

# Fundamental Advisors LP

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Fundamental Advisors LP (“Fundamental Advisors” or “Fundamental”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 205-5000. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. Fundamental Advisors is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC.

Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Fundamental also is available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

## **Item 2 – Material Changes**

The last update to Fundamental's Form ADV Part 2A (this "Brochure") was in March 2022. A summary of material changes since the last annual update of this Brochure is as follows:

- Item 4 was updated to reflect the addition of a new fund.
- Corresponding fee disclosure updates were made in Item 5.
- Certain risk factors were updated in Item 8.

Certain non-material changes were also made to this Brochure. Consequently, we encourage you to read the Brochure in its entirety.

## Item 3 – Table of Contents

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## **Item 4 – Advisory Business**

Fundamental Advisors LP (“Fundamental Advisors,” “Fundamental,” “we” or “us”) acts as the discretionary investment adviser to U.S. private investment vehicles that we or a related entity sponsors (“fund clients”).

Fundamental Advisors’ core investment strategy is primarily to pursue a diverse array of special situation opportunities within and related to the municipal bond market or assets otherwise having significance to the functioning or development of a community, which assets we refer to as “public purpose assets,” to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income. Fundamental Advisors seeks to achieve its objective by targeting control-oriented investments in stressed and distressed assets or securities, financing the development or revitalization of public purpose assets, or acquiring undervalued securities in the secondary market. Fundamental Advisors’ strategy also uses over-the-counter derivatives, such as total return swaps, interest rate swaps and credit default swaps where we believe these instruments provide a desired exposure and to hedge exposure and risk. The investment objectives, strategies, fees and risks of each fund client and other material information, are set forth more fully in the fund clients’ confidential offering documents, which are available to investors and qualified prospective investors with whom Fundamental Advisors or its agents have a pre-existing substantive relationship. Fundamental Advisors believes its strategy positions the fund clients to benefit from evolving market dynamics in the municipal bond market.

Fundamental Advisors primarily targets (i) controlling interests in municipal revenue bonds, (ii) assets eligible for municipal financing and (iii) either debt secured by or direct ownership interests in public purpose assets. In many cases, debt securities that the fund client acquires will be in default, in violation or near violation of debt covenants, or will be secured by assets/businesses in need of restructuring or rehabilitation. On an opportunistic basis, the fund client also invests in general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, or other securities where there is no control element but for which a compelling investment opportunity exists.

Fundamental Advisors is a limited partnership formed in Delaware in 2007. Fundamental Advisors Group LLC, also formed in Delaware in 2007, is Fundamental Advisors’ general partner as well as the general partner of Fundamental Advisors Holdings L.P., a Delaware limited partnership which is Fundamental Advisors’ principal owner. Laurence Gottlieb acts as Fundamental Advisors’ Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and is also the managing member of the general partner. Mr. Gottlieb is also indirectly Fundamental Advisors’ principal owner as the sole limited partner in Fundamental Advisors Holdings L.P. Mr. Gottlieb is assisted by a senior management team and senior investment team.

As of December 31, 2022, Fundamental Advisors managed \$3, 899,937,417 of regulatory assets under management, as calculated for and reported in Item 5F of Part 1A of Form ADV, on a discretionary basis.

## **Item 5 – Fees and Compensation**

All of our fund clients currently are investment vehicles exempted from the definition of investment

company by Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and we would expect any new fund clients to be “qualified purchasers” or private funds with “qualified purchaser” investors. Our fees and other compensation are set forth in the agreements between Fundamental and our fund clients and are disclosed to investors through the offering documents for the vehicles. Fundamental’s fees generally consist of a management fee that is a flat percentage of capital commitments or invested capital (depending on the lifecycle of the relevant fund client) and a carried interest to Fundamental Advisors or a related person in the profits of the fund client. The governing documents generally permit Fundamental to negotiate different fees with investors and to waive the fees for certain affiliates, principals and employees.

In addition, with respect to Fundamental Solar Finance LP (“FSF”), the fund client will pay Fundamental a management fee monthly in arrears with respect to each investor in an amount equal to the product of (a) such investor’s invested capital multiplied by (b) the management fee rate applicable to such investor; provided that each investor’s allocable share of any fees paid to Fundamental Renewables LLC (“FR”) by FSF or any of its subsidiaries will be deemed to be management fee payments with respect to such investor by the fund client. To the extent that an investor’s share of any such transaction fees exceeds its management fees for the related calendar month, any such excess will be carried forward and offset future management fees.

For the avoidance of doubt, any transaction fees allocable to capital invested by the Fundamental fund clients, other investment vehicles or accounts advised by Fundamental (other than the FSF) or third parties will not offset management fees.

The fund client’s administrator calculates the management fees in the place of the general partners of the fund clients, and Fundamental causes fund clients to pay them to the general partner or to Fundamental. Fundamental Advisors’ management fees are fixed based either on committed capital or invested capital as set forth in the relevant fund client documents and are not refundable unless the general partner is removed as described in the fund client’s offering documents. In general, in the event of a return of capital, if any, investors in Fundamental Advisors’ fund clients are entitled to a return of their contributed capital plus a preferred return before Fundamental Advisors or its related persons are entitled to any carried interest.

Fundamental Advisors typically applies any fees (other than fees to Fundamental Asset Management LLC (“FAM”) and FR for operation of the portfolio investments described below) it or its related persons receive from third parties related to investments of its fund clients, such as directors’ fees, advisory, monitoring, transaction, break-up or similar fees to offset the management fees. To the extent the amount of such transaction fees exceeds the amount of management fees expected from the relevant fund client over the following twelve-month period, Fundamental Advisors typically pays such excess to the applicable fund client.

Each Fundamental Advisors fund client typically pays its own organizational and offering expenses incurred in connection with fund formation and the offering of interests (which may include placement agent fees), up to an agreed upon cap with any excess used as an offset to the management fee. The fund clients also bear all regulatory costs (including expenses related to Form PF, and Commodities Futures Trading Commission and National Futures Association filings, if any) and costs of their investments and expenses incurred in connection with the evaluation, acquisition,

holding, monitoring, refinancing, recapitalization, disposition or proposed disposition of any investments (including private placement fees, taxes, brokerage fees, sales commissions, underwriting commissions and discounts, appraisal and valuation fees, asset management fees and legal, accounting, administrator and consultant fees). Fund clients also bear all costs related to the investments, such as research, borrowing costs, transaction expenses, indemnification expenses of the fund client, investor communication expenses, all unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses of the fund client relating to unconsummated transactions (including legal, accounting and consulting fees, and expenses that would have been borne by co-investors if the transaction were consummated), fees relating to audit services, the preparation of financial and tax reports, portfolio valuations and tax returns of the fund client, interest on permitted borrowings made by the fund client, the costs of any litigation, director or officer liability or other insurance and indemnification or extraordinary expense or liability relating to the affairs of the fund client, liquidating expenses, any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against the fund client and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the fund client and all other expenses of the fund client, but excluding non-reimbursable expenses to be paid by its general partner, FAM, FR or Fundamental Advisors. To the extent that expenses are incurred in connection with an investment in which a fund client, a parallel fund, an alternative investment vehicle and/or another Fundamental Advisors client participate, such costs incurred by a fund client and such client generally will be borne pro rata based on the amount invested by each entity. Each fund client is obligated to reimburse Fundamental and its affiliates for any such costs advanced by it on behalf of the fund client.

Fundamental Advisors' fund clients also pay certain investment and other expenses of FAM, a Delaware limited liability company formed by Fundamental Advisors in 2009, including, in the form of a fee for providing monitoring and supervisory services for various fund client holdings. FAM's responsibilities mainly include analyzing an asset's physical condition and operating performance, supervising property managers, and reviewing and overseeing the execution of capital improvement plans. Fund clients also pay to FR, a Delaware limited liability company formed by Fundamental Advisors in 2021 as a subsidiary of FAM, investment expenses and a fee for providing certain asset management, loan servicing and loan origination services to entities in Fundamental's renewable energy platform. Notwithstanding Fundamental Advisors' belief that the rendering of such services by each of FAM and FR to the fund client provides an important benefit to the fund client, this arrangement creates a potential conflict of interest for Fundamental Advisors as it, in its capacity as a member of FAM, has an interest in the fees received by FAM and FR. To minimize the potential conflict of interest created by these arrangements, to the extent FAM's or FR's fees exceed its operating costs, a pro rata share of such excess fees will be used to reduce Fundamental Advisors' management fee from the applicable client.

Fees and expenses are allocated to fund clients in accordance with the expense allocation policies and procedures and are subject at all times to any specific allocation provisions set forth in a fund client's offering documents or separate account client's account documents. For private equity fund clients managed by Fundamental Advisors, deal related expenses are generally allocated based upon the percentage of capital deployed by the respective client(s) into the deal.

Deal expenses relating to potential investments that were never consummated are typically allocated in the same manner as deal expenses, with the exception that capital was never deployed by the funds and must be allocated based upon expected deployment. Where a co-investment was contemplated,

the allocation typically will take into account the expected investment by co-investor(s) only when the respective adviser receives a formal commitment to participate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Fundamental Advisors may use other methods to allocate fees and expenses among clients in any manner that they deem appropriate in their sole discretion.

Current and prospective investors in fund clients of Fundamental Advisors should refer to the private placement memorandum or other offering documents of the respective fund client for detailed information with respect to the fees and expenses they may pay in connection with an investment in such fund client. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

#### **Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management**

Fundamental Advisors or its related persons have a carried interest in each fund client that is a private equity fund and may also participate in parallel vehicles in which investors may co-invest with the fund clients. Further, although Fundamental Advisors generally agrees with each fund client not to sponsor any additional fund with substantially similar investment strategies until the capital commitments for the existing fund client are at least 75% invested (although may not be deployed), there are times when Fundamental Advisors manages multiple fund clients that are in their investment periods. To the extent the carried interest in one fund client is greater or the overall performance of one fund client is better than another, Fundamental Advisors may have an incentive to allocate promising investments to the fund client that would result in a greater carried interest to Fundamental Advisors and its related persons. The level of anticipated carried interest is not a consideration in such allocation decisions.

Fundamental, which is responsible for the investment decisions made on behalf of its fund clients, is responsible directly or indirectly for investment decisions made on behalf of other investment vehicles. Fundamental may take action with respect to its fund clients that differs from that taken with respect to other pooled investment vehicles advised by Fundamental or its affiliates. Fundamental Advisors has sole discretion to allocate investment opportunities among its fund clients and no particular fund client has a priority claim on any type of investment. Where an investment is appropriate for multiple fund clients, Fundamental Advisors will allocate such investment among them in a way it determines is appropriate bearing in mind, among other things, the size, investment objectives, risk tolerance, return targets, diversification considerations, eligibility to participate in such investment, available capital, permissible and preferred asset classes' time horizon, and liquidity needs of each fund client.

#### **Item 7 – Types of Clients**

Fundamental currently manages the assets of U.S. privately offered pooled investment vehicles for which its related persons act as general partner or sponsor, as well as certain parallel and alternative investment vehicles. The fund clients' structures most resemble those of "private equity funds" and would be considered "private funds" for purposes of the Advisers Act.

