs.

Investments in Structured Products

It is expected that the Firm will cause clients to invest in securities backed by, or representing interests in, certain underlying instruments or “structured products,” including, but not limited to, CLOs, structured debt obligations or similarly structured investment vehicles. The cash flow on the instruments underlying such structured products may be apportioned among different tranches to create securities with different investment characteristics such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of the payments made with respect to the structured products is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. The Firm may cause clients to invest in structured products which represent derived investment positions based on different markets or asset classes.

The performance of a particular structured product will be affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuer, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying receivables, loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets.

The risks associated with structured products involve the risks of loss of principal due to market movement. In addition, investments in structured products may be illiquid in nature, with no readily available secondary market. Because they are linked to their underlying markets or instruments, investments in structured products generally are subject to greater volatility than an investment directly in the underlying market or instrument. Total return on a structured product is derived by linking the return to one or more characteristics of the underlying instrument. Because certain structured products of the type in which clients may invest may involve no credit enhancement, the credit risk of those structured products generally would be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. The Firm may cause clients to invest in a class or tranche of structured products that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class or tranche. Subordinated structured products typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured products.

Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be “investment companies” as defined in the Investment Company Act. As a result, investments in these structured products may be limited by the restrictions contained in the Investment Company Act. Structured products are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there is no guarantee that there will be an active trading market for structured products. As a result, certain structured products invested in may be illiquid.

Risk Relating to an Investment in CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements Consisting of Broadly Syndicated Bank Loan Collateral.

Investments in CLO Interests

A majority of a client’s portfolio is expected to consist of equity and debt investments in CLOs, which involve a number of significant risks. CLOs are typically highly levered, and therefore the junior debt and equity tranches are subject to a higher risk of loss. In particular, investors in CLO Interests indirectly bear risks of the underlying collateral held by such CLO Interests. The client will generally have the right to receive payments only from and to the extent available under the CLOs or Warehouse Arrangements, and will generally not have direct rights against the underlying borrowers or the entity that sponsored the CLOs or Warehouse Arrangements. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of the securities underlying CLO Interests will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the value of the CLO Interests) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally.

Short-Term Funding; Warehousing

A CLO Manager and the Firm will typically seek to arrange for the acquisition and “warehousing” of loans through the use of a special purpose vehicle which may or may not become the CLO issuer (“**SPV**”) prior to their contribution into a CLO (and the corresponding issuance of CLO Interests). During this warehousing or accumulation phase, the CLO Manager (or the Firm) may seek financing from third parties affiliated and/or unaffiliated with it, such as commercial banks through a credit facility, total return swap or other financing mechanism in order to arrange for the accumulation of loans on behalf of the SPV. These loans will serve as collateral for the financing and represent some portion of the initial portfolio that will ultimately be owned by the CLO issuer. The CLO Manager, the Firm and/or other third parties affiliated and/or unaffiliated with it may provide first loss capital on the SPV’s portfolio of loans. Clients are expected to invest in Warehouse Arrangements by providing Warehouse Equity to applicable SPVs.

While the CLO Manager or the Firm may seek credit facilities with terms of greater than one year, it is possible that relatively short-term credit facilities (including total return swaps) may be used to finance the acquisition of assets by the SPV until a sufficient quantity of assets is accumulated during the warehousing phase, at which time the assets will be refinanced through the issuance of CLO Interests such as CLO Equity and debt securities, or other long-term financing. As a result, a client is subject to the risk that during the warehousing phase when short-term facilities are available, an SPV may not be able to acquire a sufficient amount of underlying loans to allow for the successful issuance of a CLO and/or losses to the loans, in each case, which could decrease the client’s potential for profit. These short term credit facilities may also require a deposit for covering all or a portion of any losses or costs associated with the accumulation of loan assets by the SPV. Moreover, it is possible that certain loans in the portfolio during the warehousing phase may

not comply with the criteria required by the CLO and may be required to be liquidated, which could result in losses.

Risk Relating to Investments in Warehouse Arrangements

Warehouse Equity investments represent speculative leveraged investments with respect to the collateral being warehoused. Warehouse Equity is similar to CLO Equity in that Warehouse Equity provides first loss capital in the SPV structure. In consideration for providing financing, lenders are typically entitled to receive virtually all of the interest income paid or payable on the collateral acquired by the SPV, with any amounts exceeding the financing costs accruing to the benefit of the Warehouse Equity provider. To the extent negotiated with the Warehouse Equity holder, realized gains and losses, if any, on the collateral will be accrue to the benefit of the Warehouse Equity provider.

Unrealized gains and losses with respect to the initial portfolio of collateral being warehoused will typically be for the account of the CLO issuer upon the closing of the CLO issuance, but such rights may accrue to other parties depending on the terms that are negotiated. If the CLO's issuance of CLO Interests is not consummated, the accumulated assets could be liquidated and the SPV (and a Firm client) could bear leveraged losses to the extent the original purchase price of the collateral assets exceeds their sale price. Consequently, the market value of any loans acquired as part of the Warehouse Arrangement on the date of conversion of the SPV into a CLO may be lower (or higher) than at the time such obligations were acquired for the Warehouse Arrangement (and indirectly the client). If the issuance of CLO Interests does not occur, then the initial loans may be liquidated, and lenders or Warehouse Equity providers to the SPV may suffer a loss.

Investments in Warehouse Arrangements are volatile and interest and principal payments are not fixed. In addition, they are subordinated and likely to have limited liquidity. Such investments are limited recourse obligations of the SPV and amounts payable on such investments are payable solely from amounts received in respect of the collateral held by the SPV. Payments on first loss investments in Warehouse Equity prior to and following enforcement of the security over the collateral are subordinated to the prior payment of certain costs, fees and expenses of and to payment of principal and interest on more senior debt under the Warehouse Arrangement. In addition, many CLO warehouses are subject to mark-to-market triggers which may cause the Warehousing Arrangements to terminate and the collateral liquidated in the event the mark-to-market value of the collateral falls below a certain threshold. If an asset forms part of the warehouse collateral but is ineligible for contribution to a CLO, it is likely that the asset will be sold and any mark-to-market losses will be borne by investors of the SPV. In each case, this may result in there being insufficient funds to repay some or all of the first loss investment. Some CLO warehouses may also include requirements for first loss investors to post collateral in the event certain over-collateralization tests, interest coverage tests or mark-to-market tests are breached. Generally, if there is an event of default under a CLO warehouse, the senior debt holder will have the ability to direct a liquidation of the collateral which is likely to result in a loss for the Warehouse Equity.

First loss investors in a Warehousing Arrangement must rely solely on distributions on the collateral for payment of principal and interest, if any, on such first loss investment. There can be no assurance that the distributions on the collateral of an SPV will be sufficient to make payments to the Warehouse Equity investors such as a Fund. If distributions are insufficient to make payments on the Warehouse Equity, no other assets of the SPV will be available for payment of the deficiency; following realization of the

collateral and the application of the proceeds thereof, the obligations of the SPV to pay such deficiency shall be extinguished.

The SEC's Position on Certain Non-Traditional Investments, Including Investments in CLOs, is Under Review

The staff of the SEC has undertaken a broad review of the potential risks associated with different asset management activities, focusing on, among other things, liquidity risk and risk from leverage. The staff of the Division of Investment Management has, in correspondence with registered investment management companies, raised questions about the level and special risks of investments in CLOs. While it is not possible to predict what conclusions the staff will reach in these areas, or what recommendations the staff might make to the SEC, the imposition of limitations on investments by registered management investment companies in CLOs could adversely impact the Firm's ability to implement its investment strategy, or cause the Firm to take certain actions with potential negative impacts on its financial condition and results of operations. The Firm is unable at this time to assess the likelihood or timing of any regulatory development.

Potential Impact of Brexit

The United Kingdom ("**UK**") officially withdrew from the European Union ("**EU**") on January 31, 2020 at 11:00 p.m. GMT, ("**Brexit**"). On December 24, 2020, a trade agreement was concluded between the EU and the United Kingdom (the "**EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement**"), which came into effect on May 1, 2021. Although the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement covers many issues such as economic partnership / free trade, law enforcement / judicial co-operation and governance, the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement is silent on items such as financial services equivalence and data protection adequacy. Brexit has led to volatility in global financial markets, in particular those of the United Kingdom and across the EU, and the weakening in political, regulatory, consumer, corporate and financial confidence in the United Kingdom and the EU. Given the size and importance of the United Kingdom's economy, uncertainty or unpredictability about its legal, political and/or economic relationships with the EU has been, and may continue to be, a source of instability and could lead to significant currency fluctuations and other adverse effects on international markets and international trade despite the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

The results of these events may significantly impact the volatility, liquidity and/or market value of securities and other financial instruments, including investments in CLOs. These uncertainties could also have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the obligors or underlying obligors of investments held by a CLO, and therefore their ability to make the payments due under the collateral obligations, which would affect the CLO's ability to make payments to investors in the CLO. In addition, it is unclear what the full consequences of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU and the subsequent application of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement will ultimately be for CLOs or any other transaction party as a result of Brexit. To the extent that a Firm client or any other transaction party has exposure to UK or European markets or to transactions tied to the value of the pound sterling or Euro, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Firm client's investments.

Underlying Investments Primarily Comprised of Leveraged Loans

The underlying investments made by CLO issuers and Warehouse Arrangement vehicles are comprised primarily of leveraged loans, which have significant liquidity, credit and market value risks because they are not generally traded on organized exchange markets, but rather, are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndications. Because loans are privately syndicated and loan

agreements are privately negotiated and customized, loans are not purchased or sold as easily as publicly traded securities.

