

Item 1. Cover Page

Angel Island Capital Management, LLC

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 30th, 2020

This brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Angel Island Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Angel Island”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us by phone at (415) 616-7500. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Adviser also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

This Brochure, dated March 30th, 2020, serves as an update to the Adviser's Brochure dated March 29, 2019. This Brochure contains certain updates which may be material including, but not limited to:

- Item 4: Updated disclosure regarding the Adviser's advisory business;
- Item 5: Updated disclosure regarding fees and expenses;
- Item 8: Updated risks associated with investments in AIC Clients;
- Item 11: Updated contact information to obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics and new and revised disclosure and description of certain potential conflicts of interest and considerations in respect of the resolution thereof; and
- Item 17: Updated contact information related to obtaining information about proxy voting.

In addition, the Adviser routinely makes updates throughout the brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, risks, compliance policies and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

Item 3. Table of Contents

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Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this Brochure, the “Adviser” or “Angel Island”, means Angel Island Capital Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, together (where the context permits) with its affiliated general partners of the AIC Funds (as defined below) and certain other affiliated management entities that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the AIC Clients (as defined below). Such affiliates are generally under common control with Angel Island and possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with Angel Island. These affiliates may be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of, or the advisory services provided to, the AIC Clients. Angel Island (including and together with the various operating companies, management entities and investment vehicles managed by it or otherwise held by their common parent entity)(“Angel Island Capital”) operates as a portfolio company that is owned and controlled by certain private investment funds sponsored and managed by Golden Gate Private Equity, Inc. (“Golden Gate”). Please see Item 10 for more information related to other financial industry activities and affiliations.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory and/or sub-advisory services to one or more private investment funds that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) (collectively, the “AIC Funds,” which includes certain investment funds that are proprietary vehicles), and may provide advisory or sub-advisory services to clients in separately managed accounts, including without limitation certain proprietary accounts (collectively, the “Separate Account Clients”). The AIC Funds and the Separate Account Clients are referred to collectively herein as the “AIC Clients.”

The Adviser provides day-to-day advisory and/or sub-advisory services to the AIC Clients. The Adviser provides a multi-strategy credit platform consisting of its liquid credit strategy, credit opportunities strategy, private credit strategy and asset-based opportunities strategy. AIC Clients make investments in performing and distressed bank loans, direct senior loan origination and related instruments, high yield bonds, investment grade bonds, asset based lending, mezzanine and mezzanine-like debt, structured and illiquid credit products, special situations instruments, credit-based securities, asset-backed and other structured debt securities, swap transactions (including total rate return swaps), other derivative instruments (including collateralized loan obligations), currency hedging transactions and any other financial instruments or assets that the Adviser believes may help achieve AIC Clients’ respective investment objectives. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of AIC Clients, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments.

The Adviser uses fundamental credit analysis to identify attractive investment opportunities and seeks superior risk adjusted returns, primarily in credit products. AIC Clients may use leverage directly or indirectly. Use of leverage will increase the volatility of levered investments.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to each AIC Client in accordance with the limited partnership agreement or limited liability company agreement (or analogous organizational document) of such AIC Client, separate investment and advisory, investment management or portfolio management agreements, side letters, and/or sub-advisory agreements entered into with

AIC Clients or their investors (each, a “Governing Document”).

Investment advice is provided directly to the AIC Funds and not individually to the investors in the AIC Funds. Services are provided to the AIC Clients in accordance with the Governing Documents. Investment restrictions for the AIC Clients, if any, are generally established in the Governing Documents.

The terms of the investment supervisory and/or sub-advisory services to be provided to an AIC Fund, including any restrictions on and size of investments in certain types of securities, are established by the Adviser or its affiliates as modified by negotiations with investors in the applicable AIC Fund, and are set forth in such AIC Fund’s Governing Documents and other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in such AIC Fund. Once invested in an AIC Fund, investors cannot impose restrictions on the types of securities in which such AIC Fund may invest.

The terms of the advisory services provided to a Separate Account Client, including any restrictions on investments in certain types of securities, are the result of negotiations between the Adviser or its affiliates and such Separate Account Client, and are set forth in such Separate Account Client’s Governing Documents. The Governing Documents of a Separate Account Client may be changed by such Separate Account Client only to the extent permitted by the applicable Governing Documents.

As noted in Section 11 hereof, the principal owners of the Adviser are certain private investment funds (the “Golden Gate Funds”) sponsored and managed by Golden Gate, an SEC registered investment adviser. The Adviser was established in 2013 and the Adviser’s predecessors commenced operations in 2008. As of December 31, 2019, the Adviser managed approximately \$2,489,864,585 of regulatory assets under management.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

As compensation for investment advisory services rendered to the AIC Clients, the Adviser generally receives an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) that is typically calculated based on invested capital and an Incentive Allocation (as defined below in Item 6) or similar performance-based remuneration from an AIC Fund. Advisory Fees may be reduced during the life of an AIC Fund. Advisory Fees and expenses paid by an AIC Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such AIC Fund, including any AIC Clients that invest in such AIC Fund. Generally, AIC Funds will pay to the Adviser or one or more of its designated affiliates, with respect to each limited partner, an advisory fee, calculated and payable in arrears as of the last business day of each fiscal quarter. Certain AIC Funds calculate and pay advisory fees monthly in advance.

In addition, the Adviser, certain of its affiliates and/or their personnel typically receive fees from certain companies, including certain actual or prospective portfolio companies of investment funds managed by Golden Gate, in connection with structuring investments in such companies, as well as mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, refinancings, public offerings, sales, divestments or other similar dispositions, recapitalizations and similar transactions with respect to such companies (“Transaction Fees”). Generally, these Transaction Fees are in addition to out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser and/or its relevant affiliate(s) and/or their personnel in

connection with generating any such fees. These Transaction Fees may be substantial and may be paid in cash, in securities of the companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise. Transaction Fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees and, unless otherwise expressly agreed to with an AIC Client pursuant to such AIC Client's Governing Documents, will generally not be subject to any offset to the amount of Advisory Fees to be paid by the applicable AIC Client.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each AIC Client are established by the Adviser or certain of its affiliates, as modified by negotiations with the AIC Clients, certain of their affiliates or the investors in the applicable AIC Fund, and are generally set forth in such AIC Client's Governing Documents.

The Advisory Fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time. Advisory Fees may differ from one AIC Client to another, as well as among investors in the same AIC Fund. Investors in each AIC Fund may pay differing amounts of Advisory Fees based upon factors established by the Adviser from time to time, and reduced fee levels may be available to certain investors in an AIC Fund (which may include, but may not be limited to, principals, operating partners, operating executives, strategic partners, affiliates, including portfolio company affiliates, and employees of the Adviser or Golden Gate and their family members and related vehicles) based upon those factors (and such factors may include, for example, whether such investors have subscribed prior to others or early in the term of an AIC Fund). Upon termination of an advisory agreement, any Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

To the extent provided in Governing Documents, the Adviser will, to the extent not borne by the Adviser in its sole discretion, pay out of Advisory Fees certain expenses and costs associated with the performances of its services, including office space and utilities; computer equipment; certain administrative services; and secretarial, clerical and other personnel expenses relating to the advisory services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the AIC Funds. Any such expenses or fees not borne by the Adviser will be borne by the applicable AIC Fund(s). Consistent with the applicable Governing Documents, each AIC Fund will bear all other expenses (some of which may be paid to affiliated service providers, such as Nob Hill Law Group, P.C. (as discussed in Item 11 below)) relating to it to the extent not borne by the Adviser including all organizational and offering expenses incurred in connection with the formation and marketing of the AIC Funds including without limitation all legal, accounting, regulatory, filing, capital raising, printing, travel, accommodation meal and similar expenses. AIC Funds will pay investment expenses, whether or not such investments are consummated (such as brokerage commissions, expenses relating to short sales, clearing and settlement charges, custodial fees, bank service fees and interest expenses); expenses and fees generated in the course of sourcing, evaluating, investigating, developing and researching potential investments, whether or not such investments are consummated; fees and expenses incurred in connection with the incurrence of leverage and indebtedness, including borrowings, dollar rolls, reverse purchase agreements, credit facilities, securitizations, margin financing and derivatives and swaps, and including any principal or interest on an AIC Fund's borrowings and indebtedness (including, without limitation, any fees, costs, and expenses incurred in obtaining lines of credit, loan commitments, and letters of credit for the account of an AIC Fund and in guaranteeing the obligations of any issuers or their affiliates); professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, tax advisors and other experts) relating to investments; fees and expenses incurred in implementing or maintaining third-party or proprietary software tools, programs or other technology for the benefit

of an AIC Fund; research, news and quotation services, and market data (including, without limitation, any computer hardware and connectivity hardware (*e.g.*, telephone and fiber optic lines) incorporated into the cost of obtaining such research and market data); administrative expenses (including, without limitation, fees and expenses of the administrator of an AIC Fund); costs and expenses (including fees and disbursements) of attorneys, auditors, accountants, finance and other administrative personnel (including in-house attorneys', auditors', accountants', finance's and other administrative personnel's fees and disbursements, inclusive of their allocated overhead); expenses incurred in connection with computing the value of the assets of an AIC Fund (including, without limitation and as applicable, any and all fees, costs and expenses associated with advisors, independent pricing services and third-party valuation consultants and custom accounting software packages); audit and tax preparation expenses; costs incurred in connection with an AIC Fund's financial statements, reports, notices, tax returns and Schedule K-1s (or similar schedules), including the costs of creating, printing and distributing such financial statements, notices, reports, tax returns and Schedule K-1s (or similar schedules); costs related to errors and omissions and other liability insurance covering the Adviser and its members, partners, directors, shareholders, officers, employees and agents and each member of the advisory committee; taxes and other governmental charges that may be incurred or payable by an AIC Fund (including transfer taxes and premiums and entity-level taxes (including those imposed in connection with any income tax audit) and fees associated with corporate licensing); expenses relating to the maintenance of registered offices, corporate licensing and similar expenses; expenses (including accounting, legal or regulatory fees and expenses and expenses incurred in connection with the retention of a "partnership representative") incurred to comply with any law or regulation, including preparing and making regulatory and compliance filings associated with an AIC Fund and its investment activities (including, without limitation, fees and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and filing of Form PF, Section 13 filings, Section 16 filings, filing and reporting obligations under the Investment Advisers Act, Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, the European Union Directive on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (2011/61/EU) or any other applicable laws and other similar regulatory filings, including with respect to software and systems in connection with such filings and expenses of service providers such as consultants and advisors), or incurred in connection with any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding (including any audit) involving an AIC Fund, a general partner of an AIC Fund, the Adviser or their respective affiliates, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except, however, to the extent such expenses or amounts have been determined to be excluded from the indemnification provided for in the Governing Documents; expenses incurred in connection with communication with investors, any conference or meeting with any investors or the advisory committee, including, without limitation, travel, meal, and lodging expenses of the Adviser and its representatives, and ancillary activities related thereto, and other similar expenses (other than any fees payable to any placement agent); expenses incurred in connection with distributions as provided in the Governing Documents; out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members of the advisory committee and their designees in connection with the fulfillment of their duties pursuant to the Governing Documents, including, without limitation, travel expenses incurred in connection with attending advisory committee meetings (including, without limitation, transportation, meal, and lodging expenses); expenses incurred in connection with the formation and organization and operation of any special purpose entity, including alternative investment vehicles; expenses incurred in connection with the dissolution, winding up

or termination of an AIC Fund, a general partner or any special purpose entity, including alternative investment vehicles; expenses incurred in connection with any amendments, modifications, revisions or restatements to the constituent documents of and AIC Fund or any special purpose entity; expenses incurred in connection with compliance with side letters and most favored nations processes; expenses incurred by an AIC Fund, a general partner, the Adviser or their respective affiliates or employees or any service provider for, or resulting from, any hedging transactions of the Fund; indemnification expenses; and extraordinary expenses, expenses associated with AIC Funds, and other similar fees and expenses, as well as any other fees or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such AIC Fund in connection with such AIC Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser.

Expenses related more generally to an investment strategy, including broken deal expenses, certain organizational expenses (*e.g.*, those related to the establishment of a multi-investment platform for a strategy), fees and expenses of consultants (including operating executives) and costs and expenses of research relating to a strategy, will be allocated to AIC Clients participating in the relevant investment strategy in accordance with the allocation policies and methodologies of the Adviser, as applicable. Such allocation methodologies, which vary, generally are based on several factors including, but not limited to, the available capital of the AIC Clients for deployment in a given strategy (based on their respective investment mandates as well as their current net asset value, capital commitments and available leverage). The allocation of such expenses among participants in a given strategy will be based upon a number of relevant factors, including, without limitation, the capital committed to the strategy and the amount of capital historically invested, or remaining invested, in similar investments. While as a general matter, the significant majority of expenses relating to a given strategy will typically be borne by the primary investment vehicles or accounts focusing on such strategy, the proportion of such expenses allocated to any relevant AIC Client may vary, including as a result of the applicable AIC allocation policies and methodologies, from period to period and for certain strategies, as applicable, resulting in one or more AIC Clients bearing more of the expense than others. Furthermore, to the extent a co-investment vehicle is formed in connection with a proposed transaction, costs and expenses relating to such co-investment vehicle may, in certain situations, be borne by another AIC Fund(s), regardless of whether such proposed transaction is consummated. Each AIC Fund will also bear expenses incurred in connection with its organization and the offering and sale of its interests, however, such expenses may, in certain instances, reduce the Advisory Fee paid by an AIC Client to the extent they exceed a limit as specified in the applicable Governing Documents.

Separate Account Clients bear similar expenses, depending on the terms of the Governing Documents negotiated with the applicable Separate Account Client.

In addition, the Adviser, from time to time, engages one or more fund administrators or similar service providers to perform certain functions in relation to certain AIC Funds, which services may include coordination of such AIC Funds' legal entity management function, execution and recordkeeping associated with applicable tax elections and filings, support for the valuation process and investor correspondence, investor data management and reporting requests as well as data collection required for various regulatory reporting with which the AIC Funds and/or the Adviser is required to comply (including, without limitation, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, as well as applicable Anti-Money Laundering and "Know Your Customer" regulations).

From time to time, the Adviser creates certain “special purpose vehicles” or similar structuring vehicles for purposes of accommodating certain tax, legal and regulatory considerations of investors (“SPVs”). In the event the Adviser creates an SPV, consistent with the Governing Documents of such AIC Client, the expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the SPV will typically be borne by the SPV and indirectly, the investors thereof. In addition, expenses of the types borne by an AIC Fund, but associated with any feeder fund or similar vehicle organized to facilitate the participation of certain investors in the applicable AIC Fund (including, without limitation, expenses of accounting and tax services), may be borne by the applicable AIC Fund and indirectly, the investors thereof (even if such investors do not participate in any such feeder fund or similar vehicle).

Additionally, please see Item 6 below regarding “Incentive Allocations” that certain AIC Funds pay.

When a broker is used in connection with an investment by an AIC Client, such AIC Client will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

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

With respect to certain AIC Funds, a portion of the profits of each such AIC Fund’s portfolio is allocated to the capital account of the Adviser as an “incentive allocation” (the “Incentive Allocation”). Certain AIC Funds allocate and generally distribute the Incentive Allocation to the Adviser upon the disposition of an investment within the AIC Fund’s portfolio. Other AIC Funds allocate Incentive Allocation to the Adviser on a periodic basis or at other specified times (irrespective of any investment dispositions) from both the realized and unrealized profits of such AIC Fund’s portfolio over the applicable period. The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Incentive Allocation for each AIC Fund is disclosed in the Governing Documents of each AIC Fund. The Incentive Allocation provisions are negotiated collectively with the AIC Funds or their investors and are also subject to waiver or reduction by the Adviser. For example, the Adviser and certain of its principals, operating partners, operating executives, strategic partners and employees and their family members and related vehicles typically invest in AIC Funds, and the Incentive Allocation assessed on such investments are generally substantially reduced or waived entirely.

The payment by some, but not all, AIC Funds of an Incentive Allocation or the payment of an Incentive Allocation at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of an AIC Fund) may create an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to AIC Funds paying an Incentive Allocation or AIC Funds paying an Incentive Allocation at a higher effective rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such AIC Funds.

In addition, Golden Gate and/or certain of its affiliates and/or general partners of Golden Gate Funds may (and generally do) receive an incentive allocation from the Golden Gate Funds which have invested in Angel Island Capital. Such entitlement to an incentive allocation may create an incentive for the Adviser and/or such other affiliated parties, due to Golden Gate’s affiliation to Angel Island Capital, to allocate investment opportunities to such AIC Funds that are proprietary

vehicles.

The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures that, among other things, seek to ensure in good faith that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably over time across all AIC Clients.

Please see Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interest are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser currently provides investment supervisory services to the AIC Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the AIC Funds and not individually to investors in such AIC Fund. The Adviser also provides investment supervisory services on a discretionary basis to other AIC Clients where Golden Gate also has discretionary investment authority.

Interests in the AIC Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. Investors in the AIC Funds are generally “accredited investors” as defined in the 1933 Act and, in many instances, “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined in the 1940 Act, and may include, among others, high net worth individuals, banks, thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, university endowments, corporations, sovereign wealth funds, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities. The Adviser has in the past, and may in the future, condition the ability to invest in certain of the AIC Funds it manages upon an investor agreeing to invest in other funds managed by the Adviser, its affiliates (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Golden Gate Funds and/or one or more funds managed by another Affiliate Adviser), or other portfolio companies of the Golden Gate Funds.

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for an AIC Fund, but minimum investment commitments may be established for investors in the AIC Fund. The Adviser may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Governing Documents of such AIC Fund. While the Adviser does not impose a minimum amount for establishing a separate account, separate accounts are generally expected to be established with a \$25 million minimum, although the Adviser or its affiliates, in their sole discretion, may permit investments that are less than such minimum.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Comprehensive joint industry and sector reviews, primarily focusing on debt opportunities in small- to mid-sized companies, are completed on an ongoing basis in order to identify potential investment candidates. Moreover, the Adviser's extensive network and relationships with Wall Street and industry professionals are valuable for sourcing potential opportunities. Once a potential investment is identified, financial modeling is typically introduced in the early stages of the investment process. Typically, a forward-looking financial model with projections is built for each potential investment. The projections normally incorporate the Adviser's macro views, sector analysis and individual company fundamentals. Meanwhile, historical financials are typically

reviewed, with a focus on analyzing the company's operating performance and ability to generate free cash flow. Proprietary valuation assessment, both of companies and of debt instruments, is generally another important step in the investment process. The Adviser typically employs multiple valuation methodologies to generate proprietary valuations, which, if applicable, the Adviser compares to market pricing across the capital structure in order to identify investment opportunities for its clients. Positions are evaluated with respect to its expected return and the probability of loss and trading liquidity. Finally, the Adviser's investment process typically consists of an assessment of transaction exits under multiple scenarios and timelines. As various scenarios unfold, the Adviser generally monitors the relationship between executable exit value (where one exists) and a proprietary assessment of intrinsic value, derived as part of the Adviser's investment process. The Adviser's advisory services consist of investigating, identifying, and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the AIC Clients, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. Where Clients acquire an influential position, the Adviser may be in a position to exercise influence over and add value to such investments. The AIC Clients may make investments in both publicly listed and privately held companies. In addition, the Adviser may provide advice concerning the following securities and instruments:

- Bank Loans and Bank Participations;
- Private Placements or other securities that are not registered or are exempt from registration under the Securities Act, such as Rule 144A securities;
- Bonds, convertible securities issued by foreign issuers and/or denominated in foreign currencies;
- Domestic and international convertible securities including, but not limited to (a) convertible securities that are convertible or exchangeable into equity securities of publicly traded US companies, and (b) convertible securities that are convertible or exchangeable into equity securities of foreign companies listed on a foreign exchange or represented by American Depositary Receipts listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the NYSE Alternext U.S., formerly known as the American Stock Exchange;
- Futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps, swaptions, commodities, hybrid securities, other 'synthetic' or derivative instruments, short sales, trades executed on margin, credit-linked notes, credit default notes and credit swaps; or
- Asset backed and other structured debt securities.

Any determinations or actions with respect to the acquisition or disposition of investments for the AIC Clients are made by the Adviser's Investment Committee. The Investment Committee reviews and is responsible for approving all investments, monitors due diligence practices and provides advice in connection with key commercial and legal terms of potential investments. Any Investment Committee decision requires a majority of the members. From time to time the Adviser may cause the AIC Clients to invest cash held by the AIC Clients in temporary investments on a short-term basis, pending investment, distribution to limited partners or payments of expenses or other obligations of the AIC Clients. Such temporary investments shall principally take the form

of corporate debt securities, commercial paper and certificates of deposit.

Risks

Investing in securities and loans involves a substantial degree of risk. An AIC Client may lose all or a substantial portion of the value of its investments, and Separate Account Clients and investors in AIC Funds must be prepared to bear the risk of a complete loss of their investments.

In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by or for AIC Clients in connection with those strategies and methods, include the following:

Risks Related to Investments

General. The investments made by or for AIC Clients will generally consist of debt obligations, securities and assets that have significant risks as a result of business, financial, market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on such AIC Client's investments. Prices of each AIC Client's investments may be volatile, and investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. In particular, these risks could arise from changes in the financial condition or prospects of the applicable issuer, changes in national or international economic and market conditions and changes in laws, regulations, fiscal policies or political conditions of jurisdictions in which investments are made, including the risks of war and the effects of terrorist attacks and security operations. In addition, the ability of the Adviser to successfully implement its strategy may entail a high degree of uncertainty. The possibility of partial or total loss of capital will exist and investors should not invest unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss.

Bank Loans. The investments of an AIC Client may include interests in loans originated by banks and other financial institutions. The loans invested in by an AIC Client may include term loans and revolving loans, may pay interest at a fixed or floating rate and may be senior or subordinated. Purchasers of bank loans are predominantly commercial banks, investment funds and investment banks. As secondary market trading volumes for bank loans increase, new bank loans are frequently adopting standardized documentation to facilitate loan trading which should improve market liquidity. There can be no assurance, however, that future levels of supply and demand in bank loan trading will provide an adequate degree of liquidity, that the current period of illiquidity will not persist or worsen and that the market will not experience periods of significant illiquidity in the future. In addition, AIC Clients may make investments in stressed or distressed bank loans which are often less liquid than performing bank loans. AIC Clients may acquire interests in bank loans either directly (by way of sale or assignment) or indirectly (by way of participation). 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 debt obligation; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. Participation interests in a portion of a debt obligation typically result in a contractual relationship only with the institution participating out the interest, not with the borrower. In purchasing participations, an AIC Client generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and such AIC Client may not

directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, such AIC Client will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation.

Debt Securities and Private Debt Instruments. An AIC Client may invest in debt securities and private debt instruments of unrated or non-investment grade companies, including leveraged loans, high yield bonds, senior secured bank debt, junior loans, subordinated loans, syndicated bridge commitments and unsecured loans. Debt securities of all types of issues may have speculative characteristics, regardless of whether they are rated. Investments in debt are subject to the ability of the issuer or the borrower to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer or the borrower and the general market conditions. Such risks are greater for investments in non-investment grade, non-rated or lower credit quality debt than for investments in higher rated debt. In addition, private debt instruments have significant liquidity risks and market value risks since they are not generally traded in organized exchange markets but are traded by banks and other institutional investors.

There may be limitations on the ability of an AIC Client to directly enforce its rights with respect to these types of investments, and such AIC Client may, in addition to assuming the credit risk of the borrower, assume the credit risk associated with the lender or an interposed financial intermediary. Investments in debt may also expose an AIC Client to unfavorable outcomes in the event of a bankruptcy proceeding. Successful claims by third parties arising from these and other risks will be borne by such AIC Client.

High Yield Debt. It is likely that certain AIC Clients will invest in high yield securities that are rated below investment grade and/or unrated. Securities in which an AIC Client may invest may be deemed by rating companies to have substantial vulnerability to default in payment of interest and/or principal. Other securities may be unrated. Such securities are generally not exchange traded and, as a result, these instruments trade in a smaller secondary market than exchange-traded bonds. In addition, certain AIC Clients invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments. High yield debt is generally unsecured and may be subordinate to other obligations of the obligor. The lower rating of high yield debt reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or in general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings) or both may impair the ability of the obligor to make payment of principal and interest. Many issuers of high yield debt are highly leveraged, and their relatively high debt-to-equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations. In addition, many issuers of high yield debt may be in poor financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth or be facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, and may include companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganizations or liquidation proceedings. Certain of these securities may not be publicly traded, and therefore it may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of the issuers. Overall declines in the below investment-grade bond and other markets may adversely affect such issuers by inhibiting their ability to refinance their debt at maturity. High yield debt is often less liquid than higher rated securities, and high yield debt has experienced periods of volatility. The market values of certain of this high yield debt may reflect individual corporate developments.

High yield debt is often issued in connection with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the issuers incur a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which they had previously operated. High yield debt has historically experienced greater default rates than has been the case for investment-grade securities. AIC Clients may also invest in equity securities issued by entities with unrated or below investment-grade debt.

High yield debt may also be in the form of zero-coupon, deferred interest bonds and payment in-kind bonds, which are bonds which are issued at a significant discount from face value. Because investors in zero coupon or payment in-kind bonds receive no cash prior to the maturity or cash payment date applicable thereto, an investment in such securities generally has a greater potential for a complete loss of principal compared to an investment in debt securities that makes periodic interest payments. These investments typically experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in the interest rates than bonds that provide for regular payments of interest. Such investments are more vulnerable to the creditworthiness of the issuer and any other parties upon which performance relies.

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

Senior Loans. Senior secured loans are generally rated below investment grade or may also be unrated. As a result, the risks associated with senior secured loans are similar to the risks of other below investment grade fixed-income instruments, although senior secured loans are senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade fixed-income instruments, which are often subordinated or unsecured. Investment in senior secured loans rated below investment grade is considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such companies are more likely than investment grade issuers to default on their payments of interest and principal owed to an AIC Client, and such defaults could have a materially adverse effect on an AIC Client's performance. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior secured loan may lose significant market value before a default occurs. Moreover, there is a risk that the collateral securing such loans may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the issuer to raise additional capital, and, in some circumstances, an AIC Client's liens could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee that an AIC Client will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that an AIC Client will be able to collect on the loan should it be forced to enforce its remedies. Senior secured loans are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this brochure, including liquidity risk and the risk of investing in below investment grade fixed income instruments.

There may be less readily available and reliable information about most senior secured loans than is the case for many other types of securities, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act or registered under the Commodity Exchange Act. As a result, the Adviser will rely primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. Therefore, an AIC Client will be particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser with respect to an AIC Client's investments in senior secured loans.

Subordinated Loans. Certain of an AIC Client's investments may consist of loans or securities, or interests in pools of securities, in either case, that are subordinated or may be subordinated in right of payment and ranked junior to other securities issued by, or loans made to obligors. If an obligor experiences financial difficulty, holders of its more senior securities will be entitled to payments in priority to an AIC Client. Some of an AIC Client's asset-backed investments may also have structural features that divert payments of interest and/or principal to more senior classes or tranches of loans or securities backed by the same assets when loss rates or delinquency exceeds certain levels. This may interrupt the income an AIC Client receives from its investments, which may negatively affect an AIC Client's performance.

In addition, many of the issuers in which an AIC Client invests will be highly leveraged and many of an AIC Client's investments may be in securities which are unrated or rated below investment grade. Such investments are subject to additional risks, including an increased risk of default during periods of economic downturn, the possibility that the obligor may not be able to meet its debt payments and limited secondary market support, among other risks.

Priority of Repayment for Certain Investment. The characterization of an AIC Client's investments as senior debt or senior secured debt does not mean that such debt will necessarily be repaid in priority to all other obligations of the businesses in which an AIC Client invests. Furthermore, debt and other liabilities incurred by non-guarantor subsidiaries of the borrowers of senior secured loans made by an AIC Client may be structurally senior to the debt held by an AIC Client. In the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio issuer, the debt and other liabilities of such subsidiaries could be repaid in full before any distribution can be made to an obligor of the senior secured loans held by an AIC Client. Finally, portfolio companies will typically incur trade credit and other liabilities or indebtedness, which by their terms may provide that their holders are entitled to receive principal payments on or before the dates payments are due in respect of the senior secured loans held by an AIC Client.

Risks of Secured Loans. While an AIC Client may invest in secured loans that may be over-collateralized at the time of the investment, it may nonetheless be exposed to losses resulting from default and foreclosure. Therefore, the value of the underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the lien are each of great importance. An AIC Client cannot guarantee the adequacy of the protection of an AIC Client's interests, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, an AIC Client cannot assure that claims may not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of an AIC Client's rights. In addition, in the event of any default under a secured loan held directly by an AIC Client, an AIC Client will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the secured loan, which could have a material adverse effect on an AIC Client's cash flow from operations.

In the event of a foreclosure, an AIC Client may assume direct ownership of the underlying asset. The liquidation proceeds upon sale of such asset may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the loan, resulting in a loss to an AIC Client. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of a foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss.

Default of Borrowers. Loans that certain AIC Clients will make may be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risk. In the event of any default on the AIC Clients' investment in a debt obligation by the borrower, the AIC Clients will bear a risk of loss of principal and accrued interest on the debt obligation, which could have a material adverse effect on the Clients' investment and results of operations. An investment may become defaulted for a variety of reasons, including non-payment of principal or interest, as well as breaches of contractual covenants. Credit risks associated with the investments include (among others): (i) the possibility that earnings of a borrower may be insufficient to meet its debt service obligations; (ii) a borrower's assets declining in value; and (iii) the declining creditworthiness, default and potential for insolvency of a borrower during periods of rising interest rates and economic downturn.

A defaulted investment may become subject to workout negotiations or may be restructured by, for example, reducing the interest rate, a write-down of the principal, and/or changes to its terms and conditions. Any such process may be extensive and protracted over time, and therefore may result in substantial uncertainty with respect to the ultimate recovery on the defaulted investment, and significant costs might be incurred by the AIC Clients. In addition, the liquidity in defaulted loans may also be limited, and to the extent that defaulted loans are sold, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds from such sale will be equal to the amount of unpaid principal and interest thereon, which would adversely affect the value of the AIC Clients' investment portfolio.

Swap Agreements. An AIC Client may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to provide an AIC Client with exposure to a variety of different types of assets, including currencies, interest rates, securities, commodities, and credit risks. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the exposure of an AIC Client to long-term or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), non-U.S. currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, asset-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations, indices, or other assets or factors such as security prices, baskets of equity securities, or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. In general, swaps and other custom instruments that are not cleared are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty. Depending on the type of swap, an AIC Client may instead be subject to the risk of the failure of the exchange on which it trades the swap or the clearinghouse through which it clears the swap. An AIC Client is not precluded from entering into any particular form of swap agreement if the Adviser determines it is consistent with the investment objective and policies of an AIC Client.

Swap agreements tend to shift investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if an AIC Client agrees to exchange payments in U.S. dollars for payments in a non-U.S. currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease an AIC Client's exposure to the U.S. dollar and interest rates and increase its exposure to the relevant non-U.S. currency and related interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall

volatility or risk of the portfolio of an AIC Client. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the referenced asset, whether an interest rate, currency, security, commodity or reference entity, along with other factors that impact the amounts of payments due to and from an AIC Client. If a swap agreement calls for payments by an AIC Client, an AIC Client must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by an AIC Client. Generally speaking, swap agreements require each party to post margin at the beginning of the trade and throughout the life of the agreement to collateralize any adverse mark to market movement in the value of the swap to such party. A bankruptcy of the collateral holder may result in losses to the extent posted collateral exceeds the obligations of the pledging party under the swap agreement.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires clearing and trading on regulated platforms of those certain products mandated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). The CFTC currently requires the centralized clearing and trading on swap execution facilities ("SEFs") of certain interest rate and credit index derivatives. Additional products are expected to be required to be cleared and traded in this manner in the future. However, other swaps will not necessarily be cleared or traded through registered clearinghouses or traded on regulated platforms, and therefore may not be subject to the protections afforded to participants in cleared swaps (for example, centralized counterparty, guaranteed funds, customer asset segregation and mandatory margin requirements) and trades executed on SEFs (for example, price transparency). Clearinghouse collateral requirements may differ from and be greater than the collateral terms negotiated with swap counterparties in the "over-the-counter" market. This may increase an AIC Client's cost in entering into these products and impact the Adviser's ability to pursue certain investment strategies. For swaps that are cleared through a clearinghouse, an AIC Client will face the clearinghouse as legal counterparty and will be subject to clearinghouse performance and credit risk. It is worth noting that the Dodd-Frank Act requires that over time a large proportion of transactions in the derivatives markets to be cleared on registered clearinghouses and traded on SEFs.

In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act and related CFTC and SEC rules (certain of which have not yet been released or finalized) impose other significant new regulations on the derivatives markets, including the registration of and regulations on persons deemed to be swap dealers or major swap participants. Such regulated swap entities are subject to a number of regulatory requirements that may result in such counterparties increasing an AIC Client's and its issuers' cost of trading derivative instruments through increased fees or spreads to offset the compliance costs and requirements. On the other hand, an AIC Client and the issuers it invests in may trade in certain swaps or derivative instruments with unregistered and unregulated entities, and therefore may not benefit from protections afforded to counterparties of registered and regulated swap entities.

There is significant uncertainty regarding the Dodd-Frank Act, the regulations that are being developed pursuant to such legislation and, consequently, the full impact that such legislation ultimately will have on an AIC Client and its issuers' derivatives instruments is not fully known to date.