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

Fundamental Advisors principally invests its fund clients' assets in distressed and special situation opportunities within the municipal markets. Fundamental Advisors pursues a diverse array of special situation opportunities within and related to the municipal bond market or assets otherwise having significance to the functioning or development of a community, which assets we refer to as "public purpose assets," to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income. Fundamental Advisors seeks to achieve its objective by targeting control-oriented investments in stressed and distressed assets or securities, financing the development or revitalization of public purpose assets, or acquiring undervalued securities in the secondary market. Fundamental Advisors' strategy also uses over-the-counter derivatives, such as total return swaps, interest rate swaps and credit default swaps where we believe these instruments provide a desired exposure and to hedge exposure and risk, and we may in the future access the futures markets for these purposes.

Fundamental Advisors uses a multi-step approach in implementing its investment strategy that consists of: (i) sourcing investment opportunities, (ii) performing extensive due diligence on prospective investments (mindful of viable exit strategies), (iii) assessing value, (iv) actively managing the investment, and (v) evaluating appropriate exit alternatives.

Fundamental Advisors targets industries in which the investment professionals of Fundamental Advisors have prior experience and relies on their strong network of relationships. Fundamental Advisors' underwriting and investment procedures attempt to identify investments that typically have floor values equal to the hard assets securing such securities, which we believe minimizes investment risk and provides favorable risk/reward characteristics. Fundamental Advisors seeks to minimize concentration risk by diversifying fund clients' portfolios among sectors and geographies on the basis of absolute capital committed.

Fundamental Advisors records, categorizes and tracks each potential investment. Once an opportunity is identified and approved to proceed to the investment analysis stage, Fundamental Advisors devotes significant resources to up-front due diligence, among other things. Such up-front due diligence generally includes: a thorough review and analysis of financial statements, on-site property visits, meetings with management and local industry professionals, engaging third-party professionals to aid in valuation, review and analysis of certain environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") considerations, sculpting appropriate exit strategies, seeking strategic input from industry consultants, and engaging attorneys to review bond or loan documents.

Once a transaction has materialized, Fundamental Advisors aims to drive value in the underlying assets through, among other things, rehabilitation, restructuring, bankruptcy or recapitalization and the overhaul of the management or marketing function related to the underlying asset. To this end, Fundamental Advisors will leverage its experience along with extensive relationships with seasoned, third-party, industry professionals and affiliates of Fundamental Advisors. During the investment hold period, Fundamental Advisors conducts frequent on-site visits to assess the condition of the asset, participates in strategic and tactical meetings with management, performs ongoing reviews of financial statements, and assesses the external factors impacting the underlying assets/businesses. As appropriate, Fundamental Advisors will actively change management,



engage consultants or other advisors, or make capital improvements to assets. This active monitoring is intended to allow Fundamental Advisors to manage its clients' investments to produce attractive returns.

From time to time Fundamental seeks to increase its access to proprietary deal flow through joint venture platforms ("Joint Venture Platforms") with unaffiliated third parties having expertise in certain areas of investment focus for fund clients ("JV Operating Partners") in which a fund client and other investment vehicles managed by Fundamental will invest. In consideration for their sourcing and/or operational contributions, JV Operating Partners will be compensated by the Joint Venture Platform or any underlying portfolio company. This compensation may take the form of asset management, servicing or other fees or profit sharing interests. In connection with Fundamental's management of overall exposures of fund clients to particular Joint Venture Platforms, a fund client may acquire and has acquired an interest held by another fund client, or sell its interest in any such Joint Venture Platform to another fund client, in either case based on a valuation supported by a third party valuation agent. By investing in a fund client, each such investor consents and agrees to such transactions.

In addition, Fundamental may retain (and has retained) the services of one or more businesses or organizations that are not affiliates of Fundamental, which in the good faith determination of Fundamental possess substantial, significant or otherwise relevant experience or expertise to act in operating capacities in connection with the day-to-day management of acquired assets or to serve as consultants to Fundamental, a fund client or a portfolio company (including, in certain circumstances, executives or other individuals) (collectively, "Operating Partners"). Fundamental determines the nature, form and amount of compensation of any such Operating Partners, the nature of which can be performance-based or not performance-based and which forms of compensation can include salary, bonus, securities, options, profits interests, co-investment rights or other similar forms of compensation (collectively, "Operating Partner Compensations"), and all of such Operating Partner Compensations will be borne or paid by the fund client or the portfolio company.

Fundamental may also from time to time seed or otherwise enter into arrangements (and currently has entered into such an arrangement) to support businesses founded by individuals with expertise in particular sectors that form part of a fund client's investment strategy ("Fundamental Sourcing Companies") in exchange for exclusivity or rights of first offer over some or all of the opportunities that the Fundamental Sourcing Companies generate. In connection with each investment made by a fund client that is sourced by a Fundamental Sourcing Company, the Fundamental Sourcing Company will be compensated with a fee that may be paid in one or more fixed installments (which might be invested in the transaction) or a profit sharing interest or a combination thereof. To align interests, Fundamental expects to encourage (and sometimes require) co-investments by Fundamental Sourcing Companies in the transactions they source. Fundamental might have a minority interest in the Fundamental Sourcing Companies, but in any such case, Fundamental will participate only in fees paid by third-party investors, and in no event will it share in any fees paid to a Fundamental Sourcing Company by a fund client.

## **Material Risks**

Investing in debt and the municipal market involves risk of loss that the investors in fund clients should be prepared to bear. An investment in a fund client involves a high degree of risk, and is suitable only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in such fund client. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any fund client will be achieved, that any fund client will otherwise be able to successfully carry out its investment program, or that an investor will receive a return of its capital contributed to any fund client. A brief explanation of the material risks associated with Fundamental Advisors' principal investment strategy and methods of analysis follows. Please note that the following is not meant to be an exhaustive listing of all potential risks associated with investing in a fund client. Additional risk factors are set forth in the offering documents for each fund client provided to investors and potential investors. The following summary of risks is qualified in its entirety by the respective fund client's offering documents.

**Distressed Municipal Debt Investing Risks.** Investments in distressed municipal debt are subject to various risks that are not generally found in investments in other types of securities. The assets underlying such municipal debt will typically have significant risks as a result of business, economic or legal uncertainties. They likely will be experiencing financial or operational difficulties or be otherwise out of favor. Such securities are typically illiquid and may be considered speculative. The ability of Fundamental Advisors to manage and rehabilitate the assets underlying such securities could be adversely affected by interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate or the economic factors affecting a particular industry, or specific developments related to such underlying assets. Any such underlying assets that are operating in workout or bankruptcy modes present additional legal risks, including fraudulent conveyance, voidable preference and equitable subordination risks. Prices of the portfolio investments may be volatile or difficult to gain third party validation of, and a variety of other factors that are inherently difficult to predict or evaluate, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the fund clients activities and the value of its portfolio investments. As part of Fundamental Advisors' strategy to restructure and rehabilitate the assets underlying the municipal bonds in which the fund clients invest, the fund clients may hold various types of other securities, including secured and unsecured notes. There can be no assurance that Fundamental will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of, and return on, such portfolio investments.

**Municipal Bond Risks.** There are two common types of municipal bonds, general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. Both general obligation bonds and revenue bonds are typically issued by or on behalf of the political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities of states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia to obtain funds for a wide range of public facilities including housing projects, industrial projects, hospitals, schools, mass transportation, stadiums, waterworks and sewer systems and highways. In addition, certain types of industrial development bonds are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds for many types of local, privately operated facilities (such debt instruments are considered municipal obligations if the interest paid on them is exempt from federal income tax). General obligation bonds are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the governmental entity issuing the bonds. The creditworthiness of general obligation bonds is primarily based upon the "ability to pay", generally defined by the overall financial health of the issuer and its "willingness to pay" generally determined by the history of fiscal responsibility, necessity of market access and current political climate. Revenue bonds are municipal bonds that

finance income-producing projects and are payable only from the revenue derived from a particular project, facility or specific revenue source. Unlike general obligation bonds, revenue bonds are not payable from the general taxing power of the municipality and holders of revenue bonds typically have no claims on the issuer's other resources. The primary source of repayment and collateral for revenue bonds generally consists of revenue from the underlying project (fees, rent, tolls, concessions, etc.), generally, a senior lien on the underlying asset and an obligation for repayment by the sponsor. Municipal revenue bonds may carry a higher default risk than general obligation bonds. Not only are they not backed by the full faith and credit of a municipality, but the income from the projects funded by revenue bonds cannot be predicted with certainty. If the projects do not produce enough revenue, the bonds may default. The success of revenue bonds ultimately depends on the projects' ability to produce revenue. Projects backing distressed municipal revenue bonds in which Fundamental Advisors expects to invest will typically be experiencing financial or operational difficulties, which heightens the risk that sufficient revenue will not be generated. If Fundamental is unable to manage and rehabilitate the assets underlying such bonds and improve the prospect for revenue generation, the value of the fund client's investment in such bonds will likely decline.

Each type of municipal obligation may be more or less susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. The value of the fund client's investments in municipal revenue bonds will be affected by local, state, regional and national factors. These may include economic or policy changes, erosion of the tax base, legislative changes (especially those regarding taxes) and the possibility of credit problems. Any such changes or events may adversely affect the value of the fund client's investments.

For example, the fund clients may invest in municipal revenue bonds issued to fund housing projects. Successful operation of a commercial or multifamily real estate project is dependent upon, among other things, economic conditions generally and in the area of the project, fluctuations in interest rates, the degree to which the project competes with other projects in the area, construction and operating costs and the performance of the management agent. In some cases, that operation may be affected by circumstances outside the control of the borrower or lender, such as the deterioration of the surrounding neighborhood, the imposition of rent control or changes in tax laws. The ability of Fundamental to rehabilitate the housing projects underlying such bonds will be affected by such factors, which could have a negative impact on the value of the fund client's investment in such bonds.

In addition to being downgraded, an insolvent municipality may file for bankruptcy. The reorganization process of a municipality's debts has little precedent and may significantly affect the rights of creditors. Moreover, there is political risk that state legislatures or municipal authorities will seek to interfere with or rescind the revenue streams required for the issuer to satisfy its obligations, leaving the creditor with no recourse. This risk exists for both performing and non-performing or defaulted obligations. Furthermore, states and municipalities face uncertainty in respect of federal mandates, federal assistance and subsidies, a rapidly changing and unpredictable regulatory landscape and other political and regulatory policy changes, any of which may adversely affect the performance of municipal obligations. There is no guarantee that Fundamental Advisors will be able to anticipate these risks effectively.

Tax Risk Associated with Tax-Exempt Municipal Bonds. The fund client will invest in, among other

things, tax-exempt municipal revenue bonds. The interest from such bonds is generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) imposes certain continuing requirements on issuers of tax-exempt bonds regarding the use, expenditure and investment of bond proceeds, the payment of rebates to the United States and the registration of certain bonds. Failure by the issuer to comply, subsequent to the issuance of tax-exempt bonds, with certain of these requirements could cause interest on the bonds to become includable in gross income retroactive to the date of issuance, which may reduce the value of the bonds. For example, certain housing authority bonds are subject to special requirements that must be met to preserve the bond’s tax-exempt status. If such requirements are not met, the interest on such bonds may become taxable, the value of the bonds may be reduced, the fund client may be required to sell the bonds at a reduced value and fund client investors may be subject to unanticipated tax liabilities.

