

Antares Capital Advisers LLC

Part 2A of Form ADV

The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Antares Capital Advisers LLC (“ACA”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 475-266-8016. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about ACA is also available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Material Changes

Below is a summary of the material changes that ACA has made to this brochure since the last annual ADV filing on March 14, 2016:

ACA intends to expand its investment advisory business to include providing advisory services to (i) entities established in conjunction with structured finance transactions, such as CLOs; (ii) privately placed pooled investment vehicles; or (iii) institutional investors. Accordingly, updates have been made throughout this brochure to reflect the service to be provided to such clients. Please be aware that other non-material changes have also been included in this brochure.

Important Note about this Brochure

This Brochure is not:

- ***an offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person***
- ***an offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any investment vehicle***
- ***a complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any investment vehicle or advisory service***

As required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), ACA provides this Brochure to current and prospective clients and may also, in its discretion, provide this Brochure to current or prospective investors in an investment vehicle, together with other relevant documents, such as the investment vehicle’s offering or private placement memorandum, organizational documents and related transaction documents, as applicable, prior to, or in connection with, such persons’ investment in the Fund. Additionally, this Brochure is available through the SEC’s Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website.

Although this publicly available Brochure describes investment advisory services and products of ACA, persons who receive this Brochure (whether or not from ACA) should be aware that it is designed solely to provide information about ACA as necessary to respond to certain disclosure obligations under the Advisers Act. As such, the information in this Brochure may differ from information provided in relevant documents. More complete information about each investment vehicle is included in relevant documents, certain of which may be provided to current and eligible prospective investors only by ACA or its affiliate. To the extent that there is any conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any applicable relevant documents, such relevant documents shall govern and control.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

ACA was formed in November 2015. ACA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Antares Capital LP (“Antares Capital”), which is, in turn, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Antares Holdings L.P. (“Holdings” and, together with its direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries, Antares Capital and Antares Assetco LP (“Antares Assetco”), the “Antares Platform”).¹ The ultimate majority owner of ACA and Holdings is the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (“CPPIB”). The Antares Platform is a leading provider of financial solutions to middle market private equity sponsors in the U.S., offering a “one-stop” source for lending and other services to middle market private equity sponsors. ACA provides investment management services on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis to private funds, collateralized loan obligation issuers (“CLOs”) and institutional investors (through “funds of one” or separately managed accounts), as well as certain of its affiliates (each a “Client” and collectively “Clients”) that invest primarily in secured loans and other financial instruments (“Assets”) sourced by the Antares Platform.

Clients are anticipated to generally consist of (i) entities established in conjunction with structured finance transactions, such as CLOs; (ii) privately placed pooled investment vehicles; or (iii) institutional investors (which may be structured as “funds of one” or separate accounts), each of which primarily invests in loans and some of whom will be affiliates of ACA (“Affiliate Clients”). In addition, ACA manages selected equity assets of certain Affiliate Clients (“Equity Portfolio Clients”). Except as otherwise described herein, Client assets are managed in accordance with the particular investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines set forth each Client’s investment advisory agreement and any other applicable relevant documents. Other than for Clients selecting a separate account or fund of one structure, ACA does not tailor its advisory services to the needs of individual investors. At inception, however, specific investment criteria may be established for a Client in consultation with prospective investors (*e.g.*, specific industry restrictions and concentrations, investment product type concentrations, geographic restrictions, investment size restrictions, etc.). Information about each Client, and the particular investment objectives, strategies, restrictions, guidelines and certain risks associated with an investment, will be described in private placement memoranda or other disclosure documents in the organizational documents of, or in the transaction documents and/or investment advisory contract applicable to, the particular Client (“Client Agreements”), which will be made available to investors only through ACA or another authorized party. Prior to investing, prospective investors should review the Client Agreements to confirm the suitability of an investment in a Client based on the investor’s particular circumstances.

As of December 31, 2016, ACA manages \$368,597,278 all on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

As compensation for the services received, the Clients will generally pay a management fee based on funded program assets outstanding for such Client, without regard to changes in market value,

¹ Please note that only Antares Holdings and Antares Assetco would be considered an originator and lender of loans, and to the extent Antares Platform is used in such context it should be deemed to mean only Antares Holdings and/or Antares Assetco, while Antares Capital would be considered, as arranger, administrative agent and/or similar capacities for loans.

accrued interest or general or specific loan loss reserves. In addition, certain Clients pay a performance fee (as described in Item 6, below). All management fees are specifically negotiated with each Client. There are no set fee schedules. Management fees will generally be payable quarterly in arrears. Fees will be calculated in accordance with the Client Agreements.

Depending on the management fee calculation negotiated, asset-based management fees may create potential conflicts of interest when ACA controls the timing and the amount of leverage used by a Client as ACA would benefit from increased leverage by such Client. ACA could also have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities based on a Client's use of leverage.

In addition, ACA may incur certain Client-related administrative and operational expenses that are reimbursed by Clients. These expenses include, but are not limited to the following:

- fees, costs and expenses of a trustee or custodian;
- fees for administrative or loan agent services provided by third parties and/or ACA or its affiliates;
- any legal or auditing fees;
- out-of-pocket fees, costs and expenses, if any, incurred in holding, developing, negotiating, structuring, and disposing of Assets;
- credit support fees;
- brokerage fees;
- shared services and other overhead fees and expenses, including reimbursements for the salary and other costs related to ACA's personnel who are not involved in sourcing, originating, underwriting and/or syndication activities or in trading and monitoring broadly syndicated loan assets;
- commissions and other related transaction costs and expenses, such as deal fees, origination fees, broker dealer fees, interest expense and deferred sales charges;
- governmental charges, taxes and duties;
- registration fees and expenses;
- transfer fees, registration fees and other expenses associated with buying, selling or holding investments, such as wire transfer and electronic fund fees;
- insurance costs and expenses related to litigation and indemnification;
- withholding taxes payable and required to be withheld by obligors, issuers or their agents;

- fees and other expenses associated with the offer, sale and purchase of interests in pooled investment vehicles, the formation and operation of a Client's subsidiaries and/or with the incurrence and operation of a Client's direct or indirect leverage facilities;
- extraordinary expenses; and
- other investment costs actually incurred in connection with Client investments.

The Antares Platform will underwrite and originate loans, some of which will be acquired by Clients and others of which will be retained by the Antares Platform and its affiliates (including, but not limited to, Affiliate Clients) or sold to others. Typically, the Antares Platform receives and retains for itself compensation from the related loan obligors (*i.e.*, each borrower or guarantor of a loan) or otherwise receives fees or compensation in connection with such loans. Fees and compensation retained by the Antares Platform include, but are not limited to, structuring, commitment, origination, syndication, monitoring, agent and/or other fees for services provided by the Antares Platform in connection with such loans. Such fees or compensation are not expected to be offset by ACA against management fees paid by any Clients for investment advisory and management services.

