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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Medalist Partners Corporate Finance LLC ("MPCF"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at the telephone number and/or e-mail address above. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority.

Additional information about Medalist Partners Corporate Finance LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

We have included in this brochure references to products such as private investment funds solely for the purpose of describing our advisory business. This brochure is not intended as an offer of any of these products, which are privately offered only to qualified investors.

ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

Material changes to our Brochure since the last annual update filed on March 30, 2020 are as follows:

We applied for a PPP loan and received funds totaling \$278 thousand in April 2020. The funds were used for payroll and office rent expenses and helped keep us in a position to retain all of our employees. We are applying for PPP loan forgiveness in 2021.

Changes in or Cessation of LIBOR

Over the past several years, LIBOR has experienced historically high volatility and significant fluctuations. Regulators and law enforcement agencies from a number of governments, including entities in the United States and the United Kingdom, have been conducting civil and criminal investigations into whether the member banks that contribute to the British Bankers' Association (the "BBA") in connection with the calculation of LIBOR may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating or attempting to manipulate LIBOR for their own benefit. There have also been allegations that member banks may have manipulated other inter-bank lending rates. If LIBOR or another inter-bank lending rate is manipulated, it may result in that rate being artificially lower (or higher) than it would otherwise have been, and, to the extent an investment is made or acquired that bears interest on such rates, it may not appropriately embed a return that is commensurate with its risk exposure.

As a result of recent developments, there can be no assurance that LIBOR will not be discontinued over the next several years. In particular, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has recently announced it would commence work to plan for a transition from LIBOR to alternate benchmarks by the end of 2021. In addition, there have been statements by the U.S. Federal Reserve that LIBOR is no longer fit to serve as the market's main benchmark; toward that end, a committee comprised of large banks that were brought together by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Fed Board of Governors recently proposed that U.S.-dollar LIBOR be replaced by a new benchmark based on short-term loans known as repurchase agreements or "repo" trades, backed by U.S. Treasury securities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that any replacement to LIBOR will gain wide market acceptance, nor whether multiple substitute benchmarks will develop that (taken as a whole) have sufficiently robust trading volumes. There can also be no assurance that any such replacement(s) or substitute(s) will necessarily be an improvement over LIBOR in its current (or modified) form. Any reduction or elimination of LIBOR as a global benchmark going forward could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments and/or could cause an absence of available investments until an alternative benchmark becomes generally accepted in the marketplace. In addition, an increase in alternative types of financing at the expense of LIBOR-based corporate loans may have a material adverse effect on the market value of the Fund's investments, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Although the foregoing developments may lead to the eventual discontinuation of LIBOR, it is nevertheless possible that the current administrator of LIBOR (who took over from the BBA), ICE Benchmark Administration Limited ("ICE Subsidiary"), a U.K. company based in London and a subsidiary of Intercontinental Exchange Inc. (NYSE: ICE), could choose to keep LIBOR running after

2021 (though the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has stated it would no longer compel banks to submit data for the benchmark at that time). It is also possible that, as a result of such developments, fewer banks will actively participate in the LIBOR submission process, which could result in erratic swings in LIBOR. Even if LIBOR continues to be available, it is not possible to predict whether any reforms to LIBOR will be enacted in the United Kingdom, the United States or elsewhere (or the effects thereof) or whether there will be any changes in the methods pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined. Any changes or reforms to LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR rates, which could have an adverse impact on the value of the Fund's investments and any payments linked to LIBOR thereunder. There can be no assurance that ICE Subsidiary itself would not be replaced in the future. Any new administrator of LIBOR may make methodological changes that could change the level of LIBOR (or alter, discontinue or suspend its calculation or dissemination) that, in turn, may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. No administrator of LIBOR will have any obligation to any investor in respect of any floating rate investment. The administrator of LIBOR may take any actions in respect of LIBOR without regard to the interests of the Fund, and any of these actions could have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

Medalist Partners Corporate Finance LLC (“MPCF” or “we”) began operations in Alpharetta, Georgia in May 2006. We are jointly owned by Medalist Partners, LP (“Medalist”), JMP Holding LLC, and members of our management team. JMP Holding LLC is wholly owned by JMP Group Inc., which is wholly owned by JMP Investment Holdings LLC, which is wholly owned by JMP Group LLC (NYSE: JMP), a public reporting company (“JMP Group”).

MPCF provides discretionary investment advisory services directly or indirectly to collateralized loan obligation vehicles (“CLOs”) and warehouse lending facilities. We currently manage four CLOs and one warehouse facility:

- JMP Credit Advisors CLO IIIR Ltd. with an original face amount of \$370.5 million, which was reset and newly issued on February 20, 2018;
- JMP Credit Advisors CLO IV Ltd. with an original face amount of \$456.8 million;
- JMP Credit Advisors CLO V Ltd. with an original face amount of \$407.8 million;
- Medalist Partners Corporate Finance CLO VI Ltd. with an original face amount of \$304.9 million; and,
- JMP Credit Advisors Long-Term Warehouse LTD with a maximum facility of \$100 million.

