



This ADV brochure, dated November 9, 2021, provides information about the qualifications and business practices of:

Invesco Loan Manager, LLC (“ILM”)

225 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10281

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Invesco Loan Manager, LLC (“ILM”) and its relying advisers, Invesco CLO Equity Fund 3 L.P. (“ICE 3”), Invesco RR Fund L.P. (“IRRF”), Invesco European RR L.P. (“IRRF-Euro”), Invesco CLO Equity Fund IV L.P. (“ICE 4”) (together, the Funds) and HarbourView Asset Management Corporation (“HarbourView”) (together with the Funds, the “Relying Advisers” or the Relying Advisers together with ILM, the “Advisers”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer, Joshua Levit, at (972) 715-5884 or by email at josh.levit@invesco.com. Additional information about the Advisers is available on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training on the part of the Advisers.

Item 2 - Material Changes

The following are material changes made to the ILM brochure since the last annual update on March 31, 2021:

Item 9 (Disciplinary Information) - This section was revised to include a disciplinary event involving ILM's ultimate parent company, Invesco Ltd.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

Firm Description

ILM, a Delaware limited liability company, was formed in October 2019 to act as an investment adviser to certain privately-placed investment funds (“Funds”) which will themselves act as collateral managers to collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and the warehouse financing facility established to ramp up investments in a particular CLO (a “Warehouse Facility,” together with Funds and CLOs, “Clients”). Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc. (“ISSM”), an SEC-registered investment adviser, is the sole member of ILM (ISSM and ILM, together with its affiliates, “the Firm”). ISSM is directly owned by Invesco Advisers, Inc., which is wholly owned by Invesco Group Services, Inc. Invesco Ltd. (“Invesco”) is the ultimate parent company. Invesco is a publicly owned company whose shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol, “IVZ”. Invesco is a leading independent global investment management firm dedicated to helping investors worldwide achieve their financial objectives.

The Relying Advisers

The Funds were formed by ISSM to invest in CLO transactions for which the Relying Advisers or an affiliate thereof will act as collateral manager (each, an “Invesco Managed CLO”) and, to the extent applicable, to enable ISSM to comply with the European Union risk retention requirements (the “EU Risk Retention Requirements”) with respect to such managed CLOs. ISSM, as the sole member of the general partner of each fund, oversees the operations of the Funds.

- ICE 3 is a Delaware limited partnership formed in in 2019.
- IRRF is a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2015.
- IRRF-Euro is a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2017.
- ICE 4 is a Delaware limited partnership formed in in 2021.

HarbourView is an investment adviser registered with the SEC since 1986. OFI Global Institutional Inc. is the direct owner of HarbourView and Invesco is the ultimate parent company. Invesco Advisers, Inc. is an indirect owner of HarbourView. HarbourView was acquired by Invesco as part of its May 24, 2019 acquisition of OFI’s investment management business from Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (“MassMutual”).

Types of Advisory Services

ILM has been appointed as investment adviser to certain of the Funds, and in such capacity will be responsible for their investment activities. The Funds’ services will generally consist of (i) acting as a CLO manager of CLO transactions and related

Warehouse Facilities; (ii) facilitating compliance with the applicable EU Risk Retention Requirements; and (iii) providing first loss in connection with Warehouse Facilities entered into by the Funds. The CLOs will invest in private debt instruments, primarily floating rate corporate loans.

Client Restrictions

The Advisers provide investment advice directly to their respective Clients and not individually to the investors in the Clients. ILM and the Relying Advisers manage each of their Clients in accordance with the Client's investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines, and do not tailor their management to the individualized needs of any particular investor in such Client. Therefore, investors in a Fund and/or CLO must consider whether the Fund or CLO meets their investment objectives and risk tolerance prior to investing. Each of the Clients for which the Advisers provide investment advisory services may impose limitations on the types of instruments in which the Client may invest. In particular, each CLO for which the Relying Advisers provide investment advisory services is governed by an indenture that places significant restrictions on the types of instruments that may be purchased on behalf of the CLO. Information about each Client advised by the Advisers is contained in the organizational or offering documents relating to the Client, as well as in the advisory agreements and/or side letter agreements negotiated with investors (such documents collectively, a Client's "Organizational Documents").

Assets Under Management

As of September 30, 2021, the Advisers managed \$ 7,696,634,848 in regulatory assets on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

The Funds or their affiliates generally will receive a fee from a CLO that consists of two components – a base management fee and a performance fee. The rates, calculation method, and payment method for the Funds' fees will be set forth in the applicable CLO's Organizational Documents.

Fees charged with respect to a CLO will be negotiated with the CLO's investors prior to any investment in such CLO. The amount of such fees will be calculated and billed by the trustee or administrator of the CLO. Full disclosure of these fees will be found in the applicable CLO's Organizational Documents, which may include side letter agreements, if any, and may vary among CLOs. The Funds will not receive a fee from any Warehouse Facility.

ILM or its affiliates will receive all net management and performance fees received by the Funds from an Invesco Managed CLO (after payment of expenses incurred under the Servicing Agreement). Except as provided in the previous sentence, ILM will not receive any fees from the Funds.

Other Fees and Expenses

The Funds' advisory fees will not represent all the fees and expenses that CLOs (and, indirectly, investors) may pay. The other fees and/or expenses that Clients may possibly pay will typically fall into three general categories: (1) organizational expenses in connection with establishing and organizing a Client; (2) operational expenses, which include ongoing costs and expenses in connection with operating a Client, including those that are transactional and regulatory in nature; and (3) investment-related expenses in connection with the pursuit or sourcing of particular investments and ongoing investment costs. The operational expenses Clients will be responsible for paying include custodial fees, brokerage commissions, and/or other commission equivalents related to transactions in their advisory accounts.