The Antares Platform's receipt of fees for services with respect to loans that may be offered to or acquired by Clients represents a potential conflict of interest to the extent that the Antares Platform has an economic incentive to underwrite and originate, and recommend or cause Clients to invest in, such loans. ACA seeks to mitigate this conflict through an allocation policy (as described in Item 11) that does not permit ACA to make allocation decisions on the basis of whether or not a particular Client permits ACA to retain such fees.

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

As discussed in Item 5, above, ACA will be entitled to performance fees from certain Clients. Performance fees represent a potential incentive for ACA to select or recommend investments for Clients paying such fees that are more risky or speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Because compensation arrangements are negotiated with Clients, the nature and calculation methodology for compensation ACA receives from one Client can differ from that of another Client and the type and amount of compensation paid by Clients will differ. The presence of performance fee arrangements for some Clients but not others, and differences in how performance fees are calculated, creates an incentive for ACA to favor Clients that pay higher performance fees over those that pay no or lesser performance fees. For example, ACA may have an incentive to allocate investments it believes will perform more favorably to Clients with higher performance fees. ACA seeks to mitigate this conflict through its allocation policy (as described in Item 11, below), which does not permit ACA to make allocation decisions to generate higher fees.

Item 7 Types of Clients

Clients will generally consist of (i) entities established in conjunction with structured finance transactions, such as collateralized loan obligations; (ii) privately placed pooled investment

vehicles; and (iii) funds of one or separate investment accounts for institutional investors, each of which primarily invests in loans and some of whom will be Affiliate Clients. In addition, ACA manages certain equity assets held by the Equity Portfolio Clients. Investors in the Clients as well as separate account Clients will generally consist of financial institutions, investment companies, insurance companies, other institutional investors, sovereign wealth funds, corporate or public pension funds, foundations or family offices.

The minimum investment amount, as applicable, and other criteria for investments in the Clients are set forth in each Client's Agreements. As a general matter, investors in the Clients are limited to (i) "accredited investors," as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), who are also "qualified purchasers" for purposes of section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; or (ii) persons who are not "U.S. persons" for purposes of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

ACA provides portfolio management services for its Clients, which, in the case of Clients that are not Equity Portfolio Clients, will invest primarily in senior secured loans to below investment grade middle market companies and, in the case of Equity Portfolio Clients, in certain minority equity investments in companies to which the Antares Platform makes loans in the ordinary course of its business. In connection with each Asset and in accordance with a master servicing agreement (with respect to certain Assets) with the Antares Platform, ACA reviews information provided by Antares Capital, the borrower, the private equity sponsor or investment bank, as applicable, and other relevant source and conducts a due diligence review of each potential borrower that passes an initial screening process administered by the Antares Platform. Loan due diligence reviews, which will vary, depending on the particular loan and the related obligor, may include any of the following:

- On-site visits;
- Customer calls;
- Interviews with management;
- Phone interviews;
- Review of third party consulting reports; and
- Bank meetings.

After the initial due diligence is conducted, an analysis is performed including:

- A review of the obligor's historical and prospective financial information;
- Transaction drivers;

- Key issues and risk factors; and
- A review and determination of the primary and alternative exit strategies.

Upon completion of the full due diligence review, the potential transaction is summarized and provided to ACA's Investment Committee for approval or, in the case of Affiliate Clients, recommendation for approval by the Affiliate Client.

Risks of Loss

Except as described in this section, the assets typically expected to be held by Clients are known as "senior" loans, which may include certain types of loans, such as term loans, revolving credit facilities, delayed draw credit facilities and unitranche loans. Senior loans hold a senior position in the capital structure of the borrower, are typically secured by collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debtholders and equity-holders of the borrower. Certain of such loans may be unitranche loans that include inter-creditor arrangements whereby one group of lenders contractually agrees to subordinate its right to receive payments with respect to its interests in such unitranche loan to the rights of one or more other groups of lenders under certain circumstances such as after an event of default under such loan. While the protection of being in a senior position to others with claims on the assets of the borrower can reduce risk, such loans still present significant credit risk, particularly if they arise in connection with highly leveraged transactions such as leveraged buyouts, leveraged recapitalization loans and certain other types of acquisition financing as is the case with many of the senior loans that the Antares Platform originates. Furthermore, certain Clients may own a subordinate position in a senior unitranche loan. Obligations in these types of transactions are subject to greater credit risk (including default and bankruptcy) than many other investments.

ACA also provides non-discretionary investment advisory services to Equity Portfolio clients with respect to certain minority equity investments in companies to which Holdings makes loans in the ordinary course of its business.

Clients and investors should be aware that mandates may be limited to certain types of investments and may not be diversified. ACA does not intend to provide a complete investment program for investors and ACA expects that the assets it manages will not represent all of an investor's assets. Investors are responsible for appropriately diversifying their assets to guard against the risk of loss.

Below are descriptions of certain of the risks associated with ACA's investment strategy and the asset classes in which the Clients invest. Additional information on the risks of investing in the Clients may also be found in the offering materials of the Clients, if applicable, including any offering memorandum, or otherwise provided in connection with a Client entering into applicable Client Agreements.

Dependence on the Antares Platform. The success of Clients' investment programs depends on the ability of the Antares Platform to originate loans and to perform credit underwriting due diligence when acquiring loans on behalf of, or recommending loans to be acquired by, clients, and to manage, leverage (if applicable), and dispose of such loans, as appropriate. ACA's discretionary Clients will be particularly dependent on the managerial experience of ACA and

certain of its officers and personnel. The loss of one or more of such officers or personnel could have a material adverse impact on Clients. The Antares Platform's credit underwriting due diligence of loans, related loan obligors and collateral will require the application of significant judgment, which may not be correct.

Dependence on ACA. Client performance depends, in large part, on the skill and expertise of ACA's investment professionals and the professionals responsible for originating loans through the Antares Platform. ACA has access to personnel who are also employees of the Antares Platform. In providing services through ACA, such shared personnel are supervised by ACA and subject to ACA's compliance policies and procedures, including a code of ethics and applicable provisions of the Advisers Act. There can be no assurance that the current professionals will continue to serve in their current positions, continue to be employed by the Antares Platform or made available to ACA or continue to be shared personnel or authorized persons of ACA and the Antares Platform. Clients are not direct beneficiaries of any employment or personnel sharing arrangements between ACA and the Antares Platform, and their respective employees or shared personnel, as applicable, which arrangements are in any event subject to change without notice to, or the consent of, Clients. In addition, individuals not currently associated with the Antares Platform may become associated with ACA, and the performance of Assets may also depend on the financial and managerial experience of such individuals. Although ACA's investment professionals will devote such time as they determine in their discretion is reasonably necessary to fulfill ACA's obligations to Clients, they will not devote all of their professional time to the affairs of any particular Client or of the Clients generally. When acting on behalf of ACA, such shared personnel will also be providing services to others, including to proprietary accounts of the Antares Platform.