Moreover, as noted above, certain aspects of the appropriate U.S. federal income tax treatment of customized derivative instruments are uncertain and, if an AIC Client's U.S. federal income tax

treatment of such instruments proves to be inappropriate, a Limited Partner's after-tax return from its investment in an AIC Client may be adversely affected.

Although the Dodd-Frank Act has imposed new and significant regulations regarding swap agreements, these transactions are substantially unregulated in other ways. There is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. There may be periods during which certain participants in these markets refuse to quote prices for certain swap agreements or the assets referenced in such agreements, or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in the market for any particular type of swap agreement due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by government authorities might also limit such trading in swap agreements to a level that is less than that which the Adviser would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of an AIC Client. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in significant losses to an AIC Client.

For all the foregoing reasons, swap agreements can expose an AIC Client and its investments to significant risk of loss and may result in a poorer overall performance for an AIC Client than if it had not entered into such transactions.

Synthetic Instruments. An AIC Client may utilize customized derivative instruments, such as swap or notional principal contracts, to receive synthetically the economic attributes associated with an investment in a security or financial instrument or a basket of securities or financial instruments. There may be circumstances in which the Adviser would conclude that the best or only means by which an AIC Client could make a desirable investment is through the use of such derivative structures. An AIC Client may be exposed to certain risks should the Adviser use derivatives as a means to implement synthetically its investment strategies. If an AIC Client enters into a derivative instrument whereby it agrees to receive the return of a security or financial instrument or a basket of securities or other financial instruments, it will typically contract to receive such returns for a predetermined period of time. During such period, an AIC Client may not have the ability to increase or decrease its exposure. In addition, such customized derivative instruments may not provide early optional termination rights to an AIC Client and may be highly illiquid. As a result, it is possible that an AIC Client will not be able to terminate such derivative instruments prior to their expiration date or that the penalties associated with such a termination will impact an AIC Client's performance in a material adverse manner. In the event an AIC Client seeks to invest in a security or other financial instrument or basket of securities or other financial instruments through such synthetic derivative instruments, an AIC Client will not acquire any voting interests or other shareholder rights that would be acquired with a direct investment in the underlying securities or other financial instruments. Accordingly, an AIC Client will not participate in matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders. In addition, an AIC Client may not receive all of the information and reports to shareholders that an AIC Client would receive with a direct investment. Further, it is expected that an AIC Client will pay the counterparty to any such customized derivative instrument structuring fees and ongoing transaction fees, which will reduce the investment performance of an AIC Client. These transactions will likely also require the posting of collateral. A bankruptcy of the collateral holder may result in losses to the extent posted collateral exceeds the obligations of the pledging party under such transaction. Finally, certain aspects of the appropriate U.S. federal income tax treatment of such customized derivative instruments are uncertain and, if an AIC Client's U.S. federal income tax treatment of such

instruments proves to be inappropriate, a Limited Partner's after-tax return from its investment in an AIC Client may be adversely affected.

Counterparty Risk; Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships. An AIC Client may establish relationships in the future to obtain financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services that permit an AIC Client to trade in any variety of markets or asset classes over time; however, there can be no assurance that an AIC Client will be able to establish or maintain such relationships. An inability to establish or maintain such relationships would limit an AIC Client's trading activities and could create losses, preclude an AIC Client from engaging in certain transactions or obtaining financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services and prevent an AIC Client from trading at optimal rates and terms. Moreover, a disruption in the financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services provided by any such relationships before an AIC Client establishes additional relationships could have a significant impact on the AIC Client's business due to an AIC Client's reliance on such counterparties.

Many of the markets in which an AIC Client effects a substantial portion of its transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. This exposes an AIC Client to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing an AIC Client to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where an AIC Client has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The Adviser is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The ability of an AIC Client to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by an AIC Client.

In addition, an AIC Client may use counterparties located in various jurisdictions outside the United States. Such local counterparties are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to an AIC Client's assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on an AIC Client and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to an AIC Client, which could be material.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable

non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security’s investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by an AIC Client is called for redemption, such AIC Client will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third-party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the ability of such AIC Client to achieve its investment objective.

Incurrence of Additional Debt or Equity Securities. Borrowers or issuers of any portfolio investment may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt, or issue other equity securities that rank equally with, or senior to, the AIC Clients’ investments. By their terms, those instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of dividends, interest or principal on or before the dates on which the AIC Clients are entitled to receive payments in respect of their investments. These debt instruments would usually prohibit the borrower or issuer of any portfolio investment from paying interest on or repaying the AIC Clients’ investments in the event and during the continuance of a default under the debt. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a borrower or issuer of any portfolio investment, holders of securities ranking senior to the AIC Clients’ investment in that borrower or issuer typically would be entitled to receive payment in full before the AIC Clients receive any distribution in respect of their investment. After repaying those holders, the borrower or issuer of any portfolio investment may not have any remaining assets to use to repay its obligation to the AIC Clients. In the case of securities ranking equally with the AIC Clients’ investments, the AIC Clients will have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other security holders in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant borrower or issuer of any portfolio investment.

The rights the AIC Clients may have with respect to the collateral securing any junior priority loans it makes to the relevant borrower or issuer of a portfolio investment may also be limited

pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that the AIC Clients enter into with the holders of senior debt. Under such an intercreditor agreement, at any time that senior obligations are outstanding, the AIC Clients may forfeit certain rights with respect to the collateral to the holders of the senior obligations. These rights may include the right to commence enforcement proceedings against the collateral, the right to control the conduct of those enforcement proceedings, the right to approve amendments to collateral documents, the right to release liens on the collateral and the right to waive past defaults under collateral documents. The AIC Clients may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if as a result their rights as junior lenders are adversely affected.

Future Use of LIBOR. The elimination of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) may adversely affect the interest rates on and value of assets and liabilities of the AIC Clients. In 2017, the Chief Executive of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), announced the FCA’s intention to cease sustaining LIBOR from the end of 2021. However, it remains unclear if, how and in what form, LIBOR will continue to exist. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. In early 2018, The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve’s Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), began publishing a Secured Overnight Funding Rate (“SOFR”) that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. The Bank of England followed suit soon after by publishing its proposed alternative rate, the Sterling Overnight Index Average (“SONIA”). Both SOFR and SONIA significantly differ from LIBOR – both in the actual rate and how it is calculated – and therefore it is unclear whether and when markets will adopt either of these rates as a widely accepted replacement for LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. It is possible that the LIBOR administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, and the panel banks could continue to produce LIBOR on the current basis after 2021, if they are willing and able to do so. However, the survival of LIBOR in its current form, or at all, is not guaranteed after 2021. The transition process away from LIBOR may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain Portfolio Investments held by an AIC Client or reduce the effectiveness of related AIC Client transactions. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could adversely impact the performance of an AIC Client. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates, and questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. The effect of any changes to or discontinuation of LIBOR on the AIC Clients will vary depending on (1) existing fallback provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and widely adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products or instruments. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the AIC Clients.

Highly Volatile Instruments. The prices of the financial instruments in which the AIC Clients can invest can be highly volatile. Price movements of instruments in which the assets of AIC Clients may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets,

particularly those in currencies and financial instrument options. Such intervention is intended to influence prices directly and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The investments of the AIC Clients also are subject to the risk of failure of any exchange on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses.

Effect of Incentive Allocation. The existence of the Incentive Allocation for certain AIC Funds may create an incentive for the Adviser to make more speculative investments on behalf of those AIC Funds than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based arrangement. In addition, 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 in accordance with procedures specified in the Governing Documents. An independent appraisal generally will not be required and is not expected to be obtained.

Contingent Liabilities. An AIC Client may from time to time incur contingent liabilities in connection with an investment. For example, such AIC Client may acquire a revolving credit or delayed draw term facility that has not yet been fully drawn or may originate or make a secondary purchase of a revolving credit facility. If the borrower subsequently draws down on the facility, the applicable AIC Client will be obligated to fund the amounts due which amounts may be required to be funded after the termination of the AIC Client investment period. An AIC Client may incur numerous other types of contingent liabilities. There can be no assurance that an AIC Client will adequately reserve for its contingent liabilities and that such liabilities will not have an adverse effect on an AIC Client.

Distressed and Stressed Investments. An AIC Client may also be authorized to invest in the securities and obligations of distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid, if at all, only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments and the amount of any recovery may be affected by the relative seniority of the AIC Client's investment in the capital structure of the issuer. In addition, distressed investments are more likely to be challenged as fraudulent conveyances and amounts paid on the investment may be subject to avoidance as a preference under certain circumstances.

AIC Clients may also invest in the securities and obligations of stressed issuers. Stressed issuers are issuers that are not yet deemed distressed or bankrupt and whose debt securities are trading at a discount to par, but not yet at distressed levels. An example would be an issuer that is in technical default of its credit agreement, or undergoing strategic or operational changes, which results in market pricing uncertainty. The market prices of stressed and distressed instruments are highly volatile, and the spread between the bid and the ask prices of such instruments is often unusually wide.

Troubled company investments and other stressed asset-based investments require active monitoring and may, at times, require participation in business strategy or reorganization proceedings by the Adviser. To the extent that the Adviser becomes involved in such proceedings, an AIC Client may have a more active participation in the affairs of the company than that assumed

generally by an investor. In addition, involvement by the Adviser in a company's reorganization proceedings could result in the imposition of restrictions limiting the AIC Client's ability to liquidate its position in the issuer.

Furthermore, reorganizations can be contentious and adversarial. It is by no means unusual for participants to use the threat of, as well as actual, litigation as a negotiating technique. Therefore, it is possible that an AIC Client may be named as defendants in civil proceedings. The expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would generally be borne by AIC Client and would reduce net assets.

Non-Performing Debt. There are varying sources of statistical default and recovery rate data for loans and other debt securities and obligations and numerous methods for measuring default and recovery rates. The historical performance of the credit market or the leveraged loan market is not necessarily indicative of future results.

It is anticipated that certain of the loans purchased by an AIC Client may be non-performing or in default or become non-performing and/or default after they are purchased by an AIC Client. Furthermore, the obligor and/or relevant guarantor may also be in bankruptcy or liquidation. There can be no assurance as to the amount and timing of payments an AIC Client will receive with respect to such non-performing or defaulted loans.

Leveraged Loans. "Leveraged loans" are loans made to companies with a below investment-grade rating from any nationally recognized rating agency. As a result, the risks associated with leveraged loans are similar to the risks of other below investment grade fixed-income instruments. Investments in leveraged loans rated below investment grade are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such loans may be performing poorly when an AIC Client acquires them. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate, and a leveraged loan may lose significant market value before a default occurs. There is no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing such loans or the prospects for distribution on or repayment of such loans. Moreover, there is a risk that the collateral securing such loans may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the issuer to raise additional capital, and, in some circumstances, the AIC Client's liens could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee that the AIC Client will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that the AIC Client will be able to collect on the loan should it be forced to enforce its remedies. An AIC Client may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash, property or securities with a value less than such AIC Client's original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time.

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. The AIC Client may suffer losses arising from these and other risks.

In general, the secondary trading market for leveraged loans may not be as liquid or efficient as certain other debt instruments. No active trading market may exist for certain leveraged loans, which may make it difficult to value or trade them. Illiquidity and adverse market conditions may mean that the AIC Client may not be able to sell leveraged loans quickly or at a price deemed by the AIC Client to be equal to the full value. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain leveraged loans, the market for them may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

There may be less readily available and reliable information about most leveraged loans than is the case for many other types of securities, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act or registered under the Commodity Exchange Act. As a result, the Adviser will rely primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. Therefore, the AIC Client will be particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser with respect to the AIC Client's investments in leveraged loans.

Unfunded Loans. AIC Clients' investments are permitted to be comprised, directly or indirectly, of 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 could 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 will likely have assumptions as to when the borrower will draw on an unfunded loan commitment when the lender enters into the commitment. If the borrower does not draw as expected, the commitment is unlikely to prove as attractive an investment as originally anticipated. Further, any failure to advance requested funds to a borrower could result in possible assertions of offsets against amounts previously lent.

Covenant-Lite Loans. A substantial portion of an AIC Client's assets may consist of "covenant-lite loans". There has been an increase in the average debt multiple of leveraged loans and the growth in the percentage of leveraged loans issued as "covenant-lite." Covenant-lite loans typically do not have maintenance covenants (which generally are covenants requiring the underlying obligor of the loan to comply with one or more financial covenants during each reporting period applicable to such loan). In addition, the Adviser believes that the covenants that do exist have generally become less restrictive, thereby offering more limited protection to lenders. Ownership of covenant-lite loans may expose the AIC Client to different risks, including with respect to liquidity, price volatility and ability to restructure loans, than is the case with loans that have maintenance covenants. The lack of such covenants may increase the likelihood that such borrowers could default on their payments to the AIC Client, thereby resulting in losses to the AIC Client. The AIC Client may also own certain loans that do not have maintenance or incurrence covenants themselves, but contain cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions to another loan of the underlying obligor that requires the underlying obligor to comply with a maintenance covenant (an "excluded loan"). If the application of any such covenant is subject to certain conditions (for example, in the case of a revolver, the condition that such revolver has been drawn), and those

conditions have not been satisfied, such covenant may not afford or may cease to afford protection to the AIC Client. As a result of the ownership of such excluded loans and covenant-lite loans, the AIC Client's exposure to losses may be increased.

Hung Loan. The term "hung loan" commonly refers to a loan that has been made (or has been committed to be made), and the lender is not able to syndicate the loan on the originally anticipated terms. Hung loans are illiquid and lack readily ascertainable market values; there is no assurance that the price to be paid for hung loans by an AIC Client will reflect a discounted price that should allow the AIC Client to achieve a positive return on such loans or avoid losses. Since the price of the loans to be purchased is expected to continue to be significantly impacted by, in addition to the specific circumstances relating to each loan (e.g., in the case of a loan relating to a leveraged buyout ("LBO"), the financial condition of the target), global and macro-economic conditions (e.g., monetary policy, changes to currency exchange rates, governmental intervention or changes to existing laws, international geo-political events, etc.) as well as other systemic factors, it is possible that loans purchased by the AIC Client will suffer significant impairments in value as a result of events not predicted by the AIC Client. The AIC Client may also face difficulties in disposing of or leveraging such loans, or in doing so without incurring losses. The markets in which hung loans are purchased and sold have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future.

Bridge Loans. It is a common practice for financial institutions to commit to providing bridge loans to facilitate acquisitions, including LBOs, where they serve as advisers to the purchaser. Bridge loans are frequently made because, for timing or market reasons, longer-term financing is not available at the time the funds are needed, which is often at the time of the closing of an acquisition. In the past, these commitments were not frequently drawn upon due to the availability of other sources of financing; however, due to market conditions affecting the availability of these other sources of financing (principally high-yield bond transactions), bridge loan commitments have been and may be drawn upon more regularly. Since these commitments were not regularly drawn upon in the past, there is little history for investors to rely upon in evaluating investments in bridge loans. Bridge loans often have shorter maturities. Borrower and lenders typically agree to shorter maturities based on the anticipation that the bridge loans will be replaced with other forms of financing within such shorter time period. However, the source and timing of such replacement financing may be uncertain and can be affected by, among other things, market conditions and the financial condition of the borrower at the maturity date of the bridge. If the borrower is unable to obtain replacement financing and repay the bridge loan at maturity, the terms of the bridge loan may provide for the bridge loan to be converted to a longer-term loan. If bridge loans are not repaid (or cannot be disposed of on favorable terms) on the dates projected by the Adviser, there may be an adverse effect upon the ability of the Adviser to manage the assets of the AIC Client in accordance with its models and projections or an adverse effect upon the AIC Client's performance and ability to make distributions.

Time Required for Maturity of Investments. Certain securities or obligations held by an AIC Client have terms longer than the term of an AIC Client and certain loans may have grace periods of several years. Furthermore, an AIC Client may, in connection with collateral held by it acquire non-marketable common or preferred equity securities and other illiquid assets with equity participation features, which, to the extent that they have value at all, will likely not have realizable value for a significant period of time. Accordingly, it is unlikely that significant distributions to

investors will occur for a number of years from the date of the investors' applicable capital contributions, and certain investments may need to be disposed of upon dissolution of an AIC Client for less than their potential value.

Debtor in Possession Loans. The investments of certain AIC Clients may consist of interests in loans issued by companies that are in bankruptcy. These investments are highly risky, as there are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. First, many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversarial proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors are generally given an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court in the exercise of its broad powers would not approve actions that would be contrary to the interests of an AIC Client. Second, the effect of a bankruptcy filing on a company may adversely and permanently affect the company. The company may lose its market position and key employees and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity. If for this or any other reason the proceeding is converted to liquidation, the liquidation value of the company may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. Third, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict. A creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court and until it ultimately becomes effective. Fourth, the administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high. Although DIP loans may in some circumstances possess priority over administrative expenses, this is not always the case, and administrative expenses may be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. For example, if a proceeding involves protracted or difficult litigation, or turns into a liquidation, substantial assets may be devoted to administrative costs. Fifth, bankruptcy law permits the classification of "substantially similar" claims in determining the classification of claims in a reorganization. Because the standard for classification is vague, there exists the risk that an AIC Client's influence with respect to the class of securities it owns can be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in that class or by different classification and treatment. Sixth, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. Seventh, especially in the case of investments made prior to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, creditors can lose their ranking and priority if they exercise "domination and control" over a debtor and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions. Eighth, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite significant. Ninth, amounts previously paid to an AIC Client may be challenged as fraudulent conveyances or preferences as part of a bankruptcy proceeding. See below in "Item 8: Risks -- Fraudulent Conveyance and Preference Considerations."

An AIC Client may invest in the securities and obligations issued by companies that are financially distressed and are expected by the Adviser to commence bankruptcy proceedings or undertake out-of-court restructurings, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. While these loans are subject to the risks inherent in the bankruptcy process as DIP loans, they are typically riskier than DIP loans because they do not possess certain protections, such as priming liens, typically afforded to DIP loans. It is more likely that a creditor making an investment made prior to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings will be deemed to have exercised "domination and control" over a debtor and consequently lose

ranking and priority. In addition, investments in pre-filing companies are more likely to be challenged as fraudulent conveyances and amounts paid on the investment may be subject to avoidance as a preference under certain circumstances.

Special Situation Financings. Certain AIC Clients make investments in special situation financings, including event-driven situations such as recapitalizations, “debtor in possession” and other financings, corporate and financial restructurings, acquisitions, divestitures, reorganizations or other situations in public or private companies that would provide an AIC Client with an opportunity to provide debt and/or equity financing. Such investments may be originated by AIC Clients and will typically be made on a negotiated basis. These investments are complicated, and an incorrect assessment of the downside risk associated with an investment could result in significant losses to an AIC Client.

Lower Credit Quality Loan. There are no restrictions on the credit quality of an AIC Client’s loans. Loans invested in by an AIC Client may be deemed to have substantial vulnerability to default in payment of interest and/or principal. Certain of the loans in which an AIC Client may invest have large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions and may be considered to be predominantly speculative. Generally, such loans offer a higher return potential than better quality loans but involve greater volatility of price and greater risk of loss of income and principal. The market values of certain of these loans also tend to be more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than better quality loans.

Syndicated Loans and Minority Holders. An AIC Client may purchase assets in the form of an assignment of, or participation interest in, a note or other obligation issued under a loan facility to which more than one lender is a party. Participations held by an AIC Client in a seller’s portion of a debt instrument typically result in a contractual relationship only with such seller, not with the obligor. These loan facilities are administered for the lenders by a lender or other agent acting as the lead administrator. The terms and conditions of these loan facilities may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the lenders. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a super-majority (measured by outstanding loans or commitments) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the lenders, and an AIC Client may have a minority interest in such loan facilities. Consequently, the terms and conditions of an AIC Client asset issued or sold in connection with a loan facility could be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to the preferences of an AIC Client if the amendment, modification or waiver of such term or condition does not require the unanimous vote of the lenders and a sufficient number of the other lenders concur with such modification, amendment or waiver. There can be no assurance that any AIC Client assets issued or sold in connection with any loan facility will maintain the terms and conditions to which an AIC Client or a predecessor in interest to an AIC Client originally agreed.

In connection with purchasing participations, an AIC Client generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the related loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the obligor and an AIC Client may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt instrument in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, an AIC Client will assume the credit risk of both the obligor and the seller selling the participation. In the event of the insolvency of such seller, an AIC Client may be treated as a general creditor of such seller and may not benefit from any set-off between such seller and the obligor. Well-publicized weaknesses in certain financial institutions that came to light following the global financial crisis could be

indicative of increased counterparty risk with respect to, among other things, participation interests. Additionally, the transparency of financial statements used by such financial institutions, in particular, with respect to the value of complex financial assets, has been called into question. If an AIC Client holds a participation in a debt instrument, it may not have the right to vote to waive enforcement of any restrictive covenant breached by an obligor or, if an AIC Client does not vote as requested by the seller, it may be subject to repurchase of the participation at par. Sellers voting in connection with a potential waiver of a restrictive covenant may have interests different from those of an AIC Client, and such selling institutions may not consider the interests of an AIC Client in connection with their votes. In addition, participations may expose an AIC Client to risks relating to financing cost, margin requirements and increased losses associated with the use of leverage in connection with unfunded or partially funded participations.

Assignments. An AIC Client may also purchase assignments, which are arrangements whereby a creditor assigns an interest in a loan to an AIC Client. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assignor of the loan and becomes a lender under the loan agreement and other operative agreements relating to the investment. Assignments are, however, arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assignor of the loan. In contrast to the rights of an AIC Client as an owner of a participation, an AIC Client, as an assignee, will generally have the right to receive directly from the obligor all payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled. In some assignments, the obligor may have the right to continue to make payments to the assignor with respect to the assigned portion of the loan. In such a case, the assignor would be obligated to receive such payments as agent for an AIC Client and to promptly pay over to an AIC Client such amounts as are received. As a purchaser of an assignment, an AIC Client typically will have the same voting rights as other lenders under the applicable loan agreement and will have the right to vote to waive enforcement of breaches of covenants. An AIC Client will also have the same rights as other lenders to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the loan agreement, to set-off claims against the obligor and to have recourse to collateral supporting the investment. As a result, an AIC Client may not bear the credit risk of the assignor and the insolvency of an assignor of a loan should have little effect on the ability of an AIC Client to continue to receive payments of principal, interest or fees from the obligor. An AIC Client will, however, assume the credit risk of the obligor.

Exit Financing. The Adviser may cause certain AIC Clients to invest in companies that are in the process of exiting, or that have recently exited, the bankruptcy process. Post-reorganization securities typically entail a higher degree of risk than investments in securities that have not undergone a reorganization or restructuring. Moreover, post-reorganization securities can be subject to heavy selling or downward pricing pressure after the completion of a bankruptcy reorganization or restructuring. If an evaluation by the Adviser of the anticipated outcome of an investment situation should prove incorrect, the relevant AIC Client could experience a loss.

Structured Products. The Adviser may cause certain AIC Clients to invest in structured products. These investments will typically consist of equity or subordinated debt securities issued by a private investment fund that invests, on a leveraged basis, in the bank loan, high yield debt or other asset groups. An AIC Client's investments in structured products will be subject to a number of risks, including risks related to the fact that the structured products will be leveraged. Utilization

of leverage is a speculative investment technique and will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss borne by an investor in the equity or subordinated debt securities issued by a structured product. Many structured products contain covenants designed to protect the providers of debt financing to such structured products. A failure to satisfy those covenants could result in the untimely liquidation of the structured product and a complete loss of the AIC Client's investment therein. In addition, if the particular structured product is invested in a security in which the AIC Client is also invested, this would tend to increase the AIC Client's overall exposure to the credit of the issuer of such securities, at least on an absolute, if not on a relative basis.

The value of an investment in a structured product will depend on the investment performance of the assets in which the structured product invests and will therefore be subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in those assets. These risks include the possibility of a default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of such assets or a claim that the pledging of collateral to secure any such asset constituted a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that can be subordinated to the rights of other credits of the issuer of such asset or nullified under applicable law. The AIC Client will not own such assets directly and will therefore not benefit from general rights applicable to the holders of assets, such as the right to indemnity and the rights of setoff, or have voting rights with respect to such assets, and in such cases, all decisions related to such assets, including whether to exercise certain remedies, will be controlled by the structured product.

In addition, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist in structured products when an AIC Client seeks to sell its interest therein. Also, it is possible that an AIC Client's investment in structured products will be subject to certain contractual limitations on transfer.

Second Lien Loans. AIC Clients may invest in loans that are secured by a second lien on assets. Second lien loans have been a developed market for a relatively short period of time, and there is limited historical data on the performance of second lien loans in adverse economic circumstances. In addition, second lien loan and other junior or subordinated products are subject to intercreditor arrangements with the holders of first lien indebtedness, pursuant to which the second lien or junior holders have waived many of the rights of a secured creditor, and some rights of unsecured creditors, which may limit the AIC Clients' ability to amend their loan documents, assign their loans, accept prepayments, exercise their remedies (through "standstill periods") and control decisions made in bankruptcy proceedings relating to borrowers, which can materially affect recoveries. While there is broad market acceptance of some second lien intercreditor terms, no clear market standard has developed for certain other material intercreditor terms for second lien loan products. This variation in key intercreditor terms may result in dissimilar recoveries across otherwise similarly situated second lien loans in insolvency or distressed situations. While uncertainty of recovery in an insolvency or distressed situation is inherent in all debt instruments, second lien loan products carry more risks than certain other debt products. In August 2007, the market for many loan products, including second lien loans, contracted significantly, which made virtually all leveraged loan products, particularly second lien loan products, less liquid or illiquid. Many participants ceased underwriting and purchasing certain second lien loan products. Although conditions have improved following the global financial crisis, there can be no assurance that such illiquidity will not reoccur with respect to loans.

Relating to Investment in RMBS. AIC Clients may invest certain of its assets in residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and become holders of RMBS. Holders of RMBS bear various risks,

including credit, market, interest rate, structural and legal risks. RMBS represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by residential mortgage loans. Such loans may be prepaid at any time. Residential mortgage loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity, although such loans may be securitized, and the securities issued in such securitization may be guaranteed or credit enhanced. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the financial circumstances of the borrower. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure of such residential mortgage loan may be a lengthy and difficult process and may involve significant expenses. Furthermore, the market for defaulted residential mortgage loans or foreclosed properties may be very limited.

At any one time, a portfolio of RMBS may be backed by residential mortgage loans with disproportionately large aggregate principal amounts secured by properties in only a few states or regions. As a result, the residential mortgage loans may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas, such as adverse economic conditions, adverse events affecting industries located in such areas and natural hazards affecting such areas, than would be the case for a pool of mortgage loans having more diverse property locations. In addition, the residential mortgage loans may include so-called "Jumbo" mortgage loans, having original principal balances that are higher than is generally the case for residential mortgage loans. As a result, such portfolio of RMBS may experience increased losses.

Each underlying residential mortgage loan in an issue of RMBS may have a balloon payment due on its maturity date. Balloon residential mortgage loans involve a greater risk to a lender than self-amortizing loans, because the ability of a borrower to pay such amount will normally depend on its ability to obtain refinancing of the related mortgage loan or sell the related mortgaged property at a price sufficient to permit the borrower to make the balloon payment, which will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time such refinancing or sale is required, including, without limitation, the strength of the residential real estate markets, tax laws, the financial situation and operating history of the underlying property, interest rates and general economic conditions. If the borrower is unable to make such balloon payment, the related issue of RMBS may experience losses.

Prepayments on the underlying residential mortgage loans in an issue of RMBS will be influenced by the prepayment provisions of the related mortgage notes and may also be affected by a variety of economic, geographic and other factors, including the difference between the interest rates on the underlying residential mortgage loans (giving consideration to the cost of refinancing) and prevailing mortgage rates and the availability of refinancing. In general, if prevailing interest rates fall significantly below the interest rates on the related residential mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment on the underlying residential mortgage loans would be expected to increase. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates rise to a level significantly above the interest rates on the related mortgages, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease. Prepayments could reduce the yield received on the related issue of RMBS.

Structural and Legal Risks of RMBS. Residential mortgage loans in an issue of RMBS may be subject to various U.S. federal and state laws, public policies and principles of equity that protect

consumers, which among other things may regulate interest rates and other charges, require certain disclosures, require licensing of originators, prohibit discriminatory lending practices, regulate the use of consumer credit information and regulate debt collection practices. Violation of certain provisions of these laws, public policies and principles may limit the servicer's ability to collect all or part of the principal of or interest on a residential mortgage loan, entitle the borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid by it, or subject the servicer to damages and sanctions. Any such violation could result also in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS.

RMBS may have structural characteristics that distinguish them from other asset-backed securities. The rate of interest payable on RMBS may be set or effectively capped at the weighted average net coupon of the underlying mortgage loans themselves. As a result of this cap, the return to investors is dependent on the relative timing and rate of delinquencies and prepayments of mortgage loans bearing a higher rate of interest. In general, early prepayments will have a greater impact on the yield to investors. Federal and state law may also affect the return to investors by capping the interest rates payable by certain mortgagors. The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003 provides relief for soldiers and members of the reserve called to active duty by capping the interest rates on their mortgage loans at 6% per annum. Certain RMBS may provide for the payment of only interest for a stated period of time.

In addition, structural and legal risks of RMBS include the possibility that, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving the originator or the servicer (often the same entity or affiliates), the assets of the issuer could be treated as never having been truly sold by the originator to the issuer and could be substantively consolidated with those of the originator, or the transfer of such assets to the issuer could be voided as a fraudulent transfer. Challenges based on such doctrines could result also in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS.

It is not expected that RMBS will be guaranteed or insured by any governmental agency or instrumentality or by any other person, although AIC Clients will be permitted to invest in direct obligations of, or that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or certain instrumentalities thereof. Distributions on RMBS will depend solely upon the amount and timing of payments and other collections on the related underlying mortgage loans.

Risks Related to Investment in CMBS. AIC Clients may invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and other mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), including subordinated tranches of such securities. The value of CMBS will be influenced by factors affecting the value of the underlying real estate portfolio, and by the terms and payment histories of such CMBS.

Some or all of the CMBS contemplated to be acquired by AIC Clients may not be rated or may be rated lower than investment-grade securities, by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Lower-rated or unrated CMBS, or "B-pieces," have speculative characteristics and can involve substantial financial risks as a result. The prices of lower credit quality securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than more highly rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic or real estate market conditions or individual issuer concerns. Securities rated lower than "B" by the rating organizations can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing and may be in default. Existing credit support and the owner's equity in the property may be insufficient to protect AIC Clients from loss. As an investor in subordinated CMBS in particular,

AIC Clients will be first in line among debt holders to bear the risk of loss from delinquencies and defaults experienced on the collateral.

AIC Clients may acquire subordinated tranches of CMBS issuances. In general, subordinated tranches of CMBS are entitled to receive repayment of principal only after all principal payments have been made on more senior tranches and also have subordinated rights as to receipt of interest distributions. Such subordinated tranches are subject to a greater risk of nonpayment than are senior tranches of CMBS or CMBS backed by third-party credit enhancement. In addition, an active secondary market for such subordinated securities is not as well developed as the market for certain other MBS. Accordingly, such subordinated CMBS may have limited marketability and there can be no assurance that a more efficient secondary market will develop.

The value of CMBS and other MBS in which AIC Clients may invest generally will have an inverse relationship with interest rates. Accordingly, if interest rates rise, the value of such securities will decline. In addition, to the extent that the mortgage loans which underlie specific MBS are prepayable, the value of such mortgage securities may be negatively affected by increasing prepayments, which generally occur when interest rates decline.

Mortgage loans on commercial properties underlying MBS often are structured so that a substantial portion of the loan principal is not amortized over the loan term but is payable at maturity and repayment of the loan principal, and thus, often depends upon the future availability of real estate financing from the existing or an alternative lender and/or upon the current value and salability of the real estate. Therefore, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default. Many commercial mortgage loans underlying MBS are effectively nonrecourse obligations of the borrower, meaning that there is no recourse against the borrower's assets other than the collateral. If borrowers are not able or willing to refinance or dispose of encumbered property to pay the principal and interest owed on such mortgage loans, payments on the subordinated classes of the related MBS are likely to be adversely affected. The ultimate extent of the loss, if any, to the subordinated classes of MBS may only be determined after a negotiated discounted settlement, restructuring or sale of the mortgage note, or the foreclosure (or deed in lieu of foreclosure) of the mortgage encumbering the property and subsequent liquidation of the property. Foreclosure can be costly and delayed by litigation and/or bankruptcy. Factors such as the property's location, the legal status of title to the property, its physical condition and financial performance, environmental risks and governmental disclosure requirements with respect to the condition of the property may make a third party unwilling to purchase the property at a foreclosure sale or to pay a price sufficient to satisfy the obligations with respect to the related MBS. Revenues from the assets underlying such MBS may be retained by the borrower and the return on investment may be used to make payments to others, maintain insurance coverage, pay taxes or pay maintenance costs. Such diverted revenue is generally not recoverable without a court-appointed receiver to control collateral cash flow.