The Organizational Documents for a CLO may set forth specific expenses that will (or will not) be borne by the Client, and the provisions of the Organizational Documents will supersede this Brochure to the extent of any conflict.

Certain expenses may be incurred on behalf of multiple Clients, and on occasion, an expense may be incurred on behalf of the Relying Advisers or an affiliate of the Relying Advisers as well as one or more Clients. To address the potential conflicts of interest associated with the allocation of such expenses, the Advisers will make any such allocation determination on a fair and reasonable basis using their good faith judgment, notwithstanding their interest (if any) in the allocation. The Advisers have adopted policies and procedures designed to ensure the equitable allocation of expenses among Clients and, as applicable, the Funds.

Item 6 - Performance-Based Fees

The Relying Advisers or their affiliates generally will receive a performance fee from the CLOs. The rates, calculation method, and payment method for the Funds' performance fees will be set forth in the applicable CLO's Organizational Documents. Performance-based fees may create an incentive for the Funds to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that might have been made in the absence of such fees.

In order to manage these potential conflicts, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures governing the allocation of investment opportunities. The policy requires the Funds to treat each of its advisory clients in a manner consistent with its fiduciary

obligations and prohibits the Funds from favoring any particular account because of the ownership or economic interests of the Funds, its affiliates or employees. The policies and procedures seek to ensure that the allocation of investment opportunities across accounts is fair and equitable over time, and is consistent with applicable laws, rules, and regulations that may apply to the Funds based on the nature of its clients. Under these policies and procedures, and consistent with its fiduciary obligations, the Funds will allocate investment opportunities among Client accounts based upon a number of factors that may include, but are not limited to, investment objectives and guidelines, restrictions, investment strategy, risk tolerance, availability of other investment opportunities and cash available for investment.

Please see Items 10, 11 and 16 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interest will generally be addressed by the Advisers.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

The Advisers' Clients include the Funds, each an affiliated entity and relying adviser of ILM.

The Funds will provide investment advisory services as collateral managers to pooled investment vehicles that are structured as CLOs and investments in the Funds and CLOs generally will be available only to institutional investors and certain high net worth investors that are "qualified institutional buyers" and "qualified purchasers" or non- "U.S. persons" or, in the case of employees, "accredited investors" and "knowledgeable employees", within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), as applicable. These CLOs typically will be excepted from registration with the SEC as investment companies pursuant to Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. The terms and conditions of each Client account may vary from Client to Client depending on the type of services provided or the type of client, and these terms and conditions will be negotiated by the Funds in each case.

The Funds also will provide investment advisory services to Warehouse Facilities.

Certain Clients, such as CLO vehicles, generally impose certain terms and conditions on their investors as described in more detail in the Organizational Documents. Please note that this Brochure should not be deemed to be a general solicitation and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any type of interest in any entity advised by the Advisers. Investors and other recipients should be aware that while this Brochure may include information about a Client, as necessary or appropriate, it is not a complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with a Client. The Organizational Documents for each Client will contain more complete information about the Client and such offering documents may be provided to current and eligible prospective investors only by the Advisers or another

authorized party. This Brochure is designed solely to provide information about the Advisers for the purpose of compliance with certain obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”) and, as such, responds to relevant regulatory requirements under the Advisers Act, which may differ from the information provided in offering documents for a Client. To the extent that there is any conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any applicable Organizational Document, the Organizational Documents shall govern.

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

Methods of Analysis

The Funds will employ fundamental bottom-up credit analysis that evaluates default risk and recovery value based upon factors such as management, cash flow, industry position and dynamics, sponsors and arrangers, capital structure, asset quality and divisibility, recovery and loan-to-value.

The Funds will use a proprietary rating which incorporates the probability of default and recovery in the event of default. Credit selection and portfolio construction seek to balance the relative value against the specified investment objective of each managed fund.

ESG considerations are integrated into the Advisers’ fundamental research process. ISSM has developed a proprietary framework, shared with the Advisers, for rating each issuer from an ESG perspective. Credit analysts are responsible for independently rating each loan they cover from an ESG perspective. They conduct diligence reviews with issuers’ management teams to inform a rigorous, multifaceted screening process in which each loan is measured on a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 indicating “no risk” and 5 indicating “high risk”) on numerous ESG factors. To derive an issuer-level ESG rating, ISSM uses a weighting schematic for the issuer’s broad industry category. These ratings are averaged into an overall ESG score that is approved by ISSM’s Investment Committee, subject to updates and reviews on at least an annual basis.

The Funds also will use research from third-party vendors such as Markit, Bloomberg, Moody’s, S&P, and Thomson Reuters. Additionally, expert networks may be used to facilitate discussion with industry professionals. All third-party research providers will be paid in cash.

Investment Strategies

The Funds were formed to invest in CLO transactions for which the Relying Advisers or an affiliate thereof will act as collateral manager and, to the extent applicable, to enable ISSM to comply with the Risk Retention Rules with respect to such CLOs. The CLOs will invest in private debt instruments, primarily floating rate corporate loans.