Use of Leverage. For many Clients, ACA expects to direct such Clients to borrow money or otherwise incur leverage in connection with the acquisition or financing of their loan portfolios. While the use of leverage can potentially increase profits, it can also result in an increased risk of loss and increased volatility to the Client due to adverse fluctuations in interest rates, downturns in the leveraged loan market or the economy and the possible inability to refinance such debt when it matures or liquidate the related loan portfolio for an amount sufficient to pay such debt and return capital and/or profits to the Client or its investors. Any such event or any other event that adversely affects the value of a Client's direct or indirect investment in its loan portfolio could result in a substantial loss to the Client and its investors which would be greater than if such Client's account was not subject to leverage. Interest or similar costs associated with such leverage will be a direct or indirect expense of the related Client, and, to the extent not covered by net returns attributable to the assets acquired, will cause the returns of such Clients to be lower than if they have not used leverage. Interest or similar costs associated with leverage may be based on one or more interest rate indices, which can be different from the interest rate indices applicable to the assets supporting such leverage. Any such mismatch will not necessarily be hedged. If an event of default occurs under the related facility, the lenders or other counterparties to the facility (or some designated portion or agent thereof) would be able to exercise remedies with respect thereto including but not limited to the liquidation of or taking title to the collateral for such facility which will terminate the rights thereto of the Client and could result in a full or partial loss of the Client's direct or indirect investment therein.

Risk of Default on Loans. Loan obligors could be susceptible to economic recession or downturns and might be unable to meet covenant requirements or service their obligations for indefinite periods of time. In addition, the credit markets are subject to volatility and a changing regulatory environment that could limit the availability of credit being provided by lenders with the result that a loan obligor might not be able to refinance its debt at or prior to maturity. This could lead to default under the related loan and, consequently, termination or a write down or other reduction in the value of the loan, and the exercise of remedies. In such cases, Clients (and their investors) would likely suffer losses resulting from an inability to recover all or a portion of their investment in defaulted loans. Moreover, disruption in the credit or other financial markets leading to increased loan defaults and credit downgrades of loan obligors could negatively affect the liquidity and pricing of loans in a Client's portfolio.

Illiquid Assets. Clients will acquire and own loans that are illiquid assets for which there often is not a ready market of purchasers and that often are subject to transfer restrictions and are not publicly traded. Clients' investments in illiquid assets could reduce their ability to dispose of such assets in a timely fashion and for a fair price. Illiquid assets may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments such as rated debt issuances by similar companies. As a result, many loans will be directly or indirectly held by clients to their maturity.

Concentration. A concentration in a Client's portfolio of loans to a limited number of underlying loan obligors or of loans in a limited number of industries or geographic regions or with a limited type of collateral securing such loans could impair the Client's portfolio if the underlying obligors, industries or geographic regions were to experience economic difficulties or if the asset class collateralizing the loans were to fall out of favor in the market. As a result, obligors could default on their loans, and the Client could be unable to recover the full amount owed on such loans. Under such circumstances Clients (and their investors) might not realize their rate of return objectives and could suffer losses.

Participation on Creditors' Committees; Lender Liability; Equitable Subordination. Representatives of the Antares Platform sometimes participate on committees formed by creditors to negotiate with loan obligors in connection with loan restructurings or bankruptcies. There can be no assurance that such representatives would be successful in obtaining results most favorable to a particular Client in connection with such negotiations and significant legal fees and other expenses may be incurred in connection with such representation, all or a portion of which may be borne by the related Client(s). Judicial decisions have upheld the right of loan obligors to sue 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 either violated a duty, whether implied or contractual, of good faith and fair dealing owed to the loan obligor or has assumed a degree of control over the loan obligor resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the loan obligor or its other creditors or equity owners. To the extent that the Antares Platform participates on such committees, ACA's clients could become subject to allegations of lender liability. ACA cannot provide assurance that these claims will not arise or that it (or such Client) will not be subject to significant liability if a claim of this type did arise.

Ability to Acquire Loans on Advantageous Terms; Competition and Supply. The success of a Client's investment strategy will depend, in part, on the Antares Platform's ability to identify loans for acquisition by Clients on advantageous terms. In acquiring loans, Clients will compete with a

broad spectrum of loan originators and loan investors. Increased competition for, or a diminishment in the available supply of, eligible loans could result in higher prices for, and consequently lower yields on, such loans. In addition, the Antares Platform is dependent on its relationship with private equity sponsors and other middle market loan participants in sourcing a portion of the loans in which clients invest. If there is increased competition in the market making or acquiring loans in a manner that is more attractive to the loan obligor or loan seller than that of the Antares Platform on behalf of its Clients or if the private equity sponsors or loan market participants with whom the Antares Platform currently does business find other sources of capital more attractive to them or determine that they do not want to work with the Antares Platform, the Antares Platform may not be able to identify a sufficient number or amount of suitable loans to satisfy its own and its Clients' investment objectives in which case it is possible that not all of a Client's committed capital would be deployed or it could need to be deployed in a manner that does not fully achieve the Client's rate of return objectives. In certain instances the Antares Platform could identify a suitable investment opportunity but not be able to realize on it without the participation of other market participants whose participation the Antares Platform cannot control with the result that some of those opportunities would not come to fruition. The Antares Platform could have difficulty finding and sourcing sufficient new middle market loans to satisfy its own needs and its Clients' investment objectives.

Diversification. While ACA expects to recommend or acquire and maintain, as applicable, a diversified portfolio for each Client, there is no guarantee that it will be able to do so. It is possible that a relatively substantial portion of a Client's capital could be invested in one or a small group of loans and/or cash or temporary investments, particularly as a Client's portfolio is ramping up or winding down. An unfavorable performance by one or more of such loans could have a substantial adverse economic impact on the Client and the holding of cash or investment of cash in temporary investments for a longer period of time than initially contemplated could have an adverse economic impact on the Client's rate of return objectives.

Assignments and Participations. Certain Clients invest in loans directly by acting as an original lender making a loan to the loan obligor at its inception. Clients also can (and certain Clients must), in some instances, invest in loans by assignment from a lender selling such loan to a Client or, in some instances, by acquiring a participation interest therein. Holders of participation interests are subject to additional risks not applicable to a holder of a direct interest in such loan. Participation interests typically constitute the unsecured obligation of the participation seller to pay over principal and interest when and as received from the loan obligor. The holder of the participation interest takes not only the credit risk of the related loan obligor but also the credit risk of the participation seller; such holder lacks direct contractual privity with the loan obligor under the loan and frequently lacks certain voting rights with respect to the loan. Furthermore, to the extent the participation seller has sold its economic interest in a loan, it has less incentive to monitor and exercise the voting rights it retains with respect to such loan and its interests may not be aligned with those of the participation buyer.