MPCF and its affiliates or related persons currently own subordinated and/or secured notes in our CLO’s.

In February 2020, we closed on CLO VI and opened our second CLO Subsidiary (Medalist Partners Corporate Finance CLO VII Ltd) underneath the LT-WH. Additionally, in March 2019, our prior parent company, JMP Holding LLC, sold a controlling equity interest in us to Medalist Partners, LP. We changed our name from JMP Credit Advisors LLC to Medalist Partners Corporate Finance LLC in conjunction with this transaction.

Our CLOs invest primarily in senior-secured, first lien loans to mostly U.S.-based companies. While we are responsible for, and have broad discretion in, purchasing and selling collateral obligations on behalf of the CLOs, we are subject to the terms and investment restrictions of the respective indenture governing each CLO (the “Indenture”) that limits the types of securities or other instruments in which the CLO may invest and provides concentration limits by individual obligor, industry, country, and class. The investors in the CLOs do not have the right to specify, restrict or influence the CLOs’ investment objectives or any investment or trading decisions.

We are currently warehousing assets for a new CLO that we expect will invest in a diversified portfolio of primarily floating rate, USD-denominated senior-secured, first lien corporate loans. On October 3, 2018, we formed JMP Credit Advisors Long-Term Warehouse Ltd. (“LT-WH”), an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands. On October 8, 2018, we formed JMP Credit Advisors CLO VI Warehouse Ltd. (“CLO Subsidiary”, and together with the LT-WH, the “Borrower Entities”), an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands. On October 11, 2018, we opened a revolving credit facility (the “Facility”) with BNP Paribas to finance the acquisition of a portfolio of broadly syndicated corporate loans with JMPCA acting as collateral manager with duties including the selection of loans to be acquired by the Borrower Entities. The Facility is primarily secured by a portfolio of broadly syndicated corporate loans that are eligible for acquisition by the Borrower Entities.

The Facility is structured with a three-year revolving period that ends October 11, 2021, and a twelve-month amortization period. The Facility has a market standard advance rate, and any outstanding balances will bear interest at standard market interest rates based on LIBOR.

We also may sponsor and manage additional CLOs in the future. In this Brochure, we may refer collectively to our current CLOs, and any other CLOs that we manage in the future, as “our CLOs” or our “Clients.”

In managing our CLOs, our investment philosophy is to balance the risk and return trade-off in such a way that we protect the security of the CLO note holders while maximizing the returns to the CLO equity owners. We seek to do this by investing in what we believe to be high-quality loans with attractive yields. We acquire the loans on the secondary market or through allocations in primary issuances. We undertake what we believe is a rigorous underwriting process to ensure that each investment has the appropriate credit fundamentals and fits well into the CLOs’ investment criteria. We seek investments in companies that have established and defensible business models, experienced and proven management teams and strong cash flows. We look for borrowers that have the size and wherewithal to withstand economic downturns and have diversified customer and supplier bases. The investment should have adequate capitalization and enterprise value relative to leverage, an appropriate structure and viable exit strategy. We also like to see involvement by a reputable private equity sponsor and/or a history of access to capital markets.

We generally review potential investments for a number of factors including but not limited to credit quality, leverage, liquidity, industry position, key operating and credit ratios to peer group, pricing, structure, relative value, ratings, and indenture specific requirements. Our investment underwriting includes a review of due diligence materials such as quality of earnings, valuations, business models, covenants, asset coverage, rating agency analysis, industry trends and legal due diligence. Trend cards and credit files are presented to Investment Committee for review and approval. Our investment managers meet bi-weekly to discuss deal performance, industry trends, and potential investments.

As of February 28, 2021, MPCF managed \$1.43 billion of assets on a discretionary basis. The assets of CLO III(R) (principal proceeds and loans outstanding) were approximately \$255 million. The assets of CLO IV were approximately \$435 million, and the assets of CLO V assets were \$392 million, and the assets of CLO VI were \$298 million and the LT-WH assets were \$50 million.

We do not participate in any wrap fee programs.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

CLO III(R) pays management fees on assets under management of .15% per annum as a senior management fee and .35% per annum as a subordinated management fee.

CLO IV pays management fees on assets under management of .15% per annum as a senior management fee and .35% per annum as a subordinated management fee.

CLO V pays management fees on assets under management of .15% per annum as a senior management fee and .35% per annum as a subordinated management fee.

CLO VI pays management fees on assets under management of .15% per annum as a senior management fee and .35% per annum as a subordinated management fee.

We share a portion of our CLO subordinated management fees with the equity holders of the CLO's pursuant to fee sharing agreements.

The LT-WH pays management fees on assets under management of .25% per annum as a subordinated management fee.