Risk of Loss

Any investment includes the risk of loss and there can be no guarantee that a particular level of return will be achieved. While the Advisers will seek to mitigate risks so that they are appropriate to the return potential for the Client or strategy, it is usually not possible or desirable to fully mitigate risks. Prospective investors should carefully consider the following risks, along with those risk factors described in the applicable governing documents. There can be no assurance that investment strategies will be carried out successfully. Investors should understand that they could lose some or all of their investment and should be prepared to bear the risk of such potential losses.

The risk factors briefly summarized below may not be applicable to all Clients. This summary does not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment. The Organizational Documents of each Client typically will include a more detailed summary of material risks applicable to that Client's investment strategy and structure and should be read in conjunction with the risks below. Investments made by the Clients involve a number of material risks, including, but not limited to the following:

Business Risk - These risks are associated with a particular industry or a particular company within an industry.

Financial Risk - Excessive borrowing to finance a business' operations increases the risk of unprofitability because the company must meet the terms of its obligations in good times and bad. During periods of financial stress, the inability to meet loan obligations may result in bankruptcy and/or a declining market value.

Market Risk - The price of a security, bond, or fund may drop in reaction to tangible and intangible events and conditions. This type of risk is caused by external factors independent of an investment's particular underlying circumstances. For example, political, economic and social conditions may trigger market events.

Liquidity Risk - Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash.

Reinvestment Risk - The risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e., interest rate).

Credit and Interest-Rate Risk — Credit risk refers to the likelihood that a borrower will default in the payment of principal and/or interest. Financial strength and solvency of a borrower are the primary factors influencing credit risk. In addition, the lack or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for an instrument may affect its credit risk. Credit risk may change over the life of a loan, and instruments that are rated by rating agencies may be downgraded. Fluctuations in interest rates may cause

investment prices to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.

Inflation Risk - When any type of inflation is present, purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.

Currency Risk - Overseas investments are subject to fluctuations in the value of the dollar against the currency of the investment's originating country. This is also referred to as exchange rate risk. Although Client accounts generally will be denominated in U.S. dollars, certain Client investments may be denominated in a foreign currency, which may subject those Client accounts to currency risk.

Side Letters - The Advisers offer may enter into side letters to specific investors supplementing or altering the terms, rights, or provisions of, the applicable Organizational Documents of a Client, including, but not limited to, economic terms, fee structures, information rights, and liquidity or transfer rights.

Leverage Risk - Leverage is the use of borrowed capital to increase the potential return of an investment. Levered portfolio investments have increased exposure to risks, including adverse fluctuations in interest rates, downturns in the economy and the inability to refinance debt as it matures.

Dependence on the Portfolio Managers - The success of ISSM's Fund and other Client accounts depends upon the ability of ISSM to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve a Clients' investment objectives. Subjective decisions made by ISSM may cause a Fund other Client account to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it may otherwise have capitalized. ISSM relies on valuations of underlying investments provided by its portfolio managers in valuing certain more illiquid interests in the Funds and other Client accounts. Operational failures or misconduct by such portfolio managers may result in these valuations being inaccurate, which in turn may adversely impact Funds, other Client accounts and their underlying investors.

Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs") Risks - Structured finance securities such as CLOs entail a variety of unique risks. The performance of a CLO is affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying receivables, loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets. The value of CLOs may be difficult to determine and generally will fluctuate with, among other things, the financial condition of the obligors or issuers of the underlying portfolio of assets of the related CLO, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, political

events, developments or trends in any particular industry and changes in prevailing interest rates. CLOs are also subject to operational, credit, liquidity, and interest rate risks.

In connection with the pre-closing of a new CLO, the Funds will bear the risk of being obligated to purchase the assets they have selected for the CLO from the CLO issuer if such identified asset becomes ineligible for purchase by the CLO between the CLO pricing date and the CLO closing date. In connection with the launch of a new CLO, the Relying Advisers may acquire investments in the primary market or in the secondary market from third parties which are intended to form part of the CLO (each, an "Originator Asset"). To facilitate compliance with the Originator requirement of EU Risk Retention, the Relying Advisers and the CLO Issuer may enter into a conditional sale agreement on or around the pricing date of the respective CLO. Under this agreement, the Relying Advisers will identify certain assets it has selected for purchase by the new CLO, and the aggregate principal amount of such identified assets shall equal at least 5% of par amount of the assets held by the new CLO. The Relying Advisers shall be obligated to purchase such asset from the CLO issuer if such identified asset becomes ineligible for purchase by the CLO between the CLO pricing date and the CLO closing date. Any such purchase by [the Funds [or the Relying Advisers?]] from the CLO issuer shall be at the prices at which the new CLO committed to acquire such asset, provided that, [the Funds [or the Relying Advisers?]] only has an obligation to purchase such assets up to the CLO closing date.

Risks of Investing in CLO Warehouses - There can be no assurance that a CLO's Warehouse Facility investments will be consummated. In the event a planned CLO is not consummated, the Warehouse Facility investors may be responsible for either holding or disposing of the warehoused assets. Because leverage is typically utilized in warehouses, the potential risk of loss will be increased for the Warehouse Facility investors. This could expose the Warehouse Facility investors to losses, including in some cases a complete loss of all capital invested in the Warehouse Facility investment. In the event the CLO related to such Warehouse Facility is not consummated, such Warehouse Facility investors will bear the risk of loss on the underlying assets of the Warehouse Facility. Warehouse Facility investments are generally illiquid.

Cybersecurity Risk - The Advisers, the 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 Clients and their investors, despite the efforts of the Advisers and the 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 Client and its investors. For example, unauthorized third

parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Advisers, the 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 Advisers' systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Advisers' data or that of the Clients' investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Advisers' 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 Clients, the Advisers or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, the Advisers 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 Clients invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the Clients' investments to lose value.