Certain provisions of the Code relating to the issuance of municipal bonds may reduce the volume of municipal bonds qualifying for U.S. federal income tax exemption. One effect of these provisions could be to increase the cost of the municipal bonds available for purchase by the fund clients. Proposals that may restrict or eliminate the income tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds for investment by the fund clients would be reduced and the liquidity of any bonds held by the fund clients may be adversely affected.

The interest payable on the municipal bonds in which the fund client expects to invest may be under forbearance or deferred. Any interest that accrues while such bonds are held by the fund client may be exempt from U.S. federal income tax, and will increase the fund client’s basis in such bonds. There is no guarantee, however, that such interest will have or retain such a tax-exempt status.

Distressed Securities Risks; Illiquidity. Distressed securities generally are securities of issuers that have either defaulted or appear to be at a heightened risk of doing so. The assets underlying such securities will typically have significant risks as a result of business, economic or legal uncertainties. Although investments in distressed securities may result in significant returns, such investments are subject to greater risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain higher rated securities and also may not show any return for a considerable amount of time. In fact, many of these securities and investments ordinarily remain unpaid unless and until the entity reorganizes and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and as a result may have to be held for an extended period of time. In some circumstances, such securities may be converted to equity as part of the reorganization. A wide variety of considerations, including, for example, the possibility of litigation between the participants in a reorganization or liquidation proceeding or a requirement to obtain mandatory or discretionary consents from various governmental authorities or others may affect the value of these securities and investments. The uncertainties inherent in evaluating such investments may be increased by legal and practical considerations that limit the access of Fundamental Advisors to reliable and timely information concerning material developments affecting a company or municipality, or which cause lengthy delays in the completion of the liquidation or reorganization proceedings. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies or municipalities experiencing significant business and/or financial distress is unusually high. There is no assurance that Fundamental Advisors will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to the entity in which the fund client invests, the fund client may lose its entire investment

or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the fund client's original investment.

The market values of such bonds tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher rated securities. Because there is not an established secondary market for many of these securities, including but not limited to bonds, Fundamental Advisors anticipates that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market for these securities does exist, it generally is not as liquid as the secondary market for higher rated securities. With respect to bonds, the lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and Fundamental Advisors' ability to dispose of particular bonds when necessary to meet a fund client's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the condition or prospects of the project for which such securities were issued. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities also may make it more difficult for Fundamental Advisors to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of determining the value of a prospective investment or valuing a fund client's portfolio.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of these securities. These securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturn and be subject to substantial market price volatility. It is likely that any economic recession would disrupt severely the market for such securities and have an adverse impact on their value.

To enforce its rights in defaulted bonds, a fund client may be required to participate in various legal proceedings or take possession of and manage assets securing the issuer's obligations on the defaulted securities. This will increase the fund client's operating expenses and could adversely affect the value of its investments.

Restructuring Risks. Certain fund clients expect to be involved in restructurings involving underlying projects that are experiencing or are expected to experience financial difficulties. These financial difficulties may never be overcome and may cause such projects to become subject to bankruptcy proceedings. Such investments could, in certain circumstances, subject fund clients to certain additional potential liabilities which may exceed the value of fund clients' original investment therein. For example, under certain circumstances, a lender that has inappropriately exercised control over the management and policies of a debtor may have its claims subordinated or disallowed or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such actions. Under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors (a remedy called "equitable subordination"). Among other things, the nature of the fund clients' control-oriented investments and Fundamental's active management of the fund clients'

investments may expose the fund client to such adverse actions or liabilities. Fundamental Advisors does not intend to engage in conduct that would form the basis for a successful cause of action based upon the equitable subordination doctrine; however, because of the nature of the debt obligations, the fund client may be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that debt obligations of such obligor which are held by the issuer should be equitably subordinated.

In addition, under certain circumstances, payments to the fund client and distributions by a fund client to the investors may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance, preferential payment or similar transaction under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws. Furthermore, such restructurings may be adversely affected by local statutes relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims.

As part of Fundamental Advisors' strategy to restructure and rehabilitate the assets underlying the municipal bonds or other securities in which fund clients invest, fund clients may hold various types of securities, including secured and unsecured notes. As a holder of notes, fund clients are subject to the risk that the issuer of the note will default in the payment of the principal and/or interest on the instrument. Further, although the fund client may hold a security interest in certain collateral with respect to such notes, such collateral may turn out to be inadequate, especially if the collateral is "distressed." Holding such notes may also subject the fund client to the interest rate risk discussed below – if interest rates rise, the value of the notes may decrease.

Usury Considerations. The loans made by the fund clients are subject to the provisions of various background laws, including state usury laws, which may limit the amount of interest, broadly defined, that may be charged with respect to a loan. The violation of applicable usury laws may lead to financial penalties, rescission rights or other borrower remedies. Although the fund clients do not intend to engage in conduct that it expects would violate any applicable usury laws, the potential exists for a borrower to assert that the usury laws of particular jurisdiction apply to a loan transaction.

Unregulated Transactions. Certain instruments that may be traded by the fund client may not be traded on exchanges and such trading may not be regulated by any government agency. Accordingly, the protections accorded by such regulation will not be available in connection with such investments.

Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements. The success of the fund client's investment strategy will depend, in part, on the ability of Fundamental Advisors to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a portfolio investment. The activity of identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements with respect to portfolio investments entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that Fundamental Advisors will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements.

Risk of Early Repayment. Loans made by the fund clients may be subject to early repayment at the option of the borrower. If a loan made by the fund clients is repaid early, there could be an adverse effect on the fund client's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Senior Loan Risk. The fund clients expect to invest, directly or through affiliated entities, in senior

secured loans. Senior secured loans are usually rated below investment grade or may also be unrated, and Fundamental Advisors expect that most if not all loans will be unrated. As a result, the risks associated with senior secured loans may be considered by credit rating agencies to be similar to the risks of below investment grade fixed income instruments, although senior secured loans are senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade fixed income instruments, which are often subordinated or unsecured. Investment in senior secured loans rated below investment grade is considered speculative because borrowers are more likely than investment grade issuers to default on their payments of interest and principal, and such defaults could have a material adverse effect on the fund clients' performance. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a senior secured loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the senior secured loan's value. Senior secured loans are subject to a number of risks, including liquidity risk.

Loan Origination. Fundamental and/or its affiliates expects to originate loans on behalf of the fund clients. In making loans, the fund clients will compete with a broad spectrum of lenders, some of which may have greater financial resources than the fund clients, and some of which may be willing to lend money on better terms (from a borrower's standpoint) than the fund clients. Increased competition for, or a diminution in the available supply of, qualifying loans may result in lower yields on such loans, which could reduce returns to the fund clients. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful financing to companies, particularly companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties, is unusually high. There is no assurance that the general partner or Fundamental will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing these loans or the prospects for successful repayment or a successful reorganization or similar action.

In addition, loan origination involves a number of particular risks that may not exist in the case of secondary debt purchases, including:

- When originating loans, Fundamental will generally have to rely more on its own resources to conduct due diligence of the borrower, which will likely be more limited than the diligence conducted for a broadly syndicated transaction involving an underwriter; and
- The borrowers may in some circumstances be of higher credit risk who could not obtain debt financing in the syndicated markets.

In addition to the above, originating loans for the development and construction of solar and other renewable energy projects involves risks that may not exist in the case of loans to large, more established and/or publicly traded companies, including:

- The borrowers may have limited financial resources and limited access to additional financing in the event of construction delays or other unforeseen circumstances, which may increase the risk of their defaulting on their obligations, leaving creditors, such as the fund clients, dependent on any guarantees or collateral that they may have obtained;
- These loans are generally made before the underlying project is generating cash flow, which render such loans more vulnerable to market conditions, as well as general economic downturns, that could adversely affect offtake counterparties and refinancing;

- There will not be as much information publicly available about these projects as would be available for public companies, and such information may not be of the same quality;
- These projects are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; as a result, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on the respective borrower's ability to meet its obligations; and
- These companies may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs, which may limit their ability to repay their outstanding indebtedness upon maturity.

Uncertainty of Financial Projections. Fundamental Advisors will generally determine the necessary restructuring and rehabilitation for portfolio investments on the basis of financial projections and other information provided by such portfolio investments. Projected operating results will normally be based primarily on management judgments. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon assumptions made at the time that the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections. General economic conditions, which are not predictable, can have a material adverse impact on the reliability of such projections.

Bankruptcy Risks. Fundamental Advisors expects to invest in securities whose underlying projects may be operating in workout or bankruptcy modes, or may enter into bankruptcy proceedings following investment by certain fund clients. There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. First, many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors are generally given an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court in the exercise of its broad powers would not approve actions that would be contrary to the interests of the fund client. Second, the effect of a bankruptcy filing on a project may adversely and permanently affect the project. Third, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict. The fund client's return on investment could be adversely affected by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court and until it ultimately becomes effective. Fourth, the administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. For example, if a proceeding involves protracted or difficult litigation, or turns into a liquidation, substantial assets may be devoted to administrative costs. Fifth, bankruptcy law permits the classification together of "substantially similar" claims in determining the classification of claims in a reorganization. Because the standard for classification is vague, there exists the risk that the fund client's influence with respect to the class of securities it owns can be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in that class or by different classification and treatment. Sixth, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. Seventh, especially in the case of investments made prior to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, creditors can lose their ranking and priority if they exercise "domination and control" over a debtor and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions. Eighth, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite significant. Another risk involves the failure of a



municipality to pay its creditors on time. Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code provides a financially distressed municipality with protection from its creditors while it develops and negotiates a plan for adjusting its debts. The commencement of a Chapter 9 bankruptcy case operates as a stay, applicable to all creditors of the municipality, of most efforts to collect prepetition claims. Such a stay would operate to restrict the municipality from making payments of either principal or interest on accounts of its general obligation bonds. In general, numerous important legal issues under Chapter 9 are unsettled and evolving. Accordingly, a Chapter 9 filing by an issuer of securities may result in an adverse effect on the value of general obligation bonds and special revenue bonds. All of the above risks may undermine Fundamental's strategy of rehabilitating the assets or projects underlying the securities in which the fund client invests, resulting in an adverse effect on the value of those securities.

As part of Fundamental Advisors' efforts to rehabilitate the assets underlying the fund client's portfolio investments, Fundamental Advisors may seek to sponsor certain sales under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code which permit a debtor in bankruptcy to sell its assets outside the ordinary course of business. Such sales typically can be accomplished on an expedited basis and prior to proposing a plan of reorganization or liquidation. Although such sales can be an effective way to maximize the going concern value of a project's assets, and thereby increase the value of the fund client's investment, such sales must take place within the context of a bankruptcy proceeding and are subject to the bankruptcy rules and bankruptcy court approval. There is no guarantee that such sales can be successfully arranged by Fundamental Advisors to increase the value of the assets underlying the fund clients' portfolio investments.