Valuation. Many of the Assets will consist of loans that are not publicly traded. The fair value of loans that are not publicly traded may not be easy to determine, and ACA values these loans in accordance with the Valuation Procedures (as defined below). Valuations of illiquid middle market loans require judgment, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate and may be based on estimates. ACA's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would

have been used if an active market for these loans existed. If ACA's determinations regarding the fair value of such loans were materially higher than the values that were ultimately realized upon the sale of such loans, the returns to Clients would be adversely affected.

ACA has adopted valuation policies and procedures (the "Valuation Procedures") for use in the valuation of Assets held by Clients. ACA values such Assets at fair value generally in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and as more fully described below. Where ACA believes a reliable market price is readily ascertainable for an Asset, ACA will value such Asset at such current market price. Assets for which ACA believes reliable market prices are not readily ascertainable will be fair valued by ACA in good faith and in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth below.

ACA's fair value methodology generally is consistent with the fair value principles established by FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC Topic 820"). ASC Topic 820 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. ASC Topic 820 also provides guidance regarding a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings and provides for enhanced disclosures determined by the level within the hierarchy of information used in the valuation. In accordance with ASC Topic 820, these inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that ACA has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include: quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

It is expected that Assets held by Clients will consist principally of loans, which will be valued by ACA quarterly (or more frequently, as deemed necessary or appropriate) using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. ACA will determine the fair value of a loan by taking into consideration the following information and inputs, to the extent reasonably available to ACA:

- current pricing data, which may include:
 1. the price at which the loan or similar loans are trading in the secondary market within a sufficiently recent period, such that the price is meaningful in the view of ACA;
 2. the most recent price for the loan, as published by a third-party pricing service deemed reputable by ACA within a sufficiently recent period, such

that the price is meaningful in the view of ACA, taking into account, among other factors, the number and identity of the market participants whose bid and ask prices have contributed to that price, which participants may include the Antares Platform;

3. any relevant third-party information (e.g., indicative broker quotes or any other third-party pricing or valuation information) on such asset to the extent available and deemed reliable by ACA; and
 4. the price at which the loan was sold to third party investors in the loan's primary syndication if such primary syndication has occurred in a sufficiently recent period, such that the price is meaningful in the view of ACA;
- the fair value of such loan based on a valuation model; and
 - in any such valuation, in addition to the foregoing, such other information and considerations that ACA deems material to such determination.

ACA may also, at its discretion, solicit a fair market valuation from an independent third-party valuation firm selected by ACA.

With respect to certain loans, the only bid or ask price that will be available may be one that is provided by the Antares Platform to the applicable pricing service. While the Antares Platform expects to supply bid and/or prices that it believes to be reflective of market value, in the absence of a current third-party firm bid or ask price in the market or another third-party check on those prices, the prices supplied by the Antares Platform may not reflect the price a third party would actually pay.

Risks of Asset Classes Recommended by ACA. Clients' Assets will consist primarily of below-investment grade loans to middle market companies or interests in below investment grade loans to middle market companies, which are subject to liquidity, market value, credit, repricing, default, recovery, interest rate, reinvestment and other risks. It is anticipated that such Assets generally will be subject to greater risks than investment grade corporate obligations and will be less liquid than broadly syndicated loans. These risks could be exacerbated to the extent that a Client's portfolio is concentrated in one or more particular types of Assets. There can be no assurance that ACA will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value and return of the Assets or acquire Assets that can generate sufficient returns for Clients.

Prices of Assets may be volatile, and will generally fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including but not limited to changes in interest rates, prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, domestic and international economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, and the financial condition of the obligors of the Assets. In particular, the market for below-investment grade loans has experienced periods of volatility in the supply and demand for such loans, resulting in volatility in, among other things, spreads, interest rate floors, purchase discounts, leverage,

covenants, structure, and other terms. Additionally, loans and interests in loans generally have significant liquidity and market value risks since they are not generally traded in organized exchange markets but are traded by banks and other institutional investors in privately negotiated transactions. 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. Further, obligors of below investment-grade loans may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing, which may cause them to be more likely to be unable to meet their obligations in an economic downturn, a period of rising interest rates, a contraction of the leveraged loan market or a period of fluctuating exchange rates (in respect of those obligors located in non-U.S. countries). In addition, historically the trading volume in the loan market, especially in the middle market, has been small relative to the high-yield debt securities market.

All or a significant majority of the Assets may consist of loans to middle market companies. They share many of the same characteristics as more broadly syndicated loans, including a senior secured position in the borrower's capital structure and floating rate interest payments. Loans to middle market companies tend to be privately held and are not often publicly rated. Loans to middle market companies may have default rates or recovery rates that differ (and may be better or worse) than has been the case for broadly syndicated loans or investment grade securities. There can be no assurance as to the levels of defaults and/or recoveries that may be experienced on the Assets and an increase in default levels could adversely affect a Client. Because a more limited number of investors participate in loans to middle market companies, the trading volume for loans to middle market companies is likely to be relatively illiquid as compared to broadly syndicated loans. The illiquidity of such Assets can reduce a Client's ability to dispose of such Assets in a timely fashion and for a favorable price as well as its ability to take advantage of market opportunities. As a result, loans made to middle market companies will be subject to greater risks than loans made to larger companies.

Below-investment grade middle market loans are speculative in nature and are subject the risk of defaults for a variety of reasons. A middle-market loan could become subject to workout negotiations or a restructuring, which may entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial write-down of principal, deferral of payment, payments-in-kind of interest, and a substantial change in the terms, conditions and covenants with respect to such loan. In addition, such workout negotiations or restructuring may be quite extensive, protracted and costly over time and if so, there could be substantial uncertainty with respect to the ultimate recovery on such loan. Also, the liquidity of a loan in default will be significantly limited and, to the extent that loan is sold, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds from such sale will be equal to the amount of unpaid principal and interest thereon.