Possession of Material Non-Public Information; Other Investment Restrictions - To the extent ISSM or its affiliates become privy to material non-public information ("MNPI"), ISSM may be restricted in its ability to make an investment in or withdraw on behalf of a Fund or other Client account from a particular portfolio fund or holding. Additionally, even though it may not be privy to any MNPI; other restrictions could be derived from contractual obligations and/or confidentiality obligations, applicable law and/or internal policies and procedures.

Global Market and Economic Risks - Client investment strategies may be materially affected by global market, economic and political conditions particularly in the jurisdictions and sectors in which ISSM invests. Interest rates, credit availability, currency exchange rates, illiquidity and volatility in the global financial markets could have material adverse effects on ISSM investments.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk - Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the strategy's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. These disruptions could prevent ISSM from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact its

ability to achieve its client investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of client accounts.

Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies - As of the date of this filing, there is an outbreak of a novel and highly contagious form of coronavirus ("COVID-19"), which the World Health Organization has declared constitutes a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern." The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity and debt markets. Measures taken by national and regional governments, states, districts and municipalities, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, are creating significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity. As COVID-19 continues to spread, the potential impacts, including a global, regional or other economic recession, are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess.

Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, ebola or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, could have a significant impact on ISSM and its client accounts. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 or any other public health emergency on the operational and financial performance of ISSM' client accounts will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The effects of a public health emergency may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of the investments held in any client accounts as well as the ability of ISSM to source, manage and divest investments and achieve the investment objectives of its clients, all of which could result in significant losses to such clients. In addition, the operations of ISSM and/or its affiliates may be significantly impacted, or even halted, either temporarily or on a long-term basis, as a result of government quarantine and curfew measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. The full effects, duration and costs of COVID-19 are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 will continue to evolve.

Business Continuity and Operational Risk - ISSM, the Funds and other Clients and their respective service providers may experience disruptions or operating errors, such as processing errors or human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, systems or technology failures, or other disruptive events, that could negatively impact and cause disruptions in normal business operations of the ISSM, the Funds, the other Clients or their respective service providers. ISSM has developed a Business

Continuity Program (the “Program”) designed to minimize the disruption of normal business operations in the event of an adverse incident affecting the Funds, ISSM and/or their affiliates. The Program is also designed to enable ISSM to reestablish normal business operations in a timely manner during such an adverse incident; however, there are inherent limitations in such programs (including the possibility that contingencies have not been anticipated and procedures do not work as intended) and, under some circumstances (e.g. natural disasters, terrorism, public health crises, power or utility shortages and failures, system failures or malfunctions), ISSM, its affiliates, and any service providers or vendors used by the ISSM, its affiliates, the Funds or other Clients could be prevented or hindered from providing services to the Funds or other Clients for extended periods of time. These circumstances could cause disruptions and negatively impact the Funds’ or other Clients’ service providers and their respective business operations, potentially including an inability to process transactions, an inability to calculate Net Asset Value and price investments, and impediments to trading portfolio securities.

Geopolitical Risk -The strategy is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Due to the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely impact markets, issuers and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. War, terrorism, global health crises and pandemics, and other geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse short- or long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally.

Investing in European Union Risk - Investments in certain countries in the European Union are susceptible to high economic risks associated with high levels of debt, such as investments in sovereign debt of Greece, Italy, and Spain. Efforts of the member states to further unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for the downward movement of one-member state’s market to cause a similar effect on other member states’ markets. Separately, the European Union faces issues involving its membership, structure, procedures, and policies. There is considerable uncertainty about the potential consequences of the United Kingdom (the “UK”) withdrawing from the European Union, how negotiations of trade agreements will proceed, and how the financial markets will react. As this process unfolds, markets may be further disrupted. Given the size and importance of the UK’s economy, uncertainty about its legal, political and economic relationship with the remaining member states of the European Union may continue to be a source of instability. The exit of the UK or other member states from the European Union will likely result in increased volatility, illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in the affected markets, which will adversely affect the strategy’s investments.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) Risk - The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority has announced that it intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit LIBOR

rates after 2021, and it remains unclear whether LIBOR will continue to exist after that date and, if so, in what form. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in many major currencies. The Federal Reserve Board, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("SOFR") that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. On November 30, 2020, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. Discontinuance of LIBOR and adoption/implementation of alternative rates pose a number of risks, including among others whether any substitute rate will experience the market participation and liquidity necessary to provide a workable substitute for LIBOR; the effect on parties' existing contractual arrangements, hedging transactions, and investment strategies generally from a conversion from LIBOR to alternative rates; the effect on a Portfolio's existing investments (including, for example, fixed-income investments; senior loans; CLOs and CDOs; and derivatives transactions), including the possibility that some of those investments may terminate or their terms may be adjusted to the disadvantage of the Portfolio; and the risk of general market disruption during the period of the conversion. It is difficult to predict at this time the likely impact of the transition away from LIBOR on a Portfolio.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

On May 31, 2021, Invesco Ltd., the ultimate parent company of ILM, agreed to a settlement with the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority ("BaFin") in the amount of 260,000 Euros (approximately \$309,595 USD) for a matter related to ownership filings with the German regulator in relation to German listed companies. BaFin alleged Invesco Ltd. and AIM international mutual funds failed to submit voting rights notifications to BaFin and issuers by the required deadline. BaFin issued a Notice of Hearing on July 30, 2020 to Invesco Ltd. alleging that violations of the voting rights requirements occurred on 26 occasions related to the voting rights notifications of Invesco Ltd. and on 28 occasions relating to the voting rights notifications of AIM international mutual funds between 05/2019 and 10/2019. Invesco Ltd. agreed to pay the administrative fine by the July 2, 2021 deadline.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Each Adviser is required to disclose any material relationship or arrangement that it or any management person thereof has with any related financial industry participant, any material conflicts of interest that such relationships may create and how the Adviser addresses these conflicts.