Historically, the trading volume in loan markets has been small relative to high yield debt securities markets. In addition, the relatively high debt-to-equity ratios of leveraged loans create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations. Thus, leveraged loans have historically experienced greater default rates than has been the case for investment grade securities. There can be no assurance as to the levels of defaults and/or recoveries that may be experienced on leveraged loans, and an increase in default levels could have a material adverse effect on a client or any CLO or Warehouse Equity in respect of which a client is invested. Other risks associated with a leveraged loan include the possible invalidation of the underlying loan as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws and depreciation in the value of the collateral securing the obligations of such loan. Clients may suffer losses arising from these and other risks.

Further, there may be less readily available and reliable information about most leveraged loans than is the case for many other types of investment instruments, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act or registered under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. Prospective investors will not know the details of the loans underlying CLO Interests in which the Firm will invest, and each CLO Manager will rely primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. Therefore, the Firm's clients will be particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the applicable CLO Manager with respect to the CLOs' and Warehouse Arrangements' investments in leveraged loans. Additionally, investments in the equity and junior debt tranches of CLOs will also be subject to the risk of leverage associated with the debt issued by such CLOs and the repayment priority of senior debt holders in such CLOs.

A non-investment grade loan or debt obligation (or an interest therein) is generally considered speculative in nature and may become a defaulted obligation under the terms of the CLO transaction documents for a variety of reasons. A defaulted obligation may become subject to either substantial workout negotiations or restructuring, which may entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial write-down of principal, and a substantial change in the terms, conditions and covenants with respect to such defaulted obligation. In addition, such negotiations or restructuring may be quite extensive and protracted over time, and therefore may result in substantial uncertainty with respect to the ultimate recovery on such defaulted obligation. The liquidity for defaulted obligations may be limited, and to the extent that defaulted obligations are sold, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds from such sale will be equal to the amount of unpaid principal and interest thereon. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the ultimate recovery on any defaulted obligation will not be lower than any recovery rate used in connection with any analysis of the CLO.

Investments in Bank Loans and Participations

A CLO or Warehouse Arrangement may hold bank loans, which will be acquired through assignments or participations. These obligations are subject to unique risks, including: (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a "fraudulent conveyance" under relevant creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations, (iv) declines in the value of collateral securing the obligations, if any; (v) declines in the enterprise value of the borrower; (vi) failure of restrictive covenants, if any, to adequately protect the interests of the creditor; (vii) the failure of the bankruptcy process (or other determination of creditors' rights) to produce the outcome anticipated by the investor; and (viii) limitations on the ability of a CLO Manager to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations. In analyzing each bank loan or participation, the CLO Managers will compare the relative significance of the risks

against the expected benefits. Successful claims by third parties can adversely impact a client and its performance.

Interests in loans and other debt obligations may be acquired either directly (by way of novation or assignment from a lender under the related loan agreement) or indirectly (by purchasing a participation interest from a selling institution or through the acquisition of synthetic securities). The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the loan or debt obligation and other operative agreements relating to the investment; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. Holders of participation interests and synthetic securities are subject to additional risks not applicable to a holder of a direct interest in a loan.

In purchasing participations, the CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements usually have a contractual relationship only with the selling institution, and not the borrower. The CLO Managers generally will have no right to cause the CLOs or Warehouse Arrangement to directly enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any voting rights or rights of set-off against the borrower, nor will they have the right to object to certain changes to the loan agreement agreed to by the selling institution. The CLOs and Warehouse Arrangement may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the related loan and may not be subject to any rights of set-off the borrower has against the selling institution. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution, under the laws of certain jurisdictions the CLOs or Warehouse Arrangement may be treated as a general creditor of such selling institution, and may not have any exclusive or senior claim with respect to the selling institution's interest in, or the collateral with respect to, the loan. Consequently, the CLOs and Warehouse Arrangement may be subject to the credit risk of the selling institution as well as of the borrower. In addition, the purchaser may purchase a participation interest from a selling institution that does not itself retain any beneficial interest in any portion of the applicable loan and, therefore, may have limited interest in monitoring the terms of the loan agreement and the continuing creditworthiness of the borrower.

When a purchaser holds a participation interest in a loan it will not have the right to vote under the applicable loan agreement with respect to every matter that arises thereunder, and it is expected that each selling institution will reserve the right to administer the loan sold by it as it sees fit and, subject to the terms of the participation agreement, to amend the documentation evidencing such loan in all respects. Selling institutions voting in connection with such matters may have interests different from those of the purchaser and may fail to consider the interests of the purchaser in connection with their votes.

Assignments are arranged through private negotiations between assignees and assignors, and in certain cases the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning selling institution. As a purchaser of an assignment, the purchaser generally will have the same voting rights as other lenders under the applicable loan agreement, including the right to vote to waive enforcement of breaches of covenants or to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, and the right to set-off claims against the borrower and to have recourse to collateral supporting the loan.

Assignments and participations are sold without recourse to the assignor or selling institution, as applicable, and the assignor or selling institution, as applicable, will generally make minimal or no representations or warranties about the underlying loan, the borrower, the documentation of the loans or any collateral securing the loans. In addition, the purchaser will be bound by provisions of the underlying loan agreements, if any, that require the preservation of the confidentiality of information provided by the borrower.

Unsecured Loans

The investments underlying CLO Interests directly or indirectly may include unsecured loans. Unsecured loans are subject to the same risks associated with leveraged loans in general described above. However, unsecured loans are unsecured obligations of the applicable borrower, may be subordinated to other obligations of the borrower and generally have greater credit, insolvency and liquidity risk than is typically associated with investment grade obligations and secured obligations. Unsecured obligations will generally have lower rates of recovery than secured obligations following a default. Also, in the event of the insolvency of a borrower of any unsecured obligation, the holders of such unsecured obligation will be considered general, unsecured creditors of the borrower and will have fewer rights than secured creditors of the borrower and will be subordinate to the secured creditors with respect to the related collateral.

Second Lien Loans

The investments underlying a CLO Interests directly or indirectly may be comprised of second lien loans. Second lien loans are subject to the same risks associated with leveraged loans in general described above. However, a second lien loan is subordinate in right of collateral and/or payment to one or more senior secured loans of the related borrower and therefore is subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the related borrower and the collateral securing the second lien loan may be insufficient to make the scheduled payments to the lender of record after giving effect to any senior secured loans of the related borrower. Due to the subordinated nature of second lien loans, they involve a higher degree of overall risk and illiquidity than the senior secured loans of the same borrower. Second lien loans are typically subject to intercreditor arrangements, the provisions of which may prohibit or restrict the ability of the holder of a second lien loan to (i) exercise remedies against the collateral with respect to their second liens; (ii) challenge any exercise of remedies against the collateral by the first lien lenders with respect to their first liens; (iii) challenge the enforceability or priority of the first liens on the collateral; and (iv) exercise certain other secured creditor rights, both before and during a bankruptcy of the borrower. In addition, during a bankruptcy of a borrower, the holder of a second lien loan may be required to give advance consent to (a) any use of cash collateral approved by the first lien creditors; (b) sales of collateral approved by the first lien lenders and the bankruptcy court, so long as the second liens continue to attach to the sale proceeds; and (c) debtor-in-possession financings.

Unfunded Loans

CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements may invest in loan commitments that are unfunded at the time of investment. A loan commitment is a written agreement in which the lender commits itself to make a loan or loans up to a specified amount within a specified time period. The loan commitment sets out the terms and conditions of the lender's obligation to make the loans. The portion of the amount committed by a lender under a loan commitment that the borrower has not drawn down is referred to as "unfunded." A lender typically is obligated to advance the unfunded amount of a loan commitment at the borrower's request, subject to certain conditions regarding the creditworthiness of the borrower. Borrowers with deteriorating creditworthiness may continue to satisfy their contractual conditions and therefore be eligible to borrow at times when the lender might prefer not to lend. In addition, a lender may have assumptions as to when a company in which a CLO or Warehouse Arrangement invests may draw on an unfunded loan commitment when the lender enters into the commitment. If the borrower does not draw as expected, the commitment may not prove as attractive an investment as originally anticipated. Further, any failure to advance requested funds to a company in which the CLO or Warehouse Arrangement invests could result in possible assertions of offsets against amounts previously lent.

“Covenant-Lite” Loans

The investments underlying CLO Interests may be comprised of “covenant-lite” or “cov-lite” loans. “Cov-lite” loans typically do not require the borrower to comply with financial covenants that would be applicable during reporting periods, thereby offering more limited protection to lenders. Because the borrowers of “cov-lite” loans are subject to fewer covenants with respect to, among other things, other debt that such borrowers may incur. Cov-lite loans may expose the CLO or Warehouse Arrangement (and indirectly the Firm’s clients) to different risks, including with respect to liquidity, price volatility, ability to restructure loans and ultimate recoveries, than is the case with other loans that are not cov-lite. In addition, the lack of such financial covenants may make it more difficult to trigger a default in respect of such loans.

Credit Ratings; Credit Quality

Although some investments held by CLOs or Warehouse Arrangements in which the Firm causes clients to invest may have credit ratings assigned to them, credit ratings of debt obligations merely represent the applicable rating agency’s opinions regarding their credit quality and are not a guarantee of quality. Clients will have indirect exposure to such investments through their investments in CLOs and CLO Equity. There is no assurance that a rating accorded to such investments will remain for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant (which may include reasons unrelated to performance, such as a change in such rating agency’s rating methodology or criteria, changes in economic conditions, changes in the loan markets, changes in the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower and a variety of other factors). If downgrade actions by rating agencies result in an increase in the number of debt obligations below investment grade (due to negative economic trends or otherwise), then even if such debt obligations do not suffer defaults or delinquencies or otherwise deteriorate, the CLO issuer could fail to satisfy an overcollateralization test or interest diversion test (as set forth in the relevant CLO transaction documents), which could lead to the early amortization of some or all of one or more tranches of CLO debt and/or the elimination, deferral or reduction in the payments of interest proceeds to holders of CLO debt that allows for deferral of interest and/or CLO Equity, as the case may be.