The subordinated management fees are payable on each quarterly payment date to the extent that sufficient interest or principal proceeds are available in accordance with the priority of payments, and if the subordinated management fee for the CLO's is not paid for any reason, other than a waiver by us, such fees will be deferred and will accrue interest at LIBOR plus .35% from such payment date. The trustee of our CLOs (the "Trustee") calculates and remits payment of the management fees on each quarterly payment date from the waterfall proceeds pursuant to the terms of the respective Indenture.

The CLO's provide for incentive management fees payable up to 20% of the remaining interest proceeds (and 20% of the remaining principal proceeds after the Reinvestment Period), if and after the Subordinated Notes have realized an Internal Rate of Return of 12%. The remaining 80% of interest proceeds (and principal proceeds after the Reinvestment Period) is payable to the Subordinated Noteholders.

FOR CLO IIIR, the Incentive Management Fee Threshold will be satisfied on any Payment Date if the Holders of the Subordinated Notes have received an annualized internal rate of return (computed using the "XIRR" function in Microsoft® Excel or an equivalent function in another software package and based on the respective dates of issuance and an aggregate purchase price of 80% for the Subordinated Notes) of at least 12% on the outstanding investment in the Subordinated Notes as of such Payment Date after giving effect to all payments made or to be made on such Payment Date. For the avoidance of doubt, no distributions or payments made on the original CLO III Subordinated Notes on or prior to the Closing Date shall be taken into account in determining the CLO IIIR Incentive Management Fee Threshold for any Payment Date.

For CLO IV, the Incentive Management Fee Threshold will be satisfied on any Payment Date if the Holders of the Junior Subordinated Notes have received an annualized internal rate of return (computed using the "XIRR" function in Microsoft® Excel or an equivalent function in another software package and based on the respective dates of issuance and an aggregate purchase price of \$28,937,250 for the Junior Subordinated Notes) of at least 12% on the outstanding investment in the Junior Subordinated Notes as of such Payment Date after giving effect to all payments made or to be made on such Payment Date.

For CLO V, the Incentive Management Fee Threshold will be satisfied on any Payment Date if the Holders of the Junior Subordinated Notes have received an annualized internal rate of return (computed using the "XIRR" function in Microsoft® Excel or an equivalent function in another software package and based on the respective dates of issuance and an aggregate purchase price of \$26,216,294 for the Junior Subordinated Notes) of at least 12% on the outstanding investment in the Junior Subordinated Notes as of such Payment Date after giving effect to all payments made or to be made on such Payment Date.

For CLO VI, the Incentive Management Fee Threshold will be satisfied on any Payment Date if the Holders of the Junior Subordinated Notes have received an annualized internal rate of return (computed using the "XIRR" function in Microsoft® Excel or an equivalent function in another software package and based on the respective dates of issuance and an aggregate purchase price of \$25,877,500 for the Junior Subordinated Notes) of at least 12% on the outstanding investment in the Junior Subordinated Notes as of such Payment Date after giving effect to all payments made or to be made on such Payment Date.

Such incentive management fees could create an incentive for us to manage our Clients' investments in a manner that could increase the risk of loss (insofar as we would be incentivized to seek investments that

maximize yield at the expense of higher creditworthiness). We have not earned any incentive-based compensation to date from our CLOs.

We generally pay all ordinary expenses and costs incurred by us in the course of performing our obligations under the investment management agreement with our CLOs (the “Management Agreements”) and/or the Indentures, *except* that we are not liable for, and our CLOs are responsible for the payment of, all extraordinary expenses and costs incurred by us in performing our obligations, as well as all expenses and costs of legal advisers, independent accountants and consultants. These expenses generally include, among other things:

- Investment transaction costs, including assignment fees (please see Item 12 for discussion of our brokerage practices);
- Custodial, agreed-upon-procedures audits, tax preparation and legal fees;
- Expenses for investment research, appraisals and pricing of the portfolio;
- Governmental fees and taxes;
- Travel and travel-related expenses incurred in connection with investment activities; and
- All other reasonable expenses related to the management and operation of the CLO or the purchase and sale of assets, all as we determine in our sole discretion.

We may advance costs described above for our CLOs, and the Trustee, on behalf of our CLOs, will reimburse us on each payment date. We provide office personnel and space required for the performance of our services for the CLOs. The CLOs do not reimburse us for doing so (except to the extent of our fees as applicable). All proceeds from loan sales or amendment fees are deposited directly into the respective CLO’s bank account maintained by the Trustee. We do not receive any of these proceeds or fees related thereto.

The Trustee provides custodial services, processes transactions, reports performance information to investors and calculates covenant compliance, among other things. The Trustee assists in the calculation of returns and processing payments to CLO note holders, itself and us, as well as assisting in the payment of fees and expenses to third parties performing services for the CLOs. The Trustee is paid a fee based on assets under management of 0.02% per annum, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year for the CLO IIR, CLO IV, and CLO V CLOs. The Trustee’s fees are considered a senior expense in the priority of payments.