Control Investments. Certain fund clients may make control investments. These investments could expose a fund client to risk of liability for environmental damage, product defect, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations and other types of liability, in which the limited liability characteristics of business operations may be ignored. If these liabilities were to arise, the fund clients might suffer a significant loss.

The fund client may also be exposed to risk in connection with the disposition of these investments. When disposing of these investments, the fund client may be required to make representations and warranties about the business and financial affairs of the investments typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business, or may be responsible for the contents of disclosure documents under applicable securities law. The fund client may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations and warranties or disclosure documents turn out to be incorrect, inaccurate or misleading.

Legislation Risks. From time to time, proposals have been introduced before the United States Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on tax-exempt bonds, and similar proposals may be introduced in the future. The Supreme Court has held that Congress has the constitutional authority to enact such legislation. It is not possible to determine what effects the adoption of such proposals could have on the availability of municipal securities for investment by fund clients and the value of fund clients' investment portfolios. Recent amendments to some statutes governing security interests (e.g., Revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code) change the way in which security interests and liens securing

municipal securities are perfected. These amendments may have an adverse impact on existing municipal securities (particularly issuers of municipal securities that do not have a corporate trustee who is responsible for filing UCC financing statements to continue the security interest or such lien). In addition, each industry in which Fundamental Advisors determines to invest is exposed to legislative risks that are particular to each such industry.

Identification of Investments; Competition. Fundamental Advisors' task of identifying, completing and realizing attractive fund client investment opportunities is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Investors in fund clients are relying on the skill of Fundamental Advisors to identify and successfully close on investment opportunities. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as the prevailing regulatory or political climate. The securities industry generally, and the varied strategies and techniques to be engaged in by Fundamental Advisors in particular, are extremely competitive. Fund clients will be competing for investments with other financial institutions and other investors, including many of the larger securities and investment banking firms, which have substantially greater financial resources and research staffs. Fundamental Advisors expects that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which could reduce the number of investment opportunities available to fund clients and adversely affect the terms upon which investments can be made. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of, and flow of capital into, investment vehicles established in order to implement alternative asset investment strategies. While the precise effect cannot be determined, such increase may result in greater competition for investment opportunities, or may result under certain circumstances in increased price volatility or decreased liquidity with respect to certain positions. Such competition may be particularly acute with respect to participation by the fund clients in auction proceedings and, specifically, those conducted pursuant to Section 363 of Title 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, where the fund client's compete with other prospective bidders to acquire the assets of a distressed company through a bankruptcy court-supervised auction. Prospective investors should understand that the fund client may compete with other investment vehicles, as well as investment and commercial banking firms, which have substantially greater resources, in terms of financial wherewithal and research staffs, than may be available to the fund client. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the fund client will be able to identify and complete attractive investments or that it will be able to invest fully its committed capital. Competitive investment activity by other firms may reduce the fund client's opportunity for profit by reducing or amplifying the magnitude as well as the duration of the market inefficiencies which it seeks to exploit.

Reliance on the General Partners and Key Professionals. Fund clients will be managed exclusively by the general partner and its affiliates, and the limited partners will not make decisions with respect to the selection, evaluation, management, disposition or other realization of any investment or other decisions regarding a fund client's day-to-day business and affairs. Except in certain limited circumstances described in the partnership agreement, the general partner and its affiliates will have sole and absolute discretion in structuring, negotiating and purchasing, financing and eventually divesting investments on behalf of the fund client. Consequently, the limited partners will generally not be able to evaluate for themselves the merits of particular investments prior to the fund client making such investments.

The success of the fund client will depend in large part upon Fundamental's ability to attract and retain talented professionals and the skill and expertise of these professionals. The interest that key professionals will have in the general partner or its affiliates is intended to discourage them from withdrawing from participation in the fund client's investment activities. However, there can be no assurance that any professionals will continue to be associated with the general partner or its affiliates throughout the life of the fund client. Should one or more of these professionals become incapacitated or in some other way cease to participate in the fund client, the fund client's performance could be adversely affected.

Limited Number of Investments. Fund clients are expected to make only a limited number of investments, and as a consequence, the aggregate return on certain fund client's investments may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single fund client investment. The value of an interest in a fund client may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory event than interests in a more diversified fund. Other than as set forth in its operating documents, a fund client has no assurance as to the degree of diversification in its investments, either by geographic region or asset type. Participation in a fund client's investments by an investor in the fund client may also be limited by virtue of the fund client's general partner's right to exclude an investor from participating in any fund client investment if the general partner determines in its discretion that such participation might otherwise have certain materially adverse effects on a fund client investment, the general partner, Fundamental, the fund client or any of their affiliates, including if such participation would be likely to result in violations of law or the imposition of materially burdensome regulatory or legal requirements.

Long-Term Investments. Investment in a fund client requires a long-term commitment with no certainty of return. Many of the investments of fund clients will be highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that a fund client will be able to realize on such investments in a timely manner. Although investments by fund clients may occasionally generate some current income, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of any investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is expected that an investment will not generally be sold until a number of years after it is made. Prior to such time, there may not be any current return on investment.

Investments Longer than Term. Fund clients expect to make investments which may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that the fund client will be dissolved, either by expiration of the fund client's term or otherwise. Fundamental expects that portfolio investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution, and the general partner has a limited ability to extend the term of the fund client. However, the fund client may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

Nature and Risks of Investments. The types of investments contemplated by the fund clients are subject to various risks, particularly the risk that the fund client's will be unable to dispose of their investments by sale or other means at attractive prices or will otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. These risks include changes in the financial condition or prospects of the assets or related debt obligations in which the fund clients invest. The fund clients will generally not be able to sell the securities or other portfolio investments publicly unless their sale is registered under applicable securities laws, or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available.

In addition, in some cases the fund clients may be prohibited by contract or regulatory reasons from selling certain securities or other assets for a period of time. To the extent that there is no liquid trading market for an investment, the fund clients may be unable to liquidate that investment or may be unable to do so at a profit. Moreover, there can be no assurances that private purchasers for the fund client's investments will be found.

Fundamental Advisors will have broad discretion in making investments for the fund client and expects to utilize highly speculative investment techniques, including leverage, futures, options and derivative transactions. There can be no assurance that Fundamental Advisors will correctly evaluate the nature or magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile. A variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may detrimentally impact the value of the securities and other financial instruments in which a fund client invests, including access by the issuers of such securities and instruments to capital and public market valuations. These factors and others may significantly affect the results of the fund client's activities and the value of its investments. In addition, the value of the fund client's portfolio may fluctuate in response to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

Leverage. Fund clients may use leverage in connection with the management of its portfolio investments and investments of the fund client will also be in projects or entities that have a levered capital structure, including the fund client's investment. In both cases, Fundamental Advisors and/or related persons of Fundamental Advisors will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes is prudent. Use of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks to investors in fund clients. The use of leverage creates an opportunity for increased income and gains to investors but also increases the risk of loss of capital. To the extent that any investment is made in a project, entity or other vehicle with a leveraged capital structure, such investment will be subject to increased exposure to adverse economic factors such as a significant rise in interest rates, a severe downturn in the economy, or deterioration in the condition of such portfolio investment or its industry. In the event that such a project, entity or vehicle is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, including the fund client's investment, the value of a fund client's investment in such portfolio investment could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

Additionally, underlying projects, entities or other vehicles may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants as a result of their leverage. This leverage may impair their ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. As a result, their flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to business opportunities may be limited and impact their ability to repay such leverage, including the fund client's investment. A leveraged entity's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used.

The fund client has the power to borrow funds and may do so when deemed appropriate by Fundamental Advisors, including if doing so would enhance the fund client's returns. The fund client may borrow funds from brokers, banks and other lenders to finance its trading operations. The use of such leverage can, in certain circumstances, maximize the losses to which the fund client's investment portfolio may be subject. Such leverage may be achieved through, among other methods, purchases of securities on margin and the use of options, futures, forward contracts, repurchase and

reverse repurchase agreements, tender option bond structures, swaps and other derivative transactions. The access to capital could be impaired by many factors (including, without limitation, market forces or regulatory changes). There could also be other factors more specific to the fund client (including, without limitation, fraud on behalf of one of the employees of Fundamental Advisors).

A fund client may achieve better margin lending terms from certain of its prime brokers than are generally available to U.S. investors. As a result, the level of margin available to a fund client for its investments will generally be limited only by the credit decisions of its prime brokers. There can be no assurance, however, that such prime brokers will either continue such arrangements with the fund client or that such prime brokers and other lenders will approve extensions of credit to the fund client at the levels requested by the fund client. Any restriction on the availability of credit from such parties could adversely affect the fund client's performance.

The use of leverage creates several risks for the fund client. If the value of the fund client's securities used, for example, as collateral for a margin loan, short term borrowing or other form of leverage, falls below the level required, the fund client could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which the fund client must deposit additional funds or securities with such prime broker. If the fund client is unable to satisfy any margin call by a prime broker, then the prime broker could liquidate the fund client's positions in some or all of the financial instruments that are in the fund client's accounts at the prime broker and cause the fund client to incur significant losses. The failure to satisfy a margin call, or the occurrence of other material defaults under margin or other financing agreements, may trigger cross-defaults under the fund client's agreements with other brokers, lenders, clearing firms or other counterparties, multiplying the adverse impact to the fund client. In addition, because the use of leverage allows the fund client to control positions worth significantly more than its investments in those positions, the amount that the fund client may lose in the event of adverse price movements is high in relation to the amount of its investment.

In the event of a sudden drop in the value of the fund client's assets, the fund client might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to satisfy its margin requirements. In that event, the fund client may become subject to claims of financial intermediaries that extended the associated credit. Such claims could exceed the value of the assets of the fund client. The banks and dealers that provide financing to the fund client can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut, financing and collateral valuation policies. Changes by banks and dealers in any of the foregoing may result in large margin calls, loss of financing and forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous prices. There can be no assurance that the fund client will be able to secure or maintain adequate financing, without which the fund client may not continue to be viable.

The purchase of options, futures, contracts for differences, swaps and other derivatives often involves little or no margin deposit and, therefore, provides substantial leverage. Accordingly, relatively small price movements in these financial instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the fund client.

While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the fund client's total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment by the fund client would be magnified to the extent the fund client is leveraged. The

cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the fund client in a market that moves adversely to the fund client's investments could result in a substantial loss to the fund client that would be greater than if the fund client were not leveraged.

Lack of Diversification. Fund clients may not be diversified among a wide range of financial instruments, industries or asset classes. As such, a fund client may be exposed to wider fluctuations in value than otherwise would be the case if the fund client were required to maintain a high degree of diversification among the investments. The fund client may have no restrictions on either the amount of assets that can be invested in a certain industry or the percentage of assets invested in a single security. Therefore, the fund client may be subject to greater risk than diversified portfolios.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. It is possible that the fund client will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. In addition, the fund client will be competing with a significant number of other private investment funds, as well as institutional and strategic (industry) investors, for investments in portfolio companies. The business of identifying and structuring debt investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty.