In addition, a rating agency may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events, so that the relevant issuer’s current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. Consequently, credit ratings are only a preliminary indicator of investment quality. Investments in non-investment grade and comparable unrated obligations will be more dependent on the CLO Manager’s credit analysis than would be the case with investments in investment-grade debt obligations.

Non-Investment Grade or “Junk” Debt

The loans in which CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements invest, as well as some CLO Interests, may be rated BB, B, or CCC or unrated, by nationally recognized rating agencies. Non-investment grade or “junk” securities are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due and therefore involve a greater risk of default and higher price volatility than investment grade debt.

Distressed Securities

The Firm intends to cause clients to invest in CLOs and Warehouse Equity, which in turn may invest in investment instruments of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including companies involved in reorganization or restructuring. Although such investments may result in significant returns, they involve a substantial degree of risk. Any one or all of the issuers of the investment

instruments in which a CLO or Warehouse Arrangement may invest may be unsuccessful or not show any return for a considerable period of time. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high.

Lender Liability and Equitable Subordination

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

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

Interest Rate Fluctuations

The prices of the investments that may be held by CLO and Warehouse Arrangements tend to be sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and unexpected fluctuations in interest rates could cause the corresponding prices of a position to move in directions which were not initially anticipated. In addition, interest rate increases generally will increase the interest carrying costs of borrowed securities and leveraged investments. Further, the CLO Managers may invest in both floating and fixed rate securities and interest rate movements will affect those respective securities differently. In particular, when interest rates rise significantly, the value of fixed interest rate securities often fall. Neither the Firm nor any of the CLO Managers are expected to hedge any interest rate risk. Any of the above factors could materially and adversely affect the performance of the CLO Managers and, by extension, the Firm’s clients’ business, financial condition, results of operations and/or fair value and/or the return on investments.

In the event of the insolvency of an obligor or an underlying obligor in respect of an investment, the return on such investment to a CLO or Warehouse Arrangement may be adversely impacted by the insolvency regime or insolvency regimes which may apply to that issuer or underlying obligor and any of their respective assets.

In the event of the insolvency of an obligor in respect of an investment (and, in the case of a CLO Equity or Warehouse Equity position, the obligors of the assets within the relevant CLO’s or Warehouse Arrangement’s portfolio), the CLO’s and Warehouse Arrangement’s recovery of amounts outstanding in insolvency proceedings may be impacted by the insolvency regimes in force in the jurisdiction of incorporation of such obligor or in the jurisdiction in which such obligor mainly conducts its business (if

different from the jurisdiction of incorporation), and/or in the jurisdiction in which the assets of such obligor are located. Such insolvency regimes impose rules for the protection of creditors and may adversely affect the ability to recover such amounts as are outstanding from the insolvent obligor under the investment, which may adversely affect the performance of the CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements, and, by extension, a client's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or fair value and/or the return on investments.

Similarly, the ability of obligors to recover amounts owing to them from insolvent underlying obligors may be adversely impacted by any such insolvency regimes applicable to those underlying obligors, which in turn may adversely affect the abilities of those obligors to make payments due under the investment to the CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements on a full or timely basis.

In particular, it should be noted that a number of European jurisdictions operate unpredictable insolvency regimes which may cause delays to the recovery of amounts owed by insolvent obligors or underlying obligors subject to those regimes. The different insolvency regimes applicable in the different European jurisdictions result in a corresponding variability of recovery rates for leveraged loans, entered into or issued in such jurisdictions, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the performance of the CLOs and Warehouse Arrangements and, by extension, a client's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or fair value and/or the return on investments.

Lack of Diversification of the Underlying Collateral Pool

CLO and Warehouse Arrangement collateral pools typically comprise a large number of individual bank loans that provide risk diversification benefits. These diversified pools, however, may reflect "vintage" risk – due to limitations on the number of corporate borrowers seeking funds during the CLO's warehouse period.

Risk Relating to an Investment in CLO Equity.

Nature and Risks of CLO Equity

CLO Equity represents the most junior interest in the capital structure of a CLO, is not expected to be rated by any rating agency and, unlike the classes of debt securities issued by the CLO in general, may not be secured by the underlying assets held by such CLO. As such, the holders of the CLO Equity will rank behind all of the creditors, whether secured or unsecured and known or unknown, of the CLO, including, without limitation, the holders of all the classes of debt securities issued by the CLO (which debt securities will be subordinated to more senior debt securities of the CLO issuer). Consequently, while all CLO Interests are subject to loss, the CLO Equity of the CLOs will be subject to the greatest risk of loss, will be the first part of the CLO's capital structure to incur losses and will be directly affected by any losses or delays in payment on the related underlying loans. The performance of CLO Equity (and other CLO Instruments) of any particular CLO will depend, among other things, on the level of defaults experienced on the related underlying loans, as well as the timing of such defaults and the timing and amount of any recoveries on such defaulted underlying loans and the impact of any trading of the related underlying loans. Furthermore, performance of CLO Equity (and other CLO Instruments) will depend on the rates available on bank loans purchased by the CLO collateral manager during the CLO's reinvestment period. Returns to CLO Equity (and other CLO Instruments) will be influenced by the choices of the "control equity" rights holder to exercise their options to, among other actions, refinance debt of the CLO and to call CLO transactions before the final maturity of outstanding securities in the CLO portfolio.

CLO Equity Positions: Volatility; Subordination

CLO Equity positions are the most subordinated tranche of a CLO and distributions on such CLO Equity positions are fully subordinated to all other payments that rank senior to payments to the CLO Equity pursuant to the priorities of payments of the CLO. Distributions to CLO Equity are based on residual amounts available to make such payments. Thus, payments on such CLO Equity positions will be made by the CLO issuer only if and to the extent of available funds, and no payments thereon will be made until amongst other things (i) the payment of certain costs, fees and expenses have been made and (ii) interest and principal (respectively) has been paid on the more senior notes of the CLO, in each case in the priority set forth in the related CLO transaction documents.

CLO Equity positions represent a highly leveraged investment in the underlying assets of the CLO issuer. Accordingly, it is expected that changes in the market value of such CLO Equity positions will be greater than changes in the market value of the underlying assets of the relevant CLO issuer, which themselves are subject to credit, liquidity, interest rate and other risks. CLO Equity positions represent the most junior securities in a leveraged capital structure, and the losses of CLO Equity positions held by a client or group of clients may equal 100% of invested capital. Any deterioration in performance of the asset portfolio of a CLO issuer, which may be reflected in increased default rates, reduced recoveries during defaults or a delay of payment of recoveries, will be borne first by holders of such CLO Equity positions prior to the rest of the capital structure.

Payments on CLO Equity positions prior to and following enforcement of the security over the collateral of a CLO issuer are subordinated to the prior payment of certain costs, fees and expenses of, or payable by, the CLO issuer and to payment of principal and interest on more senior notes of the CLO issuer. The holders of CLO Equity positions must rely solely on distributions on the collateral of the CLO for cash distributions, if any, on the CLO Equity positions. There can be no assurance that the distributions on the collateral of a CLO will be sufficient to make payments on the CLO Equity positions. If distributions are insufficient to make payments on the CLO Equity positions, no other assets of the CLO issuer will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realization of the collateral and the application of the proceeds thereof, the obligations of the CLO issuer to pay such deficiency shall be extinguished. Such shortfall will be borne in the first instance by the CLO Equity positions.

In addition, at any time while any securities of the CLO issuer are outstanding and for a period of one year (or the applicable preference period) and one day thereafter, no CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests) shall be entitled to institute against the related CLO issuer, the related co-issuer, or any subsidiary of such CLO issuer or join in any institution against such CLO issuer, co-issuer or subsidiary of, any bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, insolvency, examinership, moratorium, winding up or liquidation proceedings under any applicable bankruptcy or similar law in connection with any obligations of the CLO issuer relating to CLO Equity positions or otherwise owed to CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests), nor shall it have a claim arising in respect of the share capital of the CLO issuer.

Currently, no market exists for debt or equity (including CLO Equity and other CLO Interests) of CLO issuers. There is no guarantee that any party to a CLO transaction will make a secondary market in relation to the CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests). There can be no assurance that a secondary market for any CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests) will develop or, if a secondary market does develop, that it will provide the Firm or the CLO Managers, as holders of CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests) with liquidity of investment or that it will continue for the life of such investment. The Firm's clients may have to hold their CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests) for an indefinite period or until they are redeemed or their maturity date. If a market develops, to the extent that an investor wants to sell CLO Equity (or other CLO Interests), the price may, or may not, be at a discount from the outstanding principal amount. Additionally,

some potential buyers of such securities now view securitization products as an inappropriate investment, thereby reducing the number of potential buyers and/or potentially affecting liquidity in the secondary market. CLO Interest are typically not registered under the Securities Act or any state securities or “blue sky” laws or under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction, and CLO issuers typically have no plans, and are under no obligation, to register CLO Interests under the Securities Act or any other state or foreign securities laws. As a result, CLO Interests are subject to transfer restrictions and can only be transferred to certain transferees as described in the related transaction documents.

Assets and liabilities for which no market prices are available will generally be carried on the books of a client or reflected in client statements at fair value (which may be cost) as reasonably determined by the Firm. There is no guarantee that fair value will represent the value that will be realized by a client on the eventual disposition of the investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of the investment.

Significant Downturns in CLO Equity Market

The Firm, on behalf of its clients, will be an active participant in the CLO market which has experienced significant downturns including during, for example, the “dot com bubble” crisis of 2001-2, the Great Financial Crisis of 2008-9 and, to a lesser degree, the 2015-6 credit-spread widening. Were the market to experience similar downturns, financial performance, including the value of the client’s portfolio, may decline significantly. The Firm might fail to achieve expected investment results and/or maintain a certain level of cash distributions.

Future distributions are dependent upon the income received on clients’ portfolio investments including CLO Equity and other CLO Interests. CLO Equity distributions and rated tranche interest and principal payments will depend on interest and principal payments from the applicable CLO’s collateral pool.