Season and Sell Transactions. From time to time AIC Clients may enter into loan origination transactions that would be conducted through a so-called "season and sell" structure. Under such arrangements, an AIC Client ("Originating Client") would (either directly or indirectly through an entity formed for such purpose) originate loans and, after those loans have been held for a seasoning period (e.g., 90 days), would often sell a pro rata portion of such loans to another AIC Client (or an entity owned by another AIC Client) ("Purchasing Client") at the then-current fair

market values of such loans. However, since (1) the decision by the Originating Client (or such originating entity) to originate the loans and (2) the decision by the Purchasing Client (or such transferee entity) whether and at what price to acquire a portion of such loans would be made as separate, independent decisions, it is possible from time to time that certain loans originated by the Originating Client (or such originating entity) may not subsequently be transferred to the Purchasing Client or such transferee entity. As a result, the Originating Client and the Purchasing Client may hold different investments in their respective loan portfolios, and the Originating Client would bear all of the risk of the loans during the seasoning period and may be forced to retain a disproportionate amount of non-performing or other loans if the Purchasing Client or such transferee entity elected subsequently not to purchase them. This potential difference in investments held by the Originating Client and the Purchasing Client, together with the different prices at which the loans would be acquired and the fact that the Purchasing Client would not participate in loan origination fees, will potentially cause a divergence in the economic returns between the Originating Client and the Purchasing Client. See below in “Item 11: Potential Conflicts of Interest -- Conflicts Relating to the Purchase and Sale of Investments” for a description of conflicts arising from these transactions.

Corporate Debt. AIC Clients may invest in corporate debt. Bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero-coupon obligations. Corporate debt instruments may be subject to credit ratings downgrades. Other instruments may have the lowest quality ratings or may be unrated. In addition, an AIC Client may be paid interest in kind in connection with its investments in corporate debt and related financial instruments (e.g., the principal owed to an AIC Client in connection with a debt investment may be increased by the amount of interest due on such debt investment). Such investments may experience greater market value volatility than debt obligations that provide for regular payments of interest in cash and, in the event of a default, an AIC Client may experience substantial losses.

Mezzanine Debt. The mezzanine investments in which an AIC Client intends to invest are typically contractually or structurally subordinate to senior indebtedness of the applicable company, or effectively subordinated as a result of being unsecured debt and therefore subject to the prior repayment of secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets pledged as security. In some cases, the subordinated debt held by an AIC Client may be subject to the prior repayment of different classes of senior debt that may be “layered” ahead of the debt held by an AIC Client. In the event of financial difficulty on the part of a portfolio company, such class or classes of senior indebtedness ranking prior to the debt held by an AIC Client, and interest thereon and related expenses, must first be repaid in full before any recovery may be had on an AIC Client’s mezzanine or other subordinated investment. Subordinated investments are characterized by greater credit risks than those associated with the senior or senior secured obligations of the same issuer. Further, mezzanine investments generally are subject to various risks, including, without limitation: (i) a subsequent characterization of an investment as a “fraudulent conveyance”; (ii) the recovery as a “preference” of liens perfected or payments made on account of a debt in the 90 days before a bankruptcy filing; (iii) equitable subordination claims by other creditors; (iv) so-called “lender liability” claims by the issuer of the obligations; and (v) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. In addition, under certain circumstances the holders of the senior indebtedness will have the right to block the payment of interest and principal on an AIC Client’s mezzanine investment and to prevent an AIC Client from pursuing its remedies

on account of such non-payment against the company. Further, in the event of any debt restructuring or workout of the indebtedness of any company, the holders of the senior indebtedness will likely control the creditor side of such negotiations.

Many issuers of mezzanine debt are highly leveraged, and their relatively high debt-to-equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations. In addition, many issuers of mezzanine debt may be in poor financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth or be facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, and may include companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganizations or liquidation proceedings. Adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer, general economic conditions, or both, may impair the ability of such issuer to make payments on the subordinated securities and result in defaults on such securities more quickly than in the case of the senior obligations of such issuer. Mezzanine debt securities may not be publicly traded, and therefore it may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of the issuers. Finally, the market values of certain of this mezzanine debt may reflect individual corporate developments.

Mezzanine debt investments may also be in the form of zero-coupon or deferred interest bonds, which are bonds which are issued at a significant discount from face value. The original discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest accrual date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. While zero-coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. These investments typically experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in the interest rates than bonds that provide for regular payments of interest.

Failure of Servicers to Effectively Service Loans. The failure of servicers to effectively service the loans and/or pools thereof in which an AIC Client has an investment would materially and adversely affect such AIC Client. Most loans and securitizations thereof require a servicer to manage collections on each of the underlying loans. Both default frequency and default severity of loans may depend upon the quality of the servicer. The servicer quality is of significant importance in the management of mortgage loans (or pools thereof) and default issues related thereto. In the case of pools of securitized loans, servicers may be required to advance interest on delinquent loans to the extent the servicer deems those advances recoverable. In the event the servicer does not advance, interest payments may be interrupted even on more senior securities. Servicers may also advance more than is in fact recoverable once a defaulted loan is disposed, and the loss to the trust may be greater than the outstanding principal balance of that loan.

When-Issued and Forward Commitment Securities. The purchase of securities on a “when-issued” basis involves a commitment by an AIC Client to purchase or sell securities at a future date (typically one or two months later). No income accrues on securities that have been purchased on a when-issued basis prior to delivery to an AIC Client. When-issued securities may be sold prior to the settlement date. If an AIC Client disposes of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition, it may incur a gain or loss. In addition, there is a risk that securities purchased on a when-issued basis may not be delivered to an AIC Client. In such cases, an AIC Client may incur a loss.

Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are generally not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward contracts are subject to many of the same risks as swap agreements described above, in particular counterparty and performance risks. Forward trading (to the extent forward contracts are not traded on exchanges) and “cash” trading are substantially unregulated. There is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade, and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been, and may in the future be, periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded by an AIC Client due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by government authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading to a level that is less than that which the Adviser would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of an AIC Client. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to an AIC Client.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities (“ABSs”) and other asset-based structured products, which are securities and instruments backed by mortgages, including commercial mortgage-backed securities, trade claims, installment sale contracts, credit card receivables or other assets and which include collateralized debt obligations. The investment characteristics of ABSs differ from traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that the principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying loans or other assets generally may be prepaid at any time. ABSs are not secured by an interest in the related collateral. Credit card receivables, for example, are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of U.S. state and federal (and comparable non-U.S.) consumer loan laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Most issuers of ABSs backed by automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related ABSs. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the ABSs may not have a proper security interest in all of the obligations backing such ABSs. Therefore, there is a possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities. The risk of investing in ABSs is ultimately dependent upon payment of consumer loans by the debtor.

The collateral supporting ABSs is of shorter maturity than certain other types of loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments. ABSs are often backed by pools of any variety of assets, including, for example, leases, mobile home loans and aircraft leases, which represent the obligations of a number of different parties and use credit enhancement techniques such as letters of credit, guarantees or preference rights. The value of an ABS is affected by changes in the market’s perception of the asset backing the security and the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement, as well as by the expiration or removal of any credit enhancement.

In addition, investments in subordinated ABSs involve greater credit risk of default than the senior classes of the issue or series. Default risks are further pronounced in the case of ABSs secured by, or evidencing an interest in, a relatively small or less diverse pool of underlying loans. Certain subordinated securities absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk, particularly if such securities have been issued with little or no credit enhancement equity. Such securities, therefore, possess some of the attributes typically associated with equity investments.

Capital Calls and Use of Subscription Lines and Asset-Backed Facilities. It is expected that the Adviser will apply leverage, including subscription facilities or asset-based leverage, to enhance the return profile of certain investments (the collateral for which can be, for example, one or more assets of an AIC Client (i.e., asset-backed facilities), or the unused capital commitments of investors (i.e., subscription lines). For administrative convenience, drawdowns, including those used to pay interest on subscription lines, asset-backed facilities and other indebtedness, are generally expected to be “batched” together into larger, less frequent capital calls (although actual timing and amounts may vary), with AIC Client’s interim capital needs being satisfied by AIC Clients borrowing money from such credit facilities and investment proceeds. Furthermore, AIC Clients may borrow money from such credit facilities for the purposes of making portfolio investments with no intention of calling capital from investors to repay such borrowings. There generally is no limitation on the amount of time any such borrowing may remain outstanding and the interest expense and other costs of any such borrowings will be fund expenses and, accordingly, may decrease net returns of an AIC Client. It is expected that interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the applicable preferred return (with the applicable preferred return beginning to accrue when capital contributions to repay borrowings used to fund such portfolio investments are actually made to AIC Clients). In light of the foregoing, the Adviser may have an incentive to permanently fund an acquisition and ongoing capital needs of portfolio investments and the relevant AIC Clients with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down unused capital commitments on a just-in-time basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of disposition of portfolio investments.

To the extent that the AIC Clients are unable to obtain a subscription line, or the Adviser determines that the terms of such facility would not be appropriate for an AIC Client or otherwise determines not to use such facility or access to such facility otherwise becomes unavailable, the Adviser may draw down capital commitments in advance as pooled contributions and hold them in reserve in order to make portfolio investments, satisfy fees and expenses and other capital needs as such needs arise in the future.

Securitization Vehicles. To finance investments, an AIC Client may securitize certain of its investments, while retaining all or most of the exposure to the performance of these investments. This would involve contributing a pool of assets to a special purpose entity (a “Securitization Vehicle”) and selling debt interests in such entity on a non-recourse or limited-recourse basis to purchasers.

If an AIC Client creates a Securitization Vehicle, AIC Client will depend on distributions from the Securitization Vehicle’s assets to enable it to make distributions to investors. The ability of a Securitization Vehicle to make distributions will be subject to various limitations, including the terms and covenants of the debt it issues. For example, tests (based on interest coverage or other financial ratios or other criteria) may restrict AIC Client’s ability, as holder of a Securitization

Vehicle's equity interests, to receive cash flow from these investments. There is no assurance any such performance tests will be satisfied. Also, a Securitization Vehicle may take actions that delay distributions in order to preserve ratings and to keep the cost of present and future financings lower, or the Securitization Vehicle may be obligated to retain cash or other assets to satisfy over-collateralization requirements commonly provided for holders of the Securitization Vehicle's debt. As a result, there may be a lag, which could be significant, between the repayment or other realization on a loan or other assets in, and the distribution of cash out of, a Securitization Vehicle, or cash flow may be completely restricted for the life of the Securitization Vehicle. In addition, a decline in the credit quality of loans in a Securitization Vehicle due to poor operating results of the relevant borrower, declines in the value of loan collateral or increases in defaults, among other things, could force a Securitization Vehicle to sell certain assets at a loss, reducing its earnings and, in turn, cash potentially available for distribution to an AIC Client for distribution.

To the extent that any losses are incurred by the Securitization Vehicle in respect of any collateral, such losses will be borne first by an AIC Client as owner of equity interests. Finally, any equity interests that an AIC Client retains in a Securitization Vehicle will not be secured by the assets of the Securitization Vehicle and an AIC Client will rank behind all creditors of the Securitization Vehicle.

Non-Controlling Investments. The AIC Clients do not expect to make control investments in issuers on a regular basis. It may hold minority debt positions alone, or it may hold a minority interest in any facility or tranche with respect to debt obligations of an issuer as part of a "club" deal. In such circumstances, the AIC Client may have a limited ability to exercise influence over voting decisions with respect to such loan facility or tranche or otherwise protect its investment. The AIC Client may also have a limited ability to conduct comprehensive due diligence on the underlying issuers in advance of making such investments. Issues and risks relating to such issuers subsequently identified by the AIC Client may adversely impact the value of such positions.

Controlling Investments. Although AIC Clients do not expect to make control investments in issuers on a regular basis, an AIC Client may, from time to time, ultimately own a controlling interest in an investment. These investments could expose an AIC Client to risk of liability for environmental damage, product defect, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations and other types of liability, in which the limited liability characteristic of business operations may be ignored.

An AIC Client may also be exposed to risk in connection with the disposition of these investments. When disposing of these investments, an AIC Client may be required to make representations and warranties about the business and financial affairs of the investments typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business or may be responsible for the contents of disclosure documents under applicable securities law. An AIC Client may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations and warranties or disclosure documents turn out to be incorrect, inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which will be borne by an AIC Client.

As a result of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("*AIFM Directive*"), an AIC Client may be subject to regulatory filing and notification obligations and may be bound by restrictions where it takes "control" (generally 30% or more of the equity or voting capital of listed

companies in the European Union or 50% of the voting capital of unlisted companies in the European Union) and notification requirements where it takes a major holding (10% or more) of a company registered in the European Union. The intention of the restrictions is to prevent an acquiring fund from using the inherited capital and reserves of a European Union target company to fund the cost of the acquisition, or to provide short term profits. The AIFM Directive, therefore, imposes restrictions on distributions, capital reductions, share redemptions or repurchase of company shares by companies “controlled” by a client during the first two years of such fund’s ownership. These obligations and restrictions may increase operational costs for an AIC Client.

Leverage. The Adviser may cause certain AIC Clients to utilize leverage, primarily (but not exclusively) by participating in total rate of return swaps, directly and indirectly. The use of leverage will increase the volatility of the AIC Client. While the use of borrowed funds will increase returns if the AIC Client earns a greater return on the incremental investments purchased with borrowed funds than it pays for such funds, the use of leverage will decrease returns if the AIC Client fails to earn as much on such incremental investments as it pays for such investment. The effect of leverage may therefore result in a greater decrease in the net asset value of the AIC Client than if the AIC Client was not so leveraged. Additionally, especially during periods of extreme market volatility, the Adviser may need to sell assets at prices below what the Adviser believes is the intrinsic value of such assets to meet collateral requirements thereby incurring realized losses, which may be material, for such AIC Clients.

Repurchase Agreements and Other Forms of Borrowing. An AIC Client may also borrow by entering into repurchase agreements. Under a repurchase agreement, an AIC Client sells securities or other obligations and agrees to repurchase them at a specified date and price. Repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities or other obligations purchased with the proceeds of the repurchase agreement by an AIC Client may decline below the price of the securities or other obligations an AIC Client has sold but is obligated to repurchase. In the event the buyer of securities or other obligations under a repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the obligation of an AIC Client to repurchase the securities or other obligations and an AIC Client’s use of the proceeds of the repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision. To the extent that, in the meantime, the value of the securities or other obligations that the AIC Client has purchased has decreased, an AIC Client could experience a loss.

The investment returns of an AIC Client may also be leveraged with options, swaps, forwards and other derivative instruments. In the futures markets, margin deposits are typically low relative to the value of the futures contracts purchased or sold. Such low margin deposits are indicative of the fact that any futures contract trading is typically accompanied by a high degree of leverage. Low margin deposits mean that a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the price of a futures contract is deposited as margin, a 10% decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract is then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for brokerage commissions. Thus, like other leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested.

Investments in Undervalued Assets. AIC Clients may seek to invest in undervalued assets. The

identification of investment opportunities in undervalued assets is a difficult task, and there is no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired, particularly when investments are made in times of extreme market volatility. While investments in undervalued assets offer the opportunity for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses.

An AIC Client may be required to hold undervalued assets for a substantial period of time with the expectation that the assets will appreciate in value, even though there is no assurance that such value appreciation will take place. Accordingly, an AIC Client may be forced to sell such undervalued assets at a substantial loss. During this period, a portion of such AIC Client's funds would be committed to undervalued assets, thus possibly preventing such AIC Client from investing in other opportunities. In addition, the AIC Client may finance such purchases with borrowed funds and thus will have to pay interest on such funds during this waiting period. Finally, margin calls and other events related to such AIC Client's indebtedness could force such AIC Client to have to sell assets at prices that are less than their fair value.

Short Selling. An AIC Client's investment program may include short selling. Short selling can involve an investor selling securities that it does not own and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation under the terms of the transaction to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from declines in a security's price. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to the investor of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Additionally, certain market participants could accumulate such securities in a "short squeeze," which would reduce the available supply, and thus increase the cost, of such securities. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The Adviser will have discretion in determining when, whether and in what manner to engage in short selling and therefore an AIC Client may be exposed to the risks outlined in this provision.

In response to dislocations in the financial services industry and other market events, the SEC and many European securities regulators including the UK's Financial Conduct Authority implemented certain prohibitions and disclosure requirements on short selling of securities. In Europe, the European Short Selling Regulation (No 236/2012) came into force in 2012 and restricts uncovered short sales of shares and European sovereign debt instruments, prohibits the entry into uncovered sovereign credit default swaps and requires investors to notify the relevant competent authority of any net short positions in European sovereign debt instruments and shares admitted to a trading venue in the European Union. Limitations on the short selling of securities could interfere with the ability of an AIC Client to execute certain aspects of its investment strategies, including its ability to hedge certain exposures and execute transactions to implement its risk management guidelines and any such limitations may adversely affect the performance of an AIC Client.

Trading in Options. An AIC Client may buy or sell (write) both call options and put options (either exchange-traded, over the counter or issued in private transactions), and when it writes options it may do so on a "covered" or an "uncovered" basis. An AIC Client's options transactions may be part of a hedging tactic (i.e., offsetting the risk involved in another securities position) or a form

of leverage, in which the AIC Client seeks to benefit from price movements in a large number of securities with a small commitment of capital. These activities involve risks that can be large, depending on the circumstances. In general, the principal risks involved in options trading can be described as follows, without taking into account other positions or transactions the AIC Client may enter into.

A call option is “covered” when the writer owns securities of the class and amount of those as to which the call option applies. A put option is covered when the writer has an open short position in securities of the relevant class and amount.

When an AIC Client buys an option, a decrease (or inadequate increase) in the price of the underlying security in the case of a call, or an increase (or inadequate decrease) in the security in the case of a put, could result in a total loss of an AIC Client’s investment in the option (including commissions). An AIC Client could mitigate those losses by selling short the securities as to which it holds call options or taking a long position (i.e., by buying the securities or buying options on them) on securities underlying put options, but there is no requirement for the Adviser to do so.

When an AIC Client sells (writes) an option, the risk can be substantially greater than when it buys an option. The seller of an uncovered call option bears the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price. The risk is theoretically unlimited unless the option is “covered.” If it is covered, an increase in the market price of the security above the exercise price would cause an AIC Client to lose the opportunity for gain on the underlying security – assuming it bought the security for less than the exercise price. If the price of the underlying security were to drop below the exercise price, the premium received on the option (after transaction costs) would provide profit that would reduce or offset any loss the AIC Client might suffer as a result of owning the security.

The seller of an uncovered put option theoretically could lose an amount equal to the entire aggregate exercise price of the option, if the underlying security were to become valueless. If the option were covered with a short position in the underlying security, this risk would be limited, but a drop in the security’s price below the exercise price would cause an AIC Client to lose some or all of the opportunity for profit on the “covering” short position – assuming an AIC Client sold short for more than the exercise price. If the price of the underlying security were to increase above the exercise price, the premium on the option (after transaction costs) would provide profit that would reduce or offset any loss an AIC Client might suffer in closing out its short position.

Loans of Portfolio Securities. An AIC Client may lend its portfolio securities in order to increase its income through the receipt of interest on the loan. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to a securities loan, an AIC Client could experience delays in recovering the securities it lent. To the extent that the value of the securities an AIC Client lent has increased, a loss could be experienced if such securities are not recovered.

General Risks of Real Estate Ownership. An AIC Client may indirectly acquire debt or equity interests in real estate (including equity interests that result from all or any portion of the AIC Client’s debt interests in real estate converting, as a result of foreclosure, default, or otherwise, to equity interests in real estate), including as a result of any reorganization of an issuer. The real estate investments of the AIC Client will be subject to the risks generally incident to the ownership

of real property, including uncertainty of cash flow to meet fixed and other obligations; adverse changes in local market conditions, population trends, neighborhood values, community conditions, general economic conditions, local employment conditions, interest rates, and real estate tax rates; changes in fiscal policies; competition from other properties; and uninsured losses and other risks that are beyond the control of the AIC Client, such as the threat of terrorism and their consequences. There can be no assurance of profitable operations because the cost of owning the AIC Client's real estate investments may exceed the income produced, particularly since certain expenses related to real estate and its development and ownership, such as property taxes, utility costs, maintenance costs and insurance, tend to increase over time and are largely beyond the control of the owner. In addition, the AIC Client's ownership of equity interests in real estate may have tax consequences for certain investors that do not apply in the case of the AIC Client's ownership of debt interests in real estate.

Investments Backed by Financing Secured by Pools of Real Estate Assets. AIC Clients will target investment opportunities that may include privately negotiated financings secured by pools of real estate assets. The value of such investments will depend on many real estate related factors beyond the control of AIC Clients. The ultimate performance of such investments will be subject to the varying degrees of risk generally incident to the ownership and operation of the underlying real property. Real estate historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles that may result in reductions in the value of real estate-related investments. The ultimate value of such investments in the underlying real property also depends upon the real property owner's ability to operate the real property in a manner sufficient to maintain or increase revenues in excess of operating expenses and debt service or, in the case of real property leased to a single lessee, the ability of the lessee to make rental payments. Real estate is subject to various specific risks (which can adversely affect a property's revenues), including: changes in national or international economic conditions and/or specific industry segments; changes in local market conditions due to changes in general or local economic conditions and neighborhood characteristics; property location and condition; tenant mix; the financial condition of tenants and buyers and sellers of properties; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; the ongoing need for capital improvements (particularly in older structures); changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; changes in governmental laws, rules and regulations (including changes in environmental laws, casualty or condemnation losses, and regulatory limitations on rents) and fiscal policies; costs of remediation and liabilities associated with environmental conditions and lawsuits; civil unrest; acts of God, including earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters; acts of war; acts of terrorism (any of which may result in uninsured losses); the potential for uninsured, uninsurable or underinsured property losses; adverse changes in zoning laws; and other factors that are beyond the control of the real property owners and AIC Clients. In the event that any of the properties underlying AIC Clients' investments experience any of the foregoing events or occurrences, the value of and return on such investments would likely be negatively impacted.

Potential Downturns in the Real Estate Markets. Declining real estate prices can cause higher delinquencies and losses on certain mortgage loans, which could materially and adversely affect the value of such investments. With respect to such investments, AIC Clients will be exposed to various risks as a result of any weakness in the real estate markets, such as declines in real estate values, declines in sales volumes, financial stress on borrowers as a result of associated rises in unemployment levels, interest rate resets on adjustable rate mortgage loans and/or other factors,

and the potential adverse effects on tenants and buyers and sellers of real estate. Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, foreclosures or losses could adversely affect the income received by the AIC Clients from such investments. Further, declining real estate values significantly increase the likelihood of losses on such assets in the event of default, as the value of the underlying collateral could be insufficient to pay amounts owed under the related loan. Even if restructuring efforts were successfully accomplished, a risk exists that upon maturity of such mortgage loan, replacement “take-out” financing will not be available. Adverse changes in the real estate markets also increase the probability of default, as the incentive of the borrower to retain equity in the property declines. Furthermore, the properties which will ultimately secure AIC Clients’ investments that are backed by real estate assets could potentially suffer varying degrees of financial distress or be located in economically distressed areas.

Commercial Mortgage Loans and Similar Assets. The value of any investments by AIC Clients that are backed by commercial mortgage loans will be influenced by the rate of delinquencies and defaults experienced on the commercial mortgage loans and by the severity of loss incurred as a result of such defaults. The factors influencing delinquencies, defaults and loss severity include: (i) economic and real estate market conditions, (ii) the term and structure of the mortgage loans and (iii) any limits to enforceability or to legal and financial recourse upon a default under the terms of the mortgage loan or applicable laws. Delinquencies, defaults and loss severity on commercial mortgage loans in general will be influenced by the effects of general and local economic conditions on real estate values and the conditions of specific industry segments (*e.g.*, multifamily, retail, office, etc.). Performance of specific mortgage loans will be influenced by the ability of tenants to make lease payments, the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants and the ability of the owner to maintain the property and comply with applicable laws. Commercial mortgage loans generally are not amortizing or do not fully amortize, which necessitates the sale of the property or refinancing of the “balloon” amount at or prior to maturity of the mortgage loan, which increases the risk of default at that time. Accordingly, investors in commercial mortgage loans bear the risk that a borrower will be unable to refinance or otherwise repay the mortgage at maturity, thereby defaulting on its obligation. A borrower’s ability to refinance or otherwise repay, for example by selling the property, will be dependent on factors described above in “*General Risks of Real Estate Ownership*.” Most commercial mortgage loans provide recourse only to specific assets, such as the property, and not against the borrower’s other assets. Consequently, if the AIC Clients held commercial mortgage loans, it would have to rely solely on revenues from and proceeds from the sale of collateral pledged to secure such loans for making interest and principal payments. If distributions of such proceeds are insufficient to make payments due on such loans, following liquidation of all the collateral, the obligations of the borrowers to make such payments will be extinguished. Exercise of foreclosure and other remedies often involve lengthy delays and considerable expenses in the face of declining property values. In addition, the foreclosure process can require strict compliance with formulaic rules that, if applicable, would likely pose technical hurdles to the AIC Clients in connection with a foreclosure that could delay or in certain circumstances ultimately prohibit the foreclosure.

Insurance Risks Relating to Commercial Real Estate. AIC Clients will be exposed to the following risks in respect of any investments that are backed by real estate assets. There are certain types of losses with respect to commercial real estate, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, terrorism or acts of war, that, depending on the applicable policy, will be uninsurable or not economically insurable. Inflation, changes in building codes and

ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors, including terrorism or acts of war, also might make the insurance proceeds insufficient to repair or replace a property if it is damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds received might not be adequate to restore the owner's economic position with respect to the affected real property. Any uninsured loss could result in both loss of cash flow from and the asset value of the affected property, which would likely in turn negatively impact the cash flow and value of a loan secured by such property. To the extent AIC Clients' investments comprise any such loans, the occurrence of any of the foregoing events could cause AIC Clients to incur material losses.

Sector Risk. The chance that, if an AIC Client focuses on one or more sectors of the economy, its performance will correspond with the performance of those sectors. An AIC Client that invests in particular sectors is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory and other factors affecting those sectors. As a result, at such times, an AIC Client's portfolio value may fluctuate more widely than if it had invested across sectors.

Environmental Hazards. Under environmental laws enacted by the United States and the various states within the United States, owners of property may be liable for the clean-up and removal of hazardous substances even where the owner was not responsible for placing the hazardous substances on the property or where the property was contaminated prior to the time the owner took title. Similar laws may be in effect in other jurisdictions where an AIC Client invests. The costs of removal and clean-up of hazardous substances and wastes can be extremely expensive and, in some cases, can exceed the value of a property. If any property acquired by an AIC Client through foreclosure or otherwise subsequently were found to have an environmental problem, such acquiring entity could incur substantial costs and suffer a complete loss of its investment in such property as well as of other assets. Similarly, real estate is subject to loss due to so-called "special hazards" (e.g., floods, earthquakes and hurricanes). It may be impractical or impossible to fully insure against such events and, should such an event occur, an AIC Client could incur substantial costs and suffer a complete loss of its investment in such property.

Timing Risk. AIC Clients will be exposed to the following risks directly in respect of its direct investments (other than collateralized securities), as well as indirectly inasmuch that Securitization Vehicles that have issued collateralized securities held by AIC Clients are subject to the following risks, either of which could cause AIC Clients to incur a material loss. Many agency, corporate and municipal bonds, and all mortgage-backed securities, contain a provision that allows the issuer to "call" all or part of the issue before the bond's maturity date. The issuer usually retains the right to refinance the bond in the future if market interest rates decline below the coupon rate. There are three disadvantages to the call provision. First, the cash flow pattern of a callable bond is not known with certainty. Second, because the issuer will call the bonds when interest rates have dropped, the holder of the bond is exposed to reinvestment rate risk — it will have to reinvest the proceeds received when the bond is called at lower interest rates. Finally, the capital appreciation potential of a bond will be reduced because the price of a callable bond may not rise much above the price at which the issuer may call the bond.

Maturity Risk. AIC Clients will be exposed to the following risks directly in respect of its direct investments (other than collateralized securities), as well as indirectly inasmuch that Securitization Vehicles that have issued collateralized securities held by AIC Clients are subject to the following risks, either of which could cause AIC Clients to incur a material loss. In certain situations, AIC

Clients (or a Securitization Vehicle in which AIC Clients has invested) may purchase a bond of a given maturity as an alternative to another bond of a different maturity. Ordinarily, under these circumstances, the purchaser will make an adjustment to account for the differential interest rate risks in the two bonds. This adjustment, however, makes an assumption about how the interest rates at different maturities will move. If yield movements deviate from this assumption, there is a yield-curve or maturity risk. Another situation where yield-curve risk should be considered is in the analysis of bond swap transactions where the potential incremental returns are dependent entirely on the parallel shift assumption for the yield curve.

Unlisted Nature of Investments. AIC Clients will be exposed to the following risks directly in respect of its direct investments (other than collateralized securities), indirectly inasmuch that Securitization Vehicles that have issued collateralized securities held by AIC Clients are subject to the following risks in respect of many of the underlying assets they hold, either of which could cause AIC Clients to incur a material loss. Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for loans or fixed-income instruments to trade. Loans and fixed-income instruments generally trade on an “over-the-counter” market, which could be any location where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of such instruments carries more risk than publicly traded common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes could lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently than the Adviser. As a result, AIC Clients are subject to the risk that when an investment is sold, the amount received is less than its carrying book value.

Equity Kickers. The Adviser anticipates that, in connection with some or all of AIC Clients’ originated or acquired loan investments, AIC Clients could be issued or otherwise receive a range of equity incentives, which would usually be in the form of a warrant to acquire a portion of a borrower’s fully diluted equity, but could also be in the form of outright shares, an exit fee or some direct participation in proceeds of a sale or listing (and may also be received in connection any workouts or restructurings of those investments) (collectively, “**Equity Kickers**”). These Equity Kickers would be intended to enable AIC Clients to participate in a borrower’s long-term value which may be created by growth facilitated by a loan, and accordingly will have little or no value at issuance and will typically generate income (if at all) only upon a sale, listing or recapitalization of the borrower. Such Equity Kickers will generally involve a high degree of risk and will be subordinate to (and thus are inherently riskier than) the debt securities and other liabilities of the issuers of such Equity Kickers. Prices of Equity Kickers generally fluctuate more than prices of debt securities and are likely to be affected more rapidly, and to a greater extent, by company-specific developments and poor economic or market conditions. In addition, these Equity Kickers can be illiquid or trade at significant discounts to otherwise comparable investments. Equity Kickers may not produce any income for AIC Clients and could ultimately have no recognizable value. AIC Clients may experience a substantial or complete loss on such Equity Kickers to the extent of any value given in connection with the acquisition thereof.

Reliance on Management of an Obligor. AIC Clients will be exposed to the following risks directly in respect of its direct investments (other than collateralized securities), indirectly inasmuch that Securitization Vehicles that have issued collateralized securities held by AIC Clients are subject to the following risks in respect of many of the underlying assets they hold, either of

which could cause AIC Clients to incur a material loss. The day-to-day operations of an obligor in which AIC Clients invests, directly or indirectly, will be the responsibility of such obligor's management team, and AIC Clients will, directly or indirectly, rely upon the abilities and management expertise of such persons. AIC Clients are subject to the risk that an obligor in which it invests, directly or indirectly, will make business decisions with which the General Partner disagrees, and the stockholders and management of such obligor will take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve AIC Clients' interests. As a result, such obligor could make decisions that could decrease the value of AIC Clients (direct or indirect) investment and, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on AIC Clients' returns.

Multiple Levels of Fees and Expenses. Many of the AIC Funds' portfolio investments are expected to be actively managed by an investment manager. Therefore, in that regard, AIC Funds could be subject to multiple levels of expenses and management fees, as well as incentive compensation. AIC Funds will bear these costs regardless of its profitability and will reduce the amounts otherwise payable to AIC Funds in respect of its investments, in particular with respect to residual tranches of collateralized securities.

Credit Derivative Transactions. As part of its investment strategy, AIC Clients are permitted to enter into credit derivative transactions. Credit derivatives are transactions between two parties that are designed to isolate and transfer the credit risk associated with a third party (the "**reference entity**"). Credit derivative transactions in their most common form consist of credit default swap transactions under which one party (the "**credit protection buyer**") agrees to make one or more fixed payments in exchange for the other party's (the "**credit protection seller**") obligation to assume the risk of loss if an agreed-upon "credit event" occurs with respect to the reference entity. Credit events are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference entity (mainly a default on a material portion of its outstanding obligations, a bankruptcy or a restructuring of its debt). Upon the occurrence of a credit event, credit default swaps can be cash settled (either directly or by way of an auction) or physically settled. If the transaction is cash settled, the amount payable by the credit protection seller following a credit event will usually be determined by reference to the difference between the nominal value of a specified obligation of the reference entity and its market value after the occurrence of the credit event (which may be established in an industry-wide auction process). If the transaction is physically settled, the credit protection buyer will deliver to the credit protection seller an obligation of the reference entity that is either specified in the contract or that satisfies the general characteristics included in the contract in return for the payment of its nominal value.

Credit derivatives are at times used to create an exposure to the underlying asset or reference entity, to reduce existing exposure or to create a profit through trading differences in their buying and selling prices. AIC Clients are permitted to enter into credit derivatives transactions as protection buyer or seller.

Credit derivative transactions are an established feature of the financial markets and both the number of participants and range of products available have significantly increased over the years. Credit derivative transactions dependent upon credit events are priced incorporating many variables, including the pricing and volatility of the common stock and/or debt obligations of the reference entity, potential loss upon default by the reference entity on any of its obligations, and

the shape of the U.S. Treasury Market curve, among other factors. As such, there are many factors upon which market participants could have divergent views. Additionally, credit derivatives will likely require the posting of collateral. A bankruptcy of the collateral holder would likely result in losses to the extent posted collateral exceeds the obligations of the pledging party under the credit derivative transaction.