Lack of geographic diversification and adverse developments in fund clients' target markets could adversely impact the ability to make distributions to investors. If a fund client acquires a property or makes a portfolio investment concentrated in any particular geographic area, this concentration could disproportionately expose the fund clients' interests to operational and regulatory risks in that area.

Risks Associated with Hedging. Fund clients may utilize financial instruments to hedge investments and the interest rate risk associated therewith. There can be no assurance that a fund client will hedge when appropriate or choose the correct hedge if it does hedge. The use of hedging transactions involves certain risks. These risks include: (i) the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in gain for the fund client had a particular hedging transaction not been utilized, in which case the fund client's performance would have been better had the fund client not engaged in the hedging transaction; (ii) the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the hedging instrument used; and (iii) potential illiquidity for the hedging instrument used, which may make it difficult or costly for the fund client to close out or unwind a hedging transaction. Additionally, such hedging transactions will add to the cost of the investment, may require ongoing cash payments to counterparties, subject the fund client to the risk that the counterparty defaults on its obligations, and may produce different tax consequences to investors in the fund client than would apply if the fund client had not entered into such hedging transactions.

The success of the fund client's hedging strategy will be subject to Fundamental Advisors' ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the fund client's hedging strategy will also be subject to Fundamental Advisors' ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner.

While the fund client may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the fund client than if it had not engaged in any such

hedging transactions. For a variety of reasons, Fundamental Advisors may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the risks being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the fund client from achieving the intended hedge or expose the fund client to risk of loss. In addition, Fundamental Advisors may not hedge a risk inherent in the fund client's portfolio because a hedge may not be available or is too costly in light of the likelihood of the possible risk actually occurring or because the risk simply could not be reasonably anticipated. Additionally, such hedging transactions will add to the cost of an investment, may require ongoing cash payments to counterparties, subject the fund client to the risk that the counterparty defaults on its obligations, and may produce different tax consequences to the fund client investors than would apply if the fund client had not entered into such hedging transactions.

Systems Risk. Fundamental Advisors relies on computer programs and systems (and may rely on new systems and technology in the future) in connection with the fund client's investment activities, including, without limitation, to trade, clear and settle securities transactions, to evaluate investments, to monitor the fund client's investments, to generate risk management and other reports that are critical to oversight of the fund client's activities and to store confidential information. In addition, certain of the fund client's, Fundamental Advisors' and their affiliates' operations interface with or depend on systems operated by third-parties such as service providers and market counterparties, and Fundamental Advisors may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third-party systems. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures, interruptions or security breaches, including, but not limited to, those caused by computer "worms," viruses, malware, hacking, social engineering schemes such as "phishing" and power failures. Fundamental Advisors' operations are highly dependent on each of these systems and the successful operation of such systems is often out of Fundamental Advisors' control. Any such defect, failure or breach could have a material adverse effect on the fund client, Fundamental Advisors, their affiliates and their clients and investors. For example, systems failures or breaches could cause settlement of trades to fail, lead to inaccurate accounting, recording or processing of transactions, cause inaccurate reports and loss of data, and result in personal client or investor information being compromised, which may adversely affect the ability of Fundamental Advisors to manage the fund client's investments and risks and to protect confidential information.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, Fundamental processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the fund clients and personally identifiable information of the investors. Similarly, service providers of Fundamental and the fund clients, especially the administrator, may process, store and transmit such information. Fundamental has procedures and systems in place that it believes are reasonably designed to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. From time to time Fundamental Advisors, fund clients and portfolio companies may face cybersecurity threats to gain unauthorized access to confidential information, including, without limitation, information regarding the investors and the fund client's investment activities, or to render data or systems unusable, which could result in significant losses. Such unauthorized access could lead to losses of confidential information or capabilities essential to Fundamental Advisors' the fund client's and/or portfolio companies' operations and could have a material adverse effect on their finances, operations or reputations, and also could lead to financial losses relating to remedial actions, loss of business, or potential liability, or could lead to the disclosure of the personal information of investors. Cybersecurity attacks are evolving and include,

but are not limited to, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data, and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to Fundamental may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of Fundamental's network. Fundamental's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. On-line services provided by Fundamental to the investors may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of Fundamental's information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of the fund clients and personally identifiable information of the investors to be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed. The service providers of Fundamental and the fund clients are subject to the same electronic information security threats as Fundamental. If a service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of the fund clients and personally identifiable information of the investors may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed. The loss or improper access, use or disclosure of Fundamental or the fund client's proprietary information may cause Fundamental or the fund clients to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the fund clients and the investors' investments therein.

Financial Model Risk. Certain of the fund client's investments and investment strategies require the use of quantitative and qualitative valuation models developed by Fundamental Advisors and third parties. As market dynamics (for example, due to changed market conditions and participants) shift over time, a previously highly successful model often becomes outdated or inaccurate, perhaps without Fundamental Advisors recognizing the change before significant losses are incurred. The fund client's model risk extends to the valuation of its investments, which may be made on the basis of internal Fundamental Advisors models in the absence of any readily determinable market value. The valuations so determined may differ materially from realized values. The use of a model that is not viable or not completely viable could, at any time, have a material adverse effect on the performance of the fund client.

In connection with executing the fund client's strategy, Fundamental Advisors expects to obtain financial information that is made available by the issuers, servicers, third-party modeling firms and trustees of securities in which the fund client will invest. There is no guarantee such information is reliable. Fundamental Advisors typically does not independently verify the financial information disseminated by the numerous issuers in which the fund client may invest and is dependent upon the integrity of both the management of these issuers and the financial reporting process in general. Corporate or government mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities relating to the issuers of investments held by the fund client may result in material losses. Equity prices are particularly vulnerable to corporate mismanagement.

Ability to Enforce Legal Rights. Because the effectiveness of the judicial systems in certain non-U.S. countries in which the fund client may invest varies, the fund client may have difficulty in successfully pursuing claims in the courts of such countries, as compared to the United States or other



developed countries. Furthermore, to the extent the fund client may obtain a judgment but is required to seek its enforcement in the courts of one of the countries in which the fund client invests, there can be no assurance that such courts will enforce such judgment.

Forward-Looking Statements; Opinions. Statements contained in fund clients' offering memoranda (including those relating to current and future market conditions and trends in respect thereof) that are not historical facts are based on current expectations, estimates, projections, opinions and/or beliefs of Fundamental. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, and undue reliance should not be placed thereon. Moreover, certain information contained in such offering memoranda constitutes "forward-looking" statements, which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "can," "will," "would," "seek," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "project," "estimate," "intend," "continue," "target," or "believe," or the negatives thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. Due to various risks and uncertainties, including those set forth herein, actual events or results, market conditions, investment opportunities or the actual performance of the fund client or its investments may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements.

Counterparty and Settlement Risk. The fund client is subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty (which includes, but is not limited to, prime brokers, dealers, banks, custodians and administrators ("Counterparties")) to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. A Counterparty's default on their obligations may impact Fundamental or the fund client's ability to conduct its business in the ordinary course. There is a risk of loss of assets on deposit at the Counterparty. Although government agencies or other organizations provide insurance coverage to depositors in the event of a Counterparty failure, coverage is limited to a specified amount and subject to rules and regulations. Prior events where a government agency or other organization stepped in to make depositors whole over their excess deposits at select Counterparties, which may or may not have a current or prior relationship with Fundamental or the fund client, should not be construed as a guarantee that such action will be taken in the future. There is no guarantee that any excess deposits are recoverable. In the event of a Counterparty's default, Fundamental Advisors will work diligently to access its capital and take actions it deems appropriate while acting in the best interest of the fund clients. However, Fundamental Advisors' access to capital is subject to a variety of external factors that are outside of Fundamental Advisors' control, including the timing of default, a government agency's or other organization's actions, including the timing of the Counterparty's closure, ability to liquidate the Counterparty's assets, or to effect the Counterparty's sale or dissolution, unforeseeable economic factors or market conditions, and the Counterparty's technology infrastructure operating as intended to facilitate access. Furthermore, Fundamental's ability to access capital may have an impact on Fundamental and a fund client's ability to conduct operations in the normal course including, but not limited to paying expenses, funding investment opportunities resulting in delayed or missed opportunities, and calling capital from or making distributions to limited partners. Deposits concentrated at one or a limited number of Counterparties may amplify these risks.

To the extent the fund client invests in swaps, derivative or synthetic instruments, or other over-the-counter transactions or in certain circumstances, non-U.S. securities, the fund client may take a credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are

backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. It is expected that Fundamental Advisors will monitor on an ongoing basis the creditworthiness of firms with which it will enter into swaps or other over-the-counter derivatives on behalf of the fund client. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the fund client will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in losses. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent. If one or more of the fund client's counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings in the United States (either under the Securities Investor Protection Act or the U.S. Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that payment of amounts that the counterparty owes the fund client or the return of collateral that the fund client has posted to the counterparty will be delayed or otherwise impaired. The insolvency of any counterparty would almost certainly result in a loss to the fund client, which loss could be material.

Derivative Instruments. The fund client may invest in derivative financial instruments, which include, but are not limited to, futures, options, interest rate swaps, forward currency contracts and credit derivatives such as credit default swaps and tender option bonds. In addition, the fund client may from time to time utilize both exchange-traded and over-the-counter, futures, options and contracts for differences, as part of its investment strategy and for hedging purposes, as well as other derivatives. Regulatory restraints may restrict the instruments that the fund client may trade. Such derivative instruments are highly volatile, involve certain special risks and expose investors to a high risk of loss. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in such instruments permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further losses exceeding any margin deposited. Further, when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged.

The trading of over-the-counter derivatives will subject the fund client to a variety of risks including: (i) counterparty risk, (ii) basis risk, (iii) interest rate risk, (iv) settlement risk, (v) legal risk and (vi) operational risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that one of the fund client's counterparties might default on its obligation to pay or perform generally on its obligations. Basis risk is the risk that the normal relationship between two prices might move in opposite directions. Interest rate risk is the general risk associated with movements in interest rates. Settlement risk is the risk that a settlement in a transfer system does not take place as expected. Legal risk is the risk that a transaction proves unenforceable in law or because it has been inadequately documented. Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses arising from deficiencies in a firm's management information, support and control systems and procedures. Transactions in over-the-counter derivatives may involve other risks as well, as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of a position or to assess the exposure to risk.

Swap Agreements. The fund client may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or

decrease the fund client's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), non-U.S. currency values, corporate borrowing rates or other factors such as security prices, prices of baskets of equity securities or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of different names. The fund client is not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if consistent with the fund client's investment objective and policies. The Dodd-Frank Act mandates the establishment of clearing requirements with respect to standardized swaps and margin requirements with respect to swap agreements that can be expected to impact the manner in which the fund client engages in swap transactions and the margin that the fund client must post in swap transactions, both cleared and uncleared.