To the extent that underlying CLO investments undergo default, experience severe losses or fail to recover, the reinvestment of bank loan proceeds or recoveries may not provide sufficient cash flows to maintain a certain level of distributions. This may result in a meaningful reduction in, or complete cessation of, any distributions from the time of the termination or default.

Downgrades and Cash Flow Risks; Potential for Interruption of Cash Flow

CLOs often involve a higher degree of risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. For instance, CLOs may experience substantial losses due to, among other things, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the possibility of decline in value of the collateral or default; (iii) the risk that the Firm may cause a client to invest in CLO tranches that are subordinate to other CLO tranches; and (iv) ratings agency downgrades. Moreover, market developments generally, such as deteriorating economic outlook, may impact the value of an investment and/or its underlying assets. Negative loan ratings migration and/or an increase in the rate of defaults on loans, may place pressure on the performance of the CLO and may impact the cash flow with respect to the equity tranches in such CLOs.

If certain minimum collateral value tests and/or interest coverage tests are not satisfied by a CLO (*e.g.*, due to underlying loan defaults), then cash flow that otherwise would have been available to make payments to holders of CLO Interests may instead be used to redeem notes (beginning with the most senior outstanding tranche) of the CLO or to purchase additional underlying loans until the applicable tests are satisfied. This could result in an elimination, reduction or deferral in the distribution and/or principal paid to holders of

the CLO investments, which would adversely impact clients' returns, especially to the extent that a client's investment is in the junior debt or equity tranches of such CLO.

CLO Equity Positions: Limited Recourse Obligations

CLO Equity (and other CLO Interest) and investments in Warehouse Equity are limited recourse obligations of the CLO issuer or Warehouse Arrangement vehicle (as applicable) and amounts payable on such CLO Equity (and other CLO Interest) or Warehouse Equity investments are payable solely from amounts received in respect of the collateral of the CLO issuer or Warehouse Arrangement vehicle (as applicable). Payments on CLO Equity (and other CLO Interest) and Warehouse Equity investments prior to and following enforcement of the security over the collateral of a CLO issuer are subordinated to the prior payment of certain costs, fees and expenses of, or payable by, the CLO issuer or Warehouse Arrangement vehicle and to payment of principal and interest on more senior notes of the CLO issuer or senior debt in the Warehouse Arrangement vehicle.

CLO Equity is not secured by the collateral of the CLO issuer, and, while secured debt of the CLO issuer is outstanding, CLO Equity will not generally be entitled to exercise remedies under the applicable indenture. If an event of default occurs under the applicable indenture, the holders of the most senior class of the CLO that is outstanding (the “**Controlling Class**”) will typically be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the indenture, subject to the terms of the indenture. Remedies pursued by the specified class or holders could be adverse to the interests of other holders of such class or other holders of CLO Interests and the specified class or holders will have no obligation to consider any possible adverse effect on other interests.

Non-Controlling Investments

Clients may hold a non-controlling interest in certain CLO investments and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect their positions in such CLO investments, although as a condition of investment in a CLO, it is expected that appropriate shareholder rights generally will be sought to protect clients' interests.

The Firm will not be responsible for and will have no influence over the management of the portfolios underlying the CLO Interests clients hold where those portfolios are managed by non-affiliated, third-party CLO Managers. Similarly, the Firm will not be responsible for and will have no influence over the day-to-day management, administration or any other aspect of the borrowers of the loans in the portfolio underlying the CLO Interests. As a result, the values of the portfolios underlying clients' CLO Interests could decrease as a result of decisions made by third-party CLO Managers.

The Firm will not be able to directly enforce any rights and remedies in the event of a default of an underlying loan held by a CLO issuer or Warehouse Arrangement vehicle. In addition, the terms and conditions of an underlying loan may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the underlying lenders and in accordance with the CLO transaction documents. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a super majority (measured by outstanding loans or commitments) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the lenders. Consequently, the terms and conditions of the payment obligations arising from underlying loans of CLOs could be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to a client's preferences.

Liquidity Risks

To the extent, if any, that a secondary trading market for CLO investments does exist, it is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for many other investments such as publicly traded equities. While the Firm

generally expects to acquire CLO Equity and other CLO investments in the primary market and to hold such investments for the duration of their respective terms, the Firm may also acquire or dispose of such investments in the secondary market. Reduced secondary market liquidity may have an adverse impact on the Firm's ability to dispose of particular assets in response to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the obligors representing a tranche of CLO investments.

Privately-issued investments (which will be the vast majority of the investments made on behalf of clients) may not be purchased or sold as easily as publicly traded securities, and, historically, the trading volume in the loan market has been small relative to other markets. Loans may encounter trading delays because of their customized nature, and transfers may require the consent of an agent bank and/or borrower.

Risk Relating to Investments in CLO Debt

Collateralized Loan Obligations

Due to the complex nature of a CLO, an investment in a CLO may not perform as expected. Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold and are not registered under the U.S. securities laws. CLOs generally issue primarily floating rate instruments, and among other risks, CLOs may be subject to refinancing risk, prepayment risk, risks of default of the underlying credits, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk, risks associated with credit spreads and risks relating to general economic conditions. Additional risks include, without limitation, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will be insufficient to make interest or other payments, (ii) the possibility that the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the performance and structure of the CLO issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying receivables, loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets, (iv) the price of a structured finance investment, if required to be sold, may also be subject to certain market and liquidity risks for securities of its type at the time of sale and (v) if the particular structured product is invested in a security in which a client is also invested, this would tend to increase the client's overall exposure to the credit of the issuer of such securities, at least on an absolute, if not on a relative basis. An investment in a CLO is subject to the risk that the CLO issuer, the CLO Manager and the investors may interpret the terms of the instrument differently, giving rise to disputes.

CLOs are complex and operate on a highly-leveraged basis through collateralized financings, including potentially private offerings of debt, bank credit facilities, total return swaps and other forms of leveraged financings. Defaults and lower than expected recoveries as well as delays in recoveries on the underlying loans could rapidly erode the value of investments. Increased leverage increases the risk that the CLOs will not be able to meet their debt service obligations. CLOs typically allow for the liquidation of assets held by the CLO issuer upon the occurrence of certain defaults and upon the direction of certain investors as set forth in the related transaction documents. Liquidation of a CLO may result in a complete loss with respect to that investment.

The cash flows from a CLO issuer are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. All tranches face ongoing regulatory uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial and economic conditions which could lead to the CLO issuer's inability to make timely interest and principal payments and/or distributions on the CLO Equity. The market values of certain lower-rated and unrated securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates, and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. It is

possible that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default of such securities. The riskiest portion of a CLO is the residual or “equity” tranche which bears the greatest risk from defaults from, or other deterioration of, the underlying loans in the CLO and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches. Senior tranches of a CLO typically have lower yields and higher ratings intended to reflect (but not necessarily reflecting) relatively less credit and liquidity risk than more junior tranches, and may be rated investment grade. Despite the potential protection from the equity tranche, senior CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and erosion of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, fraud in connection with the CLO, the illiquidity of CLO securities and other factors. Additional risks of investment grade debt securities may include (among others): (i) market place volatility resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates, (ii) the absence, in many instances, of collateral security, (iii) the operation of mandatory sinking fund or call/withdrawal provisions during periods of declining interest rates that could cause the Firm to reinvest premature withdrawal proceeds in lower-yielding debt obligations and (iv) the declining creditworthiness and the greater potential for insolvency of the CLO issuer of such investment debt securities during periods of rising credit spreads and/or interest rates and/or economic downturn. The Firm may cause clients to invest in any tranche of a CLO or Warehouse Arrangement.

Loans typically have prepayment provisions that allow the borrower to repay principal early, so that the actual maturity of such loans may be shorter than their stated final maturity calculated solely on the basis of the stated life and repayment schedule. Generally voluntary prepayments are permitted and the timing of such prepayments cannot be predicted with any accuracy. The degree to which borrowers prepay debt, whether as a contractual requirement or at their election, may be affected by general business conditions, market interest rates, the borrower’s financial condition and competitive conditions among lenders. Prepayments may occur at any time and are likely to be made during any period of declining interest rates. Prepayments may result in a client receiving a lower than anticipated yield on such CLO Interest. Further, if the Firm is unable to identify new accretive income producing assets that meet clients’ investment objectives and policies, or is unable to do so in a timely manner, this could adversely affect a client’s investment.

In many securitizations, such as CLO transactions, there are asset and counterparty performance requirements that must be met to ensure income is paid to investors, rather than being retained in a lock-up or cash reserve as additional credit or liquidity support for senior investors. Income from investments made by clients in CLO Interests will be subject to the performance of the underlying pool of collateral. Underperformance may cause potential distributions to CLO Equity to be reserved or used in the CLO as additional credit enhancement for senior tranches.

The underlying collateral in a loan portfolio or securitization is not necessarily individually assessed prior to purchase. The manager of the loan portfolio is responsible for managing the collateral, but may not be able to prevent losses. Losses may occur not only because of default, but an adverse change in interest rates, poor servicing by a CLO Manager, prepayments, adverse credit spread moves, basis risk movements and lower than assumed collateral recovery rates, amongst others. Losses within the collateral may adversely impact the loan portfolio or securitization assets in which a client may invest.

A client may hold a minority position in a CLO and have little or no capacity to influence the transaction and this may result in actions within the CLO which the Firm believes are not in the best interest of the client. Each pool of collateral is managed by a CLO Manager, whose role may include underwriting the loan portfolio, arranging its securitization, administering cash flows and arrears, overseeing the realization

of security where a loan has gone into default. A client's investment and the return to the client may be adversely impacted where, among other things, the CLO Manager (i) fails to follow best practices in realizing any security values, or (ii) fails to adequately administer the loans that fall into arrears or default. If the CLO Manager is removed or resigns, a successor CLO Manager will be needed. There is a risk that a successor CLO Manager will not be available when required, that the successor CLO Manager will not be able to perform its duties with the requisite level of skill and competence or that it will require extra time to assume responsibility for the portfolio.