Credit-linked Securities. Credit-linked securities, which are generally considered to be a type of structured investment, are debt securities that represent an interest in a pool of, or are otherwise collateralized by, one or more corporate debt obligations or credit default swaps on corporate debt or loan obligations. AIC Clients will have the right to receive periodic interest payments from the issuer of the credit-linked security at an agreed-upon interest rate, and a return of principal at the maturity date. To the extent such investments are held by AIC Clients, AIC Clients would bear the risk of loss of its principal investment, and the periodic interest payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment, in the event that one or more of the underlying debt obligations go into default or otherwise become non-performing. In addition, to the extent such investments are held by AIC Clients, AIC Clients would bear the risk that the issuer of the credit-linked security will default or become bankrupt. In such an event, AIC Clients could have difficulty being repaid, or fail to be repaid, the principal amount of its investment and the remaining periodic interest payments thereon. An investment in credit-linked securities also involves reliance on the counterparty to the swap entered into with the issuer to make periodic payments to the issuer under the terms of the credit default swap. Additionally, credit-linked securities are typically structured as limited recourse obligations of the issuer of such securities such that the securities issued will usually be obligations solely of the issuer and will not be obligations or responsibilities of any other person. The market for credit-linked securities can be, or suddenly can become, illiquid. The value of a credit-linked security will typically increase or decrease with any change in value of the underlying debt obligations, if any, held by the issuer and the credit default swap. Further, in cases where the credit-linked security is structured such that the payments to AIC Clients are based on amounts received in respect of, or the value of performance of, any underlying debt obligations specified in the terms of the relevant credit default swap, fluctuations in the value of such obligation will usually affect the value of the credit-linked security. The collateral of a credit-linked security can be one or more credit default swaps, which are subject to additional risks.

Risks of Acquiring Real Estate Loans, Consumer Loans and Participations. Consumer loans, including real estate loans, acquired by AIC Clients may be at the time of their acquisition are not expected to be, but may also become after acquisition, sub-performing or non-performing for a wide variety of reasons. With respect to collateralized loans, the underlying property may be too highly leveraged, poorly managed or substantially in need of rehabilitation. Such non-performing and sub-performing real estate loans may require a substantial amount of workout negotiations or restructuring, which may entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate and a substantial write-down of the principal of such loans. However, even if a restructuring were successfully accomplished, a risk exists that upon maturity of such real estate loan, replacement “takeout” financing will not be available. Purchases of participations in real estate loans raise many of the same risks as investments in real estate loans and also carry risks of illiquidity and lack of control. It is possible that the General Partner and the Adviser may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on collateral securing one or more real estate loans purchased by AIC Clients. The foreclosure process can be lengthy and expensive. Borrowers often resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against the holder of a real estate loan

including lender liability claims and defenses, even when such assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action. In some jurisdictions, foreclosure actions can take up to several years or more to conclude. At any time during the foreclosure proceedings, the borrower may file for bankruptcy, staying the foreclosure action and further delaying the foreclosure process. Foreclosure litigation tends to create a negative public image of the collateral property and may result in disrupting ongoing leasing and management of the property. The value of the loan will be adversely impacted by a decline in the value of the underlying collateral, which is likely to be beyond the control of AIC Clients. Finally, there is unlikely to be a liquid secondary market for these types of investments. Consequently, AIC Clients may not be able to dispose of these investments at prices that reflect their value, or the amount paid by it. Changes in the real estate market may adversely affect the value of the collateral and thereby lower the value to be derived from a liquidation. In addition, adverse changes in the real estate market increase the probability of default, as the incentive of the borrower to retain equity in the property declines.

Risks Associated with Specialty Finance Investments. AIC Clients may invest in companies and operating platforms that originate and/or service commercial and consumer credits, including credit cards, personal loans and equipment finance, and may also invest directly in those credits. Pricing and optimizing the value of such credits requires strong analytics and extensive infrastructure. The form of investment may vary and may require reliance on networks of asset managers to provide the resources necessary to originate new receivables, manage portfolios of performing receivables, and work-out portfolios of stressed or non-performing receivables. These loans may not be secured and may be subject to increasing regulation. In addition, AIC Clients may access exposure to credits by acquiring interests in specialty finance companies and operating platforms. AIC Clients' portfolio companies may also include leasing businesses, companies that provide services to specialty finance companies (e.g., credit scoring agencies) and other companies that have business models related to the specialty finance sector.

Investments in the specialty finance industry are subject to various industry-specific risks (including additional risks related to the various segments of the specialty finance industry). Specifically, various segments of the specialty finance industry are (or may become) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the U.S. (including as a result of the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau) and internationally and subject to frequent regulatory changes. Further, investments in financial services companies often require the approval of various regulatory bodies and there is no guarantee that such approvals will be obtained. While AIC Clients intends to make investments in companies that comply with relevant laws and regulations, certain aspects of their operations may not have been subject to judicial or regulatory interpretation. An adverse review or determination by any one of such authorities, or an adverse change in the regulatory environment or requirements, could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the companies in which AIC Clients invest. In addition, in order to comply with or not be subject to certain banking laws, rules and regulations, AIC Clients may be required to invest in a manner that may not be as advantageous as the manner of making investments that are not subject to such laws, rules and regulations.

Ability to Acquire Assets at Favorable Spreads; Competition and Supply. AIC Clients' potential for current income and capital appreciation for its Limited Partners will depend, in large part, on the ability of the Adviser and/or its affiliates to source investments for AIC Clients on advantageous terms. AIC Clients intend to purchase securities and other obligations from

investment banking firms, traders and portfolio managers, sponsors, borrowers and other parties. In acquiring such securities and other obligations, AIC Clients will compete with a broad spectrum of institutional investors, many of which have greater financial resources than AIC Clients. Increased competition for, or a reduction in the available supply of, qualifying investments could result in higher prices for, and thus lower yields on, such investments.

Highly Volatile Markets. Price movements of AIC Clients' investments may be highly volatile and influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies, financial instruments, futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and could, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rates. AIC Clients are also subject to the risk of the failure of any exchanges on which the positions of AIC Clients trade or of their clearinghouses.

Rating Agencies. In general, the ratings of nationally recognized rating organizations represent the opinions of these agencies as to the quality of securities that they rate. These ratings may be used by the Adviser, in part, for the selection of AIC Clients' portfolio securities. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective; they are not absolute standards of quality and do not evaluate the market value risk of the securities. It is also possible that a rating agency might not change its rating of a particular issue on a timely basis to reflect subsequent events. With respect to mortgage-backed securities, such ratings do not represent any assessment of the likelihood that future prepayments will differ from current prepayment assumptions or historical prepayment rates. Hence, such ratings will not address the possibility that prepayment rates from an investment that are higher or lower than what was anticipated by a Limited Partner may cause such investment to experience a lower than anticipated yield.

Temporary Investments. When the Adviser believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for Limited Partners, it may invest AIC Clients' assets in temporary defensive investments, including cash, cash equivalents or other high-quality short-term investment and money market funds. Unfavorable market or economic conditions generally include excessive volatility or a prolonged general decline in the securities markets, the securities in which AIC Clients normally invest, or the U.S. economy or economies of other countries where AIC Clients invest. Temporary defensive investments can and do experience default. The likelihood of default on a temporary defensive investment can increase in the market or economic conditions which are likely to trigger AIC Clients investment therein. The Adviser is also permitted to invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. When AIC Clients' assets are invested in temporary investments, AIC Clients could struggle to achieve its investment goal.

Inflation Risk. The market price of debt investments generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less when received by AIC Clients. Debt investments that pay a fixed rather than variable interest rate are especially vulnerable to inflation risk because variable-rate debt securities are at times able to participate, over the long term, in rising interest rates which have historically corresponded with long-term inflationary trends.

Dollar Rolls. A dollar roll transaction involves a sale by AIC Clients of a security concurrently with an agreement by AIC Clients to repurchase a similar security at a later date at an agreed-upon price. The securities that are repurchased will bear the same interest rate and a similar maturity as those sold, but the assets collateralizing those securities can have different prepayment histories than those sold. During the period between the sale and repurchase, AIC Clients will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities sold. Proceeds of the sale will be invested in additional investments, and the income from these investments will generate income for AIC Clients. If such income does not exceed the income, capital appreciation and gain or loss that would have been realized on the securities sold as part of the dollar roll, the use of this technique will diminish the investment performance of AIC Clients compared with what the performance would have been without the use of dollar rolls. Dollar rolls involve the risk that the market value of the securities subject to AIC Clients' forward purchase commitment can potentially decline below, or the market value of the securities subject to AIC Clients forward sale commitment can also increase above, the exercise price of the forward commitment. In the event the buyer of the securities files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, AIC Clients' use of the proceeds of the current sale portion of the transaction could be restricted.

Proposed Legislation Relating to the Private Investment Fund Industry. Regulation of the private investment fund industry in the United States has recently been the subject of increased focus from, among other things, existing and prospective public officials. In particular, multiple members of the United State Congress and candidates for the 2020 presidential election have put forth bills and/or outlined proposed legislation intended to, among other things, impose certain requirements on the economic, governance and transparency of private investment funds, their investors, their portfolio companies and their managers. It is unclear whether any of these (or other) proposals will be enacted and what the terms of any enacted legislation would provide. Prospective investors should note, however, that any such legislation could increase the compliance and similar burdens on AIC Fund and the Adviser or otherwise limit the ability of the Adviser to manage AIC Funds and investments in the manner that the Adviser believes to be in AIC Funds' best interest. Any such consequences could materially and adversely affect AIC Funds' performance.

Event-Oriented Situation. The price offered for securities of a company involved in an announced deal can generally represent a significant premium above the market price prior to the announcement. Therefore, the value of such securities, if held by an AIC Client, may decline in the event the proposed transaction is not consummated and if the market price of the securities returns to a level comparable to the price prior to the announcement of the deal. Furthermore, the difference between the price paid by an AIC Client for securities of a company involved in an announced deal and the anticipated value to be received for such securities upon consummation of the proposed transaction will often be very small. If the proposed transaction appears likely not to be consummated or, in fact, is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the securities will usually decline, perhaps by more than an AIC Client's anticipated profit. In addition, when an AIC Client has sold short the securities it anticipates receiving in an exchange or merger, and the proposed transaction is not consummated, an AIC Client may be forced to cover its short position in the market at a higher price than its short sale, with a resulting loss. If an AIC Client has sold short securities that are the subject of a proposed cash tender offer or cash merger and the transaction is consummated, the AIC Client also may be forced to cover its short position at a loss.

Where an AIC Client has purchased put options with respect to the securities it anticipates

receiving in an exchange or merger, if the proposed transaction is not consummated, the exercise price of the put options held by an AIC Client may be lower than the market price of the underlying securities, with the result that the cost of the options will not be recovered. If an AIC Client has purchased put options with respect to securities which are the subject of a proposed cash tender offer or cash merger and the transaction is consummated, an AIC Client also may not exercise its options and may lose the premiums paid for them. In addition, premiums paid for put options increase an AIC Client's transaction costs and, in certain situations, may result in a sufficient reduction in the spread between the acquisition price and the anticipated price to be received to make the arbitrage investment so unattractive based upon a return on capital/risk-reward analysis that the Adviser may determine not to take a portfolio position. Since options expire on defined dates, in the event consummation of a transaction is delayed beyond the expiration of a put option held by an AIC Client may lose the anticipated benefit of the option.

An AIC Client may determine that the offer price for a security which is the subject of a tender offer is likely to be increased, either by the original bidder or by another party. In those circumstances, an AIC Client may purchase securities above the offer price, and such purchases are subject to the added risk that the offer price will not be increased or that the offer will be withdrawn.

The consummation of refinancings, restructurings, mergers and tender and exchange offers can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) opposition of the management or stockholders of the target company, which will often result in litigation to enjoin the proposed transaction; (ii) intervention of a regulatory agency; (iii) efforts by the involved company to pursue a "defensive" strategy, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (iv) in the case of a merger, failure to obtain the necessary stockholder approvals; (v) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (vi) compliance with any applicable securities laws; and (vii) inability to obtain adequate financing. Often a tender or exchange offer will be made for less than all of the outstanding securities of an issuer or a higher price will be offered for a limited amount of the securities, with the provision that, if a greater number is tendered, securities will be accepted *pro rata*. Thus, a portion of the securities tendered by an AIC Client may not be accepted and may be returned to an AIC Client since, after completion of the tender offer, the market price of the securities may have declined below an AIC Client's cost, a sale of any returned securities may result in a loss.

General Market and Credit Risks of Debt Securities

Debt portfolios are subject to credit and interest rate risk. "Credit risk" refers to the likelihood that an issuer will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on an instrument. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. In addition, subordination, 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 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. Factors that may affect market interest rates include, without limitation, inflation, slow or stagnant economic growth or recession, unemployment, money supply and the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board and central banks throughout the world, international disorders and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets. Interest rate changes may affect the value of a debt instrument indirectly

(especially in the case of fixed rate securities) and directly (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 may 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, among other factors the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors). Interest rate sensitivity is generally more pronounced and less predictable in instruments with uncertain payment or prepayment schedules. The Adviser expects that it will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of AIC Clients' assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. In a changing interest rate environment, the Adviser may not be able to manage this risk effectively, which in turn could adversely affect an AIC Client's performance. In addition, AIC Clients' investments are generally expected to include subordinated or unsecured debt investments issued with a fixed yield; thus, credit risk and interest rate risk may be greater than those generally applicable to other types of debt investments.

The credit markets have experienced an unprecedented degree of dislocation since 2007. The Adviser seeks to capitalize on opportunities created by this dislocation, but this strategy carries significant risk of substantial loss if the market dislocation continues or is exacerbated by other events, such as the failure of significant financial institutions or hedge funds, dislocations in other investment markets, or extrinsic events.

Recent Financial Market Fluctuations

In recent years, U.S. and global financial markets and the broader current financial environment have been, and continue to be, characterized by uncertainty, volatility and instability. These financial market fluctuations have the tendency to reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the AIC Funds and may affect the AIC Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the AIC Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the AIC Funds' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that AIC Funds will be able to exit from their investments in portfolio companies by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable an AIC Fund to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Continued or renewed volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the AIC Funds to buy, sell

and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The AIC Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and an AIC Fund may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted and there can be no assurances that conditions in the financial markets will not worsen or adversely affect one or more an AIC Fund's portfolio companies. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities depends on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

Investments in Equity Securities Generally

An AIC Client may invest in preferred stock, common stock or other equity securities directly, or may hold such securities as the result of certain restructuring activities. Investments in equity securities of small or medium-sized market capitalization companies will have more limited marketability than the securities of larger companies. In addition, securities of smaller companies may have greater price volatility. All of an AIC Client's equity investments will be subject to normal market risks. While diversification among issuers may mitigate these risks, investors must expect fluctuations in value of equity securities held by an AIC Client based on market conditions. Because equity securities rank lower in the capital structure of an issuer, such investments may subject investors to additional risks not applicable to debt securities. In addition, holders of equity securities may be wiped out or substantially reduced in value in a bankruptcy proceeding or corporate restructuring.

Middle Market Companies

Certain AIC Clients may invest in small and/or less well-established companies. While smaller companies may have potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks because they lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strength of larger corporations, all of which may contribute to illiquidity, which may, in turn adversely affect the price and timing of liquidation of the Adviser's investments.

Adverse Effect of Economic Conditions

AIC Clients and the companies in which AIC Clients may invest may be adversely affected by deteriorations in the financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world, some of which may magnify the risks described herein and may have other adverse effects. Deteriorating market conditions could result in increasing volatility and illiquidity in the global credit, debt and equity markets generally. The duration and ultimate effect of recent market conditions cannot be forecast, nor is it known whether or the degree to which such conditions may remain stable or worsen. Deteriorating market conditions and uncertainty regarding economic markets generally could result in declines in the market values of potential investments or declines in the market values of investments after they are made or acquired by the AIC Clients. Such declines may be exacerbated by other events, such as the failure of significant financial institutions or hedge funds, dislocations in other investment markets or other extrinsic events. In addition, such declines could lead to weakened investment opportunities for AIC Clients, could prevent AIC Clients from successfully meeting their investment objectives and/or could require AIC Clients to dispose of

investments at a loss while such unfavorable market conditions prevail.

Interest Rate, Currency Exchange and Investment Risk Management

Certain AIC Clients may be authorized to use various investment strategies to hedge interest rate or currency exchange risks. These strategies are generally accepted as portfolio management techniques and are regularly used by many investment funds and other institutional investors. Techniques and instruments may change over time as new instruments and strategies are developed or regulatory changes occur. An AIC Client may use any or all such types of interest rate hedging transactions and currency hedging transactions at any time and no particular strategy will dictate the use of one transaction rather than another. The choice of any particular interest rate hedging transactions and currency hedging transactions will be a function of numerous variables including market conditions.

Although the Adviser intends to cause AIC Clients to engage in any interest rate hedging transactions and currency hedging transactions only for hedging purposes and not for speculation, use of interest rate hedging transactions and currency hedging transactions involves certain inherent risks. These risks include (i) the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in gain for an AIC Client had an interest rate hedging transaction or currency hedging transaction not been utilized, in which case it would have been better had such AIC Client not engaged in the interest rate hedging transaction or currency hedging transaction, (ii) the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the interest rate hedging transaction or currency hedging transaction utilized, (iii) potential illiquidity for the hedging instrument utilized, which may make it difficult for the relevant AIC Client to close-out or unwind an interest rate hedging transaction or currency hedging transaction and (iv) credit risk with respect to the counterparty to the interest rate hedging transaction or currency hedging transaction.

The AIC Clients may also enter into certain hedging transactions for the purpose of protecting the market value of an investment made by such AIC Client for a period of time without having to currently dispose of such investment. Such defensive hedge transactions may be entered into when an AIC Client is legally restricted from selling an investment or when the Adviser otherwise determines that it is advisable to decrease its exposure to the risk of a decline in the market value of an investment. Such defensive hedging transactions may expose the relevant AIC Client to the counterparty's credit risk. There also can be no assurance that the Adviser will accurately assess the risk of a market value decline with respect to an investment or will advise or cause an AIC Client to enter into an appropriate defensive hedge transaction to protect against such risk. Furthermore, the AIC Clients are in no event obligated to enter into any defensive hedge transaction.

The AIC Clients may from time to time employ various investment programs including the use of derivatives, short sales, swap transactions, currency hedging transactions, securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements. There can be no assurance that any such investment program will be undertaken successfully.

Exposure to Originated Investments

An AIC Client may originate certain of its investments with the expectation of later syndicating a portion of such investment to other affiliated funds or third parties. Prior to such syndication, or if such syndication is not successful, such AIC Client's exposure to the originated investment may exceed the exposure that the Adviser intends for such AIC Client to have over the long-term or would have had had it purchased such investment in the secondary market rather than originating it.

Third Party Litigation

In addition to litigation relating to the bankruptcy process as described above, the AIC Clients' investment activities subject them to the normal risks of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. This risk is somewhat greater where the relevant AIC Client exercises control or significant influence over a company's direction. The expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would generally be borne by the relevant AIC Client and would reduce net assets.

Operating and Financial Risks of Investments

Companies in which AIC Clients invest may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and other capabilities, or a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. As a result, portfolio companies which the Adviser expects to be stable may operate at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations or to maintain their competitive position or may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress.

Portfolio companies may issue certain types of debt, such as mezzanine or high yield, in connection with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the portfolio company incurs a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which it had previously operated.

Third-Party Involvement

The AIC Clients may co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may have financial, legal or regulatory difficulties, resulting in a negative effect on such investment, have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with those of the relevant AIC Client, or may be in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to the investment objective of the AIC Client. In addition, the AIC Clients may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. In addition, an AIC Client may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of its third-party co-investors or operating partners. Investments made with third parties in joint ventures or other entities also may involve compensation arrangements, including carried interest distributions and/or other fees and profit-sharing arrangements payable to such third-party co-investors or operating partners. There can be no assurance that minority rights will be available or that such rights will provide sufficient protection of the AIC Client's interests. Further, there can be no assurance that the return of an AIC Client participating in a transaction with a third-party would be equal to and not less than another AIC Client participating

in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

By way of example, the terms and conditions of loan agreements and related assignments may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the lenders. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a supermajority (measured by outstanding loans or commitments) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the lenders. Consequently, the terms and conditions of the payment obligation arising from loan agreements could be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to the preferences of an AIC Client if a sufficient number of the other lenders co-investing with and AIC Client concurred with such modification, amendment or waiver. There can be no assurance that any obligations arising from a loan agreement will maintain the terms and conditions to which an AIC Client originally agreed.

Toehold Investments. Although not intended, an AIC Client may accumulate minority positions in the outstanding voting stock or securities convertible into the voting stock, of potential investments or may otherwise accumulate positions in debt securities of issuers, with the intention of accumulating a sufficient position to enable an AIC Client to influence the activities of the issuers including through investor activism. While an AIC Client will seek to achieve such accumulation through open market purchases, registered tender offers, negotiated transactions or private placements, they may be unable to accumulate a sufficiently large position in a target company to execute the investment strategy formulated in respect of that company. In such circumstances, an AIC Client may dispose of its position in the target company within a short time of acquiring it; there can be no assurance that the price at which an AIC Client can sell such securities will not have declined since the time of acquisition. This may be exacerbated by the fact that securities of the companies that the AIC Client may target may be thinly traded and that an AIC Client's position may nevertheless have been substantial, and its disposal may depress the market price for such stock

Fluctuations of Investment Values and Potential Illiquidity of Investments

The market value of the investments of each AIC Client will fluctuate with, among other things, changes in market rates of interest, general economic conditions and economic conditions in particular industries, the condition of financial markets and the financial condition of the issuers of the AIC Client's investments. At times, certain sectors of the credit markets 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 AIC Client may not be able to sell assets in its portfolio or may only be able to do so at unfavorable prices. Such "liquidity risk" could adversely impact the value of an AIC Client's portfolio and may be difficult or impossible to hedge against. In addition, the lack of an established, liquid secondary market for some of the AIC Clients' investments may have an adverse effect on the market value of such investments and on the AIC Clients' ability to dispose of them. Additionally, the AIC Clients' investments may be subject to certain transfer restrictions that may also contribute to illiquidity. Finally, assets of AIC Clients that are typically traded in a liquid market may become illiquid if the applicable trading market tightens as a result of a significant macro-economic shock or for any other reason. Therefore, no assurance can be given that, if the Adviser is determined to cause the disposal of a particular such investment held by an AIC Client, it could dispose of such investment at the prevailing market price. Such illiquidity

may adversely affect the price and timing of liquidation of the AIC Clients' investments upon the redemption of an investor's interest, to pay expenses of the AIC Clients or to pay the Advisory Fee.

An AIC Client may invest in securities and other obligations that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such securities and other obligations tend to be volatile and an AIC Client may not be able to sell such securities when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. Because the markets for such securities are still evolving, liquidity in these securities is limited and liquidity with respect to lower-rated and unrated subordinated classes may be even more limited. As a result, calculating the fair market value of an AIC Client's holdings may be difficult and there can be no assurance that the Adviser's valuation will accurately reflect the value that will be realized by an AIC Client upon the eventual disposition of such investment. The Adviser may not necessarily aggregate illiquid investments in classes, and the Adviser (or its designee) may use valuation methodologies for such assets involving subjective determinations.

A portion of an AIC Client's investments may consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on resale by such AIC Client because they were acquired in a "private placement" transaction or because such AIC Client is deemed to be an affiliate of the issuer of such securities. Generally, an AIC Client will be able to sell such securities only under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which permits limited sales under specified conditions, or pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act. When restricted securities are sold to the public, an AIC Client may be deemed to be an underwriter or possibly a controlling person, with respect thereto for the purposes of the Securities Act and be subject to liability as such under the Securities Act.

In addition, the Adviser may, from time to time, possess material, non-public information about a borrower or issuer or the Adviser may be an affiliate of a borrower or an issuer. Such information or affiliation may limit the ability of the applicable AIC Client to buy and sell investments.

Finally, investments in certain AIC Funds are subject to significant additional restrictions on liquidity. An investor's ability to withdraw is subject to certain lock-up periods and "gates," as more fully described in the applicable AIC Fund's Governing Documents.

Illiquidity. AIC Clients will invest in securities, bank debt and other claims, and other assets that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such investments tend to be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable, and an AIC Client at times will not be able to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid assets often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets.

Valuation of Investments

The Adviser (or its designee) is responsible for valuing the assets of an AIC Client in accordance with the Adviser's then-current valuation policy. Such valuation will affect reported an AIC Client's performance. Although the Adviser (or its designee) will be performing its valuation of the assets of an AIC Client pursuant to the Adviser then-current valuation policy, which generally is based on current market price information, there will be investments as to which current or reliable market price information is unavailable, in which event the Adviser (or its designee) has 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 an AIC Client is ultimately able to realize. Moreover, because the Adviser will determine in its discretion the value of certain assets, the Adviser in certain situations will have a conflict of interest making that determination, given the potential impact of such valuations on Management Fees and an AIC Client's performance results.

For purposes of preparing an AIC Fund's annual audited financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("*GAAP*"), certain of the AIC Fund's assets and liabilities may be valued in a manner that, while consistent with GAAP, is different from the manner in which such assets are valued for purposes of the Partnership Agreements or the Fund's investment management agreement. Specifically, for purposes of financial reporting compliant with GAAP, the AIC Fund is required to follow the requirements for valuation set forth in Accounting Standards Codification 820 ("*ASC 820*").

Generally, ASC 820 and other accounting rules applicable to investment funds and various assets they invest in are subject to change. As a result, the Adviser is regularly reviewing the application of relevant FASB Statements and guidance to the valuation of the AIC Fund's assets and liabilities. Such changes may adversely affect the AIC Fund. For example, the evolution of rules governing the determination of the fair market value of assets to the extent such rules become more stringent would tend to increase the cost and/or reduce the availability of third-party determinations of fair market value. This may, in turn, increase the costs associated with selling assets or affect their liquidity due to an inability to obtain a third-party determination of fair market value. In addition, as a result of such evolving rules, the Adviser may determine in certain instances to value a particular asset at a different value for financial reporting purposes than the value of that same asset as determined under the Adviser's then-current valuation policy. Accordingly, to the extent that GAAP would require any of an AIC Fund's assets or liabilities to be valued in a manner that differs from the Adviser's then-current valuation policy, such assets or liabilities may be valued (x) in accordance with GAAP, solely for purposes of preparing the Fund's GAAP-compliant annual audited financial statements and (y) in accordance with the Adviser's then-current valuation policy (without regard to any GAAP requirements relating to the determination of fair value) for all other purposes (including, without limitation, for purposes of allocating gains and losses among the investors, which is relevant to the determination of capital account balances and the calculation of the amounts payable by the AIC Fund in respect of a distribution to an investor).

In addition, Accounting Standards Codification 740 ("*ASC 740*") provides guidance as to how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented and disclosed in financial statements. ASC 740 prescribes the minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in an entity's financial statements. A prospective investor should be aware that, among other things, ASC 740 could have a material adverse effect on the periodic calculations of the net assets of an AIC Fund, including by reducing the net assets of an AIC Fund

to reflect reserves for taxes, including withholding taxes, that may be payable by an AIC Fund. This could result in benefits or detriments to certain investors, depending upon the timing of their entry and exit from an AIC Fund.

Currency Exchange Risk

Investments or liabilities of the AIC Clients may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and hence the value of such investments, or the amount of such liabilities, will depend in part on the relative strength of the U.S. dollar. The AIC Clients may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may also affect the value of dividends and interest earned, and the level of gains and losses realized on the sale of securities. The rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and other currencies are affected by many factors, including forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets. These rates are also affected by the international balance of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention, speculation and other factors. The AIC Clients are not obligated to engage in any currency hedging operations, and there can be no assurance as to the success of any hedging operations that an AIC Client may implement. See “Item 8: Risks - Interest Rate, Currency Exchange and Investment Risk Management.”

Participation on Creditors’ Committees

The Adviser may participate of behalf of an AIC Client on committees formed by creditors to negotiate the management of financially troubled companies that may or may not be in bankruptcy or the Adviser may seek to negotiate on behalf of an AIC Client directly with the debtors with respect to restructuring issues. If the Adviser does join a creditors’ committee on behalf of an AIC Client, the participants of the committee would be interested in obtaining an outcome that is in their respective individual best interests and there can be no assurance of obtaining results most favorable to the applicable AIC Client in such proceedings. By participating on such committees, the Adviser may be deemed to have duties to other creditors represented by the committees, which might thereby expose the AIC Clients to liability to such other creditors who disagree with the actions.

The Adviser may also be provided with material non-public information that may restrict the Adviser’s ability to purchase or sell, or otherwise trade in, the company’s securities on an AIC Client’s behalf. While the Adviser and the AIC Clients intend to comply with all applicable securities laws and to make judgments concerning restrictions on trading in good faith, the Adviser may trade in the company’s securities on an AIC Client’s behalf while engaged in the company’s restructuring activities. Such trading creates a risk of litigation and liability that may cause the AIC Client to incur significant legal fees and potential losses.

Lender Liability Considerations and Equitable Subordination

In recent years, a number of judicial decisions in the United States have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories (collectively termed “lender liability”). Generally, lender liability is founded upon the premise that an institutional lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith and fair

dealing owed to the borrower or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower resulting in creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of certain of the AIC Clients' investments, an AIC Client could be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lending institution (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 the other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lending institution to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called "equitable subordination." Because of the nature of certain of the AIC Clients' and their affiliates' investments, an AIC Client could be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that such AIC Client's investments issued by such obligor should be equitably subordinated. The preceding discussion regarding lender liability is based upon principles of U.S. federal and state laws. With respect to an AIC Client's investments in European or other non-U.S. issuers, the laws of such non-U.S. jurisdictions may also impose liability upon lenders or bondholders under factual circumstances similar to those described above, with consequences that may or may not be analogous to those described above under U.S. federal and state laws.

Some of the investments of the AIC Clients will involve investments in which the applicable AIC Client would not be the lead creditor. It is, accordingly, possible that lender liability or equitable subordination claims affecting the investments of an AIC Client could arise without the direct involvement of such AIC Client.

If an AIC Client purchases debt securities of an affiliate in the secondary market at a discount, (i) a court might require such AIC Client to disgorge profit it realizes if the opportunity to purchase such securities at a discount should have been made available to the issuer of such securities or (ii) such AIC Client might be prevented from enforcing such securities at their full face value if the issuer of such securities becomes bankrupt. The effect of these transactions will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Fraudulent Conveyance and Preference Considerations

Various federal and state laws enacted for the protection of creditors may apply to the purchase of investments by an AIC Client, by virtue of such AIC Client's role as a creditor with respect to the borrowers under such investments. If a court in a lawsuit brought by an unpaid creditor or representative of creditors of a borrower, such as a trustee in bankruptcy or the borrower as debtor-in-possession, were to find that the borrower did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring indebtedness evidenced by an investment and the grant of any security interest or other lien securing such investment, and, after giving effect to the incurring of such indebtedness, the borrower (i) was insolvent, (ii) was engaged in a business for which the assets remaining in such borrower constituted unreasonably small capital or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, such court could invalidate, in whole or in part, such indebtedness and such security interest or other lien as

fraudulent conveyances, could subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the borrower or could allow the borrower to recover amounts previously paid by the borrower to the creditor (including to an AIC Client) in satisfaction of such indebtedness or proceeds of such security interest or other lien previously applied in satisfaction of such indebtedness. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of an issuer of an investment, payments made on an AIC Client's investment could be subject to avoidance as a "preference" if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year) before insolvency depending on a number of factors, including the amount of equity of the borrower owned by the AIC Client and its affiliates and any contractual arrangement between the borrower, on the one hand, and such AIC Client and its affiliates, on the other hand. The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing will vary depending on the law of the jurisdiction which is being applied. Generally, however, a borrower would be considered insolvent at a particular time if the sum of its debts was greater than all of its assets at a fair valuation or if the then-present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liabilities on its then-existing debts as they became absolute and matured. There can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in order to determine whether a borrower was insolvent after giving effect to the incurrence of the loan or that, regardless of the method of evaluation, a court would not determine that the borrower was "insolvent" upon giving effect to such incurrence.

In general, if payments on an investment are avoidable, whether as fraudulent conveyances or preferences, such payments can be recaptured either from the initial recipient (such as an AIC Client) or from subsequent transferees of such payments, including investors in AIC Funds.

Investment in Non-U.S. Issuers

Certain AIC Clients may invest in the securities of non-U.S. issuers. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than about a U.S. issuer, and non-U.S. issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the United States. In addition, with respect to certain countries, there is a possibility of expropriation, imposition of non-U.S. withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of an AIC Client, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries. An issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, are expected to change independently of each other.

Bankruptcy law and process in non-U.S. jurisdictions may differ substantially from that in the United States, which may result in greater uncertainty as to the rights of creditors, the enforceability of such rights, reorganization timing and the classification, seniority and treatment of claims. In certain developing countries, although bankruptcy laws have been enacted, the process for reorganization remains highly uncertain, while other developing countries may have no bankruptcy laws enacted, adding further uncertainty to the process for reorganization.

Political Uncertainty. It is unclear what changes governments around the world will enact and how they will impact us, the AIC Clients, the AIC Clients' investments and the AIC Funds' investors. Uncertainty around future political, legislative or administrative developments may cause

volatility in the U.S. or global economies and financial markets more generally, which in turn may have an adverse effect on the values of the AIC Clients' investments and on the AIC Clients' ability to execute their investment strategies. While the AIC Client and their investment programs stand to benefit from certain potential regulatory changes, other potential changes may adversely affect the AIC Clients.