Relying Advisers

The Funds and Harbourview are Relying Advisers of ILM. ISSM is the sole member of the general partners of the Funds and oversees the operations of the Funds. The general partners of the Funds have delegated their authority to make all investment decisions for the Funds to ILM or an affiliate thereof, which are also responsible for the implementation of the Funds' investment strategy. ILM has overall responsibility for the Funds' management, including deciding matters of general policy.

Arrangements with Affiliates

Shared Personnel. ILM has entered into a staffing agreement with ISSM that will allow ILM to utilize the platform of ISSM and its affiliates for various services and have access to resources, including (either through direct employment or secondment arrangements) the professionals employed by ISSM (including in connection with the due diligence of actual or potential investments, the execution of investment transactions, and certain loan services and administrative services).

In addition, the Relying Advisers have entered into a Servicing Agreement with ISSM under which the Relying Advisers may utilize the platform of ISSM and its affiliates for various services and access resources, including (either through direct employment or secondment arrangements) the professionals employed by ISSM (including in connection with the due diligence of actual or potential investments, the execution of investment transactions, and certain loan services and administrative services; including back-office and middle-office services). In consideration for the services provided under the Servicing Agreement, the Relying Advisers intend to pay a portion of the management fees they receive in an amount equal to actual cost plus a percentage as agreed to from time to time. In addition, ISSM may charge the Relying Advisers for expenses incurred under the Servicing Agreement to the extent ISSM is able to seek reimbursement of such expenses pursuant to a Client's Organizational Documents.

Invesco Ltd. ISSM and the Advisers are affiliated with many other entities within the Invesco structure, including broker-dealers and registered/unregistered US and non-US investment advisers. The Advisers, their related persons and other entities within the Invesco business serve as sponsors or general partners of Clients.

Affiliated Broker-Dealer. When the Funds are marketed, they are distributed by Invesco Distributors, Inc. (“IDI”), a FINRA-registered affiliated broker-dealer, or other third-party placement agents. Additionally, Invesco Advisers, Inc., an affiliate SEC-registered investment adviser, provides certain marketing and administrative services to ISSM. Certain IDI and ISSM employees that are involved in the Firm’s marketing activities are registered representatives of IDI.

ISSM, and indirectly the Advisers, have a material relationship with Invesco Asset Management Ltd. (“IAML”). While ISSM maintains autonomous investment processes, it leverages the resources and services of IAML for certain trading, research and advisory recommendations, subject to the oversight by ISSM’s Investment Committees. In addition, certain employees or officers of IAML are members of ISSM’s Investment Committees with respect to European credits. IAML is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and is registered with the SEC as a registered investment adviser.

CLOs

Invesco Investment Bermuda Limited, a Bermuda-based affiliated investment adviser, serves as a special shareholder that has sole proxy voting authority to a Cayman Island based corporation that ISSM serves as the investment adviser and retains voting rights that could control the activities of one or more of the Funds.

Clients of ISSM and the Advisers invest in substantially similar assets classes and may, in some instances, invest in the same instruments. In addition to asset-based investment management fees, the Advisers may receive performance-based fees from Clients which may be managed side-by-side with Clients not paying such fees, implementing the same investment strategy. In order to mitigate potential conflicts of interest, the Advisers follow the procedures described in Item 16 below for allocation of investments that are suitable for both ISSM and the Advisers Clients.

All management fees, except for fees paid to certain minority equity investors pursuant to side letter agreements, received by the Funds are paid to ISSM and the Advisers pursuant to the terms set forth in the Servicing Agreement and investment management agreement between the entities.

The Advisers are subject to a Code of Ethics (see Item 11 below) and their personnel are Access Persons of ISSM. the Advisers and their personnel are subject to ISSM’s regulatory oversight and its compliance policies and procedures, including those addressing books and records maintenance.

ISSM and the Advisers are subject to a restricted list to which all of their respective Clients are subject. As a consequence, ISSM and the Advisers may not be able to buy or sell a particular security or other instrument on behalf of its Clients because one

or more personnel or teams of personnel of the Advisers possess material, non-public information concerning the issuer or the market for the issuer's securities or other instruments, and vice versa. Similarly, in such circumstances, ISSM or the Advisers may not be able to dispose of a security or other instrument owned by a Client, even in a declining market, until the information becomes publicly available or immaterial and the trading in the issuer's securities or instruments is no longer restricted.

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

The Advisers have a fiduciary relationship with their investment advisory Clients which requires that the Advisers and their personnel place the interests of Clients first and foremost. The Advisers and ISSM follow the Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy for North America (the "Code"), a global code of conduct and an insider trading policy. The Advisers and their personnel are considered Access Persons under the Code.

The Code is administered by the Compliance Department. The Compliance Department is responsible for interpreting the provisions of the Code, for adopting and implementing rules and procedures, for enforcing the provisions of the Code and for determining whether violations of the Code or of any such rules or procedures have occurred.