Prepayments and Calls

A client's investments and/or the underlying loans of CLOs may prepay more quickly than expected, which could have an adverse impact on the value of the client's investments. Prepayment rates are influenced by changes in interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic and other factors beyond the Firm's control and consequently cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, a CLO Manager and/or the equity of a CLO may have an incentive to refinance the CLO after the applicable non-call period. The yield to maturity of the CLO investments will depend on, inter alia, the amount and timing of payments of principal on the loans and the price paid for the investments. Such yield may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments of the loans.

Furthermore, a client's investments in CLO Interests generally will contain limited optional call provisions. CLOs may typically be refinanced, re-priced or redeemed after the expiration of an initial period in the deal (referred to as the "non-call period"). CLOs may be optionally redeemed prior to or after the non-call period due to certain tax events or failures to accumulate required assets.

The exercise of the call option after the non-call period is typically made by the relevant percentage of the holders of the equity tranche (subject to certain conditions specified in the CLO transaction documents, which may include consent of the CLO Manager), and, therefore, where the client does not hold the relevant percentage it will not be able to control the timing of the exercise of the call option. In any event, the call can only be exercised by the holders of equity tranches if they can demonstrate (in accordance with the detailed provisions in the transaction) that the senior notes and junior secured notes will be paid in full if the call is exercised.

Early prepayments and/or the exercise of a call option otherwise than at a client's request may also give rise to increased re-investment risk with respect to certain investments.

Reinvestment by CLOs

The income that each CLO can earn and distribute to the Firm's clients will decrease to the extent that during its applicable reinvestment period it is unable to reinvest the proceeds it receives from matured, prepaid, sold or called underlying loans into similar or higher yielding instruments. The ability of a CLO Manager to reinvest proceeds in similar or higher yielding instruments will depend on a variety of factors, including the general interest rate environment and the availability of investments satisfying the investment policies of the CLO Manager or the requirements of the applicable indentures. A decline in net income earned by the CLOs resulting from a failure to reinvest proceeds at similar or higher yields will decrease the distributions clients receive from those CLOs.

Moreover, subject to certain limitations, a Fund may retain and use recyclable proceeds received from any portfolio investment during the applicable investment period to invest in short-term investments until it identifies a new investment which it deems suitable or (if it is unable to identify such an investment) until the end of such investment period and, thus, a Fund may have significant amounts of capital invested in

short-term investments for extended periods. Disposing of portfolio investments and obtaining substitute investments will expose the Fund to the market conditions prevailing at the time of such sale and reinvestment and may result in changes in the characteristics and quality of the portfolio of investments. Such reinvestment (or lack thereof) may have an adverse effect on returns to investors.

Over-Collateralization; Interest Coverage

The indentures governing CLOs are generally expected to provide that the principal amount of underlying loans and other assets of the issuer must exceed the principal balance of the related debt securities by a certain amount, commonly referred to as “over-collateralization” and that the amount of interest proceeds expected to be available to pay scheduled interest must exceed a specified amount, commonly referred to as “interest coverage” and may provide that, if certain delinquencies and/or losses exceed the levels specified in the relevant indenture and/or insufficient interest proceeds are available, cash otherwise available to pay amounts to the CLO Equity (or lower priority tranches) may be reallocated to pay principal on the senior debt so that the level of over-collateralization and interest coverage may be satisfied. If the underlying loans fail to perform as anticipated, the over-collateralization and interest coverage of the debt will need to be restored, which may result in a reduction in a client’s income and cash flow from these investments. In addition, while completing the long-term financing of such CLOs, the CLO Managers will be engaged in negotiations with the rating agencies and other key transaction parties regarding the over-collateralization tests, interest coverage tests, certain other tests, cash flow mechanics or other significant factors regarding the release of cash flow to a client by the CLOs. Failure to obtain favorable terms with regard to these matters may materially and adversely affect the value of the CLO Equity.

Additional Issuances

Indentures governing CLOs typically allow for additional issuances of debt and/or equity under certain specified conditions. The net proceeds of such additional issuances are used to purchase additional loans or for other permitted purposes under the indenture. No assurance can be given that the issuance of additional debt having different interest rates than any class of debt may not adversely affect the holders of CLO Interests. In addition, the use of such additional issuance proceeds as principal proceeds or interest proceeds may have the effect of causing an overcollateralization test or interest coverage test that was otherwise failing to be cured or modifying the effect of events that would otherwise give rise to an event of default and permit the Controlling Class to exercise remedies under the indenture.

Supplemental Indentures Do Not Require Consent

Indentures governing CLOs typically allow for certain supplemental indentures without the consent of any holders of debt or equity of the CLO, which may include changes to the reference rate (which is initially typically LIBOR of the secured debt of a CLO. In some cases, the consent of certain holders of debt and/or equity issued under the indenture is required, but, in certain cases, consent is not required from any holders, is only required from holders of a specified percentage of the aggregate principal amount of one or more classes, or is only required from less than 100% of the holders of a class that would be materially and adversely affected by the amendment. CLO Interests may be materially and adversely affected by a supplemental indenture that is entered into without its consent.

Underlying Loans of CLOs May Be Sold and Replaced

The loans underlying a client’s CLO investments may be sold and replacement collateral purchased within the reinvestment criteria set out in the relevant CLO indenture between the CLO and the CLO trustee and those criteria may typically only be amended, modified or waived as set forth in the CLO transaction

documents, which terms may require consent of a majority or all of the holders of the senior notes and/or the junior secured notes and/or the equity tranche. The ability of the CLO issuer to reinvest proceeds in obligations with comparable interest rates that satisfy the reinvestment criteria may affect the timing and amount of payments received by the holders of CLO Interests and the yield to maturity of the CLO Interests.

Financial Covenants

The failure by a CLO vehicle in which a client is invested to satisfy certain financial covenants, specifically those with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage tests, could lead to a reduction in its payments to the client. If a CLO vehicle failed these tests, senior debt holders might be entitled to additional payments that would, in turn, reduce the payments the client would otherwise be entitled to receive. Separately, the Firm may cause a client to incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting CLO vehicle or any other investment the client may make. If any of these occur, it could materially and adversely affect a client's operating results and cash flows and returns on its investments.

Highly Leveraged Companies

Clients will have exposure to high yield companies through CLOs. Such borrowers may be highly leveraged and may not have ready access to financing. Such investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses and interest rates. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, these borrowers may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if they are highly leveraged and if they have floating rate debt in periods of rising rates. During such periods, timely service of debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific borrower developments, the borrower's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment by a client would be magnified to the extent leverage is used.

Limited Amortization Requirements

The Firm may cause clients to invest indirectly through CLOs in loans that have limited mandatory amortization requirements. While these loans may obligate an issuer to repay the loan out of asset sale proceeds or with annual excess cash flow, repayment requirements may be subject to substantial limitations that would allow an issuer to retain such asset sale proceeds or cash flow, thereby extending the expected weighted average life of the investment. In addition, a low level of amortization of any debt over the life of the investment may increase the risk that the issuer will not be able to repay or refinance the loans held by such CLOs when it matures.

Deferral

Interest payments on CLO products (other than the most senior tranche or tranches of a given issue) are generally subject to deferral. If distributions on the collateral underlying a CLO are insufficient to make payments on the CLO securities, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realization of the underlying assets, the obligations of the CLO issuer to pay such deficiency will be extinguished. CLO securities (particularly subordinated securities) may provide that, to the extent funds are not available to pay scheduled interest when due, such interest will be deferred. Generally, the failure by the issuer of a CLO security to pay deferrable interest in cash does not constitute an event of default under the applicable indenture as long as a more senior class of securities of such issuer is outstanding and, as a result, the holders of the securities for which interest has been deferred will not have available to them any associated default remedies.

CLO Fees

When any investments in CLO Interests are made by a Fund or other client, such client, or an investor in such Fund, will effectively be paying, in addition to the compensation payable to the Firm (or an affiliate thereof), the client's or investor's proportionate share of any management fees, or other compensation, charged by the CLO Manager of such CLO or Warehouse Arrangement or other similar entity, as well as its *pro rata* portion of the expenses incurred by such CLO or Warehouse Arrangement. In addition to specified base and senior management fees that are paid to the CLO Manager in accordance with the priorities of payments set out in the applicable indenture, a CLO Manager is typically paid an incentive fee if and to the extent the equity of the CLO realizes a specified rate of return. Therefore, payment of the incentive fee to the CLO Manager will be dependent to a large extent on the yield earned on the underlying loans. This fee structure could create an incentive for the CLO Manager to manage the CLO collateral in a manner as to seek to maximize the yield on the collateral relative to investments of higher creditworthiness. Managing the portfolio with the objective of increasing yield, even though the CLO Manager is constrained by investment restrictions set forth in the indenture, could result in riskier or more speculative investments for the CLO issuer than would otherwise be the case and in an increase in defaults or volatility and could contribute to a decline in the aggregate market value of the loans.

Bankruptcy and Other Proceedings

Investments in companies or other entities involved in bankruptcy proceedings, including underlying borrowers of loans held by the CLOs in which a client invests, involve a number of significant risks. Many of the events within a bankruptcy proceeding are adversarial and often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to appear and be heard, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court will not approve actions that may be contrary to the interests of creditors, including the Firm's clients. Furthermore, there are instances where creditors and equity holders lose their ranking and priority as such if they are considered to have taken over management and functional operating control of a debtor.