Changes in the Political Environment of the United Kingdom and Europe. On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom (the "UK") held a referendum and voted to withdraw as a member of the European Union (the "EU") and as a party to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and its related treaties (commonly known as "Brexit"). The consequences of Brexit are uncertain. Brexit has already caused significant volatility in global financial markets and uncertainty about the integrity and functioning of the EU, both of which may persist for an extended period of time. On March 29, 2017, the UK formally initiated the withdrawal process by notifying the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU. This notification triggered negotiations regarding the arrangements governing the UK's withdrawal from, and its future relationship with, the EU. The negotiation process has been lengthy and complicated, and much uncertainty remains. Under the process for leaving the EU contemplated in article 50 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 and entered an 11-month transitional period. During the transitional period (when most EU law will continue to apply in the UK), the UK and the EU will negotiate the terms of their future relationship. There is no guarantee that an agreement between the UK and the EU will be reached by the end of the transitional period. Although the Adviser cannot predict the full effect of Brexit, it could have a significant adverse impact on the UK, European and global macroeconomic conditions and could lead to prolonged political, legal, regulatory, tax and economic uncertainty. This uncertainty is likely to continue to impact trade within Europe, foreign direct investment in Europe, the scope and functioning of European regulatory frameworks (including with respect to the regulation of alternative investment fund managers and the distribution and marketing of alternative investment funds), industrial policy pursued within European countries, immigration policy pursued within EU countries, the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in Europe and trade policy within European countries and internationally and the global economic climate and may impact opportunities, pricing, availability and cost of bank financing, regulation, values or exit opportunities of companies or assets based, doing business, or having service or other significant relationships in, the UK or the EU, including companies or assets held or considered for prospective investment by an AIC Client. The volatility and uncertainty caused by Brexit may adversely affect the value of an AIC Client's investments and the ability to achieve the investment objective of an AIC Client.

The future application of EU-based legislation to the private fund industry in the UK and the EU will ultimately depend on how the UK renegotiates its relationship with the EU. There can be no assurance that any renegotiated terms or regulations will not have a material adverse impact on a Client and its investments, including the ability of an AIC Client to achieve its investment objectives. Brexit may result in significant market dislocation, heightened counterparty risk, a material adverse effect on the management of market risk and, in particular, asset and liability management due in part to redenomination of financial assets and liabilities, an adverse effect on the ability of the Adviser to manage, operate and invest an AIC Client's capital and increased legal, regulatory or compliance burden for the Adviser or an AIC Client, each of which may have a

material negative impact on the operations, financial condition, returns or prospects of such AIC Client.

While the most immediate impacts on corporate transactions will likely be related to changes in market conditions, the development of new regulatory regimes and parallel competition law enforcement may have a material adverse impact on transactions, particularly those occurring in, or impacted by conditions in, the UK and Europe.

Political parties in several other member states of the EU have proposed that a referendum similar to that held in the UK be held on their country's membership in the EU. It is unclear whether any other member states of the EU will hold such referendums, but if they do, further disruption can be expected.

Terrorist Action. There is a risk of terrorist attacks on the United States and elsewhere causing significant loss of life and property damage and disruptions in global markets. As a result of such attacks, economic and diplomatic sanctions may be in place or imposed on certain countries and military action may be commenced. The impact of such events is difficult to predict but could have a material effect on general economic conditions and market liquidity.

Availability of Insurance. Certain losses of a catastrophic nature that can potentially impact all or any portfolio investments of AIC Clients, such as wars, natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other similar events, may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on such investments. AIC Clients is permitted to maintain insurance, where available on terms the Adviser believes to be commercially reasonable for AIC Clients' portfolio investments to protect against certain risks, such as business interruption insurance that is intended to offset loss of revenues during an operational interruption. Such insurance is likely to be subject to customary deductibles and coverage limits and there can be no assurance that it will be sufficient to recoup all losses with respect to the relevant investment. Additionally, there can be no assurance that an investment's insurance would cover liabilities resulting from claims relating to the design, construction, maintenance, or operation of the real assets and businesses in which AIC Clients invest, lost revenues, or increased expenses resulting from such damage. If a major, uninsured loss occurs, AIC Clients could lose both invested capital in and anticipated profits from the affected investments.

Exchange Rate Risk Exposure. Interests are denominated in U.S. dollars and cash distributions therefrom will be made in U.S. dollars. AIC Clients are permitted to invest a portion of assets in principal instruments denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the price of which is determined with reference to currencies other than U.S. dollars. AIC Clients will, however, value its securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. To the extent unhedged, the value of AIC Clients' assets will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates, as well as the price changes of AIC Client's investments in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of U.S. dollars compared to the other currencies in which AIC Clients make its investments will reduce the effect of increases in the prices of AIC Clients' investments and magnify the U.S. dollar equivalent of the effect of decreases in the prices of AIC Clients investments in their local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of U.S. dollars will have the opposite effect on AIC Clients' non-U.S. dollar investments. AIC Clients are also permitted to utilize options and forward contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations, but there can be no assurance that such hedging

transactions will be entered into, or, if entered into, will be effective. Prospective limited partners whose assets and liabilities are predominantly in other currencies should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in value between U.S. dollars and such other currencies.

AIC Funds' Income. A substantial portion of AIC Funds' income may be derived from repayments of principal received in respect of loans. A wide range of factors have the potential to adversely affect an obligor's ability to make repayments or pay the interest on its debt, including: adverse changes in the financial condition of such obligor or the industries or regions in which it operates; the obligor's exposure to counterparty risk; systemic risk in the financial system and settlement; changes in law or taxation; changes in governmental regulations or other policies; natural disasters; terrorism; social unrest; civil disturbances; or general economic conditions. Default rates tend to accelerate during economic downturns.

Any defaults will have a negative impact on the value of AIC Funds' investments and could potentially reduce the return that AIC Funds receive from its investments in certain circumstances. While some amount of annual defaults is expected to occur in AIC Funds' portfolio, defaults in or declines in the value of the AIC Funds' investments in excess of these expected amounts would negatively affect AIC Funds' performance, including, to the extent AIC Funds have financing arrangements in place with recourse to AIC Funds, by causing breaches of covenants under such financing arrangements (to the extent permitted under the Partnership Agreements) or the financing arrangements of subsidiaries of AIC Funds' or special purpose entities, triggering credit enhancement requirements or accelerated repayment provisions and, if not cured within the relevant grace periods, permitting the finance provider to enforce its security over all the assets of AIC Fund or such subsidiary or SPV, as the case may be.

In the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of an obligor, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to AIC Funds' investment would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before AIC Funds receive any distribution in respect of its investment. After repaying the senior creditors, such obligor may not have any remaining assets to repay its obligations to AIC Funds. In the case of debt ranking equally with the loans or debt securities in which AIC Funds invest, AIC Funds would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant investee company. Each jurisdiction in which AIC Funds invest has its own insolvency laws. As a result, investments in similarly situated issuers in different jurisdictions could potentially confer different rights in the event of insolvency.

Reliance on Creditors' Committees

AIC Clients and/or the Adviser may participate on committees formed by creditors to negotiate the management of financially troubled companies that may or may not be in bankruptcy or Management of an AIC Client may seek to negotiate directly with the debtors with respect to restructuring issues. If an AIC Client does join a creditors' committee, the participants of the committee would be interested in obtaining an outcome that is in their respective individual best interests and there can be no assurance of obtaining results most favorable to an AIC Client in such proceedings. By participating on such committees, an AIC Client may be deemed to have duties to other creditors represented by the committees, which might expose an AIC Client to liability to

such other creditors who disagree with an AIC Client's actions.

Potential Early Redemption of Some Investments

The terms of loans acquired or originated by an AIC Client may be subject to early prepayment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in an AIC Client realizing such loans earlier than expected, sometimes with no or a nominal prepayment premium. Such prepayments may result in an AIC Client receiving a lower than anticipated yield on such investments. This may happen when there is a decline in interest rates, when the portfolio company's improved credit or operating or financial performance allows the refinancing of certain classes of debt with lower cost debt or when the general credit market conditions improve. In the event an AIC Client receives proceeds from an investment earlier than it had anticipated, an AIC Client may be permitted to reinvest such proceeds, but there is no assurance that an AIC Client will be able to reinvest such proceeds even where they are received during the investment period. An AIC Client's inability to reinvest such proceeds may materially affect the performance of an AIC Client.

Limited Amortization Requirements

AIC Clients may invest in loans that will typically have limited mandatory amortization and interim repayment 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. A low level of amortization of any debt, over the life of the investment, may increase the risk that a portfolio company will not be able to repay or refinance the debt held by an AIC Client when it comes due at its final stated maturity.

Reliance on Management of the Adviser

The success of the AIC Clients is highly dependent on the financial and managerial expertise of the Adviser. Although the Adviser has attempted to foster a team approach to investing, the loss of key investment personnel of the Adviser could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the AIC Clients (or, as applicable, their accounts). Such individuals may not necessarily continue to be investment personnel of the Adviser during the entire period in which the Adviser provides advisory services to the AIC Clients. The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to the investments of one or more AIC Clients that may not be given or taken with respect to other AIC Clients with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, AIC Clients with similar strategies may not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, an AIC Client will, under certain circumstances, not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another AIC Client. These differences may result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that certain of the individuals responsible for managing a particular AIC Client may also continue to have responsibilities with respect to other funds and accounts managed by the Adviser and other Affiliate Advisers (as defined in Item 10 below), including Clients (as

defined in Item 11 below) managed on behalf of the Affiliate Advisers' personnel and their friends and family.

Widening Risk

For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth herein, the prices of the securities and other financial assets in which the AIC Clients invest may decline substantially. In particular, purchasing assets at what may appear to be "undervalued" levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even lower levels at a time of valuation or at the time of sale. It is not possible to predict, or to hedge against, such "spread widening" risk.

Financially Troubled Companies

AIC Clients may invest in the obligations of companies that are financially troubled and that are either engaged in a reorganization or expect to file for bankruptcy. Investments in financially troubled companies involve significantly greater risk than investments in non-troubled companies, and the repayment of obligations of financially troubled companies is subject to significant uncertainties. Such companies generally are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse industry developments, and if their financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information may be limited or unavailable. In addition, securities of such companies may be thinly traded and there may be no established secondary or public market. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful financing to companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Partnership will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing an AIC Client's loans or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. Additionally, an AIC Client's may invest in the securities of financially troubled companies that are non-U.S. issuers. Such non-U.S. issuers may be subject to bankruptcy and reorganization processes and proceedings that are not comparable to those in the United States and that may be less favorable to the rights of lenders.

An AIC Client may make investments that become distressed due to factors outside the control of the Adviser. There is no assurance that there will be sufficient collateral to cover the value of the loans and/or other investments purchased by an AIC Client or that there will be a successful reorganization or similar action of the company or investment which becomes distressed. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which an AIC Client invests, an AIC Client may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than an AIC Client's original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under these circumstances, the returns generated from an AIC Client's investments may not compensate the limited partners thereof adequately for the risks assumed. For example, under certain circumstances, a lender who has inappropriately exercised control of the management and policies of a debtor may have its claims subordinated, or disallowed, or may be found liable for damage suffered by parties as a result of such actions. In addition, under circumstances involving a portfolio company's insolvency, payments to an AIC Client and distributions by an AIC Client to the limited partners thereof may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment.

Troubled company investments require active monitoring and may, at times, require significant

participation in business strategy or reorganization proceedings by the Adviser. In addition, involvement by the Adviser in a company's reorganization proceedings could result in the imposition of restrictions limiting an AIC Client's ability to liquidate its position in the company.

Trading Risk

The Adviser's trade error policy only requires the Adviser to reimburse AIC Clients for any losses resulting from the Adviser's breach of the applicable standard of care (generally gross negligence or willful misconduct). Although the Adviser's traders endeavor to take the utmost care in implementing investment decisions on behalf of each AIC Client, trade errors do occur and could have a material adverse impact on the performance of any or all AIC Clients.

Different risks may exist with respect to investments in different AIC Funds and Separate Account Clients. The risks associated with an investment in any particular AIC Fund or Separate Account Client may be substantially impacted by the nature and timing of the market.

Business and Regulatory Risks of Private Investment Funds

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of an AIC Client that may adversely affect an AIC Client. The legal, tax and regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the taxation or regulation of private investment funds may adversely affect the value of fund interests, including by adversely affecting the value of investments held by an AIC Client and the ability of an AIC Client to obtain the leverage it might otherwise obtain or to pursue its investment objective. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the CFTC, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on an AIC Client could be substantial and adverse.

Regulated Industries

An AIC Client may invest in issuers that operate in regulated industries. Examples include, without limitation, communications, financial services, aerospace, energy and consumer-oriented healthcare. To the extent that an AIC Client makes investments in issuers that are involved in industries that are subject to greater amounts of regulation than other industries generally, such investments would pose additional risks relative to investments in other issuers. The operations of such issuers will be subject to compliance with applicable regulations, and such issuers may be subject to increased regulations resulting from both new requirements and re-regulation of previously de-regulated markets. Prices may be artificially controlled, and regulatory burdens may increase costs of operations. Additionally, such issuers may be highly dependent on government contracts, which could further increase the risks of investing in such issuers. Issuers also could be materially and adversely affected as a result of statutory or regulatory changes or judicial or administrative interpretations of existing laws and regulations that impose more comprehensive or stringent requirements on them. Governments have considerable discretion in implementing

regulations that could impact an issuer's business, and governments may be influenced by political considerations and may make decisions that adversely affect an issuer's business. Additionally, certain issuers may have a unionized workforce or employees who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, which could subject their activities and labor relations matters to complex laws and regulations relating thereto. Moreover, their operations and profitability could suffer if they experience labor relations problems. Upon the expiration of their collective bargaining agreements, they may be unable to negotiate new collective bargaining agreements on terms favorable to them, and their business operations at one or more of their facilities may be interrupted as a result of labor disputes or difficulties and delays in the process of renegotiating their collective bargaining agreements. Work stoppages could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of any such issuers. Any such problems could impact the credit quality of any such issuer or otherwise adversely impact an investment in such issuer by an AIC Client and additionally may bring scrutiny and attention to an AIC Client itself, which could adversely affect an AIC Client's ability to implement its investment objectives.

Consumer lending is subject to greater regulatory complexity and regulatory attention than is commercial lending and engaging in consumer lending results in higher staffing and administrative costs and regulatory and litigation risks. The applicable federal consumer financial laws include, among others, the Truth in Lending Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, privacy protections of Title V of the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act, and the Bank Secrecy Act, and their implementing regulations and related supervisory guidance and interpretations. States have additional consumer protection laws regulating financial transactions, such as usury and fee limits, and laws that are analogous to the above listed federal laws. Additional legislation and regulation could amend or increase AIC Client obligations and regulatory oversight when engaging in consumer finance activities.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities

The business of identifying and structuring financial transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that an AIC Client will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified.

However, an AIC Client may nevertheless be required to pay Advisory Fees during the investment period of the applicable AIC Client based on the entire amount of their capital commitments.

Concentration of Investments

The AIC Clients will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment. As a result, an AIC Client's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated and the impact on an AIC Client of adverse movements in the value of the securities or other obligations of a few issuers or a single issuer or market sector could be considerably greater than if an AIC Client were not permitted to concentrate its investments to such an extent. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, an AIC Client may invest in fewer investments and thus be less diversified.

Competition for Investments

An AIC Client's potential for current income and capital appreciation for its investors will depend, in large part, on the ability of the Adviser and/or its affiliates to source investments for an AIC Client on advantageous terms. An AIC Client intends to purchase securities and other obligations from investment banking firms, traders and portfolio managers, sponsors, borrowers and other parties. The AIC Clients expect to encounter competition from entities having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors include other investment funds, business development companies and other financial investors investing directly or through affiliates. Certain of these entities may possess competitive advantages over an AIC Client in pursuing investment opportunities, including greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, higher risk tolerances, different risk assessments, lower return thresholds, lower cost of capital and access to funding sources unavailable to an AIC Client. In addition, a substantial number of private investment funds have been formed over the past several years, and many funds have grown substantially in size, resulting in an unprecedented amount of capital available for investment in such opportunities. Increased competition for, or a reduction in the available supply of, qualifying investments could result in higher prices for, and thus lower yields on, such investments.

Material Non-Public Information

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with their other activities, including activities for Affiliate Advisers, the Adviser's senior professionals may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be otherwise restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. Clients may not be free to act upon any such information. An AIC Client's investment flexibility may be constrained due to the inability of the Adviser to use such information for investment purposes. Moreover, the Adviser may be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities or selling certain investments, due to its, or its Affiliate Advisers', acquisition of confidential or material, non-public information, at a time when the Adviser would otherwise take such action.

Tax-Related Risks

Investment in an AIC Client involves numerous tax risks. AIC Clients or their investors may be subject to income or other tax in jurisdictions in which AIC Clients invest. Additionally, withholding taxes or branch taxes may be imposed on earnings of AIC Clients from investments in such jurisdictions. Also, local tax incurred in a jurisdiction by AIC Clients or vehicles through which they invest may not entitle investors to either (i) a credit against tax that may be owed in their respective home tax jurisdictions or (ii) a deduction against income taxable in such home jurisdictions by the investors.

The Adviser typically takes into account tax consequences when structuring the activities of the AIC Client; however, there is a risk that the United States Internal Revenue Service (and similar state and international taxing bodies) will not concur with the Adviser as to these tax consequences, resulting in a less favorable tax outcome than the Adviser had anticipated. In addition, tax laws and regulations applicable to an AIC Client are subject to change, and unanticipated tax liabilities could be incurred by investors as a result of such changes.

Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the potential tax-related consequences of investing in an AIC Client.

Tax Reform Risks

The President of the United States signed into law a broad-based reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) on December 22, 2017 (the “Tax Act”). There are significant uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the Tax Act. While additional guidance on the Tax Act is expected, the timing, scope and content of such guidance are not known. Changes to the Code made by the Tax Act and any further changes in tax laws or interpretation of such laws may be adverse to the AIC Funds and their limited partners. In addition, although not free from doubt, the Tax Act subjects allocations of income and gain in respect of entitlements to carried interest and gain on the sales of profits interests in certain partnerships realized in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax than under prior law in certain circumstances. Significant uncertainties remain regarding the application of the provisions of the Tax Act that affect the taxation of carried interest. Enactment of this legislation could cause the Adviser’s investment professionals to incur a material increase in their tax liability with respect to their entitlement to carried interest. This might make it more difficult for the Adviser to incentivize, attract and retain these professionals, which may have an adverse effect on the Adviser’s ability to achieve the investment objectives of the AIC Funds. In addition, this can create a conflict of interest as the tax position of the Adviser may differ from the tax positions of the AIC Funds and/or the investors and therefore, these rules may have an additional impact on the investment decisions made by the AIC Funds, including with respect to decisions on the timing and structure of dispositions and whether to pursue other realization events during the holding period of an investment such as non-liquidating distributions. For example, the Tax Act gives the Adviser an incentive to cause an AIC Fund to hold an investment for longer than 3 years in order to obtain lower tax rates on carried interest gains, even if there are attractive realization opportunities earlier than 3 years.

Hedging Transactions

An AIC Client may utilize a variety of financial instruments such as derivatives, swaps, caps and floors and forward contracts, both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes in order to: (i) protect against possible changes in the market value of an AIC Client’s investments resulting from fluctuations in the securities markets and changes in interest rates; (ii) protect an AIC Client’s unrealized gains in the value of an AIC Client’s investments; (iii) facilitate the sale of any such investments; (iv) establish a position as a temporary substitute for other securities; (v) enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment; (vi) hedge the interest rate or currency exchange rate on any of an AIC Client’s liabilities or assets; (vii) protect against any increase in the price of any securities an AIC Client anticipates purchasing at a later date; or (viii) for any other reason that the Adviser deems appropriate. Some of the hedging techniques that an AIC Client may utilize may result in an AIC Client incurring leverage and, as a result, entail many of the same risks associated with the AIC Client’s direct use of leverage.

Hedging against a decline in the value of an investment does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of investments or prevent losses if the values of such investments decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus moderating the decline in the applicable investment’s value. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the investment increases. Moreover, it may not be possible for an AIC Client to hedge against an exchange rate, interest rate or security price fluctuation that is so generally anticipated

that an AIC Client is unable to enter into a hedging transaction at a price sufficient to protect its assets from the decline in value of the investments anticipated as a result of such fluctuations.

An AIC Client is not required to attempt to hedge portfolio positions and, for various reasons, may determine not to do so. Moreover, an AIC Client is not obligated to hedge against fluctuations in the value of the AIC Client's investments as a result of changes in market interest rates or any other developments. Furthermore, an AIC Client may not anticipate a particular risk so as to hedge against it. While an AIC Client may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for an AIC Client than if an AIC Client had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the investment(s) being hedged may vary. For a variety of reasons, an AIC Client may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the investment(s) being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent an AIC Client from achieving the intended hedge or expose the AIC Client to risk of loss. The successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions requires skills complementary to those needed in the selection of an AIC Client's investments. Moreover, it should be noted that the AIC Client's investments will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged

Subscription Facility, Other Financings and Cross-Default Risk

An AIC Client may utilize indebtedness or another asset-level financing. An AIC Clients' use of borrowings to create leverage subjects the AIC Clients to additional risks. For example, depending on the type of facility, a decrease in the market value of the AIC Clients' investments, which, among other things, can be caused by a decrease in the credit rating or asset value of the investments, would increase the effective amount of leverage and could result in the possibility of a "margin call," pursuant to which the AIC Clients must either deposit additional funds or collateral with the lender, which could require the investors to make additional capital contributions to AIC Clients, cause sales of AIC Clients' assets at prices below what the Adviser may believe is the intrinsic value if held to maturity or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged collateral to compensate for the decline in value. Liquidation of their investments at an inopportune time in order to satisfy a "margin call" would adversely impact the performance of AIC Clients and could, if the value of their collateral has declined enough, cause AIC Clients to lose all or a substantial amount of their capital. Moreover, if additional capital contributions were required to satisfy a "margin call," this would effectively reduce the amount of capital available for other investments and could adversely affect the diversification of AIC Clients' portfolios. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in the value of AIC Clients' assets, AIC Clients might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off their debts.

In addition, the indebtedness or financing used by an AIC Client may be structured in a way that (i) AIC Clients are jointly responsible on a cross-collateralized basis for the repayment of the indebtedness or financing and (ii) the commitments of the investors in an AIC Client are pledged to secure indebtedness or financing obtained for the benefit of other AIC Clients. To the extent that providers of such indebtedness or financing require that it be secured by, or have the credit support of, a particular AIC Client, the investors may be called upon to fund their entire commitment to repay indebtedness, which may or may not be indebtedness of the AIC Client in which such investor is a limited partner, and the failure of other investors to honor their commitments may result in an

investor's payments exceeding its pro rata share of the indebtedness. In addition, an AIC Client may be subject to cross-default risk with respect to other parties in connection with repurchase agreements or other asset financings to which they are a party. The AIC Clients intend, where appropriate, to enter into back-to-back agreements with such other parties in respect of any such credit support.

Bank Debt Ratings

In general, the ratings of nationally recognized rating organizations represent the opinions of these agencies as to the quality of securities that they rate. These ratings may be used by the Adviser, in part, for the selection of portfolio securities. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective; they are not absolute standards of quality and do not evaluate the market value risk of the securities. It is also possible that a rating agency might not change its rating of a particular issue on a timely basis to reflect subsequent events. No assurance can be given that ratings assigned will not be withdrawn or revised downward if, in the view of such credit rating agency, circumstances so warrant. With respect to mortgage-backed securities, such ratings do not represent any assessment of the likelihood that future prepayments will differ from current prepayment assumptions or historical prepayment rates. Hence, such ratings will not address the possibility that prepayment rates from an investment that are higher or lower than what was anticipated by an investor may cause such investment to experience a lower than anticipated yield.

Longer Settlement for the Purchase of Bank Loans

The settlement process for the purchase of bank loans can take several days and, in certain instances, several weeks longer than a bond trade. The longer a trade is outstanding between the counterparties may increase the risk of additional operational and settlement issues and the potential for an AIC Client's counterparty to fail to perform.

CLOs

To finance investments, an AIC Client may securitize certain of its investments, including through the formation of one or more collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), while retaining all or most of the exposure to the performance of these investments. This would involve contributing a pool of assets to a special purpose entity and selling debt interests in such entity on a non-recourse or limited-recourse basis to purchasers.

If an AIC Client creates a CLO, the AIC Client will depend on distributions from the CLO's assets to enable it to make distributions to investors. The ability of a CLO to make distributions will be subject to various limitations, including the terms and covenants of the debt it issues. For example, tests (based on interest coverage or other financial ratios or other criteria) may restrict an AIC Client's ability, as holder of a CLO's equity interests, to receive cash flow from these investments. There is no assurance any such performance tests will be satisfied. Also, a CLO may take actions that delay distributions in order to preserve ratings and to keep the cost of present and future financings lower, or the CLO may be obligated to retain cash or other assets to satisfy over-collateralization requirements commonly provided for holders of the CLO's debt. As a result, there may be a lag, which could be significant, between the repayment or other realization on a loan or other assets in, and the distribution of cash out of, a CLO, or cash flow may be completely restricted for the life of the CLO. In addition, a decline in the credit quality of loans in a CLO due

to poor operating results of the relevant borrower, declines in the value of loan collateral or increases in defaults, among other things, may force a CLO to sell certain assets at a loss, reducing its earnings and, in turn, cash potentially available for distribution to an AIC Client for distribution.

To the extent that any losses are incurred by the CLO in respect of any collateral, such losses will be borne first by an AIC Client as owner of equity interests. Finally, any equity interests that an AIC Client retains in a CLO will not be secured by the assets of the CLO and the AIC Client will rank behind all creditors of the CLO.

Expedited Transactions

Investment analyses and decisions by the Adviser will often be undertaken on an expedited basis in order for an AIC Client to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Adviser at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the Adviser may not have access to the detailed information necessary for a full evaluation of the investment opportunity. In addition, the Adviser may rely upon independent consultants in connection with its evaluation of proposed investments. There can be no assurance that these consultants will accurately evaluate such investments.

Provision of Managerial Assistance

The Adviser, by virtue of the assets it manages for an AIC Client and other funds, may obtain rights to participate substantially in and to influence substantially the conduct of the management of issuers in which an AIC Client invests. The Adviser may designate directors (and non-executive chairmen) to serve on the boards of directors of issuers. The designation of directors and other measures contemplated could expose the assets of an AIC Client to claims by an issuer, its security holders and its creditors. The provision of managerial assistance could expose an AIC Client to certain risks, including the risk of litigation. As a result, an AIC Client could suffer losses in its investments.

Fraud

An AIC Client will seek to obtain structural, covenant and other contractual protections with respect to the terms of its investments as determined appropriate under the circumstances. There can be no assurance that such attempts to provide downside protection with respect to its investments will achieve their desired effect, and potential investors should regard an investment in an AIC Client as being speculative and having a high degree of risk. Of paramount concern with respect to an AIC Client's investments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower or other credit support providers or breach of covenant by such parties. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness or breach of covenants may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying such loans, notes or bonds or may adversely affect the ability of an AIC Client to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing the loan or otherwise realize on the investment. An AIC Client will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers and their agents to the extent reasonable when it makes its investments but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness.

Cybersecurity Risk

The Adviser, the AIC Clients' service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the AIC Clients and their investors, despite the efforts of the Adviser and the AIC Clients' service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the AIC Clients and their investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Adviser, the AIC Clients' service providers, counterparties or data within these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the Adviser's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Adviser's data or that of the AIC Clients' investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Adviser's systems could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the AIC Clients, the Adviser or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, the Adviser may incur substantial costs related to forensic analysis of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction or litigation.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which the AIC Clients invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the AIC Clients' investments to lose value.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. While ESG is only one of the many factors the Adviser will consider in making an investment, there is no guarantee that the Adviser will successfully implement and make investments in companies that creates positive environmental, social or governance ("ESG") impact while enhancing long-term shareholder value and achieving financial returns. To the extent that the Adviser engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial and social results, or the market or society may not view any such changes as desirable. Successful engagement efforts on the part of the Adviser will depend on the Adviser's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG and other factors and their impact-related value, and there can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. Considering ESG qualities when evaluating an investment may result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on the Adviser's view of certain ESG-related and other factors, carries the risk that the Adviser may underperform funds that do not take ESG-related factors into account because the market may ultimately have a different view of a particular company's performance than that anticipated by the Adviser.

Consideration of ESG factors may affect the Adviser's exposure to certain companies, sectors, regions, countries or types of investments, which could negatively impact the Adviser's performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. Applying impact investing goals to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Adviser or any judgment exercised by the Adviser will

reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. In evaluating a company, the Adviser is dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. ESG-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, and a company's ESG-related practices or the Adviser's assessment of such practices may change over time.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of the Adviser, service providers to the Adviser or the Funds and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to such Funds. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Funds, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to such Funds. The Adviser has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that the Adviser will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Market Disruption, Health Crises, Terrorism and Geopolitical Risk. The AIC Clients are subject to the risk that war, terrorism, global health crises or similar pandemics, and other related geopolitical events may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of an AIC Client's investments. War, terrorism and related geopolitical events, as well as global health crises and similar pandemics have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and the credit and equity markets generally. Those events as well as other changes in world economic, political and health conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of an AIC Client's investments. At such times, an AIC Client's exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

Coronavirus Outbreak Risks. The recent global outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental actions, including, without limitation, mandatory business closures, public gathering limitations, restrictions on travel and quarantines, has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. Although the long-term economic fallout of COVID-19 is difficult to predict, it has and is expected to continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national and global economy. In particular, the COVID-19 outbreak has already, and will continue to, adversely affect the AIC Clients' investments and the industries in which they operate. Furthermore, the Adviser's ability to operate effectively, including the ability of its personnel or its service providers and other contractors to function, communicate and travel to the extent necessary to carry out the AIC Clients' investment strategies and objectives and the Adviser's business and to satisfy its obligations to the AIC Clients, their investors, and pursuant to applicable law, has been, and will continue to be, impaired. The spread of COVID-19 among the Adviser's

personnel and its service providers would also significantly affect the Adviser's ability to properly oversee the affairs of the AIC Clients (particularly to the extent such impacted personnel include key investment professionals or other members of senior management), which could result in a temporary or permanent suspension of an AIC Client's investment activities or operations.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various limited liabilities companies (the "General Partners") serve as general partners of the AIC Funds and each has ultimate responsibility for the management, operations and the investment decisions made on behalf of the relevant AIC Fund. The General Partners include:

- Angel Island Capital GP, LLC
- AIC Credit Opportunities Partners Fund II GP, LLC

The General Partners are deemed registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to the Adviser's registration in accordance with SEC guidance.

For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

Affiliated Advisers

The Adviser is controlled by Golden Gate through the Golden Gate Funds, which, as discussed elsewhere herein, own the Adviser and Angel Island Capital. The Golden Gate Funds primarily focus on leveraged buyouts and growth capital in a wide variety of industries, and certain other advisers and general partners affiliated with Golden Gate. Golden Gate is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Certain other portfolio companies of the Golden Gate Funds (or their affiliates), now and/or in the future, are or may include registered or unregistered investment advisers (together with Golden Gate and the Adviser, the "Affiliate Advisers").

Current or future Affiliate Advisers (and/or the clients thereof) may work collaboratively with the Adviser and/or other Affiliate Advisers (and/or the clients thereof) from time to time, and/or the Adviser may add additional investment teams and lines of business, and conflicts of interest may arise as a result. Such conflicts may include, but are not limited to, conflicts related to the sharing of material non-public information, co-investments, follow-on investments, ownership of investments at different levels of the capital structure, disposition of investments at different times or on different terms, business relationships between investments and the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser intends to address any such conflicts as they arise in accordance with the Adviser's compliance policies and disclosure. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationships between the Adviser and its Affiliate Advisers, as well as a description

of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

Golden Gate has in the past provided, and is expected in the future to provide, an extensive personal network and access to industry expertise to the Adviser, and certain personnel of Golden Gate may (and generally do) also provide advice with respect to other activities of the Adviser. On occasion, the AIC Clients may also benefit from attractive non-traditional investment opportunities from Golden Gate.

The Adviser may also serve as an adviser or sub-adviser to certain portfolio companies of the Golden Gate Funds or their affiliates (or to entities managed by Golden Gate) and may receive fees in connection with such advisory relationship. In addition, the Adviser may, and does currently, provide certain “back-office” support services to such portfolio companies (or such entities managed by Golden Gate) and may receive an asset-based fee in connection with such services.

Affiliated Broker Dealer

The Adviser and the Affiliate Advisers are also affiliated with Angel Island Capital Services, LLC (“AICS”), which is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and Financial Industry National Regulatory Association. AICS is also a part of Angel Island Capital, which, as discussed elsewhere herein, is a portfolio company owned by certain Golden Gate Funds. Certain officers and employees of the Adviser, as well as certain independent contractors and Adviser Personnel (as defined in Item 11 below) and certain personnel and senior management of Golden Gate are also involved with the management and operations of AICS. It is expected that AICS may place securities and instruments issued by certain private investment funds, including, but not limited to, funds that the Adviser and related entities (including Golden Gate) manage individually or through their senior investment professionals. AICS may also engage in structuring and other transactions with respect to portfolio companies and may be part of an underwriting or other syndicate related to the AIC Clients.