Our Management Agreements terminate upon the earlier to occur of: (1) payment in full of the notes and termination of the indenture; and (2) the liquidation of the assets and the final distribution of the proceeds.

We may resign as manager of our CLOs upon 30 days written notice if a successor manager has agreed to assume our duties as manager. We can also be removed for “cause,” which includes willful violations and occurrence of an “Event of Default” or a “Key Manager Event” or “Manager Replacement Event” (each as defined under the respective Indenture and/or the Management Agreement).

If our Management Agreement is terminated, management fees will be prorated for any partial periods between payment dates and will be due and payable on the first payment date following the date of termination. As all fees to us are payable in arrears, upon termination there is no refund of fees previously paid.

Other Compensation and Potential Conflicts of Interest

Our affiliates, including JMP Group, currently do not, but may in the future, provide investment banking and financial consulting services to companies in which our Clients may be invested, and those affiliates

may receive fees from those companies for those services. If our affiliates do in the future provide these services they could receive underwriting discounts, fees or commissions relating to their services rendered in public or private offerings in which our affiliates act as underwriters, dealers or placement agents or in similar capacities.

JMP Group or its affiliates may also make a market in, or provides research on, Client portfolio companies. JMP Group's trading and research activities generally will be carried out without regard for our Clients' positions. However, such activities may have an effect on the value of those positions, and at times, JMP Group's trading and brokerage activities could give JMP Group an interest adverse to those of our Clients. In addition, JMP Group's research on a security issued by a Client portfolio company may adversely affect the value of that security.

We serve as the Administrator for JMP Capital I LLC pursuant to an administrative services agreement dated March 19, 2019. Under this agreement we perform, oversee or arrange for the performance of administrative services for the operation of the fund. JMP Capital I LLC is a small credit opportunities fund with approximately \$11 million in assets as of December 31, 2019.

We (including our affiliates and employees) currently own 49.9% of the subordinated notes in CLO IIIR, 100% of the junior subordinated notes in CLO IV, CLO V and CLO VI, and 95% of the equity in the LT-WH, and we expect that we (or our affiliates or employees) will hold a portion of the subordinated notes in future CLOs. Although we (or our affiliates or employees) are holders of notes issued by our CLOs, investors in our CLOs should be aware that our interests and incentives may not necessarily be aligned with those of other note holders. For example, as a holder of a majority of the subordinated notes, we have the ability to (i) direct an optional or partial redemption after the non-call period or to prevent other holders of the subordinated notes from directing an optional redemption; (ii) direct a tax redemption and (iii) direct the issuance of additional notes.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Our CLO IIIR, CLO IV, CLO V and CLO VI CLOs provide for performance-based fees, however, we have not received any since inception of any of our CLOs.

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

Our CLOs are privately-offered investment funds that are not registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act") in reliance upon Section 3(c)(7) of that Act. CLO investors must be "Qualified Institutional Buyers" as defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and "Qualified Purchasers" or "Knowledgeable Employees" as defined under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or not be "U.S. persons" within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

In managing our CLOs, our investment philosophy is to balance risk and return trade-offs in such a way that the security of the CLO note holders is protected while maximizing the returns to the CLO equity owners. We seek to achieve these goals by investing in high-quality loans with attractive yields. We purchase securities with the idea of holding them for the long term. We invest only in companies that we believe have established and defensible business models, experienced and proven management teams and

strong cash flows. We look for borrowers that have the size and wherewithal to withstand economic downturns and have diversified customer and supplier base.

We undertake what we believe is a rigorous underwriting process to ensure that each investment has the appropriate credit fundamentals and fits well into our portfolio. Our investment managers are industry specialists. The portfolio is analyzed by industry and compared against its peers. Our research process begins by examining a wide variety of publicly available information, including annual reports, public filings, proxies and press announcements. Our research includes speaking with the research analysts at various investment banks and JMP Group, as well as utilizing a variety of market data and research services such as Capital IQ, LCD News, rating agency reports and Thompson-Reuters Loan Pricing. Our investment teams also leverage their own expertise and experience as part of this analytical process.

Each CLO is governed by an Indenture which has rules and covenants established to protect the investors. These rules or covenants are designed, among other things, to ensure adequate overcollateralization, diversification across industry and obligor, granularity and minimum current yields. If there were a breach in any of the covenants, our ability as the CLO manager to cause the CLO to invest in new loans could be restricted. In certain instances, such as a breach in overcollateralization ratios, subordinated management fees owed to us may be deferred until the breach is cured. In managing the CLOs, we seek to maintain compliance with the respective Indentures at all times.

The following is a summary of some of the material risks associated with our investment strategies. As a summary, it is inherently incomplete and does not attempt to describe all of the risks associated with those strategies.