Generally, the duration of a bankruptcy case can only be roughly estimated. The reorganization of a company usually involves the development and negotiation of a plan of reorganization, plan approval by creditors and confirmation by the bankruptcy court. This process can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs to the company and its lenders (*e.g.*, the CLOs in which a client invests); it is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays; and, during the process, the company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart and the company may not be able to invest adequately. In some cases, the company may not be able to reorganize and may be required to liquidate assets. Although the CLOs in which the Firm's clients will invest are expected to principally hold debt instruments, the debt of companies in financial reorganization will, in most cases, not pay current interest, may not accrue interest during reorganization, and may be adversely affected by an erosion of the issuer's fundamental value. Such investments can result in a total loss of principal.

U.S. bankruptcy law permits the classification of "substantially similar" claims in determining the classification of claims in a reorganization for purposes of voting on a plan of reorganization. Because the standard for classification is vague, there exists a significant risk that the influence of a CLO in which the Firm invests client assets with respect to a class of claims can be lost by the inflation of the number and the amount of claims in, or other gerrymandering of, the class. In addition, certain administrative costs and claims that have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite high. Furthermore, there are instances where creditors and equity holders lose their ranking and priority as such when they take over management and functional operating control of a debtor. In those cases where a CLO in which the Firm invests client assets, by virtue of such action, is found to exercise

“domination and control” of a debtor, such CLO may lose its priority if the debtor can demonstrate that its business was adversely impacted or other creditors and equity holders were harmed by the CLO. In addition, it is possible a court may invalidate, in whole or in part, the indebtedness held by a CLO in which the Firm invests client assets as a fraudulent conveyance, subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the obligor or recover amounts previously paid by the obligor in satisfaction of such indebtedness.

Illiquid and Long-Term Investments

Although investments made by the Firm on behalf of clients may occasionally generate some current income, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from an investment generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of such investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is not generally expected that this will occur for a number of years after the investment is made. It is unlikely that there will be a public market for the securities held by the Firm’s clients at the time of their acquisition. The Firm will generally not be able to cause clients to sell the CLO securities or publicly unless their sale is registered under applicable securities laws, or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. In addition, in some cases sales of certain securities may be prohibited by contract or regulatory reasons for a period of time. In addition, certain sectors of the credit markets, at times, have experienced significant declines in liquidity. While such events may sometimes be attributable to changes in interest rates or other factors, the cause is not always apparent. During such periods of market illiquidity, the Firm, or a CLO in which a client invests, may not be able to sell assets in a client’s or such CLO’s portfolio or may only be able to do so at unfavorable prices. Such “liquidity risk” could adversely impact the value of clients’ investments and may be difficult or impossible to hedge against.

As part of its investment program, the Firm may cause a client to acquire or hold assets or investments that are illiquid. An investor’s interest in a Fund cannot be withdrawn. A Fund’s general partner may create a reserve account from an investor’s withdrawal proceeds if the general partner reasonably determines that, after a withdrawal, an investor’s capital account balance may not be sufficient to pay any fees due with respect to the illiquid investment.

Investing in illiquid and hard to value investments may result in uncertainties as to the valuation of such investments. Inaccurate valuations could have an adverse effect on a client if judgments of the Firm (or its delegates or other agents) regarding valuations should prove incorrect.

Transfer and Valuation of Investments

The investments that are expected to be made on behalf of the Firm’s clients will be subject to significant restrictions on transfer (which transfer, if permissible, may be subject to additional brokerage and other costs, as described in the following paragraph) and may be difficult to sell in a secondary market. In some cases, CLOs holding private debt that may be illiquid may be prohibited from selling such debt for a period of time or otherwise be restricted from disposing of such debt.

Investments in certain CLOs may require a substantial length of time to liquidate and may result in high brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses due to the lack of an established market for such investments or other factors. The market prices, if any, for such investments tend to be volatile, and a client may not be able to sell such investments when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale.

There are likely to be investments as to which current or reliable market price information is unavailable, in which event it is expected that the Firm will have discretion in determining the appropriate means of valuation. There can be no assurance that the value assigned to an investment at a certain time will equal

the value that a client is ultimately able to realize. The Firm may use valuation methodologies for certain assets involving subjective determinations. Moreover, because the Firm will determine in its sole discretion the value of certain assets, the Firm will have a conflict of interest in making such determinations, given the potential impact of such valuations on the Firm's compensation and performance results.

Investments Longer than Term

Certain securities or obligations held by a Fund may have terms longer than the term of the Fund and certain loans may have grace periods of several years. Accordingly, it is unlikely that significant distributions to Fund investors will occur for a number of years from the date of the Fund investors' applicable capital contributions, and certain investments may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that the Fund will be dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund's term or otherwise. Although the Firm expects that investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in kind distribution at dissolution, a Fund may have to sell, distribute, or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

Expedited Transactions

Investment analyses and decisions by the Firm may frequently be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Firm at the time of an investment decision is made may be limited, and the Firm may not have access to detailed information regarding the investment opportunity. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Firm will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment. In addition, the Firm may rely upon independent consultants in connection with its evaluation of proposed investments; however, no assurance can be given that these consultants will have sufficient time to perform such evaluations nor that they will accurately evaluate such investments.

Need for Follow-On Investments

A client may be called upon to provide follow-up funding for its investments, or may have the opportunity to increase certain of its investments. There can be no assurance that the Firm will think it advisable to cause the client to make these follow-on investments or that the client will have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by the Firm not to make follow-on investments, or a client's inability to make them, may have a substantial negative impact on an investment in need of such an investment or may diminish the Firm's ability to influence such investment's future development.

Inability to Achieve Targeted Rate of Return

The Firm will cause clients to make investments based on the Firm's estimates or projections of internal rates of return and current returns, which in turn are based on, among other considerations, assumptions regarding the performance of investments, the amount and terms of available financing and the manner and timing of dispositions, including possible asset recovery and remediation strategies, all of which are subject to significant uncertainty. In addition, events or conditions that have not been anticipated may occur and may have a significant effect on the actual rate of return received on the investments. Moreover, the Firm's ability to achieve a client's targeted returns may be adversely impacted by increased competition from other investors, which may lead to more competitive pricing for certain types of investments.

Non-U.S. Investments

The Firm may invest a portion of clients' capital outside the United States. These investments involve special risks not usually associated with investing in the United States. Because non-U.S. entities may not

be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable with those applicable to U.S. entities, there may be different types of, and lower quality, information available about a non-U.S. investment than a U.S. investment. With respect to certain countries there may be the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability, limitation on the removal of funds or other assets or the repatriation of profits, restrictions on investment opportunities, the imposition of trading controls, withholding or other taxes on interest, capital gain or other income, import duties or other protectionist measures, various laws enacted for the protection of creditors, greater risks of nationalization or diplomatic developments which could adversely affect the clients' investments in those countries.

Risk of Private Debt and Equity Investments

Private debt and equity investments involve a high degree of financial risk. There can be no assurance that investments will be profitable or that substantial losses will not occur. The borrowers whose loans are included within a CLO or Warehouse Arrangement (in which a client will invest) are often dependent on the skills of a small number of executives and are vulnerable to changes in technology, fluctuations in demand for their products, changing interest rates and other factors. There can also be no assurance that a client will be repaid, be able to sell or otherwise liquidate its investments at the optimal time or price. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the rate of return objectives of the Firm will be realized or that there will be any return of capital to clients or investors in Funds.

Debt instruments are subject to credit and interest rate risks. Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an obligor will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on an instrument. Financial strength and solvency of an obligor are the primary factors influencing credit risk. In addition, lack or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for a debt instrument may affect its credit risk. Credit risk may change over the life of an instrument and securities and other debt instruments which are rated by rating agencies are often reviewed and may be subject to downgrade. Interest rate risk refers to the risks associated with market changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes may affect the value of a debt instrument directly (especially in the case of fixed rate securities) or indirectly (especially in the case of instruments whose rates are adjustable). In general, rising interest rates will negatively impact the price of a fixed rate debt instrument and falling interest rates will have a positive effect on price. Adjustable rate instruments also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other factors). Interest rate sensitivity is generally more pronounced and less predictable in instruments with uncertain payment or prepayment schedules. Factors that may affect market interest rates include, without limitation, inflation, slow or stagnant economic growth or recession, unemployment, money supply, governmental monetary policies, international disorder and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets. It is expected that clients' portfolios will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of their assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. In a changing interest rate environment, the Firm may not be able to manage this risk effectively. If the Firm is unable to manage interest rate risk effectively, investment performance could be adversely affected. While the Firm may seek to do so, it may not hedge interest rate risk for a particular client.

LIBOR Floors

LIBOR used in determining the interest rate applicable to the floating rate notes issued by a CLO may contain a floor of zero. In the event that LIBOR would otherwise be less than zero, the interest rate applicable to such notes will not be less than the applicable spread as a result of such floor. In such instances, the interest paid by the related issuer on such notes would be higher than if such floor did not exist. As a result, distributions on the CLO Equity may be decreased.

Additionally, some underlying assets held by a CLO may have LIBOR floor arrangements, which would mitigate the effect of the LIBOR floor used in determining the interest rate for the floating rate notes issued by such CLO. However, other underlying assets may bear interest based on LIBOR that is not subject to a floor arrangement. If LIBOR is less than zero, the spread of interest earned on the underlying assets over the interest paid on the floating rate notes may decrease as a result of a decrease in LIBOR below zero. As a result, distributions on the CLO Equity may be decreased.

On March 5, 2021, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”) announced that the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the “**IBA**”), the administrator for LIBOR, would cease the publication of the LIBOR settings for one-week and two-month USD LIBOR tenors immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and of all other USD LIBOR settings (including one-month, three-month and six-month USD LIBORs) immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023 (the “**Announcement**”). Concurrent with the Announcement, the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Cooperation released a statement that (i) encouraged banks to cease entering into new contracts that use USD LIBOR as a reference rate as soon as practicable and in any event by December 31, 2021, (ii) indicated that new contracts should either utilize a reference rate other than USD LIBOR or have robust fallback language that includes a clearly defined alternative reference rate after the discontinuation of USD LIBOR and (iii) explained that extending the publication of certain USD LIBOR tenors until June 30, 2023 would allow most legacy USD LIBOR contracts to mature before LIBOR begins experiencing disruptions.