Swap agreements tend to shift the fund client's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the fund client agrees to exchange floating rate payments for fixed rate payments, the swap agreement would tend to increase the fund client's exposure to interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the fund client's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the fund client. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the fund client, the fund client must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the fund client.

Credit Default Swaps. The fund client may invest in credit default swaps. A credit default swap is a contract between two parties that transfers the risk of loss if an obligor or issuer fails to pay principal or interest on time or files for bankruptcy. In essence, an institution which owns corporate or municipal debt instruments can purchase a limited form of default protection by entering into a credit default swap with another bank, broker-dealer or financial intermediary. Upon an event of default, the swap may be terminated in one of two ways: (i) the purchaser of credit protection may deliver the referenced instrument to the swap counterparty and receive a payment of par value; or (ii) the parties may pair off payments, in which case the purchaser of the protection receives a payment equal to the par value of the reference security less the price at which the reference security trades subsequent to default. The first way is the more common form of credit default swap termination.

Credit default swaps can be used to hedge a portion of the default risk on a corporate or municipal bond or a portfolio of bonds. Credit default swaps can be used to implement Fundamental Advisor's view that a particular credit, or group of credits, will experience credit improvement. In the case of expected credit improvement, the fund client may sell credit default protection in which it receives a premium to take on the risk. In such an instance, the obligation of the fund client to make payments upon the occurrence of a credit event creates leveraged exposure to the credit risk of the referenced entity. The fund client may also buy credit default protection even in the case in which it does not own the referenced instrument.

The credit default swap market in high yield securities (both corporate and municipal) is comparatively new and rapidly evolving compared to the credit default swap market for more seasoned and liquid investment grade securities. Swap transactions dependent upon credit events are priced incorporating many variables including the pricing and volatility of the common stock, potential loss upon default and the shape of the U.S. Treasury Yield curve, among other factors. As

such, there are many factors upon which market participants may have divergent views. Fundamental Advisors may also enter into credit default swap transactions, even if the credit outlook is positive, if it believes that participants in the marketplace have incorrectly valued the components which determine the value of a swap. Investments in credit default swaps can involve a high degree of risk.

Options. The fund client may engage in the trading of options. Such trading involves risks substantially similar to those involved in trading margined securities in that options are speculative and highly leveraged. Specific market movements of the securities underlying an option cannot accurately be predicted. The purchaser of an option is subject to the risk of losing the entire purchase price of the option. The writer of an option is subject to the risk of loss resulting from the difference between the premium received for the option and the price of the security underlying the option which the writer must purchase or deliver upon exercise of the option.

Futures Contracts. The fund client may invest in futures contracts. Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Futures contract prices in various commodities occasionally have moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the fund client from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the fund client to substantial losses. In addition, Fundamental Advisors may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if trading volume in such contracts is low. It also is possible that an exchange or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities provide higher yields than the underlying equity securities, but generally offer lower yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. The value of convertible securities fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates like bonds and, in addition, fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock. In addition, convertible securities are often held in large concentrations by levered investors and hence may be materially devalued when those investors are selling, irrespective of the underlying issuer’s financial health.

Fixed Income Securities. The fund client may invest in bonds or other fixed income securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including without limitation, bonds notes and debentures issued by corporations, debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities and bonds and notes issued by states, municipalities, agencies of states or municipalities or by such other governmental entities on behalf of not-for-profit and other organizations. Fixed income securities pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. The value of fixed income securities in which the fund client invests that pay a fixed rate of interest will typically change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the value of certain fixed-income securities can fluctuate in response to perceptions of credit worthiness, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer

and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). With bonds and other fixed income securities, a rise in interest rates typically causes a fall in values, while a fall in interest rates typically causes a rise in values. Bonds and other fixed income securities generally involve less market risk than stocks. However, the risk of bonds can vary significantly depending upon factors such as the issuer and maturity.

Equity Securities. The fund client may invest in equity securities. Such investments are subordinate to the claims of an issuer's creditors and, to the extent such securities are common securities, preferred stockholders. Dividends customarily paid to equity holders can be suspended or cancelled at any time. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including among others, the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete, industry conditions, interest rates, and general economic environments. In addition, events such as the domestic and international political environments, terrorism, major health crisis or pandemic and natural disasters, may be unforeseeable and contribute to market volatility in ways that may adversely affect fund clients. For the foregoing reasons, investments in equity securities can be highly speculative and carry a substantial risk of loss of principal.

High-Yield Securities. The fund client may invest in "high yield" bonds and other debt securities which are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). For example, the fund client may invest, directly or indirectly, in debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured by substantially all of that issuer's assets. The fund client may invest, directly or indirectly, in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. Debt securities in the lower categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than debt securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration or general economic conditions. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated debt securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those of higher-rated securities. The market for lower-rated debt securities is thinner and less active than that for higher rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. Holders of such securities may have difficulty disposing of certain of these securities due to a thin trading market. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities may have an adverse impact on the holder's ability to dispose of such securities and may make it more difficult for the holder to obtain accurate market quotations. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower rated debt securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such lower-rated securities. Limited partners should be aware that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. An issue of securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced. Neither event will require the fund client to reduce its exposure to such securities, although Fundamental Advisors will consider such events in its determination of whether the fund client should continue to invest in such securities.

Lending Risks. The fund client may originate or invest in debt instruments. Such lending activities entail a number of risks:

General Credit Risks. The fund client may be exposed to losses resulting from default and foreclosure. The value of the underlying collateral, if any, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the lien are each of great importance (although the fund client may invest in subordinate or second priority liens). There is no assurance that Fundamental Advisors will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the loans or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to borrower, the fund client may lose all or part of the amounts advanced to that borrower. Fundamental Advisors cannot guarantee the adequacy of the protection of the fund client's interests, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, Fundamental Advisors cannot assure that claims may not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of the fund client's rights. In the event of a foreclosure, the fund client or an affiliate of the fund client may assume direct ownership of the underlying asset. The liquidation proceeds upon sale of such asset may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the loan, resulting in a loss to the fund client. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of a foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss.

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

Inherent Illiquidity. The fund client expects to make loans, substantially all of which will be illiquid and have no, or only a limited, trading market. In general, the secondary trading market for senior secured loans is not well developed (and it is even less well developed for the development and construction loans that the fund client expects to make). The fund client does not expect any active trading market for its loans, which may make it difficult to value them. Illiquidity and adverse market conditions may mean that the fund client may not be able to sell senior secured loans quickly or at a fair price. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for the fund client's loans, that market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. The fund client's investment in illiquid loans may restrict its ability to dispose of investments in a timely fashion and for a fair price. Because of the unique and customized nature of most loan agreements, loans cannot be sold as easily as publicly traded securities. Loans made or purchased by the fund client may encounter trading delays due to their unique and customized nature, and transfers may not be permitted without the consent of the borrower (or an agent bank).

Insufficient Collateral. The fund client's investments may be detrimentally affected to the extent that there is insufficient collateral. There can be no assurance that the value assigned by the fund client to collateral underlying a loan held by the fund client will be realized upon liquidation, nor can there be any assurance that collateral will retain its value. In addition, certain loans may be supported, in whole or in part, by guarantees made by a corporation or other person or entity affiliated with the

borrower. The amount realizable with respect to a loan may be detrimentally affected if a guarantor fails to meet its obligations under the guarantee. Moreover, the value of collateral supporting such debt instruments may fluctuate. Finally, there may be a monetary, as well as a time, cost involved in collecting on defaulted debt instruments and, if applicable, taking possession of and subsequently liquidating various types of collateral.

Fraud. Of paramount concern when originating or investing in loans is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the loans or may adversely affect the ability of the fund client to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing the loan. Fundamental Advisors will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers to the extent reasonable when it makes investments, but cannot guarantee accuracy or completeness.

Lender Liability. In recent years, a number of judicial decisions in the United States have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories (collectively termed, “lender liability”). Generally, lender liability is founded upon the premise that an institutional lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith and fair dealing owed to a borrower or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower resulting in a creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. It is possible that the fund clients could be subject to allegations of lender liability.

Borrower Insolvency. One or more of the borrowers of loans acquired by the fund client may become involved in bankruptcy or similar proceedings. There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. First, many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. Second, the effect of a bankruptcy filing on a borrower may adversely and permanently affect the borrower. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the liquidation value of the borrower may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. Third, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict. A creditor’s return on investment can be adversely impacted by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court and until it ultimately becomes effective. Fourth, the administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor’s estate prior to any return to creditors. Fifth, bankruptcy law permits the classification of “substantially similar” claims in determining the classification of claims in a reorganization. Because the standard for classification is vague, there exists the risk that the fund client’s influence with respect to the class of obligations or securities that it owns can be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in that class or by different classification and treatment of claims. Sixth, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that may be made. Seventh, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite significant and debtor-in-possession financing can, under certain circumstances, “prime” the security interest that the fund client may have in the debtor’s property.

In addition, it is possible that a court may invalidate, in whole or in part, the indebtedness underlying a loan as a fraudulent conveyance, subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the obligor or recover amounts previously paid by the obligor in satisfaction of such indebtedness. In particular, a court could make such a determination if, in a lawsuit brought by a creditor or

representative of creditors of an obligor on a loan, the court were to find that the obligor did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring the indebtedness constituting the loan and, after giving effect to such indebtedness and the use of the proceeds thereof, the obligor (i) was insolvent, (ii) was engaged in a business for which the remaining assets of such obligor constituted unreasonably small capital, or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature. There can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in order to determine whether the obligor was “insolvent” or that, regardless of the method of valuation, a court would not determine that the obligor was “insolvent,” in each case, after giving effect to the incurrence of such loan and the use of the proceeds thereof. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy of an obligor under a loan acquired by the fund client, payments made on the loan may be subject to avoidance as a “preference” if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year under Federal bankruptcy law or even longer under state laws) before bankruptcy.

In general, if payments on a loan are avoidable, whether as fraudulent conveyances or preferences, such payments can be recaptured from the fund client.

Loan Participations and Assignments. The fund client may invest in debt securities in the form of loan participations and assignments of portions of such loans. Loan participations typically represent direct participation in a loan to a corporate or municipal borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. When purchasing loan participations, the fund client assumes the credit risk associated with the borrowing entity and may assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary, and may only be able to enforce its rights through the lender, and may assume the credit risk of the lender in addition to the borrower. The participation interests in which the fund client invests may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service.

Investments in loans through a direct assignment of a financial institution’s interests with respect to the loan may involve additional risks to the fund client. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the fund client could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that, under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the fund client could be held liable as a co-lender. Also, environmental liabilities may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations in which the fund client invests. Since loans and other forms of direct indebtedness typically are not securities, securities laws protections against fraud and misrepresentation do not apply. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the fund client relies on Fundamental Advisors’ research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the fund client.

Reliance on Management of Projects. Fundamental Advisors will monitor the performance of each portfolio investment by maintaining an ongoing dialogue with the underlying project’s management team and by actively participating in the rehabilitation of project assets and, in some cases, by actively participating on the boards of directors (or equivalent governing bodies) of underlying portfolio investment entities. However, it will be primarily the responsibility of the project’s management team to operate the project on a day-to-day basis. There can be no assurance that the management team, or any successor, will be able to successfully operate the project in accordance with the fund client’s plans to increase the value of the project assets. The death, disability or resignation of key members



of any such management team could adversely affect a portfolio investment's performance.