Risk of Loss. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that investors in our CLOs should understand and be prepared to bear.

Reliance on Key Personnel. Our Clients depend on our expertise and the expertise of our key personnel. The performance of our Clients' portfolio depends heavily on the financial and managerial experience of certain investment professionals associated with us, none of whom is under any contractual obligation to continue to be associated with us for any length of time. The loss of one or more of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our Clients.

General Economic Conditions. The success of our investment strategies may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, developments in governmental regulation and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the success of the businesses in which our portfolio companies are engaged, as well as the markets for securities in those portfolio companies. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could result in increased loan defaults and delinquencies, and affect the ability of the issuer to make payments on the notes.

Investments in Illiquid Securities. Our Clients may invest a portion of their assets in securities for which there is no ready market. They may also invest in securities that are relatively illiquid or were relatively liquid when acquired but then became illiquid after purchased. Our Clients may not be able to liquidate illiquid securities if the need were to arise. Rapid sales of such securities could depress the market value, reduce profits or increase losses in the portfolio.

Concentration of Investments. Our Clients may at times have a relatively large portion of their capital exposed to a particular industry or market sector. Losses in one or more large positions, or a downturn in an industry or market sector in which a Client portfolio is concentrated, could adversely affect the Client in a particular period and could have a materially adverse effect on the Client's overall financial condition.

Non-U.S. Investments. Our Clients may invest in securities of non-U.S. companies. Non-U.S. investing could subject our funds to certain risks not typically associated with investing in securities in the United States. Some non-U.S. economies are less stable than the U.S. economy, due to, among other things, volatile political environments, less stable monetary systems and/or external political risks.

Regulatory Developments. Recent changes in legislation, together with uncertainty about the nature and timing of regulations that will be promulgated to implement such legislation, may create uncertainty in the credit and other financial markets and create other unknown risks. The United States Congress passed the “Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010”, which makes sweeping changes to the regulatory scheme for the financial markets in the United States, and various governmental agencies in the United States have proposed, and will propose in the near future, additional regulations relating to financial markets and financial instruments. There can be no assurance that such changes in law and regulation will not have a material adverse effect on our Clients (or their investors).

Note Liquidity. The notes issued by our CLOs have limited liquidity and are subject to transfer restrictions. There is a limited market for the notes and no assurance exists that any secondary market will be available. An investor in the notes must be prepared to hold such investment for an indefinite time period or until their stated maturity. In addition, recent European risk retention rules may impact the liquidity of the notes.

Limited Recourse. The notes issued by our CLOs are limited recourse obligations of the CLO. CLO investors must rely on available collections from the loans and will have no other source for payment. If distributions on the loans are insufficient to make payments on the notes, no other assets will be available for payments of the deficiency and all obligations of the CLO and any claims against the CLO in respect of the notes will be extinguished and will not revive.

Note Subordination. The subordination of the notes issued by our CLOs will affect their right to payment. The notes are subordinated to certain amounts payable by the CLO to other parties as set forth in the priority of payments, including taxes, administrative expenses and certain management fees, and to other note classes.

Interest Rate Risk. The notes issued by our CLOs may be affected by interest rate risks, including mismatches between the notes and the loans. Interest rate risk will be inherent because of, among other things, a difference between the interest rate basis of the rated notes and of floating/fixed rate assets purchased by the CLO and changing levels of LIBOR or other indexes in relation to the floating rate notes and floating rate assets. Our CLOs do not enter into hedge agreements to minimize such risk, and no assurance exists that the assets will generate sufficient funds to pay interest on the notes and make payments to the equity.

Risks Relating to Loans. Our CLOs are subject to the market price fluctuations in the loans that we cause them to buy and sell based on economic conditions. In addition, increased competition for, or a diminution in the available supply of, qualifying obligors may result in lower yields on loans, which could reduce returns on the notes. The securities are not insured and may go down in value.

Collateral loans are generally pre-payable at the option of the obligor. There exists a risk that loans purchased at a price greater than par may experience a capital loss as a result of prepayment, and principal proceeds received upon such prepayment are subject to reinvestment risk. We may not be able to invest available funds in appropriate loans to satisfy the investment criteria.

Non-investment-grade collateral involves particular risks. Such collateral is subject to liquidity, market value, credit, interest rate, reinvestment and certain other risks. Our CLOs consist primarily of non-

investment grade loans, which generally have greater credit, insolvency and liquidity risk than investment-grade assets.

Loans acquired through participation provide additional risks, including insolvency risk of the participating institution, and our inability to exercise voting rights in respect of a loan.

A substantial portion of the collateral loans in our CLOs consist of “covenant-lite” loans which do not have maintenance covenants. This exposes the CLOs to different risks, including with respect to liquidity, price volatility and ability to restructure loans, than is the case with loans with maintenance covenants.