On March 8, 2021, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (“**ARRC**”) confirmed that in its opinion the Announcement constitutes a “benchmark transition event” with respect to all USD LIBOR settings pursuant to the ARRC recommendations.

Although it is expected that floating rate obligations that bear interest based on LIBOR migrated to a new benchmark prior to June 30, 2023, there is no guarantee that (i) such transition occurred, and if it did not occur, when such transition will occur, (ii) SOFR, or the Term SOFR Reference Rate, will replace LIBOR as the benchmark for such floating rate obligations, or (iii) any spread adjustment adopted in connection with such transition will be representative of LIBOR as of the date of determination of such benchmark.

On April 3, 2018, the New York Federal Reserve Bank (“**FRBNY**”) began publishing its alternative rate, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“**SOFR**”). SOFR significantly differs from LIBOR, both in the actual rate and how it is calculated, and therefore it is unclear whether and when markets will adopt SOFR as a widely accepted replacement for LIBOR. The ARRC, convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, identified SOFR as “the rate that represents best practices for use in certain new USD derivatives and other financial contracts,” representing the ARRC’s preferred alternative to USD LIBOR. Additionally, there are a range of other proposed alternative reference rates.

On March 15, 2022, the President of the United States signed the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act (the “**LIBOR Act**”) into law. The LIBOR Act addresses covered contracts in all states and territories in the United States that have no or ineffective LIBOR fallback language. On the date the relevant USD LIBOR tenor ceases to be published or is announced to no longer be representative, the USD LIBOR tenor of such contract will be replaced with a spread-adjusted, SOFR-based rate to be recommended by the Federal Reserve Board. The LIBOR Act further provides a safe harbor from liability for the parties that have the right to select and use a recommended benchmark replacement. The parties to the contracts covered by the legislation are not precluded from amending such contract to choose a different rate than the recommended benchmark replacement. The LIBOR Act preempts any other state LIBOR transition laws that are or may in the future be put into effect.

On July 29, 2021, the ARRC formally announced and recommended Term SOFR as an alternative reference rate to LIBOR for syndicated and bilateral business loans. CME Group currently publishes Term SOFR in one-month, three-month and six-month tenors.

There can be no assurance that any replacement to LIBOR will gain wide market acceptance, nor whether SOFR alternatives develop, in the aggregate, substantial market acceptance. Neither can there be any assurance that such replacements and alternatives will represent an improvement over LIBOR in its current (or modified) form. Changes to presently accepted global benchmarks going forward could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the investments of the Firm's clients, or could cause an absence of available investments until an alternative global benchmark gains general market acceptance. In addition, an increase in alternative types of financing at the expense of LIBOR-based corporate loans may have a material adverse effect on the market value of the investments of the Firm's clients which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Firm's ability to achieve its clients' investment objectives. The market transition away from LIBOR and other current reference rates to alternative reference rates is complex, and could have a range of adverse impacts on the Fund's business, financial conditions, or results of its operations.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Neither the Firm nor any of its managers, officers or principals has been involved in any criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court that is material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Firm's advisory business or the integrity of the Firm's management.

Neither the Firm nor any of its managers, officers or principals has been involved in any administrative proceedings before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency or any foreign financial regulatory authority.

Neither the Firm nor any of its managers, officers or principals has been involved in any self-regulatory organization proceedings.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer Registrations

Neither the Firm nor any of its managers, officers or principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer.

B. CFTC Registrations

Neither the Firm nor any of its managers, officers or principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor, or is an associated person of any of the above.

C. Affiliates

The Firm is affiliated with the following advisers, broker-dealers and insurance companies:

- 1851 Securities, Inc.
- AIC Credit Opportunities Partners Fund II GP, L.P.
- Concord Re, Inc.
- GGC Opportunity Fund Management, L.P.

- Golden Gate Private Equity Inc.
- Lynbrook Re, Inc.
- Magni Re Ltd.
- Nassau Alternative Investments LLC
- Nassau Global Credit LLC
- Nassau Global Credit GP LP
- Nassau Global Credit (UK) LLP
- Nassau Life and Annuity Company
- Nassau Life Insurance Company
- Nassau Life Insurance Company of Kansas
- Nassau Re (Cayman) Ltd.
- NGC Capital Management LLC
- NGC CLO Manager LLC
- PHL Variable Insurance Company
- Sunrise Re, Inc.

The Firm has entered into a shared services agreement (the “***Shared Services Agreement***”) with certain of its affiliates (the “***Shared Services Providers***”) pursuant to which the Shared Service Providers and their agents perform certain back-office, credit analysis and reporting functions among other functions that are delegated to them by the Firm. In performing its services, the Firm depends, in large part, upon the skill and expertise of certain personnel of the Shared Service Providers that are made available to the Firm pursuant to the Shared Services Agreement who are responsible for the day-to-day operations and management of the Firm and who provide services to other affiliates of the Firm as well as to the Firm.

D. Other Investment Advisers

The Firm does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients, nor does the Firm have other business relationships with advisers that create material conflicts of interest.

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

A. Code of Ethics

The Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with SEC requirements. The purpose of the Code of Ethics is to identify the ethical and legal framework in which the Firm and its personnel are required to operate and to highlight some of the guiding principles and mechanisms for upholding the Firm’s standard of business conduct. The Firm’s Code of Ethics is designed to ensure that all applicable personnel are aware of and adhere to the Firm’s policies and procedures. The description below is a summary only. The Firm will provide a complete copy of its Code of Ethics to clients and prospective clients.

Standard of Business Conduct. The Firm and its personnel have a fiduciary duty to the Firm’s clients, and in this fiduciary capacity, the Firm must place the interests of its clients before the Firm’s own interests.

Basic Principles. The Firm’s Code of Ethics is based on a few basic principles: (i) the Firm and its personnel must place the interests of the Firm’s clients above their own; (ii) the professional activities and personal investment activities of the Firm’s personnel must be consistent with the Code of Ethics and avoid any actual or potential conflict between the interests of clients and those of the Firm or its personnel; (iii) the activities of the Firm’s personnel must be conducted in a way that avoids any abuse of any such person’s position of trust with and responsibility to the Firm and its clients; (iv) the Firm’s personnel must not take

any inappropriate advantage of their positions with the Firm; (v) the Firm must maintain independence in its investment decision-making process; and (vi) the Firm's personnel may not engage in any act, practice or course of conduct that would violate the provisions of Rule 204A-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "*Advisers Act*"), and other applicable securities laws.

Conflicts of Interest. As a fiduciary, the Firm has an affirmative duty of care, loyalty, honesty and good faith to act in the best interests of its clients. The Firm makes every effort to avoid conflicts of interest and fully disclose all material facts concerning any conflict of interest that may arise with respect to any of its clients. The Firm stresses that individuals subject to its Code of Ethics must try to avoid situations that have even the appearance of conflict or impropriety.

Insider Trading. The Firm's personnel may not trade, either personally or on behalf of another, on material non-public information or communicate material non-public information to another person in violation of the law. This policy applies to all of the Firm's personnel and extends to their activities both within and outside their duties for the Firm. The Firm has also implemented policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading.

Personal Securities Transactions. All personnel must comply with the Firm's policy on personal trading. Except with respect to certain excepted personnel, securities (including, indices, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and certain government securities) and/or accounts for which a person does not exercise investment discretion, personal securities transactions by the Firm's personnel must be pre-approved by the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer (the "*Chief Compliance Officer*").

Holdings and Transactions Reports. Every employee and access person must submit both initial and annual holdings reports to the Chief Compliance Officer that disclose all covered securities held in any personal account. Every employee and access person must also submit a quarterly transaction report to the Chief Compliance Officer for each covered securities transaction in any personal account.

Service as a Director. The Firm's personnel are prohibited from serving on the boards of directors of any outside company, unless the service (i) would be in the best interests of the Firm or its clients and (ii) has been approved in writing by the Chief Compliance Officer; provided that the Firm's personnel will not be required to obtain prior written approval for service on the boards of directors of charitable or civic organizations. In addition, any Firm personnel serving on the board of a private company which is about to go public may be required to resign either immediately or at the end of the current term.

Reporting of Violations. The Firm has implemented policies and procedures whereby its personnel are required to report any violation, apparent violation or potential violation of the Firm's Code of Ethics to the Chief Compliance Officer.

Review and Enforcement. The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for ensuring adequate supervision over the activities of all persons who act on the Firm's behalf in order to prevent and detect violations of the Firm's Code of Ethics by such persons.

B. Material Financial Interest in Client Transactions

The Firm may cause clients to invest in obligations of CLOs in which the Firm and/or its affiliates have a debt, equity or participation interest or have otherwise participated in the origination, structuring, negotiation, syndication or offering of such investments. The purchase, holding and sale of such investments by a client may enhance or diminish the profitability of investments of the Firm and/or its affiliates and the interests of clients may conflict with those of the Firm and/or its affiliates. For example, in connection with such an equity investment, a client will, effectively, pay two layers of fees, one to the

Firm and one to an affiliate of the Firm. The Firm will endeavor to treat each of the Firm's clients equitably and fairly. Prior to the Firm's causing a client to make such an investment, the Portfolio Managers will review the potential investment to determine if an actual conflict of interest exists or is reasonably likely to occur in the near term. To address potential conflicts that may arise or to ensure that potential conflicts are not likely to occur, the Portfolio Managers may take such actions as they deem appropriate under the circumstances. Among other things, the Portfolio Managers may recommend (solely by way of example and not of limitation) (i) that each affected client be informed of the potential conflict, and (ii) that each client be offered the opportunity to approve the investment.