Below-investment grade loans to middle market businesses typically carry more inherent risks than similar loans to larger, publicly traded entities. For example, obligors on loans to middle market companies have significantly less information about them compared to publicly traded entities. These middle market companies generally have more limited access to capital and higher financing costs, may be in a weaker financial position, may need more capital to expand or compete, and may be unable to obtain financing from their respective private equity sponsor, public capital markets or from traditional sources, such as commercial banks. Middle market businesses typically have narrower product lines and smaller market shares than large businesses. Therefore, they tend to be more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well

as general economic downturns. Middle market businesses may have more difficulties implementing enterprise resource plans and planning software and may face greater challenges integrating acquisitions than large businesses. These businesses may also experience substantial variations in operating results. Typically, the success of a middle market business also depends on the management talents and efforts of one or two persons or a small group of persons. The death, disability or resignation of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on the obligor and its ability to repay its obligations. A deterioration in an obligor's financial condition and prospects could be accompanied by deterioration in the collateral securing the related loan and cause it to fail to satisfy net income, cash flow and other coverage tests typically imposed by lenders. Such deterioration might impair the ability of such obligor to obtain refinancing or force it to seek to have the loan restructured.

In addition, middle market businesses often need substantial additional capital to expand or compete and will often have borrowed money from other lenders and may need additional capital to survive any economic downturns. Accordingly, loans made to middle market companies involve higher risks than loans made to companies that have larger businesses, greater financial resources or are otherwise able to access traditional credit sources. In addition, while a private equity sponsor often will elect to provide additional capital to support their middle market portfolio companies in times of distress, such practice may not continue or may continue to a lesser extent. There can be no assurance as to the levels of defaults or the amount or timing of recoveries that may be experienced on Assets. Any increase in default levels or decrease in recovery rates or delays in receipt of recoveries could adversely affect a Client's portfolio.

The Assets that are loans to middle market companies or interests therein are primarily balloon loans. Balloon loans involve a greater degree of risk than other types of transactions because they are structured to allow for small (balloon) principal payments over the term of the loan, requiring the obligor to make a large final payment upon the maturity of the loan. The ability of such obligor to make this final payment upon the maturity of the loan typically depends upon its ability either to refinance the loan prior to maturity or to generate sufficient cash flow to repay the loan at maturity. The ability of any obligor to accomplish any of these goals will be affected by many factors, including the availability of financing at acceptable rates to such obligor, the financial condition of such obligor, the marketability of the collateral (if any) securing such loan, the operating history of the related business, tax laws and the prevailing general economic conditions. Consequently, such obligor may not have the ability to repay the loan at maturity, and a Client could lose all or most of the principal of an Asset. Given their relative size and limited resources and access to capital, some obligors may have difficulty in repaying or refinancing their balloon loan on a timely basis or at all.

Information Technology Risks. ACA is heavily reliant on its information technology infrastructure, processes and procedures and those of its service providers, and it has devoted significant resources to achieving competitive informational technology systems. Information technology changes rapidly, however, and ACA may not be able to stay ahead of such advances. Moreover, ACA or its service providers may find themselves a target of cybersecurity attacks. While steps have been taken to mitigate the risk of such attacks, no system is fully attack-proof, and a cybersecurity attack may have an impact on ACA and the Clients.

Political Uncertainty Risk. U.S. markets, as well as non-U.S. markets in which Clients may invest in the future or to which Clients or borrowers are exposed, may experience political uncertainty and/or change (*e.g.*, Brexit) that subjects investments to heightened risks. These heightened risks may include: greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); greater social, economic, and political instability (including the risk of war or terrorist activity); greater governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and market participants; controls or restrictions on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange currencies; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (*i.e.*, a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques; and slower clearance.

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

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

There can be no assurance that political changes will not cause a Client to suffer a loss of any or all of its investments or interest thereon. Political and policy decisions, and regulatory changes, may also impact Clients and borrowers. The precise nature and consequences of future political conditions on applicable laws, regulations and Clients' investments cannot be predicted.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As noted in Item 4, ACA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Antares Capital, which is, in turn, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings. The ultimate majority owner of ACA and Holdings is CPPIB. As a result, ACA has numerous financial industry affiliations through its relationship with its direct and indirect parent companies.

CPPIB is a professional investment management organization that invests the funds not needed by the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) to pay current benefits on behalf of its contributors and beneficiaries. In order to build a diversified portfolio of CPP assets, CPPIB invests in public equities, private equities, real estate, infrastructure and fixed income instruments. The Antares Platform provides reliable cash-flow structured financing to private equity sponsors. The Antares Platform provides financing solutions for buyouts, acquisitions, growth funding, restructurings and capitalizations. Its primary product offerings are cash flow 1st lien and 2nd lien loans, unitranche loans and equity co-investments.

The Antares Platform originates and underwrites new loans, allocates a portion of such loans to Clients and syndicates a portion of newly originated loans to third parties. The remainder of newly

originated loans are held on balance sheet and added to the company's conservatively positioned and broadly diversified loan book. As discussed above, Clients are expected to invest primarily in secured loans of the type sourced by the Antares Platform. In addition, the Antares Platform (and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries) invest in the same loans. Please see Item 11 below for a discussion of the actual and potential conflicts of interests relating to these investments.

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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

To avoid any potential conflicts of interest involving personal trades, ACA has adopted a Code of Ethics that includes formal policies and procedures with respect to personal and insider trading policies and procedures. Among other things, the policy requires that all relevant personnel of ACA ("Access Persons") act with integrity, place the interests of Clients above their own, avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest and comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws. The policy also requires Access Persons to pre-clear certain personal securities transactions, report personal securities transactions on at least a quarterly basis and provide ACA with a list of all personal brokerage accounts over which the Access Person has beneficial interest and/or control and holdings of reportable securities. Certain classes of securities have been designated as exempt from pre-clearance under the Code of Ethics, based upon a determination that investments in these securities would not be inconsistent with the best interests of the Clients. The Code of Ethics forbids any Access Person from engaging in any insider trading and from disclosing or using material non-public information in violation of applicable law. Personal trading is monitored by ACA's Chief Compliance Officer pursuant to the Code of Ethics in order to reasonably prevent or address conflicts of interest among ACA, Access Persons and the Clients.

A copy of ACA's Code of Ethics will be provided to any current or prospective Client (or current or prospective investor in a Client) upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Antares Platform originates, holds, sells and/or acquires for its own account or for the accounts of its affiliates, in the ordinary course of business, existing and new loans that are the type of loans in which Clients are expecting to invest. Most of ACA's Clients expect that all or a substantial portion of the Client's Assets will be comprised of Assets that are also held by the Antares Platform or by its affiliates. While Clients (and investors in Clients) thus understand that they will generally invest in loans originated or sourced by the Antares Platform, various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall investment activity of the Antares Platform and its affiliates.

The following briefly summarizes some of these conflicts, but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such conflicts. Investors in the Clients should review the applicable private placement memoranda or other offering or account documents for additional information.

Principal and Cross Transactions

ACA may effect principal transactions where a Client acquires an Asset from or sells an Asset to the Antares Platform (or an affiliate thereof, which may be another Client (e.g., a CLO) in which

the Antares Platform has a substantial pecuniary interest). In such cases, ACA will provide disclosures to and obtain the consent of the Client or of such Client's designated agent in accordance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act and any applicable Client Agreement.