Certain Regulatory Considerations. The fund clients expect to make investments in a number of different industries, some of which are or may become subject to regulation by one or more U.S. federal agencies and by various agencies of the states, localities and counties in which they operate. New and existing regulations, changing regulatory schemes and the burdens of regulatory compliance all may have a material negative impact on the performance of portfolio investments that operate in these industries. Fundamental Advisors cannot predict whether new legislation or regulation governing those industries will be enacted by legislative bodies or governmental agencies, nor can it predict what effect such legislation or regulation might have.

Taxation Risks. Certain of the fund clients' investments are expected to be in distressed tax-exempt municipal revenue bonds. The interest from such bonds is generally exempt from federal income tax. The Code imposes certain continuing requirements on issuers of tax-exempt bonds regarding the use, expenditure and investment of bond proceeds, the payment of rebates to the United States and the registration of certain bonds. Failure by the issuer to comply, subsequent to the issuance of tax-exempt bonds, with certain of these requirements could cause interest on the bonds to become includable in gross income retroactive to the date of issuance, which may reduce the value of the bonds. For example, certain housing authority bonds are subject to special requirements that must be met to preserve the bond's tax-exempt status. If such requirements are not met, the interest on such bonds may become taxable, and the value of the bonds may be reduced. The fund client may be required to sell the bonds at a reduced value, and fund client investors may be subject to unanticipated tax liabilities.

Certain provisions of the Code relating to the issuance of municipal bonds may reduce the volume of municipal bonds qualifying for federal tax exemption. One effect of these provisions could be to increase the cost of the municipal bonds available for purchase by the fund client. Proposals that may restrict or eliminate the income tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds may be introduced in the future. If any such proposal were enacted the availability of tax-exempt municipal bonds for investment by the fund client would be reduced and the liquidity of any tax-exempt municipal bonds held by the fund client may be adversely affected.

The interest payable on the distressed tax-exempt municipal bonds in which the fund client expects to invest may be under forbearance or deferred. Any interest that accrues while such bonds are held by the fund client may have tax-exempt status, and will increase the fund client's basis in such bonds. There is no guarantee, however, that such interest will have or retain such a tax-exempt status.

The fund client may take positions with respect to certain tax issues that depend on legal conclusions not yet resolved by the courts. Should any such positions be successfully challenged by the United States Internal Revenue Service or another applicable taxing authority, an investor in the fund client, as a partner of a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, might be found to have a different tax liability for that year than that reported on his or its United States federal income tax return.

U.S. taxable investors may be subject to tax on allocated income that exceeds the amount of the cash

distributed to them. U.S. tax-exempt investors that invest in the fund client may recognize, and be taxed on, unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”). The fund client expects to engage in certain activities and make certain investments that generate income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (“ECI”) and have U.S. federal income tax consequences that could affect non-U.S. investors. Prospective investors are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of and the optimal way to invest in the fund client.

In addition, an audit of the fund client as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes may result in an audit of the returns of some or all of the investors in the fund client, which examination could result in adjustments to the tax consequences initially reported by the fund client and affect items not related to an investor’s investment in the fund client. If such adjustments result in an increase in a fund client investor’s United States federal income tax liability for any year, such investor may also be liable for interest and penalties with respect to the amount of underpayment. The legal and accounting costs incurred in connection with any audit of the fund client’s tax return will be borne by the fund client. The cost of any audit of a fund client investor’s tax return will be borne solely by the investor. Under new legislation applicable to partnership returns filed for taxable years 2018 and beyond, the IRS may assess tax resulting from audit adjustments directly against the fund client (to be economically borne by the partners at such time).

The fund client expects to engage in certain activities and make certain investments that have U.S. federal income tax consequences that could affect tax-exempt investors and non-U.S. investors. For example, in addition to investments in tax-exempt municipal revenue bonds, the fund client expects to invest in certain assets that may generate “unrelated business taxable income” or income which is treated as “effectively connected income” or otherwise subject an investor to U.S. federal income tax on their allocable share of other income without a corresponding distribution of cash by the fund client. Further, the fund client intends to comply with Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, and in doing so may be required to withhold on certain payments made to investors.

Interest Rate Risk. Changes in the general level of interest rates cause fluctuations in the prices of fixed-income securities already outstanding and will therefore result in fluctuations in the value of the fund client’s portfolio investments. If rates increase, the value of the fund client’s investments generally declines. The effects of changes in the level of interest rates can be magnified when securities are subject to financing. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the investments generally increases. Distressed tax-exempt municipal revenue bonds such as those in which the fund client expects to invest may be subject to wider fluctuations in market values than higher rated securities.

Discontinuation of LIBOR. The U.S. dollar London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), which is commonly used as a reference rate within various financial contracts (any such rate, a “Reference Rate”), will not be published after June 30, 2023 (other than the one-week and two-month tenors, which are no longer being published). In anticipation of the end of LIBOR, the United States and other countries have worked to replace LIBOR with alternative reference rates (“Reference Rates”). The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) is the reference rate formally recommended by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the “ARRC”). The ARRC and regulators have stated that any party choosing another Reference Rate should do so carefully. As a general matter, the discontinuation of LIBOR may impact financial markets; specifically, discontinuation may impact financial contracts to which the applicable client is a party. Generally, the transition to alternative Reference Rates may (i) cause the value of a

Reference Rate to be uncertain or to be lower or more volatile than it would otherwise be; (ii) result in uncertainty as to the functioning, liquidity or value of certain financial contracts; (iii) involve actions of regulators or rate administrators that adversely affect certain markets or specific financial contracts; and (iv) impact the strategy, products, processes, legal positions and information systems of market participants, including the clients and their counterparties, any of which may be adverse to the applicable client.

U.S. Dollar LIBOR's liquidity and usefulness will likely diminish as new use comes to an end; and investors should expect that applicable clients will be party to SOFR-based contracts in the future. Considered in their entirety, the impacts of the discontinuation of LIBOR on financial markets generally and on the specific financial contracts to which the clients are party may adversely affect the performance of the applicable clients.

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

Investments in Undervalued Municipal Securities. The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued securities is a difficult task and there is no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While investments in undervalued municipal securities offer the opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from the fund client's investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed.

The fund client may make certain speculative investments in municipal securities which Fundamental Advisors believes to be undervalued; however, there are no assurances that the securities purchased will in fact be undervalued. In addition, the fund client may be required to hold such securities for a substantial period of time before realizing their appreciated value. During this period, a portion of the fund client's capital would be committed to the securities purchased, thus possibly preventing the fund client from investing in other opportunities. Further, the fund client may finance such purchases with borrowed funds and thus will have to pay interest on such funds during the holding period.

Taxation in Local Jurisdictions. The fund client or the limited partners may be subject to income or other tax in jurisdictions in which the fund client invests. Moreover, withholdings tax or branch tax may be imposed on earnings of the fund client from investments in such jurisdictions. In addition, state, local tax, or other taxes incurred in such jurisdictions by the fund client or vehicles through which it invests

may not be creditable to or deductible by the limited partners in their respective jurisdictions, including the United States. Municipal bonds may qualify for special tax treatment under state and local laws. Potential investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the possible state and local tax consequences of investment in the fund client.

Market Conditions and Opportunities. The fund client's strategy may in some investments be based, in part, upon the premise that securities or other investments will be available for purchase by the fund client at prices that Fundamental Advisors considers favorable. Furthermore, the fund client's strategy relies, in part, upon the availability of investment opportunities identified by Fundamental Advisors, the continuation of existing market conditions or, in some circumstances, upon more favorable market conditions or anticipated investment opportunities existing prior to the termination of the term of the fund client. These conditions and opportunities may include, among others, continued economic growth in a particular state or region; the continuation of certain existing laws, regulations or government policies; or the continuation of certain trends related to unemployment, inflation, demographics and other factors. No assurance can be given that such conditions or opportunities will arise or continue, as applicable, or that businesses and assets can be acquired or disposed of at favorable prices or that the market for such assets will either remain stable or, as applicable, recover or improve, since this will depend upon events and factors outside the control of Fundamental Advisors. In 2009, 2013 and at other times, technical factors in the municipal and other markets caused unprecedented volatility, and markets may exhibit periods of extreme volatility from time to time.

Nature and Risks of Investments. The types of investments contemplated by the fund client are subject to various risks, particularly the risk that the fund client will be unable to dispose of its investments by sale or other means at attractive prices or will otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. These risks include changes in the financial condition or prospects of the assets underlying the bonds in which the fund client invests. The fund client will generally not be able to sell the securities or other portfolio investments publicly unless their sale is registered under applicable securities laws, or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. In addition, in some cases the fund client may be prohibited by contract or regulatory reasons from selling certain securities or other assets for a period of time. To the extent that there is no liquid trading market for an investment, the fund client may be unable to liquidate that investment or may be unable to do so at a profit. Moreover, there can be no assurances that private purchasers for the fund client's investments will be found.

Fundamental Advisors will have broad discretion in making investments for the fund client and expects to utilize highly speculative investment techniques, including leverage, and derivative transactions. There can be no assurance that Fundamental Advisors will correctly evaluate the nature or magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile. A variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may detrimentally impact the value of the securities and other financial instruments in which the fund client invests, including access by the issuers of such securities and instruments to capital and public market valuations. These factors and others may significantly affect the results of the fund client's activities and the value of its investments.

Long-Term Investments. Investment in the fund client requires a long-term commitment with no certainty of return. Many of the investments of the fund client will be highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that the fund client will be able to realize on such investments in a timely manner. Although

investments by the fund client may occasionally generate some current income, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, will generally occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of any investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is expected that an investment will not generally be sold until a number of years after it is made. Prior to such time, there may not be any current return on investment.

Third-Party Involvement; Co-Investments. The fund clients may co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, thereby acquiring less than 100% of the ownership interests in such investments. The general partner of a fund client may or may not have operational and management control over any such co-investment. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including, without limitation, the possibility that (i) a fund client and such co-venturer may reach an impasse on a major decision that requires the approval of both parties, (ii) a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on such investment, economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the fund client, (iii) the co-venturer or partner may encounter liquidity or insolvency issues or may become bankrupt; (iv) the co-venturer or partner may be in a position to take or block action contrary to the fund client's investment objectives, (v) the co-venturer or partner may take actions that subject the property to liabilities in excess of, or other than, those contemplated and/or (vi) in certain circumstances, the fund client may be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partners. Furthermore, if a co-venturer defaults on its funding obligations, the fund client may be required to make up the shortfall. It may also be more difficult for the fund client to sell its interest in any joint venture, partnership or entity with other owners than to sell its interest in other types of investments. The fund client or its co-venturers' or partners' joint approval, as applicable, may be granted rights with respect to major decisions concerning the management and disposition of the investment, which would increase the risk of deadlocks. A deadlock could delay the execution of the business plan for the investment or require the fund client to engage in a buy-sell of the venture with the co-venturer or partner or conduct the forced sale of such investment. As a result of these risks, the fund client may be unable to fully realize its expected return on any such investment.