The CLOs and the warehouse invest in assets of a similar nature. MPCF may at times be simultaneously making investment decisions for the CLOs, the warehouse or an affiliate to purchase or sell investments. As a result, each CLO may not get the full allotment it would otherwise receive. MPCF will seek to allocate the investments based on the liquidity and requirements of each CLO, and in a manner that is fair and equitable over time and consistent with applicable law and the governing documents. MPCF generally does not buy and sell investments directly amongst the CLOs or the warehouse that it manages but may from time to time use an independent third-party bank to act as intermediary to complete a transfer of an investment between the CLOs or the warehouse. Any trade would be done at fair market value and would require investment committee approval. Also, during the liquidation of certain of our prior portfolios, assets were transferred into CLO III R and CLO IV. The assets were transferred at the mid-point of the bid and ask quotes at that time.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

We have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events since our inception that would be material to a Client’s or prospective client’s evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

We are majority owned by Medalist, a registered investment advisor. JMP Holding LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of JMP Group, is a minority investor in us. JMP Securities LLC (“JMP Securities”), a registered broker/dealer, Harvest Capital Strategies, LLC a registered investment advisor, and HCAP Advisors LLC, a registered investment advisor, are also subsidiaries of JMP Group.

Our relationships with Medalist, JMP Group, JMP Securities, JMP Asset Management, Harvest Capital Strategies, LLC may create certain conflicts of interest, including those described above under “Item 5: Fees and Compensation – Other Compensation and Potential Conflicts of Interest.”

On December 10, 2015, the SEC issued an order under Sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and Rule 17d-1 under the Act that provides JMP Group and certain of its affiliates with greater flexibility to negotiate the terms of co-investments with investment funds managed by MPCF and HCAP Advisors LLC and with certain accounts managed or held by JMP Group and certain of its subsidiaries, in each case in a manner consistent with investment objectives, regulatory requirements and the terms of the SEC exemptive order. The co-investment application was mainly done to permit Harvest Capital Credit Corporation (“HCAP”), a business development company (“BDC”) managed by HCAP Advisors LLC to participate in investments in the CLOs. Because of the exemptive order, the CLOs may not receive the full allocation of a proposed investment they would have otherwise received. To mitigate the potential conflict, we have an allocation policy which seeks to ensure the fair and equitable allocation of investments.

There were no co-investment transactions completed in 2020 between the affiliated JMP entities.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

MPCF's Code of Ethics & Business Conduct (the "Code of Ethics") is designed to meet the requirement of Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act ("Advisers Act"). The Code of Ethics applies to MPCF's access persons (which term includes all employees and certain other persons) (the "Access Persons") and sets forth a standard of business conduct that takes into account MPCF's status as a fiduciary and requires Access Persons to place the interests of clients and investors above their own interests. The Code of Ethics requires Access Persons to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Further, Access Persons are required to promptly bring violations of the Code of Ethics to the attention of the Chief Compliance Officer. All Access Persons are provided with a copy of the Code of Ethics and are required to acknowledge receipt of the Code of Ethics on at least an annual basis.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that describes the standards of business conduct that we require of employees and establishes procedures intended to prevent us, and our personnel and certain of their relatives, from inappropriately benefiting from our relationships with clients. Our Code of Ethics provides that:

- No employee of our firm may put his or her own interest above the interest of a Client;
- No employee of our firm may buy or sell securities for their personal portfolio(s) where their decision is a result of information received as a result of their employment unless the decision is based on information also available to the investing public;
- We must disclose all material facts about conflicts for which we are aware between ourselves and our employees' interests, on the one hand, and our clients' interests, on the other;
- We and our employees must comply with all applicable securities laws; and
- We require delivery and acknowledgement of the Code of Ethics by each employee.

Personal Trading for Associated Persons

Our Compliance Manual includes procedures for, and restrictions on, employee trading intended to prevent employees from benefiting from, or appearing to benefit from, having material non-public information. Among other things, these include requirements that employees make a written request for, and receive clearance from, our Chief Compliance Officer (or designee) before they buy or sell any security (other than certain government securities, shares of mutual funds, and certain other types of securities that we do not believe create a potential for conflicts of interest) and prohibitions on buying or selling securities of our portfolio companies that we are currently investing in or considering an investment.

Our Compliance Manual also mandates the quarterly review of employees' securities transactions reports as well as initial and annual securities holdings reports.

We maintain a restricted list of all reportable securities for our firm and anyone associated with our advisory practice. Our Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee reviews the restricted list regularly. The restricted list contains the following:

- A list of all the publicly traded companies or private companies with public debt with whom our Clients have current lending relationships;

- A list of publicly traded companies or private companies with public debt where the investment paid off or was sold in the past six months; and
- A list of publicly traded companies or private companies with public debt for which we accessed private information to underwrite the investment but declined such potential investment in the past six months.