ACA may also cause Clients to enter into cross-transactions whereby one Client sells Assets to another Client. Whenever ACA intends to have two Clients enter into cross trades with each other, ACA will first make a determination that the cross trade is fair and equitable to each Client and not contrary to the interests of either Client. Cross trades involving loans are executed at fair market value, as determined by ACA in accordance with its relevant policies and procedures.

Because most of the Assets in which Clients invest are not publicly traded, the value of such Assets may be difficult to determine. ACA seeks to value such assets in good faith, as described above. Such good faith valuations require the application of a significant amount of judgment, are inherently uncertain, will fluctuate and are often based on estimates and assumptions. ACA's determination of the fair value of an Asset may differ materially from the values that would have been applied if an active market for the Asset existed and from the price at which such Asset may ultimately be sold. Differences in fair value and actual sale value may adversely impact Clients.

Other Investment Related Conflicts

The Antares Platform or an affiliate may acquire, hold, sell or take other actions with respect to loans or securities of a type that may be suitable Assets for a Client and, except as required by applicable law or contract, will not be required to offer the same to the Client or provide notice of such activities to the Client. ACA may in its discretion make different investment recommendations and decisions for different Clients.

ACA regularly invests Client assets in Assets that are also held directly or indirectly by the Antares Platform, its affiliates, other Clients, or officers or employees of the Antares Platform or of its affiliates. In addition, the Antares Platform or its affiliates may invest in a range of asset classes throughout the corporate capital structure (including investments in corporate loans and debt securities, preferred equity securities and common equity securities) of issuers in which ACA invests on behalf of Clients. Accordingly, a Client may invest in loans issued by obligors in which the Antares Platform or an affiliate has a debt, equity or participation interest or with respect to which the Antares Platform or an affiliate is also a lender under the same credit facility as the Client. Accordingly, a Client may hold interests in an obligor that are of a different class or type than the class or type of interest held by the Antares Platform or an affiliate and which may be senior, *pari passu* or junior to the Client's investment in such obligor. Such investments in an obligor of the same class and type as a Client may be held in a different amount than those of the Client.

The Antares Platform or an affiliate may invest, or have already invested, for its own account in investments that are senior or junior to or *pari passu* with Assets of the same obligor that are held by Clients. In addition, the Antares Platform or an affiliate may serve as a general partner, adviser, officer, director, sponsor or manager of other entities that invest in Assets. The Antares Platform or an affiliate may also participate in creditors' committees with respect to the bankruptcy, restructuring or workout of obligors of loans and may take positions that are adverse to the interest of a Client and may obtain material, non-public information that it may be prohibited by applicable

law from providing to Clients. Any of the foregoing circumstances may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest, or the appearance of such conflicts of interest. In serving in these multiple capacities, the Antares Platform and its affiliates may have obligations to other persons, the fulfillment of which may not be in the best interests of certain Clients. Furthermore, in connection with actions taken in the ordinary course of ACA's business in accordance with its fiduciary duties to certain Clients, ACA may take, or be required to take, actions which may materially adversely affect other Clients. Except as may be required by applicable law, the Antares Platform and its affiliates do not have any duty, in making or maintaining such investments or roles, to act in a way that is favorable to a Client. In such instances the Antares Platform or an affiliate may take action with respect to such obligors which may differ from the timing or nature of any action taken with respect to the investments of a Client. Such actions may be adverse to Clients. As a result of such actions, the prices and availability of Assets in which a Client invests or may seek to invest, and the performance of the Assets owned by a Client, may be materially adversely affected.

The Antares Platform or an affiliate is frequently expected to be the administrative agent or other named agent on behalf of the lenders with respect to loans owned by Clients, and the Antares Platform and its affiliates are expected to or may, as applicable, hold investments in the same or other tranches in the credit facilities of which Assets owned by Clients are a part. As is typical in such agency arrangements, the agent is the party responsible for administering and enforcing the credit facility, may take certain actions and make certain decisions in its discretion and generally may take material actions only in accordance with the instructions of a designated percentage of the lenders (typically 100% with respect to modifications of a loan's payment terms, although a lesser percentage typically applies to other material modifications). In the case of credit facilities that includes both senior and subordinate tranches, the agent may take actions in accordance with the instructions of one or more of the senior tranches without any right to vote or consent (except in certain limited circumstances) by the subordinated tranches of such indebtedness. Each Client expects that Assets it owns will represent less than the amount of debt sufficient to direct, initiate or prevent actions with respect to such credit facility or loans (other than preventing those that require the consent of each lender). However, as is typical for such loans, certain actions, including amendments to the payment terms of the loans, typically may not be taken without consent of all lenders, including Clients. As a result of the Antares Platform or an affiliate acting as agent for an agent loan and the Antares Platform or an affiliate possibly owning more of the related indebtedness of the obligor or holding indebtedness in a position in the capital structure of an obligor different than that of a Client, the Antares Platform or its affiliate will be in a position to exercise more control with respect to the related credit facility than that of ACA on behalf of a Client and may exercise such control in a manner adverse to the interests of a Client.

There is no limitation or restriction on ACA or the Antares Platform and its affiliates with regard to the services they may perform for others or the businesses in which they may engage, which may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

From time to time, certain Antares Platform personnel may be allowed to invest directly or indirectly in Clients. If such Antares Platform personnel are also providing investment advisory services to Clients on ACA's behalf, they may have a conflict of interest in connection with investment decisions or trade allocations made on behalf of a Client since they may have an incentive to favor a Client in which they have directly or indirectly invested.

Shared Services Expense

In the operation of ACA's business and the management of Clients, an inherent conflict may arise in connection with shared service expenses. Pursuant to the Client Agreements, certain overhead and back office expenses may be allocated to Clients. Based on the category of service provided pursuant to the Client Agreements, allocation of expenses may require judgment to determine whether the expense is to be allocated to ACA, to the Client or split ratably between ACA and the Client. Accordingly, the use of judgment may create a conflict of interest since it is both in ACA's best interest and in the Clients' best interest to pay less service expenses.

Repeat Transactions with the Same Borrower or Private Equity Sponsor

The Antares Platform may engage in repeat transactions with certain private equity sponsors and with certain obligors over time. Such relationships may present conflicts of interest to the extent that the Antares Platform relies on the steady flow of business opportunities from such private equity sponsors. If an obligor becomes impaired, the obligor may seek to restructure its loan and the interests of the obligor (and its private equity sponsor), those of the Antares Platform or its affiliates and those of a Client may not be aligned.