C. Participation in Client Transactions

The Firm and its affiliates and their respective clients and personnel may invest, or have already invested, in securities or other financial instruments that are senior or junior to securities or financial instruments of the same issuer that the Firm may cause a client to invest in. The Firm recognizes that conflicts may arise under such circumstances and will endeavor to treat each of the Firm's clients fairly and equitably. Prior to the Firm's causing a client to make such an investment, the Portfolio Managers will review the potential investment to determine if an actual conflict of interest exists or is reasonably likely to occur in the near term. To address potential conflicts that may arise or to ensure that potential conflicts are not likely to occur, the Portfolio Managers may take such actions as they deem appropriate under the circumstances. Among other things, the Portfolio Managers may recommend (solely by way of example and not of limitation) (i) that each affected client be informed of the potential conflict, and (ii) that each client be offered the opportunity to approve the investment.

D. Transactions Simultaneous with Client Transactions

Generally, neither the Firm nor any related persons of the Firm will recommend securities to the Firm's clients, or buy or sell securities for the Firm's clients, at or about the same time that the Firm or a related person buys or sells the same securities for the Firm's own (or the related person's own) account, except CLO Interests (including CLOs for which an affiliate of the Firm serves as the collateral manager), or when exceptions are made under limited circumstances.

From time to time, subject to client or investment guidelines and restrictions, the Firm is expected to be authorized to direct one of its clients to sell investments to another of the Firm's clients through an internal cross transaction in which the Firm will receive no compensation. In most cases, an independent pricing mechanism will be used to ensure objectivity. However, there could be times in which that pricing mechanism is not feasible or fair to the Firm's clients, in which case the Firm will seek some pricing mechanism that is fair to both such clients.

To the extent that any such transaction may be viewed as a principal transaction due to the ownership interest in the client by the Firm and its personnel, the Firm will comply with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act, and provide written notification to such client and obtain client consent either prior to the principal transaction or prior to its settlement.

In addition, the Firm may give advice or take action with respect to investments of one or more of its clients that may not be given or taken with respect to other clients with similar investment programs, objectives and strategies. Accordingly, the Firm's clients with similar investment strategies may not hold the same investments or achieve the same performance. The Firm may also advise clients with conflicting programs, objectives or strategies. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other investments held or potentially considered for one or more clients.

From time to time, the Firm may acquire securities or other financial instruments of an issuer for one of its clients which are senior or junior to securities or financial instruments of the same issuer that are held by, or acquired by, another of the Firm's clients. The Firm recognizes that conflicts may arise under such circumstances and will endeavor to treat all of its clients fairly and equitably.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

A. Selection of Broker-Dealers

The Firm has full authority to select broker-dealers to execute its clients' investment transactions. If applicable, the Firm may allocate a portion of each client's brokerage business to such brokers on the basis of certain considerations, which may include:

- The amount of commission;
- The quality of execution;
- Reputation, financial strength and stability;
- Block trading and block positioning capabilities;
- Willingness to execute difficult transactions;
- Willingness and ability to commit capital;
- Access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets;
- Ongoing reliability;
- Overall costs of a trade;
- Nature of the security and the available market makers;
- Desired timing of the transaction and size of trade;
- Confidentiality of trading activity; and/or
- Market intelligence regarding trading activity.

Although the Firm will seek competitive rates, it may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission for client account transactions. The commissions and/or transaction fees charged by a broker-dealer may be higher or lower than those charged by other broker-dealers.

Neither the Firm nor any related person is expected to receive client referrals from any broker-dealer or third party that provides brokerage services to the Firm's clients, except in the case of the solicitation and introduction services described in Item 14(B) below.

At this time the Firm is not a party to, and does not anticipate entering into, any formal "soft dollar" arrangements. However, one or more of the Firm's clients may permit the Firm to use "soft dollars" generated by such clients to pay for the research related services. In the event that the Firm utilizes allocations of commission dollars, it would do so solely to pay for products or services that qualify as "research and brokerage services" within the "safe harbor" of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

B. Aggregation of Orders

The Firm may place, as an aggregated order for execution, orders for publicly traded securities at the same time for the accounts of two or more of its clients. This practice will enable the Firm's clients to seek more favorable executions and net prices for the combined order. If the order cannot be executed in full at the same price or time, the securities actually purchased or sold by the close of each business day are generally allocated *pro rata* among the participating clients in accordance with the initial amounts ordered by each client. However, the *pro rata* allocation may be adjusted, such as to avoid having odd amounts of shares held in any client's account, to avoid deviations from any pre-determined minimum/maximum holdings limits established for any client, or to facilitate the ramping of a newly issued Fund. Each client that participated in the order would do so at the average price for all the transactions and share in commissions or other transaction costs on a *pro rata* basis.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Mr. Brittain and Mr. Pemberton, in their capacity as the Firm's Managing Directors and Portfolio Managers, will review client portfolios on a continuous basis.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Non-Client Economic Benefits

The Firm does not, nor do any of its principals or employees, receive any economic benefit from non-clients for providing advisory services to the Firm's clients.

B. Compensation for Client Referrals

The Firm currently has arrangements with third party firms in which it compensates such third party firms for the solicitation and introduction of potential investors to Funds (including certain special purpose vehicles) managed by the Firm as well as potential clients with respect to certain separately managed accounts offered by the Firm. Such arrangement is governed by a written agreement between the Firm and such third party firms, which (among other things) sets forth the manner and amount of compensation paid by the Firm for the introduction of qualifying investors or clients. To the extent such arrangement involves or implicates Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act, it is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the applicable requirements of that rule and relevant SEC guidance.

Item 15. Custody

Although the Firm does not expect to have custody of certificated securities (which are typically custodied by the Firm's clients' third-party custodian), the Firm may be deemed to have custody over the assets of certain of its clients according to the custody rule set forth in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Firm intends to comply with the custody rule by providing audited financial statements of each Fund to investors in such Fund client within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to satisfy the reporting requirement.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Firm has been provided with discretionary authority to manage the Funds as set forth in, and limited by, the terms and conditions of the relevant advisory agreement, offering document, organizational agreement or other governing documents of the Funds.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Firm has authority to vote proxies relating to securities in certain client accounts. Accordingly, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures governing the voting of proxies that include the elements set forth below.

General Policy. The general policy is to vote proxies, which includes proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions relating to client securities, including interests in private investment funds, if any, in a manner that serves the best interests of the investing client(s), as determined by the Firm in its discretion, and taking into account relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

- The impact on the value of the securities;
- The anticipated costs and benefits associated with the proposal;
- The effect on liquidity; and
- Customary industry and business practices.

Specific Policies. Specific policies set forth in the Firm's policies and procedures include:

- Routine matters are typically proposed by company's management, directors, general partners, managing members or trustees and (i) do not measurably change the structure, management, control or operation of the company; (ii) do not measurably change the terms of, or fees or expenses associated with, an investment in the company; and (iii) are consistent with customary industry standards and practices, as well as the laws of the state of incorporation applicable to the company. For routine matters, the Firm will vote in accordance with the recommendation of the company's management, directors, general partners, managing members or trustees, as applicable, unless, in our opinion, such recommendation is not in the best interests of the investing client(s).
- Non-routine matters involve a variety of issues and may be proposed by a company's management or beneficial owners, and may involve (i) a measurable change in the structure, management, control or operation of the company; (ii) a measurable change in the terms of, or fees or expenses associated with, an investment in the company; or (iii) a change that is inconsistent with industry standards and/or the laws of the state of incorporation applicable to the company. The Firm has specific proxy voting policies for non-routine matters, and in some cases, the Firm votes on a case-by-case basis.

Abstaining from Voting or Affirmatively Not Voting. The Firm will abstain from voting (which generally requires submission of a proxy voting card) or affirmatively decide not to vote if the Firm determines that abstaining or not voting is in the best interests of the investing client(s). In making such a determination, we will consider various factors including, but not limited to, (i) the costs associated with exercising the proxy (e.g., translation or travel costs); and (ii) any legal restrictions on trading resulting from the exercise of a proxy. Furthermore, the Firm will not abstain from voting or affirmatively decide not to vote merely to avoid a conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest. At times, conflicts may arise between the interests of the investing client(s), on the one hand, and the interests of the Firm or its affiliates, on the other hand. If the Firm determines that it has, or may be perceived to have, a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, we will address matters involving such conflicts of interest as follows:

- If a conflict arises because two or more investing clients have invested in different portions of an issuer's capital structure, or because one client holds a control position while another client holds a minority position, the Firm will delegate the voting decision to an independent committee of partners, members, directors and/or other representatives of the investing clients, as applicable.
- If a proposal is addressed by the specific policies in these procedures, the Firm will vote in accordance with such policies.
- If we believe it is in the best interest of the investing client(s) to depart from the specific policies provided for in these procedures, the Firm will be subject to the requirements of the third and fourth bullet points below, as applicable.
- If the proxy proposal is (i) not addressed by the specific policies or (ii) requires a case-by-case determination by the Firm, we may vote such proxy as we determine to be in the best interest of the investing client(s), without taking any action described in the fourth bullet point below, provided that such vote would be against the Firm's own interest in the matter (*i.e.*, against the perceived or actual conflict).
- If the proxy proposal is (i) not addressed by the specific policies or (ii) requires a case-by-case determination by the Firm, and (iii) we believe we should vote in a way that may also benefit, or be perceived to benefit, the Firm's own interest, then the Firm must take one of the following actions in voting such proxy:
 - Delegate the voting decision for such proxy proposal to an independent third party;
 - Delegate the voting decision to an independent committee of partners, members, directors or other representatives of the investing client, as applicable;
 - Inform the investing client of the conflict of interest and obtain consent to vote the proxy as recommended by the Firm; or
 - Obtain approval of the decision from the Chief Compliance Officer and third-party legal advisors.

A complete copy of the Firm's policies and procedures governing the voting of proxies, together with information regarding how we voted particular proxies, will be provided to clients and prospective clients upon request.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Firm does not require, nor does it solicit, prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

The Firm has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.