When a company is placed on the restricted list, no employee (or member of such person's immediate family/household) or any person acting on such person's behalf may trade in the securities or recommend trading in the securities until that company is removed from the restricted list. In addition, Access Persons are prohibited from investing in any security of privately held portfolio companies.

We may also be limited or restricted from trading in a particular security due to our or our affiliates' securities positions, contractual relationships, information to which we or they are privy or for other legal or regulatory reasons. See the discussion under "Item 5: Fees and Compensation – Other Compensation and Potential Conflicts of Interest." Conflicts of interest related to recommendations to Clients are discussed therein.

Our Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures concerning the Misuse of Material Non-public Information are available to any client or prospective client upon request. You may request a copy by email sent to compliance@medalistpartnerscf.com or by calling us at 678-392-3150.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Although we generally do not pay brokerage commissions for transacting in loans, our CLOs may incur certain transaction expenses, such as agent assignment fees when buying or selling portfolio loans. While we have no formal brokerage agreements in place, we do have relationships with banks involved in loan transactions. We may also cause our CLOs to buy or sell securities at prices that include markups or markdowns.

We have complete discretion in deciding what financial intermediaries and counterparties with or through which to execute or enter into portfolio transactions, including through entities that are affiliated with us (collectively, "Transacting Parties"). Investors in our CLOs have no ability to affect which Transacting Parties the CLO may use.

Selection Criteria, Generally

As an SEC-registered investment adviser, we have a general duty to seek "best execution" for our Clients' securities transactions. What constitutes "best execution," and determining how to achieve it, are inherently uncertain, however.

In placing orders for loans, which are generally privately negotiated principal transactions, we may select the agent bank or selling party such that we use our commercially reasonable efforts to obtain best execution, taking into account all appropriate factors including the following:

- Best price obtainable;
- Dealer spread or commission and closing expenses;
- Availability of the security;
- Size and difficulty of the transaction;
- Desired time of the trade;

- Confidentiality;
- Execution and operational capabilities;
- Ongoing borrower diligence;
- Reputation for integrity and sound financial condition and practices; and
- Research and other services provided.

On occasion, we may receive research reports from various lending institutions; however, brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) are not provided to obtain such research reports. Our Management Agreements with the CLOs provide that, subject to the objective of obtaining best execution, we may, in the allocation of business, take into consideration research and other brokerage services furnished to us or our affiliates by brokers and dealers in conformity within the “safe harbor” provided by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Although we do not currently have any soft-dollar arrangements in place, we may enter into soft-dollar arrangements in the future (to the extent permitted by our agreements with our Clients), and any such arrangements may create conflicts of interest. For example, soft-dollar arrangements may create incentives for us to cause our Clients to use certain Transacting Parties that may not provide the best possible price, or that place more trades than would be optimal for a Client’s investment strategy, in order to induce those Transacting Parties (or their affiliates) to provide us with services or benefits.

Cross Transactions

We are permitted to but generally do not, and are not obligated to cause our Clients to effect “cross” transactions (i.e., buy and sell securities from and to each other), subject to applicable law or regulation and contractual restrictions. We will do so if we believe that the cross transaction will be beneficial to both parties. The Indentures governing our CLOs and the respective Management Agreements prohibit us from purchasing or selling any loan from any affiliate or any account or portfolio for which we or an affiliate serve as investment advisor unless the terms are negotiated on an arm’s-length basis for fair market value and effected on terms no less favorable to the CLO as the terms it would obtain in a comparable arm’s length transaction with a non-affiliate.

We currently do not effect any agency cross transactions.

Aggregation of Orders

Currently MPCF advises CLO IIIR and CLO IV, CLO V, CLO VI, and the LT-WH. We may combine orders on behalf of a Client with orders for other accounts for which we have trading authority, or in which we have an economic interest. When we do so, we will allocate the securities or proceeds arising out of those transactions (and the related transaction expenses) in a manner that we consider fair and reasonable, and based on the needs and requirements of the Client’s governing documents (including any applicable indentures). Such factors include the investment objectives, liquidity, diversification, lender covenants and other limitations, and the amount of funds each of them has available for such investment.

In addition, when potential investments may be suitable for more than one of our Clients, we endeavor to allocate such investments equitably among our Clients.

Directed Brokerage

We do not have any “directed brokerage” arrangements with our Clients. As noted above, however, in managing our CLOs and the warehouse we have complete discretion to select the Transacting Parties through which the CLO and warehouse purchase and sell portfolio loans.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Our Clients' portfolios are generally reviewed with regard to positions held, risk, and exposure on a daily basis by our investment managers, traders and our Chief Compliance Officer. We hold bi-weekly portfolio meetings with our investment managers, traders and operations personnel to discuss industry and economic trends, updated financial results for the portfolio companies, potential investment trades, and amendments. We hold weekly meetings with our President, CFO, Chief Investment Officer, and senior management members of Medalist and JMP Group to discuss our Clients' portfolios, potential risk accounts and strategy.