While ISSM employees that are involved with the management of the Advisers are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, the Advisers recognize that these transactions may raise potential conflicts of interest. As such, all personal securities transactions are required to be conducted in such a manner as to be consistent with the Code and to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of an employee's position of trust and responsibility.

The Advisers and their affiliates may recommend that Clients buy or sell interests in the same investment products in which the Advisers or their related persons have some financial interest, including ownership. The Advisers and/or their related persons may own, buy or sell for themselves the same securities that they may have recommended to Clients. The Firm's policies and procedures are intended to identify these and other potential conflicts and to ensure that in all instances client interests come first.

Pursuant to the Code, the Advisers' personnel are required to report to the Compliance Department the names of all personal brokerage accounts that hold Covered Securities in which they have a direct or indirect beneficial ownership

interest. Compliance uses an automated system to manage the pre-clearance of transactions in Covered Securities and the daily monitoring of compliance with the Code.

The Advisers have adopted an insider trading policy to establish Information Walls between the Advisers, who regularly receive non-public information as a result of their investment activities, and all other investment advisory affiliates in the Invesco organization, to control the flow of MNPI, prevent the misuse of insider information, and prevent the coordination of investment decisions among the investment advisory affiliates by restricting the flow of issuer-specific information. The Advisers believe this separation of information is in the best interests of Clients as it permits the Advisers to pursue the investment objectives of its Clients without reference to limitations resulting from investment activities of advisory affiliates. In the event such information is shared, appropriate controls are in place around the information in order to limit any potential conflicts of interest.

In addition, the Advisers have adopted monitoring procedures that have been developed and designed to reasonably ensure compliance with federal securities laws. The Advisers have adopted policies and procedures designed to restrict and wall off certain information that govern its investment activities. These procedures include the establishment of a restricted list where securities placed on the restricted list limit the Advisers' and their employees' trading activity due to the receipt of MNPI". To the extent ISSM and the Advisers or its affiliates become privy to MNPI, ISSM and the Advisers may be restricted in their ability to make an investment in or withdraw on behalf of a Fund or other Client account from a particular portfolio fund or holding. Additionally, even though they may not be privy to any MNPI, other restrictions could be derived from contractual obligations and/or confidentiality obligations, applicable law and/or internal policies and procedures.

The Advisers and ISSM, together with Invesco Private Equity ("IPE," the private equity platforms of Invesco Private Capital, Inc. IPC and WL Ross & Co. LLC WLR" are situated on the "private side" of Invesco's information barrier and they share a single restricted list. Therefore, the receipt of MNPI by IPE will also restrict ISSM and the Advisers, and vice-versa, and may adversely impact each adviser's investments.

There will be occasions when the Advisers may encounter other conflicts or potential conflicts of interest between or among Clients. Although the Advisers have adopted policies and procedures designed to mitigate any conflict or potential conflicts of interest and that such conflicts are disclosed to Clients, there can be no assurance that the Advisers will resolve any conflict in a manner that is favorable to all Clients or to any particular Client.

The Code is available for review by clients and prospective clients upon request.

Investment of the Advisers' Capital. The Advisers or their related persons may invest their own capital in securities or investment products in which Clients and underlying investors in Clients may also have made investments, such as CLOs, bank loans, credit default swaps, as well as liquid securities including, but not limited to, US Treasury securities and corporate debt obligations, equity, fixed income and/or derivative or other similar investments.

Employee Co-Investment Program. The Advisers' employees, officers or directors may be offered the opportunity to participate in a co-investment program with the Advisers or an affiliate because of their employment with the Advisers or an affiliate. Such opportunities include investments in both public and non-public securities as well as future products created and packaged by the Advisers or an affiliate.

Recommendation of Affiliated Funds. The Advisers do not generally, but may, recommend to a Client account the investment into a portfolio fund, which may be an affiliated entity where the Advisers or their affiliates serve as the general partner. In these situations, the Advisers will offset or reduce their fees in proportion to the fees charged by the affiliated entity. In this situation the client will not be charged any additional fees for such investment

New Fund Seed Capital. From time to time, affiliates of the Advisers will provide seed capital to help fund a new Fund. In doing so, the Advisers may purchase securities equivalent to the amount of capital deposited for such purposes in an account in the name of the affiliate that is later transferred into the Fund in exchange for a percent ownership in the Fund.

Outside Business Activities. The Advisers' employees may engage in outside business activities unrelated to their role at the Advisers, including serving as directors, officers, or employees of unaffiliated public, private or government entities, whether for profit or non-profit, which can give rise to certain conflicts of interests. The Global Outside Business Activities Policy requires outside business activities to be pre-cleared and Compliance reviews certain employee certifications to identify such conflicts of interest. Additionally, the Advisers have adopted policies for the handling of confidential information to prevent the misuse of such information and to avoid situations that may create an appearance of misuse with applicable laws and regulations.

Board Membership. Personnel of the Advisers or their affiliates may serve on the boards of directors or on creditor committees of companies whose instruments are held by certain Clients. Serving in this capacity may give rise to conflicts to the extent that such personnel's fiduciary duties to a company as a director may conflict with the interests of a Client. Additionally, the Advisers evaluate any potential conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with such board service on an ongoing basis and in consultation with Compliance as appropriate.