AICS and other affiliates of the Adviser may receive fees, commissions and other compensation in respect of the foregoing activities. Generally, these fees are in addition to out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by an AIC Client, the Adviser and the Affiliate Advisers in connection with generating any such fees. These fees may be substantial and may be paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise. AICS may act as the placement agent for an AIC Fund in respect of securities or instruments issued by the AIC Fund (although no commissions or other compensation would be received by AICS from such AIC Funds or their investors for such service). While fees, commissions and other compensation paid to AICS will be, in the judgment of the Adviser and its affiliates, reasonable and generally charged at rates that the Adviser believes are at market rate for the relevant activities, such compensation may not in each case be negotiated at arm’s length and from time to time may be in excess of fees, commissions or other compensation that would be charged by an unaffiliated third party.

The Adviser generally will evaluate any such transactions on a case-by-case basis to address any such conflicts. Transactions involving an AIC Fund and AICS will also be reviewed with regard to the appropriateness of the transaction and any fiduciary obligations. In addition, it is expected that the Adviser will review such transactions to ensure that the requirements of Section 206(3) of

the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), in respect of principal transactions between any AIC Fund and the Adviser or its affiliates (including AICS) are complied with in the context of such transactions.

For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the Adviser’s relationship with AICS, please see Item 11 below.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its officers and employees, as well as officers and employees of its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively, “Adviser Personnel”). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including a general restriction on personal securities transactions with only limited exceptions (e.g., for sale transactions and purchases in limited offerings where pre-clearance obligations are satisfied). Adviser Personnel and certain of their family members and/or members of their households may hold assets for their own accounts, including the same assets as may be held by an AIC Client, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent certain potential conflicts of interest.

Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, a letter of censure or suspension or termination of the employment of the violator. Adviser Personnel are required to annually acknowledge compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any AIC Client or prospective client upon written request to:

Natasha Salins
Angel Island Capital Management, LLC
One Embarcadero Center, Suite 2150
San Francisco, CA 94111
415-616-7500

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser may invest in and alongside Angel Island Capital or the AIC Clients, either through the Adviser, through the Golden Gate Funds, as direct investors in the AIC Funds or otherwise. An AIC Fund or the Adviser, as applicable, may in the future reduce, all or a portion of the Advisory Fee and Incentive Allocation related to investments held by such persons or any other person. For further details regarding conflicts of interest presented by these arrangements, please see “Code of Ethics” above and “Potential Conflicts of Interest” immediately below.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in an AIC Fund (or purchasers of an investor's interests in a secondary transaction) may ask different questions and request different information, the Adviser may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its related entities, including the Affiliate Advisers, engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account (and/or for certain accounts of their family members or related persons) and for the account of other investment accounts or investment vehicles and provide transaction-related, investment advisory, legal, management and other services to funds and operating companies.

Each of the Affiliate Advisers focuses primarily on a different investment strategy, although such investment strategies overlap from time to time.

The investment accounts and investment vehicles managed by the Affiliate Advisers and the Adviser are referred to herein as "Clients." The investment accounts and investment vehicles managed by the Adviser are referred to herein as the "AIC Clients." In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of an AIC Client will, from time to time, conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Clients or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

The Adviser may, from time to time, establish certain investment vehicles through which certain employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, certain business associates, other "friends of the firm," or other persons may invest alongside one or more AIC Clients in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as "co-investment vehicles," may, in certain instances, be contractually required to purchase and sell certain investment opportunities at substantially the same time and substantially the same terms as the applicable AIC Client that is invested in that investment opportunity. Co-Investors (as defined below) may not be subject to or otherwise charged any management fees and/or performance fees or other performance compensation.

Resolution of Conflicts

Each of the Adviser and Affiliate Advisers will deal with all conflicts of interest using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion. When conflicts arise between an AIC Client and other Clients, the Adviser will represent the interests of the AIC Client, and the other participating Affiliate Adviser will represent the interests of the other Client it advises. When conflicts arise, the following factors generally mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) An AIC Client will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered from the viewpoint of such AIC Client (and investors in the AIC Client, if applicable);
- (2) Certain AIC Clients have established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory committees meet

as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion;

(3) Where the Adviser or one or more of the Affiliate Advisers deems appropriate in its sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties may be used or referenced in resolving conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker, independent agent, advisor or accounting or valuation firm to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price or transaction pricing established by knowledgeable third parties. In addition, the willingness of a third party to make an investment on the same terms as an AIC Client or other Client would demonstrate the fairness of the transaction to such AIC Client or other Client; and

(4) The Adviser has adopted and implemented certain policies and procedures designed to reduce certain conflicts of interest.

In addition, there may be provisions of an AIC Client's Governing Documents which are designed to protect the interests of investors in situations where conflicts may exist, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. In certain instances, some of such conflicts of interest may be resolved in a manner adverse to an AIC Client and its ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Sources of Conflicts of Interest

There are numerous perceived and actual conflicts of interest among the Adviser, the Affiliate Advisers, other Clients and the AIC Clients. The conflicts of interest that may be encountered by an AIC Client include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by such AIC Client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this Brochure and the Governing Documents, and the Brochure and the Governing Documents should be read in their entirety for other conflicts of interest. In addition, new and difficult types of conflicts of interest may subsequently arise.

It is expected that most or all of the officers and employees responsible for managing the AIC Funds or accounts for Separate Account Clients will have responsibilities with respect to other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, including funds and accounts that may be raised in the future. Substantial time will be spent by such officers and employees monitoring the investments of other AIC Clients. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers, employees and Investment Committee members.

In addition, the other Affiliate Advisers perform advisory and other services for, and will receive compensation from, a number of entities, which may include entities in which AIC Clients have interests. These fees will not be shared with the AIC Clients.

Business with and Among Portfolio Companies and Investors

The Affiliate Advisers have existing and potential advisory and other relationships with a significant number of portfolio companies and other parties, and may provide financing, operations, compliance, legal and other services, advice or otherwise deal with third parties whose interests conflict with the interests of a company in which an AIC Client may have invested, such

as competitors, suppliers or customers of a company in which an AIC Client has invested. An Affiliate Adviser may recommend or cause such a third party to take actions that are adverse to an AIC Client or companies in which it has invested.

Given the collaborative nature of the Adviser's business and the portfolio companies in which the AIC Clients have invested, there are often situations where the Adviser is in the position of recommending the services of a portfolio company to other portfolio companies of the AIC Clients or funds managed by the Adviser Affiliate, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments and/or discounts to the Adviser, an affiliate, or a portfolio company. The Adviser will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for the AIC Clients, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by the AIC Clients. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by the AIC Client(s) and its portfolio companies receiving the service.

The Adviser generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the AIC Clients, certain third parties, or their related businesses to the AIC Funds or their portfolio companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the AIC Clients or the portfolio companies.

Portfolio companies controlled by an AIC Client may provide services to certain AIC Client investors or prospective investors. The Adviser has an incentive to cause the portfolio company to favor those investors or prospective investors relative to other portfolio company clients or customers in terms of pricing or otherwise, which could adversely affect the portfolio company's profitability to the AIC Client. Additionally, the portfolio company could recommend to its clients or customers that they invest in an AIC Client.

In addition, certain portfolio companies controlled by an AIC Client may engage in activities that could adversely affect another AIC Client and/or its portfolio company, including, for instance, as a result of laws and regulations or certain jurisdictions (such as bankruptcy, environmental, consumer protection and/or labor or union laws) that may not recognize or permit the segregation of assets and liabilities between separate entities. Such jurisdictions may also allow for recourse against assets that are under common control with, or part of the same economic group as the entity that has incurred the liability. This may result in the assets of an AIC Client and/or a portfolio company being used to satisfy the obligations or liabilities of another an AIC Client or its portfolio company.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may engage in business opportunities arising from an AIC Client's investment in a portfolio company (for example, without limitation, entering into a joint venture with a portfolio company or making a proprietary investment in a portfolio company). This creates a conflict of interest, as such interests are a benefit arising from an AIC Client's investment and may vary from the applicable AIC Client's interest (e.g., whether to make a follow-on investment and, if so, how much should be allocated to an AIC Client).

In certain instances, an AIC Client's portfolio company competes with, is a customer of, or is a

service provider to, another AIC Client's portfolio company. In providing advice to a portfolio company's business, the Adviser may consider the interests of one portfolio company or Fund and is not obligated to, and need not, take into consideration the interests of other relevant portfolio companies or AIC Clients. As a result, a conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Adviser to a portfolio company may have adverse consequences to a separate portfolio company owned by another AIC Client. For instance, a portfolio company may seek to expand its market share at the expense of another portfolio company, withdraw business from another portfolio company in favor of another company offering the same product or service at a lower price, increase its own prices, purchase assets from, or sell assets to, another portfolio company, commence litigation against another portfolio company or prevent one portfolio company from commencing litigation against another portfolio company.

An AIC Client's portfolio companies may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with portfolio companies of other Clients or certain of the Adviser's affiliates that, although the Adviser determines to be consistent with the requirements of such AIC Clients' Governing Documents, may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with the Adviser, and which may provide economic or other benefits to affiliates of the Adviser that are not subject to an Advisory Fee offset. For example, the Adviser may cause portfolio companies to enter into agreements regarding group procurement (which may depend on the volume of services purchased under these agreements and which may be pooled across multiple portfolio companies and discounted due to scale), benefits management, data management and/or mining, technology development, purchase or title and/or other insurance policy (which may be pooled across multiple portfolio companies and discounted to scale) and other similar operational initiatives that may result in fees, better pricing, rebates, servicing payments, commissions or similar payments and/or discounts being paid to the Adviser, its affiliates or a portfolio company, including related to a portion of the savings achieved by the portfolio company. While the Adviser may have a conflict of interest because its or its affiliate's economic benefit may incentivize the Adviser to maintain or pursue such arrangements, the Adviser believes that such agreements benefit the portfolio companies due to increased access to quality products and services at beneficial pricing and the Adviser's benefits from such arrangements are reduced because the Adviser only benefits on at the same rate as the portfolio companies. However, it should not be assumed that a company related to, or otherwise affiliated, with the Adviser will only take actions that are beneficial to, or not opposed to, the interests of a Client and its portfolio companies.

Expense Sharing Arrangements

Certain AIC Client portfolio companies (or a business unit thereof) are presently a party to, have previously entered into and may in the future enter into, expense sharing agreements with certain other AIC Client portfolio companies (or a business unit thereof), including, for the avoidance of doubt, portfolio companies owned or controlled by different AIC Clients. Such expense sharing agreements generally provide for, among other things, a portion of the salaries of certain employees and a portion of other overhead, rent and certain administrative expenses of one portfolio company (or a business unit thereof) to be borne by another portfolio company (or a business unit thereof) to the extent such other portfolio company (or a business unit thereof) utilizes the employees, office space and/or other resources of another portfolio company (or a business unit thereof). The allocation of such expenses is provided for in the applicable expense

sharing agreement, and it is generally expected that the portfolio company utilizing such employees, office space and/or other resources shall bear its pro rata portion of the expenses associated therewith (generally based on a reasonable assessment by the Adviser or its affiliates in their sole discretion from time to time).

Valuation

An AIC Client's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with the Adviser's valuation policy. In making valuation determinations, the Adviser may be deemed subject to a conflict of interest, as the valuation of such assets and liabilities, including valuation of any designated assets purchased from an affiliate of the Adviser, affects its compensation and the compensation of the Adviser with respect to an AIC Client. In addition, the valuation of certain of the designated assets may have a differential tax impact on another AIC Client or affiliate of the Adviser and the AIC Client itself, which may also give rise to a deemed conflict of interest for the Adviser. There is no guarantee that the value determined with respect to a particular asset or liability by the Adviser will represent the value that will be realized by AIC Client on the eventual disposition of the related investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of the investment.

The Adviser will value investments to determine how distributions should be made in any AIC Client. No independent appraisal is required to be obtained, though certain third parties may, from time to time, be retained in order to assist with valuations. All other assets of an AIC Client will be assigned such value as the Adviser may reasonably determine. The exercise of such discretion may give rise to conflicts of interest, since the Adviser's Advisory Fees and Incentive Allocation are calculated based on these valuations.

The AIC Funds and other AIC Clients may have tax-exempt, taxable, non-U.S. foreign and other investors, whereas most members of the Adviser are taxable at individual U.S. rates. Potential conflicts of interest exist with respect to various structuring, investment and other decisions because of divergent tax, economic or other interests, including conflicts among the interests of taxable and tax-exempt investors, conflicts among the interests of U.S. domestic and non-U.S. foreign investors, and conflicts between the interests of investors and management with regard to the AIC Clients. For these reasons, among others, decisions may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, particularly with respect to investors' individual tax situations.

An AIC Client may, from time to time, make co-investments in transactions sourced by other Affiliate Advisers (including, transactions in which an AIC Client purchases debt securities and the other Affiliate Adviser Client purchases equity securities of the same issuer). When such a Client makes a private equity investment, the Affiliate Advisers may perform management, advisory, investment banking, financial advisory and other services for, and will receive fees from, actual or prospective portfolio companies. Additionally, a portfolio company of a Client advised by an Affiliate Adviser may reimburse such Affiliate Adviser for expenses incurred by such Affiliate Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. Although an Affiliate Adviser receives these fees and reimbursements from actual or prospective portfolio companies, the opportunity to earn these fees creates a conflict of interest between the Affiliate Adviser, on the one hand, and, to the extent such AIC Client co-invests in the transaction, the AIC Client on the other hand, because the amounts of such fees may be substantial and the AIC Client will not share in such fees and reimbursements.

Services Provided by the Adviser

The Adviser and/or its affiliates perform operations and accounting, legal and other services for an AIC Client and a variety of services with respect to the AIC Client's investments and will be reimbursed for these services. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest in determining the respective portions of the costs of such services that will be charged to the AIC Client.

Service Providers

Certain advisors and other service providers, and/or their respective affiliates (including accountants, administrators, lenders, bankers, brokers, attorneys (including attorneys from law firms retained by the Adviser or its affiliates on secondment at the Adviser's or its affiliates' offices), consultants and investment or commercial banking firms), to an AIC Client and the issuers of the AIC Client's investments may also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, political, financial or other relationships with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. Such advisors and service providers may be investors in other AIC Clients, sources of investment opportunities for the Adviser and/or its affiliates, or other AIC Clients or may otherwise be co-investors with or counterparties to transactions involving the foregoing. These relationships may influence the Adviser in deciding whether to select or recommend any such advisor or service provider to perform services for the AIC Client or an issuer (the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by the AIC Client or issuers of the AIC Client's investments, as applicable). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser will generally seek to engage advisors and service providers in connection with investment transactions for the AIC Client that require their use on the basis of the overall quality of advice and other services provided, the evaluation of which includes, among other considerations, such service provider's provision of certain investment-related services and research that the Adviser believes to be of benefit to the AIC Client. In certain circumstances, advisors and other service providers or their affiliates may charge rates or establish other terms in respect of advice and services provided to the Adviser and/or its affiliates, other AIC Clients or the issuers in which they invest that are different and more favorable than those established in respect of advice and services provided to an AIC Client and its portfolio investments.

In addition, Nob Hill Law Group, P.C. provides certain legal services to the AIC Clients and the Adviser. The President of Nob Hill Law Group, P.C. serves as General Counsel of Golden Gate and certain other Golden Gate personnel also from time to time serve as employees or independent contractors of Nob Hill Law Group, P.C. Due to the relationship between the Adviser, Golden Gate and Nob Hill Law Group, P.C., the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the services of Nob Hill Law Group, P.C. to the AIC Clients, even though the services recommended may not necessarily be the lowest cost or most effective available to the AIC Clients. The fees paid by the AIC Clients and the Adviser generally will be determined based on prevailing market rates for comparable services.

Other Affiliated Service Providers

In addition to the services described herein, certain other services may be provided by the Adviser and its affiliates (and certain other businesses in which the Adviser or its affiliates have minority or other non-control or non-affiliate interests). The Adviser and its affiliates may also, in the future, acquire an interest in (including a minority or other non-control or non-affiliate interest) or

establish other businesses and service providers not contemplated herein that will also be entitled to fees from Golden Gate portfolio companies, portfolio companies and other issuers in which AIC Clients invest and/or to other parties participating in transactions with AIC Clients.

Fees and other compensation paid to the Adviser and its affiliates (and other entities and businesses in which the Adviser holds interests) for services to portfolio companies and other issuers in which AIC Clients invest and/or to other parties participating in transactions with AIC Clients, are (or are expected to be, as applicable) believed by the Adviser to be reasonable and generally at market rates for the relevant activities. Such compensation, however, is (or is expected to be) generally determined through negotiations with related parties and not on an arm's-length basis and may be in excess of the cost of comparable services provided in an arm's-length transaction. In connection with such arrangements, the Adviser will make determinations of market rates based on its consideration of a number of factors, which are generally expected to include the Adviser and/or general partner's experience with non-affiliated service providers as well as benchmarking data and other methodologies determined by the Adviser to be appropriate under the circumstances. While the Adviser and its affiliates will generally seek to obtain benchmarking data regarding the rates charged or quoted by third parties for similar services, appropriate comparisons may not be available for a number of reasons, including, for example, a lack of a substantial market of providers or users of such services or the confidential and/or bespoke nature of such services. Accordingly, any such market comparison efforts by the Adviser may not result in accurate information regarding market terms for comparable services. Expenses to obtain benchmarking data will be borne by the relevant portfolio company or other issuer (and indirectly by AIC Clients participating in the relevant transactions) or directly by the AIC Client.

Except with respect to Transaction Fees that are subject to offset, none of the fees charged by the Adviser or its affiliates or any other service providers in which the Adviser and its affiliates have or acquire an interest, will be shared with AIC Clients or offset against the Advisory Fees or Incentive Allocation distributions. The Governing Documents specifically provide that Transaction Fees do not include fees or other payments paid to the Adviser or its affiliates relating to loan administration, loan or asset servicing, resolution, restructuring, reconstruction, capital markets and other services that are provided or performed by asset recovery companies, other asset recovery firms or similar companies. Fees that are not specifically contemplated as included within the definition of Transaction Fees will not offset an AIC Client's Advisory Fee or Incentive Allocation. Accordingly, investors will not receive any benefit from such fees. The fee potential inherent in a particular investment or transaction could be viewed as an incentive for the Adviser to seek to refer, allocate or recommend an investment or transaction to an AIC Client.

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, recommend to a AIC Client or to a portfolio company thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser (including but not limited to a portfolio company of a AIC Client) or (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser, because of its financial or other business interest, has an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

Services of Golden Gate Operating Executives and Other Senior Advisers

AIC Clients may also directly bear, or indirectly bear through Golden Gate portfolio companies or portfolio companies holding vehicles and other issuers in or through which the AIC Clients invest, the costs, if any, of consulting services provided by Golden Gate Operating Executives. “Golden Gate Operating Executives” are typically senior business leaders who provide advisory and consulting services to the Adviser, AIC Clients and portfolio companies and other issuers in which they invest. They are consultants rather than employees of the Adviser or Golden Gate and are compensated for services provided to the Adviser, Golden Gate, AIC Clients and such portfolio companies and other issuers. Subject to the terms of an AIC Client’s Governing Documents, a significant portion of the compensation and reimbursement of expenses paid to Golden Gate Operating Executives will under certain circumstances be allocated to AIC Clients and will not offset the Advisory Fees payable by such AIC Client.

In addition, the Adviser, the AIC Clients (subject to their Governing Documents) and/or AIC Clients’ portfolio companies will from time to time retain companies and individuals, which may be affiliates of the Adviser, employees of such affiliates, portfolio companies of other AIC Clients, third party consultants, “operating partners”, “operating executives” or “senior advisers” (collectively with Golden Gate Operating Executives, “Senior Advisers”). The Senior Advisers’ services generally include but are not limited to services in the following three categories: i) investment sourcing activities and sourcing specialized operations, including without limitation loan servicing and restructuring operations; (ii) activities related to monitoring or working with portfolio companies and prospective portfolio companies; and (iii) Adviser-related activities, such as meetings with investors and strategic planning (collectively, “Senior Adviser Services”).

The nature of the relationship with each such Senior Adviser and the time devotion requirements of each such Senior Adviser may vary significantly. Certain Senior Advisers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to portfolio companies. These arrangements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Senior Adviser Services to be provided. Senior Advisers may be, and often are, offered the ability (or may have a preferred right) to invest in an AIC Client on a reduced or no fee or carry basis, may co-invest alongside AIC Clients or to invest in a portfolio company invested in by the AIC Clients, and may be offered the opportunity directly by the portfolio company to invest in the company, including in investments in which such Senior Adviser is involved or participates in the management thereof. In circumstances in which Senior Advisers are not subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the portfolio companies, such individuals are sometimes engaged or retained by other companies (including other alternative investment firms) which may currently, or in the future, directly compete with AIC Clients and/or portfolio companies. Such outside activities may result in conflicts of interest with respect to such individuals. In addition, as the Adviser is a portfolio company of Golden Gate, the Adviser, an AIC Client and/or an AIC Client portfolio company may retain a Senior Adviser as a result of its relationship with Golden Gate. Please see the discussion above under the sub-heading “Resolution of Conflicts” and “Conflicts Relating to Golden Gate and other Affiliate Advisers” for a description of the means by which the Adviser and its related persons seek to alleviate conflicts of interest among AIC Clients, Golden Gate, portfolio companies or other persons.

Fees and expenses associated with Senior Adviser Services (“Senior Adviser Expenses”) (including Senior Adviser Expenses incurred in connection with an affiliated Senior Adviser) are determined at the discretion of the Adviser taking into account the particular Senior Adviser Service, may include reimbursement of an allocable portion of an affiliated Senior Adviser’s compensation (including, without limitation, salary, bonus, payroll taxes and benefits) and overhead (including, without limitation, rent, property taxes and utilities allocable to the workspaces), an annual fee or retainer, a discretionary bonus, a success fee (in the form of cash or equity) based on pre-determined targets or milestones, profits or equity interest in the AIC Clients and/or portfolio companies or other incentive-based compensation to the Senior Adviser, and may otherwise be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Senior Adviser, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such companies. The determination of whether a service is a Senior Adviser Service will be made by the Adviser in its good faith discretion and may be based in part on whether third parties often provide such services to companies. Senior Adviser Expenses may be incurred in respect of portfolio companies prior to the closing of the investment. Subject to an AIC Client’s Governing Documents, to the extent services are provided for the benefit of an AIC Client Senior Adviser Expenses incurred in connection with such services may be borne by such AIC Client, and indirectly, the investors in such AIC Client. In the event one or more Senior Advisers (directly or indirectly) is providing services with respect to an AIC Client or an AIC Client portfolio company and one or more other AIC Clients or AIC Clients’ portfolio companies, subject to the Governing Documents of the applicable AIC Clients, such Senior Adviser Expenses generally will be allocated among the AIC Client or the AIC Client portfolio company and the relevant other AIC Clients or AIC Clients’ portfolio companies as determined by the Adviser in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent any such Senior Adviser Expenses are payable to any affiliated Senior Adviser by an AIC Client or a portfolio company, such Senior Adviser Expenses will generally not reduce any fees otherwise payable to the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser’s good faith determination as to whether a service is a Senior Adviser Service, the categorization of any fees and expenses (e.g., as Senior Adviser Expenses) and the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on each applicable AIC Client and its investors. Over time, certain existing and former employees of the Adviser (including senior personnel) may transition to a Senior Adviser role, which may shift the burden of compensation with respect to such persons from the Adviser to the applicable AIC Client portfolio companies. Likewise, an individual that was previously engaged as a Senior Adviser may subsequently commence employment with the Adviser and continue to have rights to equity (or equity-like) grants, issuances or allocations made during the term of his or her service as an Senior Adviser, in which case such AIC Client portfolio companies would continue to bear a portion of the burden of compensation with respect to such person even after such person has commenced employment with the Adviser.

Loan Servicing Activities

The Adviser and its affiliates may provide loan services to AIC Clients that invest in loan participations, or to Golden Gate portfolio companies, portfolio companies or other issuers in which AIC Clients invest or to lending syndicates in which they participate, and will generally be entitled to servicing fees and expense reimbursements for such activities. Such services may

include sourcing of loans, due diligence of loans and general servicing or administration services in respect of loan portfolios.

Conflicts Relating to Golden Gate and other Affiliate Advisers

As discussed elsewhere herein, both the Adviser and the AIC Funds (as well as AICS) are part of a portfolio company that is owned and controlled by Golden Gate Capital Opportunity Fund, L.P. (“GGCOF”) and Golden Gate Capital Opportunity Fund-A, L.P. (“GGCOF-A”, and together with GGCOF and any other investment funds formed to invest alongside GGCOF and GGCOF-A, the “Opportunity Fund”), which are investment funds that are managed and controlled by Golden Gate. Given that Angel Island Capital is a portfolio company of the Opportunity Fund, all Advisory Fees paid by certain AIC Funds, and all of the Adviser’s expenses (including compensation for its personnel), as further described in Item 5, are indirectly borne by the Opportunity Fund. Such Angel Island Capital costs and expenses are in addition to advisory fees and other compensation (e.g., incentive allocation) received by Golden Gate. As Golden Gate earns advisory fees and incentive allocation from the Opportunity Fund, Golden Gate will benefit from the assets, income and gains of Angel Island Capital.

In addition, the Adviser, including through proprietary accounts managed by the Adviser and/or its broker/dealer affiliate, AICS, is a credit underwriter for Golden Gate’s other private equity portfolio companies, and may continue to make, and arrange, loans to such portfolio companies in the future. If a company in which the Adviser has a debt investment is subsequently purchased by Golden Gate, the Adviser will review the circumstances of the loan and act in the best interests of the AIC Client. Conflicts of interest may arise from this underwriting relationship. In addition, due to the nature of the relationship between Golden Gate and the Adviser, Golden Gate will have access to more information regarding an AIC Client’s portfolio than will other investors. Golden Gate manages certain private funds that, in certain instances, also invest in equity and debt securities of public and private issuers (including securities convertible into equity and debt securities), derivative instruments and any other financial instruments or assets. The operative documents and investment programs of those funds may restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of an AIC Client in issuers held by such funds or may give priority with respect to investments to such other funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by investors (or their representatives) in such funds. However, Golden Gate may or may not, in its sole discretion, seek any such waiver and, in any event, there can be no assurance that any waiver sought would be obtained.

In addition, certain AIC Clients will not invest in Golden Gate affiliated companies (*i.e.*, issuers of portfolio investments in which Golden Gate and/or its affiliates own or control, immediately prior to the AIC Client’s investment, more than 20% of the voting securities). This limitation will not apply to other AIC Clients. Subject to the foregoing, such an AIC Client may invest in portfolio companies or other issuers in which Golden Gate and/or its affiliates have material equity investments or otherwise have a material influence on management and may invest in portfolio companies and other issuers in which Golden Gate and/or its affiliates invest in different parts of the capital structure and the AIC Client may finance or refinance a potential sale by Golden Gate pursuant to which Golden Gate indirectly receives proceeds.

The Adviser, Golden Gate and/or the Clients and their portfolio companies and other affiliates will

from time to time engage in business opportunities arising from the relationship between Golden Gate and the Adviser, including business opportunities arising from a Client's investment in a portfolio company. For example, the AIC Clients will from time to time co-invest alongside, and participate in syndications with, Golden Gate portfolio companies. Such investments may involve risks and conflicts not present in investments where such an entity is not involved. See "Conflicts Relating to the Purchase and Sale of Investments," "Investments in which other Clients Have a Different Principal Interest" and "Allocation of Co-Investments" in this Item 11.

With respect to Affiliate Advisers more generally, certain Clients may invest in an AIC Fund as limited partners. The Adviser may from time to time in its sole discretion provide the Affiliate Adviser of any such Clients certain information about the applicable the AIC Fund's investment portfolio, although it is under no obligation to do so and may decide not to provide any such information at any time.

An AIC Fund may waive advisory fees with respect to Clients that are limited partners in such AIC Fund. Affiliate Advisers may receive advisory fees and performance allocations from the Clients. The Clients may own equity in issuers of the loans to be held by an AIC Client, which will create a conflict of interest if the loans become distressed.

Warehousing

Investments are from time to time, in whole or in part, warehoused in one AIC Client (or investment vehicles of the Adviser and/or Angel Island Capital) for the benefit of one or more other AIC Clients (or investment vehicles of the Adviser and/or Angel Island Capital).

If a warehoused investment is not ultimately consummated by such other AIC Client, the warehousing AIC Client would end up holding a larger portion of the investment than it otherwise expected or desired to hold and, accordingly, without limitation, the AIC Client's portfolio investments would be concentrated in fewer companies, industries or markets, and the AIC Client would have fewer available assets to pursue other potential investment opportunities. The risk of an investment not being consummated generally would increase in the event an investment decreases in value during the warehousing period, including, but not limited to, due to currency fluctuations and market factors, potentially requiring the warehousing AIC Client to bear the losses in connection with the investment. Conversely, in the event an investment increases in value following the warehousing period, an AIC Client would lose the benefit of any such future increase. In addition, if an AIC Client borrows in order to make an investment that is then syndicated to affiliated investors or otherwise warehoused for a party other than the AIC Client, such AIC Client will bear the entire interest cost from the borrowing, notwithstanding that the party for whom the investment is warehoused receives an indirect benefit from such borrowing. The Adviser (or, in certain circumstances, Golden Gate) typically determines the cost of the investment in its sole discretion, taking into account its cost to the relevant AIC Client, the cost of capital and other factors, and may not charge such other AIC Client or investment vehicle an amount that accurately reflects any appreciation in the value of the investment or appropriately compensates the warehousing AIC Client for the costs and risks incurred during the holding period.

Allocations of Trades and Investment Opportunities

Certain Clients may invest in securities and other assets in which an AIC Client may invest. The Adviser has sole discretion to determine the manner in which investment opportunities are allocated among AIC Clients. Allocation of identified investment opportunities among an AIC Client and other Clients presents inherent conflicts of interest where demand exceeds available supply. As a result, an AIC Client's share of investment opportunities may be materially affected by competition from other Clients. Investor should note that the conflicts inherent in making such allocation decisions may not always be resolved to the advantage of the AIC Clients.

It is the policy of the Adviser to allocate investment opportunities to an AIC Clients and to any other Clients on a fair and equitable basis, to the extent practical and in accordance with the Clients' applicable investment strategies, over a period of time. Investment opportunities will generally be allocated among those AIC Clients for which participation in the respective opportunity is considered appropriate, taking into account, among other considerations: investment objectives and focus; target investment size and target returns, available capital, the timing of capital inflows and outflows and anticipated capital commitments and subscriptions; liquidity profile, including during a ramp-up or wind-down period; applicable concentration limits (including, without limitation, limits such as geography, industry, issuer, volatility, leverage or other similar risk metrics) and other investment restrictions and client instructions (including, without limitation, the need to resize positions to avoid breaches of applicable investment restrictions); mandatory minimum investment rights and other contractual obligations applicable to participating funds, vehicles and accounts and/or to their investors; portfolio diversification; applicable investment periods and proximity to end of the term of relevant funds, vehicles and accounts; the management of actual or potential conflicts of interest; limitations on participants imposed by an issuer or other counterparty involved in making an investment opportunity available; likelihood of current income; whether an investment opportunity requires specific advisory committee or other consents on behalf of relevant funds, vehicles and accounts; lender covenants; tax efficiencies and potential adverse tax consequences; regulatory restrictions applicable to participating funds, vehicles and accounts and investors that could limit an AIC Client's ability to participate in a proposed investment; policies and restrictions (including internal policies and procedures) applicable to participating funds, vehicles and accounts; the avoidance of odd-lots or cases where a pro rata or other defined allocation methodology would result in a de minimis allocation to one or more participating funds, vehicles and accounts; the potential dilutive effect of a new position; the overall risk profile and composition of a portfolio; the potential return available from a debt investment as compared to an equity investment; the potential effect of an AIC Client's performance (positive and negative); and any other considerations deemed relevant by the Adviser and its affiliates.

The Adviser will have no obligation to purchase or sell a security for, enter into a transaction on behalf of, or provide an investment opportunity to, an AIC Client or other Clients solely because the Adviser purchases or sells the same security for, enters into a transaction on behalf of, or provides an opportunity to, another Client or an AIC Client if, in its reasonable opinion, such security, transaction or investment opportunity does not appear to be suitable, practicable or desirable for the AIC Client or the other Client. The outcome of any allocation determination by the Adviser may result in the allocation of all or none of an investment opportunity to the AIC Client or in allocations that are otherwise on a non-pro rata basis and may result in the AIC Client co-investing in an investment opportunity alongside another Client, in either the same or different parts of the target's capital structure (see also "*Investments in which Other AIC Clients Have a*

Different Principal Interest” below). In particular, when an AIC Client is ramping up its investment or trading strategies, it may receive larger allocations of certain securities than the other Clients in order to obtain its desired risk and portfolio size. Conversely, when other Clients ramp up their investment and trading strategies, the AIC Client may receive reduced or no allocations of certain securities. Such determinations may also result in the dilution of the AIC Client’s interest in any existing investment by other Clients, the Adviser and/or Co-Investors to the extent that an investment opportunity constituting a follow-on investment in respect of an existing AIC Client investment arises (for example, the opportunity to participate in a refinancing of a loan or other debt position in a portfolio company already held by the AIC Client) and the AIC Client has insufficient available capital (including pursuant to reserves for follow-on investments following the end of the AIC Client’s investment period) to take up all or any part of what would otherwise be its allocable share of such opportunity (which would generally be based on its participation in the initial investment). Any such dilution may be determined on the basis of a valuation in respect of the existing investment determined by the Adviser. Conversely, to the extent another Client participating in the original investment has insufficient capital or is otherwise unable to participate on a pro rata basis in any related follow-on investment opportunity, such excess opportunity may be allocated in whole or in part to the AIC Client increasing its concentration in the relevant investment, which may increase the losses incurred by the AIC Client to the extent such follow-on investment as a whole does not perform as anticipated.