The Antares Platform or an affiliate may act as an underwriter, arranger or placement agent, or otherwise participate in the origination, structuring, negotiation, syndication or offering of loans held by Clients. These loans are typically held by multiple Clients and are often prepayable at the option of the obligor. Clients often have certain protective rights against prepayment such as prepayment or call premiums, and on occasion, ACA may waive these prepayment or call premiums. ACA often has fiduciary duties to multiple holders of such obligations, and it is not always the case that each such holder's interest is aligned with the interests of other holders' (including, without limitation, any holder that is a member or an affiliate of the Antares Platform) with respect to waivers of prepayment or call protections. In general, Clients who may participate in a refinancing of an obligation would benefit from a waiver, while those that do not participate would generally prefer to receive the benefit of any prepayment premiums that may otherwise be due and other prepayment protections. Whether or not a Client is able to participate in a refinancing depends on a variety of factors that vary based on each Client.

When determined to be in the overall best interests of all Clients, ACA may cause certain Clients to waive prepayment premiums or other similar call premiums in certain circumstances, including when the Antares Platform or an affiliate is involved in the refinancing, restructuring or other modification of such assets. Where one or more Clients do not participate in a refinancing, ACA faces a potential conflict of interest between its duty to such Clients and the interests of those Clients, if any, that do participate in the refinancing, as well as, in certain cases, the interests of the Antares Platform and of those of its affiliates who will benefit from such refinancing.

Other Conflicts of Interest

In order to operate more efficiently and effectively, the Antares Platform does not generally impose internal information barriers or impose information barriers between the Antares Platform and ACA. As a result, the Antares Platform or ACA may from time to time come into possession of material non-public information that limits ACA's ability to effect a transaction for a Client, and

the Client's investments may be constrained as a consequence of ACA's inability to effect transactions that otherwise may have been initiated on behalf of Clients. ACA may refrain from directing the purchase or sale hereunder of loans issued by persons about whom the Antares Platform or ACA has information that they determine might prohibit them from trading such loans in accordance with applicable law. In addition, the Antares Platform or ACA may elect not to receive material non-public information with respect to various obligors. As a result, the Antares Platform or ACA may not have access to information relating to obligors of loans that is or may be known to other persons who are investing in the same loan.

One or more members of the Antares Platform sometimes acts as servicer, administrative agent or in similar capacities, and receives compensation from borrowers for such services. Such compensation does not offset any fees paid by Clients to ACA.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

To mitigate conflicts, ACA has adopted Allocation Policies and Procedures (the "Allocation Procedures") for use in the allocation of investment opportunities originated by the Antares Platform among the Antares Platform's proprietary balance sheet (including Affiliate Clients) (the "Antares Balance Sheet"), Clients, and certain other entities with respect to whom the Antares Platform has entered into an agreement providing the entity with contractual rights to invest in certain investment opportunities alongside the Antares Platform ("Contract Investors"). The investment objectives and parameters of each Client are different and may prevent a Client from being able to participate in all or a portion of an investment purchase or sale opportunity. A Client may also be prevented from being able to participate in all or a portion of an investment purchase or sale opportunity by regulatory, tax or legal requirements. A Client that retains the discretionary or approval authority over investments will have the ability to approve or decline an investment opportunity presented to them. Investors should understand that delays in approving such an investment opportunity may result in all or part of the allocation recommended to the Client not being available.

As an investment adviser and fiduciary to its Clients, ACA has a duty to treat Clients fairly and equitably over time in the allocation of investment opportunities. Additionally, ACA or the Antares Platform may have agreements with Clients or others (*e.g.*, Contract Investors) which impact allocations. In making allocation decisions as to Assets, ACA will consider (i) each Client's investment objectives, restrictions and agreements with ACA; (ii) agreements with applicable Contract Investors; (iii) the amount of capital each Client or Contract Investor has available to invest (including, without limitation, capital available under related leverage facilities); and (iv) any other factors deemed to be appropriate by ACA, provided that ACA will not make allocation decisions in a manner inconsistent with the following paragraph.

ACA will not make allocation decisions to (i) unduly favor one Client (or group of Clients) at the expense of another over time (except to the extent that allocations are made to Clients who are consolidated on the Antares Balance Sheet, as further discussed below); (ii) unduly favor over time one Contract Investor (or group of Contract Investors) over Clients; (iii) generate higher fees (including advisory fees or performance compensation); (iv) develop or enhance a relationship with a Client or Contract Investor or prospective Client or Contract Investor; (v) compensate a Client or Contract Investor for past services rendered to ACA or the Antares Platform or to induce

future services or benefits to be rendered to ACA or the Antares Platform; or (vi) manage or equalize investment performance among different Client accounts or Contract Investors. In addition, ACA will not favor or disfavor any Client (or group of Clients) in making available an investment opportunity or allocation on the basis of: (i) the impact of any fee or expense arrangements with respect to a Client or Contract Investor; (ii) the opportunity for the Antares Platform to retain some or all of the origination, underwriting, arranging, agent, servicing or other fees it receives in connection with a loan; or (iii) any other interest ACA, the Antares Platform or their related persons may have in a Client or Contract Investor.

ACA expects that most Assets will take the form of secured loans made under credit facilities originated or otherwise underwritten by the Antares Platform in which the Antares Platform will also own loans. The Antares Platform will generally retain a minimum amount of each Asset and may offer other lenders an opportunity to participate in the loan syndicates that the Antares Platform organizes to make such loans. Thus, ACA may not have an opportunity to cause a Client to invest in a particular Asset if the Antares Platform and the other members of the loan syndicate have agreed to make the entire loan. Because the Antares Platform originates and underwrites loans on its own behalf and on behalf of Clients and others, Clients understand and expect in connection with any allocation under the Allocation Procedures that all or a portion of such loans will be allocated to the Antares Balance Sheet. Thereafter, subject to the terms of any agreements with Contract Investors, the remaining portion of the investment opportunity will be allocated to Clients in the manner described below.

With respect to all other Assets, when the amount of aggregated demand from Clients for an investment opportunity made available to ACA by the Antares Platform to allocate among Clients (following retention of a determined amount of such opportunity to the Antares Balance Sheet) exceeds the total amount available for allocation, ACA and the Antares Platform believe that it is fair and equitable and in the long-term best interests of each Client over time generally to allocate the specific investment opportunity between Clients on a pro rata basis based on then available capital and to Contract Investors consistent with the terms of any applicable agreements. However, consistent with its duty to allocate investment opportunities fairly and equitably over time, ACA may deviate from allocating opportunities strictly as described above to allocate such opportunities on a basis that ACA determines in good faith is appropriate at the time of the allocation. In making such determinations, ACA may take into consideration a number of factors, including, without limitation:

- contractual and/or legal duties owed to Clients;
- terms agreed between the Antares Platform and each Contract Investor;
- the relative actual or potential exposure of any particular Client to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing investment portfolio;
- cash availability of the Client;
- suitability, instructions from such Clients, whether a purchase is being made for a specific Client, permitted leverage and available financing for the investment

opportunity (including, without limitation, taking into account the levels/rates that would be required to obtain an appropriate return);

- the size, liquidity and duration of the investment opportunity;
- tax reasons; and
- such other criteria as are reasonably related to a reasonable allocation of a particular investment opportunity to one or more Clients (e.g., in the case of a Client ramp-up period or when incubating a particular investment strategy or product or, in connection with a Client that directly or indirectly finances its assets, compliance with or optimization of collateral quality tests, portfolio concentration limits, overcollateralization triggers, interest coverage tests or any other test that diverts cash flow from payment to the equity owners of the related entity, covenant compliance and the curing of any default or event of default under the applicable financing documents).