Conflicts. The Advisers typically have discretionary authority to contract with any of the Advisers' related persons to perform any services deemed necessary or appropriate in connection with the investment management services provided to its Clients. The Advisers may recommend the purchase or sale of a security in which the Advisers and their related persons, including its affiliates, also have a position or interest in the same security or various classes of the same security. The investors in these issuers could have different rights that may be in conflict with decisions made by the Advisers, related persons and affiliates in the event of a default or in a workout situation. These situations could potentially raise or give the appearance of an unavoidable and irreconcilable division of interests and responsibilities with respect to multiple parties. The Advisers manage their Clients' accounts in accordance with guidelines established through the Client's governing documents.

ISSM, and in turn the Advisers through their relationship with Invesco, may also use the analytical capabilities of analysts throughout the Invesco organization but the cost of these services is not passed through to Clients and any potential conflicts of interest or breaches of proprietary information are monitored.

The Advisers and certain entities within Invesco, on behalf of their respective advisory clients, may make investments in different parts of the capital structure of the same company, in which case certain conflicts of interest, or the appearance of conflicts of interest, may arise. Such conflicts (or appearances thereof) are mitigated by the governance structures of the Advisers and Invesco and policies by which each engage in independent decision-making and information barriers.

Certain entities within Invesco, may be general partners or managers of investment-related entities, but the Advisers' Clients are not currently solicited to invest in those entities.

The Advisers and their related persons, including their affiliates, may recommend investments to Clients at or about the same time that they buy or sell the same securities for other Clients. Accordingly, the Advisers may seek to affect Client performance through its allocation decisions and certain Clients may not participate in gains or losses that were made by other Clients with similar objectives. Likewise, the fact that certain Client accounts generate a performance fee or have different management fee structures could create a financial incentive for the Advisers to favor certain accounts over others.

CLO Investments. CLOs may invest in different loan investments issued by the same company. In some circumstances, the interests of Clients that invest in a company may not be aligned with the interests of other Clients that invest in a different loan investment issued by the same company, which could create actual or potential conflicts of interest or the appearance of such conflicts. In that regard, certain

actions may be taken by the Advisers on behalf of a Client that are adverse to the interests of other Clients. The interests of Clients investing in different parts of the capital structure of a company are particularly likely to conflict in the case of financial distress of the company. For example, a Client holding senior loans or debt securities of a company may take actions to protect its own rights as a creditor that are detrimental to the rights of another Client that holds more junior debt issued by the same company. In addition, it is possible that, in a bankruptcy proceeding, a Client's interests may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected by virtue of the Advisers' involvement and actions relating to an investment made on behalf of another Client. This may result in a loss or substantial dilution of one Client's investment, while another Client receives a full or partial recovery on its investment.

While the possibility of conflicts in such circumstances can never be fully mitigated, prior to making any new investment in a company on behalf of a Client, the Advisers will consider whether the interests of other Clients invested in the capital structure of the company may impair its ability to act in the best interest of the Client. When the Advisers are required to take action with respect to a loan investment held by a Client, it is the Advisers' policy to act in the best interest of the holder of the investment with respect to which action is being taken, even though such actions may be to the detriment of other Clients invested in the company's capital structure. Similar conflicts may arise when the Advisers or its affiliates investments in different parts of the capital structure of the same company.

Please see the relevant Organizational Documents for your investment for a more detailed discussion of conflicts of interest.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

The Advisers have the authority and responsibility to select brokers to execute Client account transactions. With respect to CLOs, discretionary authority to purchase or sell loan investments in Client accounts may be limited by the terms of the applicable indentures and other governing agreements which may impose quality, liquidity, concentration, diversification and other requirements. The Advisers select brokers based on their ability to provide best execution. In seeking best execution, the Advisers consider the brokers' reliability, execution capability, financial strength and the difficulty of executing specific transactions. The Advisers weigh such factors in selecting brokers that the Advisers believe are most capable of delivering the best execution.

The Advisers currently do not have any soft dollar or directed brokerage arrangements. the Advisers does not select or recommend broker-dealers based upon to receive Client or investor referrals received from any broker.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

Periodic Reviews

The Advisers' portfolio managers perform periodic reviews of portfolio composition for compliance with investment guidelines and to manage cash positions. All cash positions are managed against individual account strategies, which are updated quarterly.

In the event of an error in a Client account, the Advisers attempt to identify, research, and correct the error as soon as practicable. The Client is made whole for any losses resulting from an error by the Advisers, while any gains realized would remain in the Client account.

Reports

On a monthly basis, [the Funds [or the Relying Advisers?]] will reconcile portfolio reports with the CLOs' respective Trustees.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Solicitors

The Advisers normally do not pay fees to persons for Client referrals; however, in the event such fees are paid, the Advisers would pay the fee to the solicitor in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act. This rule requires a written agreement between the investment adviser and the person soliciting clients on its behalf. The rule also requires that the soliciting person provide a disclosure document to the potential client at the time that the solicitation is made. As required by the rule, we will not engage another person to solicit Clients on our behalf if that person has been subject to securities regulatory or criminal action within the preceding ten years. The compensation paid to any such entity would typically consist of a cash payment stated as a percentage of the advisory fee but may include cash payments determined in other ways. The Advisers will not charge the referred investor a higher fee to compensate for the fee it pays to the solicitor.

The Advisers may pay a portion of its management fees received from a Client to placement agents in connection with the sale of units or interests in a Fund client.

Item 15 - Custody

The Advisers do not have direct custody of Client funds or securities. All Client accounts are maintained at qualified custodians, such as banks or broker-dealers that

are chosen by the Client. Clients receive account statements directly from their bank, broker dealer, or other qualified custodian. All funds and instruments owned by CLOs are maintained by qualified trustees.