The fact that carried interest is calculated at different rates among AIC Clients and other Clients, or is subject to different hurdle rates or other similar terms, creates an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate investment opportunities to vehicles allocating carried interest at a higher rate (or subject to a lower hurdle rate).

Allocation of Financing and Refinancing Opportunities

While an AIC Client may have only a limited ability to invest in portfolio companies or other issuers that at the time of investment are also the issuers of investments of other Clients, the AIC Client is not restricted in its ability to provide financing to a third-party sponsor or its acquisition vehicle or to another company for the purposes of acquiring a portfolio company or an interest in a portfolio company of another Client that represents an investment of such other Client. Although not limited to such arrangements, this type of financing may for example be provided through pre-arranged “staple” financing packages arranged and offered by the Adviser and its affiliates to potential bidders for such investments. The Adviser will face conflicts of interest where an AIC Client provides such acquisition financing to any such bidder, in particular in respect of its incentives to maximize profits on the sale of the relevant investment by the relevant other Client (which will typically have a higher carried interest payable to its AIC-affiliated general partner than the AIC Client) or to otherwise induce such bidder to make such acquisition and facilitate an exit of the investment by the other Client, by offering such financing on below-market pricing and/or other terms. Any such financings provided by an AIC Client will be subject to the Adviser’s policies and procedures for addressing conflicts.

In addition, the AIC Client is not limited in its ability to provide financing to a borrower, or to provide debt or equity financing to a third-party sponsor or other person which in turn will use such financing to provide financing to a borrower, for the purposes of refinancing an existing loan or other debt or equity position in the relevant borrower held by another Client or Golden Gate and

its affiliates. To the extent such investment opportunities arise, the Adviser may face actual or apparent conflicts of interest, in particular the incentive to use financing provided directly or indirectly by an AIC Client to facilitate a successful exit of any such investment by the relevant other Client. Moreover, nothing in the Governing Documents prohibit another Client from refinancing loans or other debt positions or from providing debt or equity financing to a third party which in turn will use such financing to refinance loans or other debt positions held by an AIC Client in a borrower prior to their stated maturity. Such prepayments may result in an AIC Client receiving a lower than anticipated yield on such investments which it may not recoup through the redeployment of the relevant investment proceeds or otherwise mitigate through any early repayment penalties negotiated with the relevant borrower. While not limited to such periods, debt refinancings are more likely to occur during periods of declining interest rates. To the extent that an AIC Client reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment in these circumstances, it will likely receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the debt positions that were prepaid as a result of the refinancing. In considering such refinancing opportunities, the Adviser may face actual or apparent conflicts of interest, in particular in respect of its incentives to source attractive refinancing opportunities for the benefit of other Clients. The pricing and terms of any of the foregoing refinancing transactions may be established solely by the Adviser and its affiliates without the involvement of an independent third party. The Adviser may allocate the opportunity to refinance the loan or other debt position held by an AIC Client in a different proportion (which may be higher or lower) to the proportion in which the AIC Client participated in the position being refinanced and in certain circumstances, the AIC Client may have insufficient available capital or otherwise be unable to participate in such refinancing.

Similarly, an AIC Client may participate in a follow-on investment in an existing portfolio company or other issuer in which the AIC Client and/or other Clients or proprietary vehicles or other persons hold a loan or other debt position, which follow-on investment may be protective or a “new money” investment in the relevant issuer, in a different proportion (which may be higher or lower) to the proportion in which it participated in the prior loan or other debt investment, and in certain circumstances, the AIC Client may not participate in such investments. Such follow-on investments may be senior to the prior loan or debt investment in the relevant issuer, which may give rise to conflicts of interest to the extent the AIC Client invests in a lower or higher proportion than its original investment (or does not participate in such investments), and may otherwise disproportionately benefit other Clients or the Adviser relative to the AIC Client, for example where the AIC Client participates in a protective follow-on investment in a higher proportion than its participation in the original investment due to the inability of another Client to participate. Notwithstanding that the follow-on investment by an AIC Client may be senior to the original investment and therefore have structural priority relative to such original investment (and would therefore benefit the AIC Client in that regard), the original investment by such other Client may nonetheless benefit on a “free-ride” basis from the subsequent protective investment by the AIC Client in the relevant portfolio company and the return from such investment may ultimately be higher than would have been the case had the AIC Client not participated in such investment and the return on the AIC Client’s investment in such portfolio company may be lower than would have been the case if it had participated in such follow-on investment in the same proportion as it participated in the original investment. The reverse would be the case to the extent the AIC Client did not participate in any such investment.

Allocation of Co-Investments

The Adviser may, to the extent it believes, in its sole discretion, that it is appropriate to do so, offer the opportunity to co-invest in any transaction in which an AIC Client has made or shall make an investment to: (i) co-investment vehicles (formed to invest in investments, a predetermined subset thereof or otherwise), (ii) other Clients, (iii) affiliates of the Adviser (and/or their respective family members) (iv) investors in an AIC Client and/or (v) any other person, including any person who the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, shall be of benefit to the AIC Client (or one or more investments) or who may provide a strategic, sourcing or similar benefit to the Adviser, the AIC Client, any investment or one or more of their respective affiliates, due to industry expertise or otherwise, including finders, senior advisors, operating executives, loan servicers, originators and/or consultants of the AIC Client (and may also organize one or more entities to co-invest alongside an AIC Client to facilitate personal investments by such persons) (collectively, “Co-Investors”). In such circumstances, together with any allocations made to Clients (as discussed above under “Allocations of Trades and Investment Opportunities”), the size of the investment opportunity otherwise available to the AIC Client may be less than it would otherwise have been. In certain circumstances, Co-Investors will not be subject to or otherwise charged any management fees and/or performance fees or other performance compensation, and in other circumstances Co-Investors will be subject to or otherwise charged management fees and/or performance fees or other performance compensation. The payment by some, but not all, Co-Investors of management fees or performance fees may create an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate opportunities to Co-Investors paying fees. In addition, Co-Investors, including investors in an AIC Client, will in certain circumstances pay fees to AICS for co-investment opportunities.

In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the AIC Clients and other potential co-investors, the Adviser may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not limited to, its own interests and/or one or more of the following:

- The Adviser’s evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser’s perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise, and other resources or similar synergies) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant AIC Client(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such AIC Client(s), in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case (including whether the potential co-investment party has a complicated tax structure that would require particular structuring implementation or covenants that would not otherwise be required);
- Any confidentiality concerns the Adviser has that may arise in connection with providing the other account or person with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- Whether a potential co-investment party has a history of participating in opportunities and the Adviser’s perception of its past experiences and relationships with that potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of the potential co-investment party to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously

offered by the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential co-investment party's commitment;

- The character and nature of the co-investment opportunity (including the potential co-investment amount, structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry);
- Level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;
- The ability of a potential co-investment party to aid in operating or monitoring a portfolio company or the possession of certain expertise by a potential co-investment party and the potential co-investment party's relationship with the management team of the potential portfolio company and whether the potential co-investment party has any existing positions in the portfolio company;
- Any interests a potential co-investment party has in any competitors of the portfolio company;
- The Adviser's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, competitive, confidentiality, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the AIC Clients to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which an AIC Client wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of an AIC Client being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- Whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to current or future AIC Clients and/or the Adviser and whether the potential co-investment party has demonstrated a long-term and/or continuing commitment to the potential success of the current or future AIC Clients and/or the Adviser.

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the AIC Clients, potential co-investors and third parties, and in the manner discussed above often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations often will be more or less

advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons (including, for example, whether the Adviser and/or the applicable general partners are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional Advisory Fees and/or Incentive Allocations based on the availability of co-investment opportunities offered to such parties). While the Adviser determines how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that an AIC Client's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In addition, certain Co-Investors co-investing with an AIC Client may invest on different (and more favorable) terms than those applicable to the AIC Client and may have interests or requirements that conflict with and adversely impact the AIC Client (for example, with respect to their liquidity requirements, available capital, the timing of acquisitions and dispositions or control rights). The Adviser will generally seek to ensure that an AIC Client, any Co-Investors and other Clients participate in any investment (and any related transactions) on comparable economic terms to the extent the Adviser determines appropriate and subject to legal, tax, regulatory and/or other similar considerations. Investors should note, however, that participation by an AIC Client in certain investments on comparable economic terms with Co-Investors and other Clients may not be appropriate in all circumstances and that an AIC Client may participate in such investments on different and potentially less favorable economic terms than such parties if the Adviser deems such participation as being otherwise in an AIC Client's best interests (e.g., by allowing the AIC Client to participate in an investment with respect to which it would otherwise not have been able to participate due to, among other reasons, required minimum commitment amounts). This may have an adverse impact on the AIC Client.

In order to facilitate an investment, an AIC Client may make (or commit to make) an investment with a view to selling a portion of such investment to Co-Investors or other persons prior to or within a brief period after making such investment. In such event, the AIC Client will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms and that, as a consequence, the AIC Client may hold a larger portion than expected in such investment, or may realize lower than expected returns from such investment. In addition, if a Co-Investor chooses not to participate in an investment (or an investment is not ultimately consummated), and unless otherwise agreed with such Co-Investor, the AIC Client may bear the entire amount (including any amount otherwise allocable to any such Co-Investor) of any break-up fee or broken deal expense or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment. The AIC Client will also bear the risk that any Co-Investors acquiring an interest in an investment after the closing of such investment may acquire such interest on terms that may not reflect the then-current value of such investment. The AIC Client may also borrow to fund the portion of an investment that it intends to sell to Co-Investors. If the prospective Co-Investors do not ultimately invest in such investment, the AIC Client will bear the interest and other expenses relating to any such borrowing or investment as well as any broken deal expenses.

Allocation of Secondary Transfers

To the extent we have discretion or influence over a secondary transfer of interests in an AIC Client, we will consider the factors listed above under “Allocation of Co-Investments” in exercising such discretion or making such identification.

Conflicts Relating to the Purchase and Sale of Investments

The Adviser may cause an AIC Client to purchase investments from, sell investments to, make investments in, accept investments from, or engage in transactions alongside another AIC Client, other Clients, including the Opportunity Fund, or their portfolio companies. The Adviser will only cause an AIC Client to engage in such transactions if it determines that the terms and conditions of such transactions are substantially advantageous to the AIC Clients as the terms it would obtain in a comparable arm’s length transaction with a third party or if such transactions are effected at prices determined in accordance with the Adviser’s valuation procedures. Conflicts may also arise in connection with loans or other assets originated by an AIC Client and sold to other Clients. An AIC Client may sell a portion of any loans or other assets originated by an AIC Client or other Clients; thus, an AIC Client’s initial participation in such loans or other assets may be greater than it would have been if such an AIC Client did not expect to ultimately sell part of such loans or other assets to another AIC Client. To the extent an AIC Client purchases loans or other assets in order to sell a portion, an AIC Client will bear the risk of changes in the value of such loans or other assets during the period it holds such loans or other amounts and the amount of capital available to an AIC Client to pursue other investment opportunities may be reduced. Furthermore, it may be difficult to determine the value of the loans or other assets transferred by an AIC Client and hence the consideration due to an AIC Client from other AIC Clients when it sells the loans or other assets. The valuation of loans or other assets to be transferred from an AIC Client to other AIC Clients involves inherent conflicts of interest for the Adviser.

The Adviser sponsors and manages various investment vehicles, and the Adviser or the other Affiliate Advisers may form new investment vehicles in the future. Other Clients may make certain investments that are appropriate for each AIC Client, whether such transaction is consistent with the Adviser’s best execution obligation, the cost of execution through a third party, and the pricing methodology. Other Clients may invest in assets eligible for purchase by an AIC Client. The investment policies, fee arrangements, carried interest, investments owned by employees of the Adviser or the other Affiliate Advisers, and other circumstances of such AIC Client, may vary from those of other Clients. These relationships may present conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to the AIC Client. Subject to any requirements of the Governing Documents of the AIC Clients and other Clients, opportunities for investments will be allocated between an AIC Client and other Clients in accordance with the written policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser relating to the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser also reserves the right to make independent decisions with regard to when an AIC Client should purchase and sell investments, and the other Affiliate Advisers reserve similar rights with respect to the Clients that they advise. As a result, an AIC Client may be purchasing an investment at a time when another Client is selling the same or a similar investment, or vice versa. An AIC Client may invest in opportunities that other Clients have declined, and likewise, an AIC Client may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Clients have invested.

Conflicts of interest arise if an AIC Client liquidates an investment that is also held by another AIC Client. The sale of such investment by such other AIC Client may not be optimal timing for

the AIC Client and could negatively impact the value of such investment if it continues to be held by the AIC Client d, especially in the case of illiquid investments. If the sale by another AIC Client of a common investment would require the sale of such investment by the AIC Client, such sale may be at a price and/or on other terms that are less favorable than the price and/or other terms that could have been received such AIC Client if it was able to continue to hold such investment and sell it at a later time. In addition, it is possible that an AIC Client may not be able to dispose of a common investment because the disposition is not in the best interest of the Other AIC Clients holding such investment, in which case AIC Client may be required to continue holding the investment, including, potentially, after the expiration of the AIC Client's term.

From time to time the Adviser may, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more AIC Clients, co-investors, or third parties to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Clients. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser will comply with the requirements set forth in the Governing Documents of the applicable AIC Client(s), or to the extent not address in the Governing Documents of the applicable AIC Client(s), the Adviser may consider some or all of the factors listed above under "Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities". The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser. Although the Adviser is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, it will first determine that such transaction is in the best interests of the applicable AIC Client (s), taking into account the sales price and the other terms and conditions of the transaction. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable AIC Client(s). Any such transactions will comply with the Governing Documents of the applicable AIC Client(s).

In addition, where more than one Client of the Adviser (or its affiliates) invest in the same portfolio company, there can be no assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time and on the same terms. For example, because the Adviser may have an incentive to show realized returns in connection with other fundraising activities (including fundraising for a successor fund) and because one Client's term may expire before the end of another Fund's term, such Funds may dispose of the investment at different times. Investments disposed of at different times will likely be dispose of at different valuations and, as a result, each Fund may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Fund. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Fund. At the same time, if the Adviser determines it is advisable for a Fund to exit an investment at the same time as another Fund of the Adviser or its affiliates, the term of which may expire sooner than the former Fund's, such Fund may dispose of its interest earlier than it ordinarily would have and may, as a result, experience lower returns than it otherwise may have earned on such investments.

In addition, a conflict may arise in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential target could be acquired by another Client or a portfolio company of another Client. Investments by more than one client of the Adviser or its affiliates in a portfolio company also raises the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser or its affiliates to support positions taken by other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates, or that a client may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. In

addition, there may be differences in timing of entry into, or exit from, a portfolio company for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio or liquidity needs. These variations in timing may be detrimental to an AIC Client.

The applicable Governing Documents and the Adviser's policies and procedures are expected to vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment by two or more Clients in different classes of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure) and, as such, there may be a degree of variation and potential inconsistencies, in the manner in which potential or actual conflicts are addressed.

Employees and related persons of the Adviser and the other Affiliate Advisers have made or may choose to personally invest, directly and/or indirectly, in an AIC Client, each of which may be in possession of information relating to the AIC Client that is not available to other investors and prospective investors. The senior investment professionals and senior management of the Adviser are not required to invest any minimum investment in an AIC Client and may invest in other AIC Clients. It is expected that, if such investments are made, the size and nature of these investments will change over time without notice to the investors. Investments by the senior investment professionals and senior management of the Adviser in an AIC Client could incentivize the senior investment professionals and employees of the Adviser to increase or decrease the risk profile of an AIC Client. There can be no assurance that the return on an AIC Client's investments will not be less than the returns obtained by other Clients participating in the transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

The Adviser may obtain a revolving credit facility in order to establish a loan program through which certain eligible employees of the Adviser or its affiliates will be offered "leverage" to fund up to 100% of their commitments to an AIC Client. Leverage provided under the loan program may incentivize such employees to make larger commitments to an AIC Client than they would have absent such program, and such leverage, while having the effect of increasing the potential returns to such participating employees, will also magnify the potential losses realized by those investors. The terms of the loan program, such as the repayment terms and maturity date, have not been designed to and may not align with the terms of an AIC Client. Participating in the loan program may create an incentive for such employees to take risks and make decisions in managing an AIC Client, to the extent such persons affect such decisions, that they would not otherwise take or make in the absence of such arrangement. In particular, such employees may have a more immediate need for cash flow to meet their debt service obligations and related costs and expenses under the loan program, which could affect the selection and allocation of investment opportunities and how and when investments are exited.

Clients from time to time invest in securities of companies in which officers, principals, employees and other related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have previously invested for their own accounts. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Adviser generally aligns the interest of such persons with the AIC Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the AIC Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity). Each Affiliate Adviser will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and capitalizing their portfolio companies, including the amount and terms of securities and allocation of securities among the involved Clients, using its best judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion.

Principal Transactions

Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a “principal transaction”), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client’s consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser’s management of the AIC Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable AIC Client regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received.

Investments in which Other Clients Have a Different Principal Interest

Clients and their portfolio companies invest in a broad range of asset classes throughout the corporate capital structure. These investments include investments in corporate loans and debt securities, preferred equity securities and common equity securities. As a result, an AIC Client may invest in portfolio investments or other issuers in which other Clients and their portfolio companies may invest in different parts of the capital structure.

For example, with respect to an AIC Client’s investments in certain issuers, other Clients may invest in different classes of debt or equity interests issued by the same issuers, including interests that are senior to the AIC Client’s interests or convertible into such senior interests. The interests of an AIC Client may not be aligned in all circumstances with the interests of the other Clients to the extent they hold more junior or senior debt or equity interests, as the case may be, which could create actual or potential conflicts of interest or the appearance of such conflicts for the Clients (including the AIC Client), the Adviser and/or its affiliates. In that regard, actions may be taken by the Adviser and/or its affiliates on behalf of other Clients that are adverse to an AIC Client. The interests of an AIC Client and/or other Clients investing in different parts of the capital structure of an issuer are particularly likely to conflict in the case of financial distress of the issuer (or increased financial stress after the AIC Fund invests in the issuer). For example, if additional financing is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, it may not be in the best interests of an AIC Client, as a holder of senior secured debt issued by such issuer, to provide such additional financing. If other Clients holding more junior debt or equity positions were to lose their respective investments as a result of such difficulties, the ability of the Adviser to recommend actions that are in the best interests of an AIC Client might be impaired. The reverse is true where another Client holds debt in an issuer that is more senior to that held by an AIC Client. In addition, it is possible that, in a bankruptcy proceeding, the AIC Client’s interests may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected by virtue of such other Clients’ involvement and actions relating to their investment. There can be no assurance that the term of or the return on the AIC Client’s investment will be equivalent to or better than the term of or the returns obtained by the other Clients participating in the transaction. This may result in a loss or substantial dilution of the AIC Client’s investment, while another Client recovers all or part of amounts due to it. Similarly, the Adviser’s ability to implement an AIC Client’s strategies effectively may be limited to the extent that contractual obligations entered into in respect of the activities of the other Clients impose

restrictions on an AIC Client engaging in transactions that the Adviser may be interested in otherwise pursuing.

Expenses

General; Investment Related Expenses

An AIC Client will pay or otherwise bear all legal, accounting, regulatory, and filing, capital raising, travel, accommodation, meal and similar expenses incurred in connection with organizing, marketing and establishing an AIC Client and, in the case of an AIC Fund, the general partner, and the offering of interests up to the organizational expenses cap, if applicable. In addition, an AIC Client will pay broken deal expenses, and all other expenses related to the operation of an AIC Client and its investment activities as described in Governing Documents.

As discussed herein, an AIC Client may participate in specific investments together with one or more other AIC Clients and may also co-invest with affiliates of the Adviser and other co-investors. In addition, other AIC Clients may invest in accordance with similar investment strategies in respect of one or more categories of investments in which another AIC Client may invest. The Adviser and its affiliates will determine the appropriate allocation of investment-related expenses, including broken deal expenses incurred in respect of unconsummated investments and expenses more generally relating to a particular investment strategy, among the AIC Clients participating or that would have participated in such investments or that otherwise participate in the relevant investment strategy, as applicable, in accordance with a Fund's Governing Documents and, to the extent not addressed in a Fund's Governing Documents, in the Adviser's sole discretion, which as discussed below, may result in an AIC Client bearing more or less of these expenses than other participants or potential participants in the relevant investments.

Out-of-pocket expenses associated with a completed investment made by an AIC Client may be borne by the relevant portfolio companies or other issuers in which the AIC Client invests or a related investment vehicle through which the investment is made by the AIC Client and capitalized as part of the acquisition price of the relevant transaction to the extent not reimbursed by a third-party. Where the relevant portfolio company or other issuer bears such expenses, then each of its direct and indirect equity owners will indirectly bear a portion of such expenses. In certain transactions however, certain expenses, which may include fees and expenses payable to operating executives, as applicable, and transaction and monitoring fees and service costs payable to the Adviser and its affiliates, among others, may be allocated to and borne by (i) holding vehicles through which certain, but not all, of the direct and indirect equity owners of the underlying portfolio company or other issuer invest or (ii) by a specific AIC Client. Where such expenses are borne by holding vehicles through which the AIC Client invests or otherwise by the AIC Client, this will result in the AIC Client bearing a greater portion of such costs and expenses than would be the case if such costs were paid by the relevant underlying portfolio company or issuer.

Expenses related more generally to an investment strategy, including broken deal expenses, certain organizational expenses (*e.g.*, those related to the establishment of a multi-investment platform for a strategy), fees and expenses of consultants (including operating executives) and costs and expenses of research relating to a strategy, will be allocated to AIC Clients participating in the relevant investment strategy in accordance with the allocation policies and methodologies of the

Adviser, as applicable. Such allocation methodologies, which vary, generally are based on several factors including, but not limited to, the available capital of the AIC Clients for deployment in a given strategy (based on their respective investment mandates as well as their current net asset value). The allocation of such expenses among participants in a given strategy will be based upon a number of relevant factors, including, without limitation, the capital committed to the strategy and the amount of capital historically invested, or remaining invested, in similar investments. While as a general matter, the significant majority of expenses relating to a given strategy will typically be borne by the primary investment vehicles or accounts focusing on such strategy, the proportion of such expenses allocated to any relevant AIC Client may vary, including as a result of the applicable AIC allocation policies and methodologies, from period to period and for certain strategies, as applicable, resulting in one or more AIC Clients bearing more of the expense than others.

There may be occasions when the Adviser, an AIC Client, a portfolio company, co-investors and/or a third party (each, an “Allocable Party,” and the payor Allocable Party, the “Payor Allocable Party”) pays an expense common to multiple Allocable Parties (the “Allocated Parties”) (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which multiple funds and/or co-investors participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Party will reimburse the Payor Allocable Party for its share of such expense, generally without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Allocable Party. In addition, there may be occasions where an AIC Client procures borrowing through a subscription line or credit facility in order to make an investment, syndicating out a portion of the investment to another Allocable Party. Subject to the Governing Documents, the borrowing AIC Client will bear the entire cost of interest from the borrowing, even though the investment may ultimately be made by other Allocable Parties. Furthermore, while highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Parties could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Allocated Party.

The Adviser and its affiliates will generally seek to allocate broken deal expenses to the AIC Clients that would have participated in the relevant transaction *pro rata* based on their expected participation. Potential co-investors in a particular transaction (if any) will not however generally be required to bear broken deal expenses relating to the transaction, with amounts that would otherwise be allocable to such co-investors being allocated to the AIC Clients as above. An AIC Client may be allocated and may otherwise bear broken deal expenses in respect of a particular transaction which is not ultimately consummated by the AIC Client and other AIC Clients, as applicable, notwithstanding that the Adviser or its affiliates may receive fees or other payments, for example arranging fees paid to an affiliated broker-dealer, in respect of an alternative transaction subsequently consummated by the relevant borrower or any other third parties that would have participated in the unconsummated transaction.

AIC Insurance Costs

The Adviser expects to maintain one or more insurance policies that cover AIC Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates, and an AIC Client will bear an allocable portion of the premiums and fees for such policies as AIC Client expenses. The Adviser believes that employing such insurance policies enables the Adviser to achieve lower overall premiums and fees for AIC Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates. Such policies typically carry a per occurrence deductible, which would be expected to be borne by the relevant insured persons making a claim under the policy and not by other

insured persons. On the other hand, such insurance policies typically have a maximum amount that will be paid to insured persons making any claim, and as such, it is possible that an AIC Client will have insufficient coverage to the extent that claims by other AIC Client, the Adviser and/or one or more of its affiliates are paid equal to such maximum amount or that otherwise reduce the maximum potential claim by an AIC Client below the amount of compensation required in any given circumstance. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in one AIC Client bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies.

Operational and Other Fund-Related Expenses

Operational and other AIC Client-related expenses (or a portion thereof to the extent operational resources giving rise to such costs are also used by the Adviser for proprietary purposes) will generally be borne by the Adviser or its affiliates out-of-pocket and then reimbursed by the AIC Client. Such expenses may include allocable compensation and overhead of applicable employees of the Adviser that are members of the finance, tax and operations teams of the Adviser that spend time on AIC Client -related matters.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may, in their sole discretion, consult with or refer to the an AIC Fund's advisory committee, legal counsel, tax advisors, accountants, investment bankers and other similar advisors engaged by an AIC Client, or any of their affiliates regarding any determinations with respect to contractual interpretation or ambiguities relating to fees, costs and expenses, and the Adviser and/or its affiliates may rely on such advice. Such determinations, if made in good faith reliance on such consultation, will be binding on an AIC Client, all investors, and the Adviser.

Errors in Expense Calculations

In the event of any error by the Adviser in the calculation of allocable expenses for which reimbursement from an AIC Client is sought (which may result in an under or over reimbursement of expenses), the Adviser will endeavor to correct such error as soon as reasonably practicable, including by refunding any over reimbursement or netting such amount out of subsequent amounts payable to the Adviser or its affiliates. Interest will not accrue on any refunds or additional reimbursement payments between the Adviser and the AIC Client to rectify any such error.

Cross Trades; Related Party Transactions

From time to time, securities or other obligations to be sold on behalf of one or more AIC Clients will be suitable for purchase by another AIC Client and vice versa (a "cross-trade"). In connection with a cross-trade in respect of "Level 1 assets" or "Level 2 assets", such transaction will be entered into in accordance with the Adviser's policies and procedures in respect thereof in effect at such time. An AIC Fund's advisory committee will consider and, on behalf of the AIC Client, approve or disapprove, of a cross-trade in respect of "Level 3 assets" and, to the extent required by applicable law or deemed advisable by the Adviser, certain related party transactions and certain other transactions and matters involving potential conflicts of interest that the Adviser deems to be material. An AIC Fund's advisory committee can approve of such transactions prior to or contemporaneous with, or ratify such transactions subsequent to, the consummation of such transactions, and the AIC Client will be bound by the decisions of such advisory committee; provided, however, that, to the extent that such approval or disapproval of such advisory committee

is not deemed sufficient by the General Partner in its good faith judgment, as required by applicable law, such advisory committee is permitted, in its sole discretion, to elect to select one or more persons, who will not be affiliated with the Adviser or the General Partner, to serve on a committee, the purpose of which will be to consider and, on behalf of the Limited Partners and the AIC Client, approve or disapprove, to the extent required by applicable law, any related party transaction and certain other transactions and matters involving potential conflicts of interest that the Adviser deems to be material. The person(s) so selected will be exculpated and indemnified by the AIC Client in the same manner and to the same extent as the Adviser is so exculpated and indemnified under the AIC Client's investment advisory agreement(s) with the Adviser, and the Adviser and the General Partner will have the authority to agree to reimburse members of any such committee for their out-of-pocket expenses and to indemnify them to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Information Barriers, Material Non-Public Information and Contractual Restrictions

As a result of the expansive activities of the Clients of Affiliate Advisers, the Adviser and Affiliate Advisers regularly obtain non-public information regarding companies and other investment opportunities. For example, any partner or employee of the Adviser and its Affiliate Advisers may serve as an officer, director, advisor or in comparable management functions for issuers in which an AIC Client invests, and any such partner or employee may obtain material non-public information in connection therewith, in connection with such partner's or employee's other activities in the financial markets, in connection with accessing information from Golden Gate or in connection with other affiliate advisor activities.

The Adviser and certain of the Affiliate Advisers (including Golden Gate) are currently considered to be "inside the wall" with regards to trading restrictions based on the possession of material non-public information by the Adviser and certain of the Affiliate Advisers. In an effort to manage possible risks arising from the Adviser's and certain of the Affiliate Advisers' decision not to implement such barriers, the Adviser maintains a list of restricted securities with respect to which the Adviser and certain of the Affiliate Advisers may have access to material non-public information and in which the AIC Clients are restricted from trading. If partners or employees of the Adviser, or certain of the Affiliate Advisers, obtain such material non-public information about an issuer, the AIC Client may be prohibited by law, policy or contract, for a period of time, from (i) unwinding a position in such issuer, (ii) establishing an initial position or taking any greater position in such issuer and/or (iii) pursuing other investment opportunities related to such issuer, which could impact the returns generated for the AIC Client. To date, the Adviser has not deemed it appropriate to erect information barriers to restrict the transfer of confidential information between or among personnel of the Adviser and certain of the Affiliate Advisers. In the absence of any such information barriers, or in the event any such information barriers are erected in the future and personnel of the Adviser or certain of the Affiliate Advisers agree from time to time to "cross" any such information barriers, the Adviser will be required to impose restrictions on transactions involving particular issuers in its sole discretion taking into account all factors it deems relevant in the collective interest of the Adviser, the AIC Clients, their respective portfolio companies and other Clients.

In addition, the Adviser and the Affiliate Advisers may enter into agreements, including non-disclosure agreements, that may restrict from time to time the AIC Clients' investment activities. Provisions in these agreements can give rise to conflicts of interest in the event, for instance, an

Affiliate Adviser's Client is presented with an investment opportunity involving a company in an AIC Client's portfolio. The Adviser and the Affiliate Adviser may resolve the conflict in favor of the Affiliate Adviser's Client, and the contractual provisions could, for example, bar the AIC Clients from further trading a security already in their portfolio or in rare circumstances compel the AIC Clients to alter or completely exit their position.

Participation of AICS in Client Transactions

As noted under Item 10 above, the Adviser has an affiliate, AICS, which is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and Financial Industry National Regulatory Association. AICS is expected to participate from time to time in underwriting syndicates and/or selling groups with respect to securities or instruments issued by portfolio companies of Clients and/or third parties (whether in primary or secondary offerings), or is otherwise expected to be involved in the public or private placement of such securities or instruments and the syndication of opportunities to co-invest alongside certain Clients. In connection with these transactions, AICS may directly or as part of an underwriting syndicate buy from such portfolio companies of the Clients and/or third parties the securities issued. AICS will from time to time act as arranger (or in a similar capacity) with respect to loans or lines of credit to Clients, portfolio companies of Clients and third-party borrowers (or in respect of similar debt instruments); in some cases, will act as a broker in transactions on behalf of Clients; and provides advisory services to portfolio companies of Clients. AICS expects from time to time to act as the sole, lead or managing financial institution in these transactions when consistent with its authorization as a registered broker-dealer, in which case it will in certain circumstances be responsible for negotiating its fees for the services provided. In addition, certain Clients may not be able to participate or be limited in certain investments due to tax law or regulatory constraints or other conflicts that may exist due to AICS's role in such transaction. Where AICS serves as underwriter with respect to a portfolio company's securities, the relevant Client or portfolio company may be subject to a "lock-up" period following the offering under applicable regulations or agreements during which time its ability to sell any securities that it continues to hold is restricted. This may prejudice such Client's ability to dispose of such securities at an opportune time.

AICS and the Adviser will under certain circumstances receive fees, commissions and other compensation in respect of the foregoing activities. In addition, in connection with such activities, AICS, the Adviser and affiliates of the Adviser will from time to time hold positions in instruments or securities issued by portfolio companies of Clients and/or third parties. AICS will at times also act as the placement agent for a Client. No commissions or other compensation would be received by AICS from such Clients or their investors for such placement agent services. AICS will provide services to and receive compensation from portfolio companies of Golden Gate Clients that do not have an ownership interest in AICS.

Any fees AICS receives for participating in underwriting syndicates, selling groups or arrangements of lines of credit would otherwise be paid to investment banks and are not additional fees paid by the issuer or selling securityholders. While we therefore believe such fees, commissions and other compensation are reasonable and generally charged at market rates for the relevant activities, such compensation may not in each case be negotiated at arm's length and from time to time may be in excess of fees, commissions or other compensation that may be charged by an unaffiliated third party. AIC Clients generally will not have the right to share in, or have

advisory fee offsets for, any compensation received by AICS.

AICS may also place and participate in underwriting syndicates and/or selling groups with respect to securities and other instruments issued by other entities not related to the Adviser or its affiliates. A conflict exists where AIC Clients purchase such securities and other instruments, or otherwise engage AICS to purchase or sell securities. In particular, the Adviser has an incentive to retain AICS for an AIC Client, or to otherwise have the AIC Client transact with AICS, instead of other unaffiliated broker-dealers or other service providers or counterparties that may be more appropriate or offer better terms. In addition, if an AIC Client buys securities from a syndicate in which AICS participates (even if such AIC Client does not buy directly from AICS), AICS will likely indirectly benefit as a member of such syndicate.