Subject to the other terms of the Allocation Procedures, to the extent that certain investment opportunities are permissible and appropriate for two or more Clients but are limited in size such that allocation to all eligible Clients would result in de minimis allocations, ACA will allocate such investment opportunities on a basis that seeks to ensure that all Clients, over time, have fair and equitable access to investment opportunities (e.g., rotational).

If the Antares Platform acquires or sells a loan at the same time on behalf of both Clients and itself, the Antares Platform will endeavor to acquire and sell the loans for all accounts side by side, participating on materially the same terms and conditions, to the maximum extent practicable. Moreover, the Antares Platform may sell a loan for one Client while retaining the loan in another Client or on the Antares Balance Sheet. The Antares Platform may acquire secondary market loans for the balance sheet, but not for Clients.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, to the extent the total amount of the loan facility to which an investment opportunity relates (excluding unitranche loans) is greater than \$250 million, each Client for which such Asset is appropriate will be allocated a portion of such Asset at least equal to the amount allocated to any non-agent third-party whose commitment is closest in size to the amount ACA determines in good faith to be an appropriate commitment for the related Client, in accordance with the Allocation Procedures and if such commitments are reduced due to oversubscription, the commitment of such Client will be reduced proportionately.

Currently, the equity assets managed by ACA are allocated exclusively to Affiliate Clients, however, other Clients could receive equity interests through a bankruptcy reorganization or workout of an loan obligor.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

ACA has a duty to execute transactions for each Client in the best interests of the Client and, accordingly, seeks to obtain best execution of Client portfolio transactions. However, unlike trading in public securities, ACA's focus on acquiring corporate loans and certain minority equity

investments in private companies generally does not require the engagement of a broker-dealer. In the event that a Client were to acquire marketable securities (for example, in connection with a workout or restructuring), and ACA were to execute transactions in such securities through brokers, dealers or other intermediaries on behalf of Clients, ACA would seek to obtain best execution for such transactions by selecting broker-dealers or other intermediaries that ACA believes would provide appropriate execution quality at acceptable costs.

ACA does not receive research or other products or services from a broker-dealer or a third party in connection with Client securities transactions.

As discussed in Item 11 above, if more than one Client purchases or sells the same security, such orders will generally be aggregated in a single transaction, unless ACA determines that aggregation is not the best interests of the Client.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

ACA has established policies and procedures to monitor and manage the individual investments in, and the overall investment objectives of, each Client. Policies and procedures related to the review of individual Assets are described in Item 8, “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.” The overall investment objectives of each Client are generally managed and monitored by the completion of periodic tests, performed by ACA to ensure compliance with the investment objectives and requirements outlined in each Client Agreement. For certain Clients, a trustee acting on behalf of the Client will conduct periodic tests to ensure compliance with the investment objectives and requirements outlined in the applicable Client Agreement. These tests are generally performed when a new investment is made by the Client and on required reporting dates indicated in the Client Agreements.

The Client Agreements also specify ACA’s reporting requirements, which may consist of monthly and/or quarterly written reports to the Client covering, among other items, a description of the current characteristics of the assets owned by the Client, a summary of compliance requirements and a report of the cash distributions made by or on behalf of the Client. ACA has developed policies and procedures and appropriate systems and controls to ensure that it is able to meet the specific reporting requirements described in each Client Agreement. In addition, the Antares Platform’s testing and monitoring function will periodically review a sample of the completed tests for timely completion and accuracy. Certain Clients, such as privately placed pooled investment vehicles and certain separate investment accounts will also receive an annual audit of their account pursuant to their respective Client Agreements.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

ACA may from time to time enter into solicitation or placement agent agreements pursuant to which third parties are entitled to receive fees based on providing client or investor referrals, which fees may be based on the amount of assets such clients or investors invest with ACA. In certain cases, such fees may be payable for a period of time which may include a trailing period following termination of the arrangement.

Item 15 Custody

ACA may, due to certain arrangements giving it or an affiliate control over or access to Client assets, be deemed to have custody of certain Client assets for purposes of the SEC's custody rule. Except as permitted by the Advisers Act, such cash and securities are maintained in accounts established with qualified custodians, as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (each, a "Qualified Custodian").

Clients that are limited partnerships, limited liability companies or other pooled investment vehicles may be audited in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles on an annual basis. Each such Client's audited financial statements will be distributed to each investor within 120 days of the Client's fiscal year end.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

ACA expects that it will generally have decision making authority for each Client in accordance with the applicable Client Agreement. However, ACA does not have discretionary authority with respect to Affiliate Clients and may have limited discretion or be required to obtain independent approval of a Client or third party for certain Clients due to contractual or tax requirements. As discussed above, investments for a Client are managed in accordance with the Client's particular investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines as outlined in the Client Agreement.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

As previously mentioned, Assets generally consist of secured loans. However, a Client may, from time to time, own securities that grant voting rights or consent authority. A Client Agreement may provide ACA the authority to vote on behalf of a Client. Antares' general policy is to vote on behalf of a Client in a manner that serves the Client's best economic interest, as determined by ACA in its discretion, taking into account relevant factors, such as the impact on the value of the returns of the Client and industry and business practices. ACA's proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policy") are designed to identify conflicts or potential conflicts that could arise between ACA's interests and those of each Client. If it is determined that any such conflict or potential conflict is not material, ACA may vote notwithstanding the existence of the conflict. Alternatively, if the conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest is determined to be material, one or more methods may be used to resolve the conflict, including (i) disclosing the conflict to the Client and obtaining its consent, in accordance with the applicable Client Agreement, before voting; (ii) engaging a third party to recommend a vote with respect to the proxy; or (iii) such other method as is deemed reasonable under the circumstances. ACA will provide a copy of the Proxy Voting Policy and Client voting records to any Client upon request. Such request should be made to ACA's Chief Compliance Officer using the contact information provided on the cover page.

Item 18 Financial Information

Adviser has never filed for bankruptcy and is not aware of any financial condition that is expected to affect its ability to manage Client accounts.