In certain cases, ILM and the Relying Advisers may be deemed to directly or indirectly have “custody” within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act due to their or their affiliates’ role as a general partner or managing member to an investment vehicle (or other similar structures). In those case, Clients’ assets are held by Qualified Custodians such as banks and/or broker-dealers. Audited financial statements are distributed to the Clients’ investors within 120 days from the end of the respective Clients’ fiscal year. In the event an investor has not received its audited financial statements timely, please contact the Firm at the applicable phone number or at the address appearing on the cover page of this brochure.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

Discretionary Authority for Trading

The applicable indentures for each of the CLOs place restrictions on the Relying Advisers ability to buy and sell loans on behalf of the CLO. Subject to the terms of these indentures, the Relying Advisers have discretionary authority over such Client accounts. CLO indentures generally restrict the Relying Advisers from selling loans unless such loans have experienced specified credit deterioration, ratings downgrades, events of default, or are credit improved assets. The Relying Advisers are also permitted by the terms of each CLO indenture to trade a portion of the assets of the CLO on a discretionary basis.

Aggregation of Orders

The Advisers may in their sole discretion aggregate orders for Client accounts. Depending upon certain market conditions, the aggregation of certain orders may result in a higher or lower price paid or received by a particular Client. Aggregated orders are allocated among Clients in a manner which the Advisers believe is fair and equitable, in order to construct a well-diversified, fully-invested portfolio. Due to the nature of the market for CLO securities as well as specific Client guidelines, pro rata allocation of trade opportunities is not always practicable. Therefore, allocations are largely driven by Client investment guidelines as well as by the Advisers’ strategies. The Advisers’ strategies are based on a variety of factors, including their overall view of the credit and the Client’s portfolio, the nature and size of existing holdings and cash positions as well as performance.

Investment Allocations

In discharging their fiduciary duty to reasonably ensure that all Client accounts are treated fairly and equitably so that no one Client account is favored, the Advisers have adopted allocation procedures to guide both new and existing investment opportunities across its Client base.

The same investment decision may be made for more than one Client account managed by the Advisers. In those circumstances when multiple purchase and sell orders of the same class of security are received at the same time for different accounts, the orders for such transactions may be combined in order to seek best execution. Orders partially filled will, as a general matter, be allocated pro rata in proportion to each account's original order or account size, although exceptions may be made to avoid odd lots and de minimis allocations.

The Advisers will permit, in certain circumstances and in a manner that is fair and equitable to all clients, a non-pro rata allocation where ISSM's Distressed Debt Strategy team sources an investment opportunity and elects to make such investment opportunity available to the Advisers' non-Distressed Debt clients, subject to the procedures outlined in their allocation policies and procedures.

The allocation of investments across Clients' accounts is largely driven by thresholds established by ISSM's Investment Committee ("Committee") acting on behalf of the Advisers. The Committee reviews analysts' recommendations for the potential purchase of new issues. It must also decide the suitability of each investment opportunity and on a global exposure limit for (i) aggregate exposure across all portfolios, (ii) types of portfolios (e.g., leveraged, non-leveraged, etc.), and (iii) individual portfolios that may supersede broader fund type strategies. Execution prices for a combined order will generally be averaged so that each participating account receives the average price paid or received.

There is no certainty that allocation processes will in fact result in fair allocations, or that the investments will be allocated to all Clients equally. However, the Advisers intend to allocate on a fair and equitable basis so that no one Client account is systematically advantaged.

Cross and Principal Transactions

Cross trades among Client accounts and principal transactions between an adviser and a Client are subject to procedural restrictions and prohibition by various laws and regulations. Cross transactions are defined as the purchase or sale of a security directly between Clients of the Advisers or an affiliate, coordinated by the Advisers or an affiliate. Principal transactions are defined as transactions where a proprietary account of the Advisers or an affiliate thereof purchases loans from a Client or sells loans to a Client. Such principal trades and cross transactions could create various conflicts of interest for the Advisers, in that it might have an incentive to favor one

Client account over another or to favor an account in which it or its related persons have a financial interest over the Client account.

The Advisers have various policies and procedures setting forth the terms under which it may engage in principal trades and cross transactions. These policies are designed to ensure that all cross and principal transactions are effected in the best interests of all Clients involved, are consistent with the Advisers' duty to obtain best execution and are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. To the extent there is a transaction among the Clients that would be deemed a principal transaction, the Advisers will follow their policies and procedures regarding principal transactions, including requesting the requisite consent from Clients or investors, as applicable.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

The Advisers do not generally vote proxies on behalf of its Clients' accounts, as proxy voting is not applicable to the bank loan asset class. However, we may occasionally participate in a loan workout or creditor committee. In that context, the Advisers will represent their Clients' long-term best economic interests without regard for its own interests.

In the event the Advisers are ever required to vote a proxy on behalf of a Client account due to a spin-off of securities received from a re-organization or a bankruptcy, the Advisers have adopted a proxy voting policy specifying that it will vote all proxies in accordance with its policy of seeking its Clients' best long-term economic interests. A copy of the proxy voting policy and information as to how the Advisers effected any proxy votes is available upon request.

Item 18 - Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. The Advisers do not have any financial impairment that will preclude either of them from meeting contractual commitments to Clients.

A balance sheet is not required to be provided because the Advisers do not serve as a custodian for client funds or securities, and do not require prepayment of fees of more than \$1,200 per client, or six months or more in advance.

Item 19 - Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable as the Advisers are not state-registered. The Advisers are federally registered with the SEC.