Our Operations and Compliance personnel reconcile our CLO assets with the Trustee daily, and they reconcile all indenture covenants with the Trustee at least monthly. The Trustee provides note holders in our CLOs with monthly reports of the CLOs performance and covenant compliance statistics, and quarterly note valuation reports detailing the distribution of note holder interest, fees and expenses. The reports are made available on the Trustee's secure web site.

Although we do not provide audited financial statements to investors in our CLOs, our CLOs' funds and securities are verified by an annual "surprise" examination by an independent public accountant, as contemplated under Rule 206(4)-2(a)(4) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

We do not currently receive any economic benefit from any person (other than our Clients) for providing investment advice or other advisory services to our Clients, nor do we (or any of our related persons) directly or indirectly compensate any person (other than our supervised persons) for Client referrals.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

For our CLOs, the CLO trustee calculates the amount of the advisory fees to be paid and distributes account statements detailing holdings and transactions to investors in the CLOs on a monthly basis. We urge investors in our CLOs to carefully review their custodial statements to verify the accuracy of the calculations, among other things and to contact us directly if they believe that there may be an error in their statements.

Our CLOs' funds and securities are also subject to annual surprise examinations by an independent public accountant as discussed in Item 13.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Our Management Agreements generally grant us complete discretion to manage our CLOs' investment portfolios, subject to the Indenture's specific restrictions, concentration limits and investment criteria. Our discretionary authority includes the ability to determine the security to buy or sell, the amount to buy or sell and the timing of such.

See the description above in "Advisory Business" and "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss."

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

We have voting authority and responsibility with respect to the securities held by our Clients. This includes voting on amendments, waivers and restructurings. We vote in a manner that we believe is consistent with

efforts to achieve the Client's investment objectives, including minimizing loss and maximizing the value of the portfolio. Our guidelines generally provide that proxies be voted in accordance with management recommendations. Significant deal modifications such as a change in maturity date and pricing are presented to our investment committee for consideration. The investment manager must recommend approval and another committee member must approve the amendment prior to our voting. In instances where we determine that our consent (or failure to consent) to a deal modification is not likely to affect the outcome of a creditor vote, we may consent to that modification to avoid forfeiture of consent fees.

We recognize that, we could potentially face conflicts of interest in making decisions as to how proxies should be voted. These circumstances include proxy solicitations by issuers with whom we or our affiliates, including JMP Group, have material business relationships. Our Chief Compliance Officer generally monitors the potential for conflicts of interest with respect to proxy voting.

If a conflict of interest with respect to a proxy vote is identified, we will not vote the proxy until it has been determined that the conflict of interest is not material, or we take appropriate steps to resolve the conflict of interest. Our Chief Compliance Officer will determine whether a conflict of interest is material. Materiality determinations will be based on an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. If our Chief Compliance Officer determines that a conflict of interest is material, one or more methods may be used to resolve the conflict, including:

- Refraining from voting;
- Seeking and obtaining approval of all of our investment committee members;
- Disclosing the conflict to the Client and obtaining its consent before voting; or
- Employing such other method as we may deem appropriate under the circumstances, given the nature of the conflict.

We maintain the following records in accordance with our Records Retention Policy:

- Copies of our Proxy Voting Policy and any amendments;
- Proxy statements received regarding client securities;
- Records of votes cast on behalf of clients;
- Records of written client and investor requests for proxy voting information;
- Any documents that we prepared or received that were material to making a decision as to how to vote proxies or that memorialized the basis for our decision.

Clients may obtain a copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures, as well as relevant voting records, by making a written request to us at the address given on the cover page of this brochure.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We do not charge or solicit pre-payment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client six or more months in advance. We have never filed for bankruptcy, nor are we aware of any financial conditions that are reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our contractual obligations to Clients.

We were, however, impacted by the economic disruption caused by COVID-19. Due primarily to a large number of rating agency downgrades to borrowers in our portfolios, we breached certain over-collateralization tests in our CLO's. As a result, the subordinated management fees in our CLO funds were deferred in April 2020. Neither the deferred nor future subordinated management fees in JMP Credit Advisors CLO III(R) Ltd. will be paid to us until the over-collateralization breaches are cured (cure

expected in July 2021). All of the previously deferred subordinated management fees for JMP Credit Advisors CLO IV Ltd. and JMP Credit Advisors CLO V Ltd. were cured on or before the January NVR payment dates.

We applied for a PPP loan and received funds totaling \$278 thousand in April 2020. The funds were used for payroll and office rent expenses and helped keep us in a position to retain all of our employees. In addition to the PPP funding, we restructured some salary and overhead expenses in 2020 to lower our costs. All of these measures were taken for the purpose of retaining key investment management personnel despite the economic disruption and the deferral of our subordinated management fees. In 2021, we are filing for loan forgiveness for our PPP loan.