The Adviser and AICS have conflicts of interest policies and procedures in place, where transactions involving a Client and AICS or its respective lending vehicles are appropriately reviewed and reported to the Conflicts Committee. In addition, the Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to such transactions, including, to the extent required by the Advisers Act and applicable law, that disclosures be made to the applicable AIC Client and prior consent obtained regarding any such proposed transaction. In addition, the Governing Documents relating to the AIC Clients may contain additional restrictions on the Adviser's or the AIC Clients' ability to engage in such transactions and disclosures regarding such transactions that may arise in the operations of AIC Clients.

Management of the AIC Clients

AIC Clients may have investment objectives, programs, strategies and positions that are similar to or may conflict with those of another AIC Client, or may compete with or have interests adverse to another AIC Client. Such conflicts could affect the prices and availability of securities and other instruments in which an AIC Client invests. Even if an AIC Client has investment objectives, programs or strategies that are similar to those of another AIC Client, the Adviser may give advice or take action with respect to the investments held by, and transactions of, an AIC Client that may differ from the advice given or the timing or nature of any action taken with respect to the investments held by, and transactions of, another AIC Client for a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, differences between the investment strategy, financing terms, regulatory treatment and tax treatment of the other AIC Client. As a result, the AIC Clients may have substantially different portfolios and investment returns. Conflicts of interest may also arise when the Adviser makes decisions on behalf of an AIC Client or otherwise with respect to matters where the interests of the Adviser or one or more other AIC Clients differs from the interests of the AIC Client. In addition, the Adviser may cause an AIC Client to invest in a security or an issuer in which the Adviser or a person associated with the Adviser has a direct or indirect economic interest. In making such a decision, the Adviser may have been incentivized to cause an AIC Client to invest in such security or issuer partially because of such direct or indirect economic interest therein. See "Allocations of Trades and Investment Opportunities" above.

In addition, it is expected that employees of the Adviser or other Affiliate Advisers responsible for managing a particular AIC Client will have responsibilities with respect to other Clients managed by the Adviser or another Affiliate Adviser, including clients that may be raised in the future,

proprietary investments made by the Adviser, the Affiliate Advisers, and/or their respective principals, of the type made by an AIC Client, or other Clients in which Adviser Personnel and certain officers and personnel of Golden Gate have invested and may hold the majority interests thereof. The Adviser, its affiliates and personnel will devote as much of their time to the activities of an AIC Client as they deem necessary and appropriate. The Adviser, its affiliates and personnel will not be restricted from forming other AIC Clients, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even if such activities may be in competition with an AIC Client and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser, its affiliates or personnel. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel will not be devoted exclusively to the business of an AIC Client but will be allocated between the business of the AIC Client and the management of other AIC Clients and businesses. The Adviser may, from time to time, consider and reject an investment opportunity on behalf of one AIC Client and the Adviser or an Affiliate Adviser may subsequently determine to have another AIC Client or other Client make an investment in the same company. A conflict of interest arises because one Client will, in such circumstances, benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser or Affiliate Adviser on behalf of the original AIC Client or other Client considering the investment. In such circumstances, the benefitting Client(s) will generally not be required to reimburse the original AIC Client or other Client for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment.

Additional Conflicts Relating to Existing Investments

An AIC Client may participate in releveraging and recapitalization transactions involving companies in which other Clients have invested or will invest. Recapitalization transactions may present conflicts of interest, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms. The Adviser and each other Affiliate Adviser will resolve all such conflicts using their best judgment but in their sole discretion, subject in certain cases when required to approval by the respective advisory boards, if any, or investment committees (which contain significant overlap in personnel) of the participating Clients.

Clients may in many cases own a significant or controlling percentage of the common equity of a portfolio company which, depending upon the amount of equity owned by such Client, any relevant contractual arrangements between such portfolio company and the participating funds, and other relevant factual circumstances, could result in an extension of bankruptcy preference periods with respect to payments made to an AIC Client and/or subordination of its claims to other creditors and/or recharacterization of debt claims into equity claims. In addition, because of their equity ownership, representation on the boards of directors, and/or contractual rights, the AIC Clients and other Clients may be thought to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of portfolio companies. The effect of these relationships will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. These factors could expose the assets of an AIC Client to claims by a Client's portfolio company, its security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies.

If an AIC Client purchases debt securities or other forms of indebtedness of an affiliate in the secondary market at a discount, (a) a court might require the AIC Client to disgorge profit it

realizes if the opportunity to purchase such securities at a discount should have been made available to the issuer of such securities, or (b) the AIC Client might be prevented from enforcing such securities at their full face value if the issuer of such securities becomes bankrupt. The effect of these transactions will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Conflicts Relating to the Adviser

In addition, officers and employees may also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Funds. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics and investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds. If officers, principals and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments.

Fee Structure

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the AIC Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the AIC Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure creates an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser would not otherwise have done so.

Management Fee and Incentive Allocation

The Advisory Fee and Incentive Allocation, if applicable, have not been established on the basis of an arm's-length negotiation between the AIC Client and the Adviser. The existence of the Incentive Allocation may create an incentive for the Adviser to approve, and thereby cause an AIC Client to make, more speculative investments than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based compensation. Gain in respect of the Incentive Allocation will be treated as short-term unless the AIC Client's holding period with respect to the relevant investment is more than three years, and, as a result, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the Adviser's decisions as to how and when to exit the AIC Client's investments.

Furthermore, the Adviser and its affiliates could be incentivized to allocate investment opportunities to AIC Clients that pay performance-based compensation on terms that are preferential to other AIC Clients. For example, some AIC Clients pay higher performance-based compensation as compared to other AIC Clients and the Fund and some AIC Clients pay performance-based compensation periodically on realized and unrealized net gains as compared to other AIC Clients that pay performance-based compensation on a deferred basis as investments are realized and proceeds are distributed. In addition, some AIC Clients have a high water mark, soft or hard hurdle and/or a preferred return, and the Adviser and its affiliates could be incentivized to allocate investment opportunities to those AIC Clients that are close to their respective high water mark, soft or hard hurdle and/or preferred return, in order to begin or to continue accruing and/or receiving performance-based compensation with respect to such AIC Clients. Similarly, the Adviser and its affiliates could be incentivized to dedicate increased resources and/or allocate more profitable investment opportunities to AIC Clients that pay higher management fees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser's investment allocation process does not take into

account management fees and/or performance-based compensation terms when allocating investment opportunities among AIC Clients.

Pursuant to the Governing Documents, the Adviser may be required to return excess amounts of Carried Interest as a “clawback”. This clawback obligation may create an incentive for the Adviser to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of an AIC Fund if the disposition and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to the AIC Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the Adviser.

In addition, the Adviser is incentivized to hold on to investments that have poor performance in order to receive ongoing Advisory Fees in the interim, and potentially, a more likely or larger Incentive Allocation distribution if such asset’s value appreciates in the future. This incentive is increased by the presence of the clawback obligation of the Adviser.

Borrowing Arrangements

Fund Level Borrowing

AIC Funds from time-to-time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses, to pay management fees, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under hedging transactions, to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor’s default or exclusion. If an AIC Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be used for all limited partners in such AIC Fund on a pro-rata basis, including the general partner. In addition, credit facilities for certain Funds are available to provide borrowed funds directly to the portfolio companies of such Funds, in which case such borrowed funds would be guaranteed by such Funds.

To the extent an AIC Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions, the AIC Fund’s investors generally make correspondingly later capital contributions, but the AIC Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds. As a result, an AIC Fund’s use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and generally make net IRR calculations higher than it otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions. It is expected that the interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a lower rate than any preferred return, which will begin accruing when capital contributions to fund such investments, or repay borrowings used to fund such investments, are actually made to the relevant AIC Fund. Thus, while an AIC Fund will bear the expense of borrowed funds, such borrowings can also increase the Incentive Allocation by decreasing the amount of distributions required to be made to investors in satisfaction of any preferred return. The Adviser therefore has a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the Adviser may receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings.

Borrowing by an AIC Fund will generally be secured by capital commitments made by the investors in the AIC Fund and/or by the AIC Fund’s assets, and documentation relating to such borrowing may provide that during the continuance of a default under such borrowing, the interests of the investors may be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing.

In addition, the batching of capital calls may amplify the magnitude of potential defaults by investors as a result of there being fewer but larger capital calls. To the extent a subscription facility is due upon demand by a lender (such as upon an event of default or otherwise), such a demand may be issued at an inopportune time at which liquidity is generally constrained, potentially resulting in greater defaults as a result of such liquidity constraints and/or investors facing similar capital calls in multiple funds and being unable to satisfy all such demands simultaneously. Moreover, the existence of a subscription facility may impair an investor's ability to transfer its interest in an AIC Fund as a result of restrictions imposed on such transfers by the lender.

The failure to satisfy the terms of debt incurred by the AIC Client can have negative consequences. For example, if such debt is secured by the right of the AIC Client's general partner to deliver notices to investors demanding capital contributions, the relevant lender, or an agent thereof, may call capital directly from the investors to the extent necessary to repay such borrowings in full. In addition, the AIC Client might need to liquidate one or more of its investments at a time when it might not otherwise choose to do so, in order to satisfy the AIC Client's obligations under such indebtedness.

Moreover, tax-exempt investors should note that the use of borrowings by the Fund may cause the realization of UBTI.

Other Forms of Financing

In addition to fund-level borrowing, the Adviser may utilize leverage at the level of a portfolio company, or a special purpose vehicle formed to invest in or hold one or more portfolio companies. Borrowings by entities other than an AIC Client that are generally not directly or fully recourse to an AIC Client in the ordinary course will generally not constitute fund-level borrowing for the purpose of applying the Governing Documents limitations on borrowings.

AIC Clients invest from time to time in portfolio companies whose capital structures have significant leverage. Although the Adviser seeks to use leverage in a prudent manner, the leveraged capital structure of investments will increase the exposure of the portfolio companies to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of the portfolio companies or their industries. The incurrence of significant indebtedness could also subject portfolio companies to restrictive covenants, terms and conditions, the violation of which would be viewed by creditors as an event of default and which could require the prepayment of debt using excess cash flow. Any such restrictive covenants, terms and conditions could also limit such portfolio companies' ability to respond to changing industry conditions, make necessary capital expenditures, obtain additional financing, take advantage of growth opportunities or engage in strategic acquisitions.

A special purpose vehicle an AIC Client forms to hold one or more investments may also engage in borrowing. For example, a special purpose vehicle could enter into a "margin loan" whereby it borrows money from a bank (distributing the proceeds to an AIC Client for further distribution to investors) and pledges the shares of the underlying portfolio company (or other asset) as collateral for the loan. Under these arrangements, the special purpose vehicle would typically be subject to a margin call if the value of the underlying assets decreases significantly. In order to meet the margin call, the special purpose vehicle would need additional assets to avoid foreclosure. Even if

the margin loan is not recourse to an AIC Client, the Adviser may have an AIC Client contribute additional capital to the special purpose vehicle to avoid adverse consequences to the investment, including foreclosure on the collateral at a lower valuation.

An AIC Client may enter into guarantees or other forms of surety with respect to the indebtedness of third parties, including portfolio companies. In these circumstances, the creditor typically would have recourse to the AIC Client to satisfy the obligations of the third party. These arrangements pose many of the same risks and conflicts associated with fund-level borrowings. Although Governing Documents typically cap an AIC Client's ability to enter into such guarantee or surety arrangements, the caps are generally incremental to the fund-level borrowing limits.

In addition, an AIC Client may enter into contractual arrangements, including deferred purchase price payments, staged funding obligations, earn outs, milestone payments, and equity commitment letters and other forms of credit support, that obligate it to fund amounts to special purpose vehicles, portfolio companies or other third parties. Such arrangements may not constitute borrowings or guarantees under the applicable Governing Documents and may not be subject to the related caps, even though these arrangements pose many of the same risks and conflicts associated with the use of leverage that the caps intend to address.

Cross-Default

AIC Clients and related vehicles, including parallel investment entities and lockstep vehicles, may engage in fund- or asset-level financing whereby (i) the AIC Client and/or such vehicles are jointly responsible on a cross-collateralized basis for the repayment of the financing and/or (ii) the commitments of investors in the AIC Client and/or such vehicles are pledged to secure the financing obtained for the benefit of the other such vehicles. When the Adviser calls capital to satisfy the indebtedness, an AIC Client investor may contribute in excess of its pro rata share of the indebtedness if other AIC Client investors or the investors in the related vehicles fail to honor their commitments. While the Adviser intends for the AIC Client, where appropriate, to enter into back-to-back agreements with related vehicles in respect of certain types of credit support, an AIC Client would still be subject to the risk of default by such other vehicles.

Similarly, to the extent an AIC Client invests in the same or related assets as another AIC Client or related fund, the Adviser may structure the investment financing so that the AIC Client is jointly and severally liable for the financing with the other AIC Clients or related funds. It is expected that this to arise, for example, if an AIC Client and related fund were to invest in the same portfolio company and provide a joint and several guarantee for its indebtedness. Joint and several liability could result in the AIC Client repaying all, or more than its proportionate share, of the indebtedness, exacerbating some of the risks and conflicts described above.

In addition, an AIC Client may utilize indebtedness to pay for deposits or other investment expenses and costs in advance of the final determination of the investment allocations among the AIC Client and other AIC Clients and related funds. In such a circumstance, although the other AIC Client and related funds would be expected to repay the AIC Client for its portion of these amounts (including related interest expense) in the event it ultimately participates in the investment, the AIC Client would be subject to risk of default by the other AIC Client and related funds. Similarly, an AIC Client may utilize indebtedness for purposes of warehousing co-investment opportunities.

As described above in “*Allocation of Co-Investment s*,” this presents additional risks and conflicts of interest.

Board Participation

The Adviser’s managing directors, senior investment professionals, employees and any of their respective affiliates may serve as directors of certain issuers. In addition to any duties the Adviser’s managing directors, senior investment professionals, employees and any of their respective affiliates owe to an AIC Client, as directors of issuers, these managing directors, senior investment professionals, employees and any of their respective affiliates will also owe duties to the shareholders of the issuers and persons other than an AIC Client. In general, such positions are often important to an AIC Client’s investment strategy and may enhance the ability of the Adviser to manage the AIC Client’s investments. However, such positions may have the effect of impairing the ability of the AIC Client to sell the related securities when, and upon the terms, the Adviser may otherwise desire. In addition, such positions may place the Adviser’s managing directors, senior investment professionals, employees and any of their respective affiliates in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interests of an AIC Client or not in the best interests of the shareholders of the issuer. Should a managing director, senior investment professional or employees of the Adviser make a decision that is not in the best interests of the shareholders of an issuer, such decision may subject the Adviser and/or the AIC Client to claims that they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of the duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In general, an AIC Client will indemnify such persons and entities from such claims in accordance with the terms of the AIC Client’s Governing Documents.

Side Letter Arrangements with Limited Partners

When seeking investments from limited partners, an AIC Fund and the Adviser will be authorized, without the approval of any limited partner, to enter into side letter agreements with certain limited partners in the AIC Fund. Such agreements may waive certain terms, or allow such limited partner to invest on different terms than those applicable to other limited partners in an AIC Fund, including, without limitation, terms relating to greater portfolio transparency, fee waivers or reductions, minimum investment amounts, reports and other information, and other more favorable investment terms. Under certain circumstances, these agreements could create preferences or priorities for certain limited partners over other limited partners in the Fund. To the extent that compliance with any of the provisions of any side letter agreements would cause an AIC Fund, the Adviser or any of their respective affiliates to violate their respective duties or obligations or to violate any applicable laws, any non-compliance with any such provision will not be deemed to be a breach of such written agreements.

Side Letter Agreements Relating to the Fund’s Investments

When making investments, the Adviser may have an opportunity to negotiate side letter arrangements that provide more advantageous investment terms for an AIC Fund. While the Adviser endeavors to negotiate the same terms on behalf of all of its clients for whom such an investment is deemed by the Adviser to be an appropriate investment, there may be situations where regulatory, investment objectives, historical relationships with the Adviser or other considerations result in differences among clients in the terms or availability of the benefits of any such side letter. Furthermore, there may be circumstances where the benefit provided cannot be taken advantage of by an AIC Fund. Also, while the Adviser may negotiate terms that it considers more advantageous overall, concessions may be required to obtain such terms. For example, the Adviser may only be able to secure investment capacity for an AIC Fund if, in exchange, the AIC Fund agrees to increase the period during which an investment is held.

Creation of Other Entities; Restructuring

The Adviser will be permitted to market, organize, sponsor, act as advisor, general partner or manager or as the primary source for transactions for other pooled investment vehicles, which may be offered on a public or private placement basis, and to restructure and monetize interests in the Adviser, or to engage in other investment and business activities. Such activities may raise conflicts of interest for which the resolution may not be currently determinable.

Other Conflicts of Interest

An AIC Client may enter into or invest in investment platforms, joint ventures, build-ups and other arrangements with third-party managers or persons to manage specified portfolio investments or categories of portfolio investments and in connection therewith receive performance-based compensation in vehicles through these investments. AIC Client may also hold certain portfolio investments through investment vehicles managed in whole or in part by third-party managers or persons where the Adviser determines this is necessary or appropriate due to investment, regulatory or similar reasons. Any compensation of such third-party managers or of joint venture partners will not offset fees paid to the Adviser.

In addition, the Adviser may compete against, or engage in business with (i.e., through co-investments and joint ventures) another investment adviser with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit.

The Governing Documents of an AIC Fund establish complex arrangements among the AIC Funds, the Adviser, investors, and other relevant parties. From time to time, questions may arise regarding certain parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which may not have been contemplated upon the negotiation and execution of such documents. In some instances, the operative provisions of the Governing Documents, if any, may be broad, unclear, general, conflicting, ambiguous, and vague and may allow for multiple reasonable interpretations. In other instances, there may not be a directly applicable provision. While the Adviser will construe the relevant provisions in good faith and in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duty and legal obligations, the interpretations used may not be the most favorable to an AIC Fund or its investors.

The Clients will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers to represent all of the

Clients in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which the Clients have conflicting interests because they are investing in different securities of a single portfolio company. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between an AIC Client and other Clients, such as in a work-out or other distressed situation, separate representation may become desirable, in which case the Adviser and the other Affiliate Advisers may hire separate counsel in their sole discretion, and in litigation and other circumstances, separate representation may be required. Partners of the law firms engaged to represent the Clients may be investors in the Clients and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or limited partners of the Clients.

In addition, the Adviser, the AIC Clients and their other affiliates will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the AIC Clients and their other affiliates may be investors in an AIC Client or one of its affiliates and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in an AIC Client or one of its affiliates. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between AIC Clients, the Adviser and/or one of their affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. Additionally, the Adviser, the Affiliate Advisers, the AIC Clients, other Clients, and their other affiliates may engage other common service providers. In such circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between the Affiliate Advisers, on the one hand, and the Clients on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Affiliate Advisers will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Clients or one of their affiliates. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates, including its employees, may, from time to time, receive discounts on services and/or products from portfolio companies affiliated or under common control with Angel Island Capital. Such discounts are generally equal to, or less than, the discounts provided by the portfolio company to its own employees.

The Adviser and its personnel have in the past and may, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of an AIC Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as AIC Fund expenses may result in “miles” or “points” or credit in loyalty/status programs to the Adviser and/or its personnel, and such benefits, rewards and/or amounts (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value) will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is being borne by the AIC Funds, its investors and/or the portfolio companies. Any such benefits, rewards and/or amounts will not be subject to offset or otherwise shared with such AIC Fund, its investors and/or the portfolio companies. In addition, airline travel incurred as a AIC Fund expense for an Adviser personnel traveling for appropriate Fund-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a portfolio company, a prospective portfolio company, or other AIC Fund-related matters) may benefit such Adviser personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

Certain members of AIC Fund’s advisory committee are, or in the future may be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another AIC Fund. The Adviser may from time to time utilize the services of investors and their affiliates on an arm’s length basis with commercially reasonable terms, as it deems appropriate.

The Adviser and its affiliates may, from time to time hire part-time or full-time employees (including interns) who are relatives of, or are otherwise associated with an investor, portfolio company or service provider. Although the Adviser uses reasonable care to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest with respect to each particular situation, there is no guarantee the Adviser can control all such conflicts of interest and there may be a continuing appearance of a conflict of interest.

Investors may be introduced to the Adviser, or may be brought into an AIC Fund, by a third-party consultant from which the Adviser or a Related Person purchase products and to which the Adviser or a Related Person may make payments, including in connection with conferences sponsored or hosted by the third-party consultant.

The Governing Documents of certain AIC Clients permit the Adviser to withhold information from certain limited partners or investors in such AIC Client in certain circumstances. For instance, information may be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The Adviser may elect to withhold certain information to such limited partners for reasons relating to the Adviser's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such limited partners of receiving such information.

The Adviser may permit newly admitted investors to participate in all investments held by certain AIC Clients at the time of such investor's admission, irrespective of when such investment was originally made. The existing investors' participation in each investment of such AIC Client will be reduced pro rata based on their respective capital account balances. In general, each capital contribution by a newly admitted investor will entitle such investor to an interest in the AIC Client equal to such contribution amount divided by such AIC Client's aggregate net asset value. Valuation of the AIC Client's assets may be difficult, as there generally will be no established market for the securities of privately held companies and other assets held by the AIC Clients. As a result, investors who make capital contributions to, or redeem their interests from, such an AIC Client on days when such AIC Client is holding assets without readily ascertainable market values may receive a greater or lesser interest in such AIC Client, or greater or lower redemption proceeds, than they would have received if such AIC Client had held liquid assets with readily obtainable market prices and/or narrower bid-ask spreads.

The Adviser or general partners of certain Clients (if applicable) may from time to time utilize the services of Separate Account Clients or limited partners of or investors in the Clients and their affiliates on an arm's length basis, as they deem appropriate.

One or more AIC Clients or other Clients may hold "plan assets" subject to ERISA. With respect to those plan assets, if any, Angel Island and its Affiliate Advisers may be classified as "fiduciaries" under ERISA. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities and restrictions on fiduciaries with respect to plan assets. As a result, an AIC Client may be restricted from entering into certain transactions if the investment would violate ERISA with respect to the AIC Client or such other Clients, or may be obligated to take certain actions or refrain from taking certain actions in order to avoid a violation of ERISA with respect to the AIC Client or such other Clients.

Different conflicts may exist with respect to investments in different AIC Funds and Separate Account Clients.

Please contact the Adviser's Compliance Department with any additional questions or concerns.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The Adviser has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities.

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For each of the AIC Clients, the Adviser has sole discretion over the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for an AIC Client involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek "best execution" of the transaction. "Best execution" means obtaining for an AIC Client account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, the Adviser takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker's or dealer's execution capability, including, by way of illustration:

- A broker's execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order;
- The commissions charged by a broker, which may be based on the size of the order, the price of the security, and whether the receipt of products or services is involved;
- The broker's reputation and responsiveness to requests for trade data and other financial information
- The amount of business with each broker-dealer and the justification for directing trades to those broker-dealers, such as the quality of research provided by the broker-dealer;
- The gross compensation paid to each broker-dealer;
- The competitiveness of commission rates and spreads, including the documentation to support such competitiveness, i.e., comparison of "standard" commission rates or "minimum" transaction costs between broker-dealers offering comparable products and services;
- Statistics or other information by independent consultants on the relative quality of executions/financial services by each broker-dealer;
- The financial strength (net capital) of each broker-dealer, if relevant;
- The broker-dealer's ability to respond promptly to inquiries during volatile

markets;

- The value of privacy considerations, liquidity, price improvement and lower commission rates on electronic communications;
- The broker-dealer's general reputation and ability to execute an order in an appropriate time frame (i.e., the overall responsiveness of the broker-dealer, as expressed in how well the broker-dealer serves the Adviser and the AIC Clients); and
- To the extent consistent with achieving best execution, the Adviser may consider other business a particular broker or dealer may have done with the Adviser, such as identifying investment opportunities, performing investment banking services and providing services to the Adviser's principals.

In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser will periodically work with the relevant personnel of the Affiliate Advisers to monitor trades in securities to confirm the Adviser complies with its fiduciary duty with respect to seeking to obtain "best execution" for the AIC Clients.

To the extent consistent with achieving best execution, the Adviser may also consider other business a particular broker or dealer may have done with the Adviser, such as identifying investment opportunities, performing investment banking services and providing services to the Adviser's principals. The Adviser may "pay up" (e.g., pay a higher commission to execute a trade than the lowest available negotiated commission) using a portion of a broker-dealer's brokerage commission (i.e., soft dollars) for brokerage and research services in accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. A broker-dealer providing such brokerage and research services may receive a commission that is in excess of the amount of commission another broker-dealer would have received for effecting that transaction provided the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the research and brokerage services provided by the broker-dealer. Any such research service may be broadly useful and of value to the Adviser in rendering investment advice to all or a significant portion of the AIC Clients, or may be relevant and useful for the management of one or only a few AIC Clients' accounts, regardless of whether such account or accounts paid commissions to the broker-dealer through which the research service was provided. The Adviser will only make securities transactions that it in good faith believes are in the best interest of the AIC Client. A conflict of interest exists when a broker-dealer provides such research services, however, as the Adviser will have an incentive to favor such broker-dealer over others that may charge lower commissions.

Directed Brokerage

Clients that establish custodial accounts at a broker-dealer may direct the Adviser to effect portfolio transactions through that broker-dealer at a rate agreed upon between the client and the broker-dealer. If a client is referred to the Adviser by a broker-dealer, has opened a custodial account with a broker-dealer, or otherwise directs the Adviser to use a certain broker-dealer, it is

the Adviser's practice not to negotiate commission rates with such broker-dealers unless specifically requested to do so by the client. Clients may select broker-dealers at their discretion.

A client who directs the Adviser to use a particular broker-dealer, including a client who directs the use of a broker-dealer as custodian of the client's assets, should consider whether such a direction may result in costs or disadvantages to the client, as further described below. Accordingly, a client should satisfy itself that the broker-dealer provides adequate price and execution of transactions.

If a client directs the Adviser to place securities transactions through a broker-dealer, the client should consider the following: (1) the client may compromise the Adviser's ability to seek best execution; (2) the Adviser may not attempt to negotiate commissions on the client's behalf which may result in higher commissions, greater spreads or less favorable net prices than would be the case if the Adviser alone selected the broker-dealers; (3) the client's trades may not be blocked with similar trades for other the Adviser client accounts and thus the client will not receive any benefits that may accrue from such blocked orders; (4) as a result of not being blocked, directed transactions will be traded after non-directed accounts, on a First-In, First-Out ("FIFO") basis. If a trader receives another order for the same security while actively working a previous order, the trader can deviate from the FIFO method only if, in his/her professional judgment, both accounts would be treated in a fair and equitable manner. The trader should complete and allocate the partial order of the first trade and then block the remaining order with the new order. The trade shall be documented appropriately; (5) the client may pay more in commissions than if it had not directed the Adviser to use a particular brokerage firm; (6) the loss of other factors that the Adviser considers in selecting its broker-dealers; and (7) because of this direction the client account may not generate returns equal to those of the Adviser's clients who do not direct brokerage. As a result, such clients may pay higher commissions and/or receive less favorable net prices than might be attained if the Adviser were able to maintain trading discretion. The Adviser requires written client instructions to direct overall brokerage or specific transactions to a specific broker, including affiliated brokers.

Aggregation of Trades

The Adviser and its affiliates may aggregate (or bunch) the orders of more than one Client for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security. The Adviser often employs this practice because larger transactions may enable them to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs or mark-ups or mark-downs. The Adviser and its affiliates may combine orders on behalf of Clients with orders for other Clients for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, the Adviser and its affiliates may, but are not required to, aggregate trade orders for publicly traded securities so that each participating Client receives the average price for each execution of a transaction.

When an aggregated order is filled through multiple trades at different prices on the same day, each participating AIC Client will receive the average price, with transaction costs generally allocated pro rata based on the size of each AIC Client's participation in the order (or allocation in the event of a partial fill) as determined by the Adviser. In the event of a partial fill, allocations may be modified on a basis that the Adviser deems to be appropriate, including, for example, in order to avoid odd lots or *de minimis* allocations. When orders are not aggregated, trades generally

will be processed in the order that they are placed with the broker or counterparty selected by the Adviser. As a result, certain trades in the same security for one AIC Client (including an AIC Client in which the Adviser and its personnel may have a direct or indirect interest) may receive more or less favorable prices or terms than another AIC 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.

If an order for more than one AIC Client for a security cannot be fully executed, allocation shall be made based upon the Adviser's procedures for allocation of investment opportunities, as described in Item 11 above.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The Adviser regularly reviews and analyzes its existing positions to attempt to identify issues early on and to take action where necessary. The Adviser's investment team and industry-based organization is structured to produce in-depth credit analysis and allow for rapid response to developing situations. The industry teams and the Investment Committee then review each investment in a formal setting periodically. Each industry analyst updates buy/sell recommendations on a periodic basis and all credit work is shared throughout the Adviser. The industry teams also normally produce detailed investment reviews and financial models on every investment on a periodic basis.

The portfolio of investments of each AIC Client is reviewed by a team of investment professionals. The team generally includes senior management and other investment professionals of the Adviser and may also include certain senior management and other personnel of Golden Gate.

Reporting

Investors in the AIC Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant AIC Fund within 90 days after the fiscal year end of such AIC Fund, as well as quarterly performance reports within 45 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Adviser may from time to time, in its sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such AIC Fund to one or more investors in such AIC Fund as they deem appropriate.

Separate Account Clients may negotiate reporting requirements specific to their account. In the event of individually negotiated terms for Separate Account Clients, the Adviser will provide the reporting mutually agreed to by the parties as evidenced in their Governing Documents.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Affiliate Advisers by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above. The Adviser and its related persons may, in certain instances, receive discounts on products and services provided by portfolio companies of AIC Clients and/or the customers or suppliers of such portfolio companies.

Item 15. Custody

As the Adviser relies on the “audit exemption” under the Advisers Act custody rule (i.e., Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4)), investors in the AIC Funds will not receive account statements from the AIC Funds’ custodians.

The Adviser does not anticipate having “custody” of the assets of the Separate Account Clients, and Separate Account Clients receive account statements directly from a qualified custodian. The Adviser, in addition to the account statements sent by a qualified custodian, provides account statements directly to the Separate Account Clients. When doing so, the Adviser includes a statement that urges such Separate Account Clients to compare the account statements sent by the Adviser with those they receive from the qualified custodian.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to certain AIC Clients. Services are provided to the AIC Clients in accordance with each such AIC Client’s Governing Documents. Investment restrictions for the AIC Clients, if any, are generally established in the Governing Documents of the applicable AIC Client.

The Adviser may also provide investment advisory services on a non-discretionary basis to certain other AIC Clients in accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable Governing Documents. The terms of these documents are generally established at the time of the formation of the applicable AIC Client and are the result of negotiations with the applicable AIC Client.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has established written policies and procedures setting forth the principles and procedures by which the Adviser votes or gives consent with respect to securities owned by the AIC Clients (“Votes”). The guiding principle by which the Adviser votes all Votes is to vote in the best interests of each AIC Client by maximizing the economic value of the relevant AIC Client’s holdings, taking into account the relevant AIC Client’s investment horizon, the contractual obligations under the relevant Governing Documents, and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Adviser does not permit Voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle.

It is the Adviser’s general policy to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any Vote. However, the Adviser reserves the right to abstain on any particular Vote or otherwise withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in the judgment of the relevant Adviser investment professional after consulting with the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer (if deemed appropriate or necessary), the costs associated with voting such Vote outweigh the benefits to the relevant AIC Clients or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant AIC Clients.

AIC Clients generally cannot direct the Adviser’s Vote.

All Voting decisions initially are referred to the appropriate investment professional(s) for a voting decision. In most cases, the investment professional(s) covering the particular investment will

make the decision as to the appropriate vote for any particular Vote. In making such decision, he or she may rely on any of the information and/or research available to him or her as well as the standard Voting positions adopted by the Adviser pursuant to its Voting policies and procedures. If the investment professional is making the Voting decision, the investment professional will inform the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee of any such Voting decision and barring any issues from his or her conflict of interest review, the Vote will be voted in such manner. If the investment professional and the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee are unable to arrive at an agreement as to how to vote, then the Chief Compliance Officer may be consulted as to the appropriate vote. The Chief Compliance Officer will then review the issues and arrive at a decision based on the overriding principle of seeking the maximization of the economic value of the relevant AIC Clients' holdings.

The Adviser has the responsibility to monitor Votes for any conflicts of interest, regardless of whether they are actual or perceived. All Voting decisions will require a mandatory conflicts of interest review in accordance with these policies and procedures, which will include consideration of whether the Adviser or any investment professional or other person recommending how to vote has an interest in how the Vote is voted that may present a conflict of interest. In addition, all Adviser investment professionals are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of Votes in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the best interest of the relevant AIC Clients.

Where deemed appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts. In this regard, the Adviser shall have the flexibility to retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or professionals to assist with Voting decisions and/or to delegate voting or consent powers to such fiduciaries, consultants or professionals.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with an AIC Client and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any AIC Client or prospective client upon written request to:

Natasha Salins
Angel Island Capital Management, LLC
One Embarcadero Center, Suite 2150
San Francisco, CA 94111
415-616-7500

Item 18. Financial Information

The Adviser does not require prepayment of management fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.