The general partner of a fund client may in its discretion make available co-investment opportunities to strategic investors, lenders, other investment funds (or investors therein) managed by Fundamental, one or more limited partners and/or other third parties, in each case on such terms as the general partner shall determine. Co-investment opportunities may be made available through limited partnerships or other entities formed to make such investments. The general partner will allocate available investment opportunities among the fund client and any such third parties as it may in its sole discretion determine. The limited partners acknowledge that the general partner may receive performance-based fees or "carried interest" allocations with respect to certain co-investments, and that neither the fund client nor the limited partners shall have any interest in such performance based fees or "carried interest" allocations.

Making an investment in fund client does not give any limited partner the right to be allocated co-investment opportunities. Such opportunities may be offered, and most typically will be offered, to certain limited partners but not to others, and/or they may be offered to third parties who are not investors in the fund client. Further, the size of capital commitments will not always or necessarily be used as a basis for offering co-investment opportunities. Thus, an investor may be offered fewer such opportunities than investors with equal or smaller capital commitments in the fund client, and some

investors may receive substantial offers for such opportunities notwithstanding that they have capital commitments of the same or lower amount than other investors who may receive no such offers. It is not required that limited partners participate in co-investments offered by the general partner.

The general partner has sole discretion as to the allocation of co-investment opportunities among interested parties, and may or may not offer such opportunities with respect to any or all fund client investments. The general partner may base any such decisions on a variety of factors, including but not limited to the size of investor commitments to the fund client and other Fundamental funds, a limited partner's stated desire to participate in co-investments, the appropriateness in the general partner's view of offering a co-investment opportunity, an investor's ability to execute such offer, commercial considerations with respect to the applicable portfolio investment, the approval of transaction counterparties, and regulatory considerations. No assurances can be given regarding the amount of any co-investment opportunity that may be made available to a limited partner in connection with the fund client, and nothing in the offering documents constitute a prediction, projection or guarantee as to the availability to a limited partner of any future co-investment opportunities.

The fund client will generally bear the broken-deal expenses with respect to a co-investment opportunity that is not consummated, or with respect to other potential investments that may be offered to a fund client. Co-investors in one or more specific investments (including persons who co-invest, or are approached to do so, on a regular basis) will thus generally not be required to share in such broken-deal expenses. However, co-investors who have committed to participate in a transaction, and have undertaken an obligation to bear a share of broken-deal expenses in the event such transaction is not consummated, may be required to bear a portion of such expenses.

Co-investment performance is not combined with a fund client's performance, including for purposes of determining the carried interest of the general partner, or determining management fees pursuant to a partnership agreement or other operating agreement. Subject to the terms of any applicable agreements with investors, the general partner may or may not charge management fees, one-time funding fees and/or carried interest in respect of co-investments. The allocation of any co-investment opportunities may be to the direct or indirect benefit of Fundamental due among other things to the receipt of any such fees or carried interest and capital commitments to a fund client.

Valuation. The fund client expects to hold loans for which no market exists, which are thinly traded, or which are restricted as to their transferability under applicable securities laws, including loans where the fund client or its affiliates are the only holders of such loans. The process of valuing securities or instruments for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties, and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had a ready market existed for such securities, from values placed on such securities by other investors and from prices at which such securities may ultimately be sold. In addition, third-party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of the fund client's assets. Further, the value of the fund client's loans that can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from their valuations, due to size, concentration, or other factors. Performance information of the fund client is therefore dependent upon the valuation procedures of Fundamental Advisors, and such values may not ultimately be realized. In addition, certain cross-transactions and other transactions between the fund client and other funds or clients managed by Fundamental Advisors, to the extent permitted, are subject to valuation risk and certain conflicts of

interest.

Follow-On Investments. In certain investments, the fund client may be called upon to provide additional funds to a portfolio investment. There is no assurance that the fund client will make such follow-on investment or that the fund client will have sufficient funds to make such investments. Failure to make such investments may have an adverse effect on the performance of the fund client's portfolio.

Side Letters. The general partner of a fund client, on its own behalf or on behalf of the fund client, may enter into side letters or other written agreements with any limited partner without the consent of any person, including any other limited partner, that has the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of the fund client's limited partnership agreement and of any fund client subscription agreement. The terms of any such side letter or other agreement to or with a limited partner shall govern solely with respect to such limited partner notwithstanding the provisions of the fund client's limited partnership agreement or any fund client subscription agreement. Such rights or terms in any such side letter may include, without limitation and in the sole discretion of the fund client general partner, (i) fee and other economic arrangements with respect to such investor; (ii) excuse or exclusion rights applicable to particular investments or terms relating to withdrawal from the investment vehicle, including without limitation, as a result of an investor's specific policies or certain violations of federal, state or non-U.S. laws, rules or regulations, such as so-called "pay-to-play" rules with respect to public pension plan investors, (which may materially increase the percentage interest of other investors in, and their contribution obligations, for future investments and expenses, and reduce the overall size of the applicable fund client); (iii) additional or modified reporting obligations; (iv) waiver of certain confidentiality obligations; (v) prior consent of the general partner to certain transfers by such investor; (vi) special rights with respect to co-investment allocation and participation; (vii) rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy characteristics of an investor; (viii) potential mandatory waivers of compensation as a result of certain violations of law with regard to public pension plan investors; (ix) confidential treatment of the identity of investors; (x) agreements to assist with the taking or defending of tax positions; (xi) certain obligations and restrictions on the applicable general partner with respect to the exercise of its discretion on certain matters, including amendments, exercising default remedies and waiving confidentiality or terms; (xii) indemnification agreements and (xiii) any other matters described therein, which may be more favorable to those provisions offered to other investors. Further, Fundamental from time to time provides investors with confirmations as to its practices as they relate to the operation of investment funds, vehicles and accounts managed by Fundamental and/or the manner in which Fundamental expects to interpret and apply provisions of the governing documents for a fund client. Such confirmations, even if in written format, do not constitute side letters since they do not establish rights under or alter or supplement the terms of the governing documents of a fund client.

Limited Partners Not to Participate in the Management of the Fund Clients. Limited partners in the fund clients will not have the right to participate in the management of the fund clients or in decisions made by the general partner and its affiliates. As a result, limited partners will have almost no control over their investments in a particular fund client or their prospects.

Limitations on Transfer and Withdrawals; No Public Market for Interests. The limited partners will not be permitted to assign, sell, exchange or transfer any of their interest, rights or obligations with respect to their interests in a fund client without the consent of the general partner, which may be granted or withheld in the general partner's sole discretion. The general partner will deny consent to any transfer that in the sole judgment of the general partner would result in adverse consequences to the fund client or the limited partners under the Code or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Furthermore, the transferability of the interests in a fund client will be subject to certain additional restrictions contained in the partnership agreement. With respect to most fund clients, voluntary withdrawals are not permitted. Certain fund clients permit withdrawals but such withdrawals are subject to significant restrictions as described in the fund client's offering documents (including, without limitation, the restriction that a portion of an investor's interest attributable to certain loans that are deemed "Designated Loans" because such loans are non-performing or it is inappropriate to value at par plus accrued interest may not be withdrawn until such loan is repaid, sold or otherwise disposed of or the general partner of the fund client determines that it is appropriate to value the Designated Loan at par plus accrued interest. Limited partners must be prepared to bear the risks of owning interests in a fund client for an extended period of time.

In addition, the interests in a fund client have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") or applicable state or foreign securities laws and may not be resold unless (A) they are subsequently registered under the Securities Act and other applicable securities laws or (B) an exemption from such registration is available. It is not contemplated that registration of the interests in any fund client under the Securities Act or other securities laws will ever be effected. The limited partners have no right to require registration of the interests in a fund client and a fund client is not under any obligation to cause an exemption to be available. No market for the interests in a fund client exists or can be expected to develop. Interests in a fund client cannot be sold without the consent of the general partner in its sole discretion.

Dilution from Subsequent Closings. Limited partners subscribing for interests in a fund client at subsequent closings will participate in existing investments of the fund client, diluting the interests in the fund client of existing limited partners therein. Although, except in limited circumstances, such limited partners will contribute their pro rata share of previously made fund client draws (plus an additional amount thereon), there can be no assurance that this payment will reflect the fair value of a fund client's existing investments at the time such additional limited partners subscribe for interests in the fund client.

Subscription Lines and The Use of Credit Facilities for Capital Calls. A fund client expects to enter into a credit facility to bridge capital calls. The use of such credit facilities has the effect of shortening the time that a limited partner's capital is deployed. As a result, the use of such facilities can potentially cause the general partner to be paid carried interest distributions sooner than it would have been paid had no such credit facility been used. Potential investors should also note that the fees and interest expenses associated with the use of such credit facilities are borne by the fund client.

If the general partner of a fund client causes a fund client to incur investment vehicle-level debt, subject to the limitations set forth in the limited partnership agreement of the relevant fund client, such as debt resulting from bridge, subscription and asset-based facilities, such borrowings may be secured by assignment of the obligations of the investors to make capital contributions to a fund



client and a security interest in investments. Recourse debt, which a fund client may have the right to obtain, may subject other assets of such fund client to the risk of loss and its partners' commitments to be called or its assets to be sold to satisfy such debt. Full or partial recourse debt may also limit the ability of a fund client to effect a debt restructuring at or prior to maturity of the debt.

Potential Exclusion from Participation. A limited partner's participation in a fund client's investments may be limited by virtue of the general partner's right to exclude a limited partner from participating in any fund client investment if the general partner determines that such participation might have certain adverse effects on a portfolio investment, the fund client or any of their respective affiliates.

Recourse to the Fund Client Assets. The fund client's assets, including any investments made by the fund client and any funds held by the fund client, are available to satisfy all liabilities and other obligations of the fund client. If the fund client becomes subject to a liability, parties seeking to have the liability satisfied may have recourse to the fund client's assets generally and not be limited to any particular asset, such as the asset representing the investment giving rise to the liability. Accordingly, limited partners could find their interests in the fund client's assets adversely affected by a liability arising out of an investment in which they did not participate because, for example, they were excluded or excused by the general partner from that investment.

Effect of Defaults; Consequences for Failure to Make Capital Contributions. Each limited partner, unless excluded or excused by the general partner, may be required to participate in a fund client investment. If a limited partner fails to pay when due installments of its respective commitment to the fund client, and the capital contributions made by non-defaulting limited partners and borrowings by the fund client are inadequate to cover the defaulted capital contribution, then the fund client may be unable to pay its obligations when due. As a result, a fund client may be subjected to significant penalties that could limit opportunities for investment diversification and materially adversely affect returns to the limited partners (including non-defaulting limited partners). If a limited partner defaults, it may be subject to various remedies as provided in the partnership agreement, including, without limitation, forfeiture of its interests in the fund client. A limited partner in default may forego any future income or gains on fund client investments made prior to its default and may, among other consequences, lose any rights to participate in future investments. Unless the general partner elects to terminate a defaulting limited partner's unused commitment, the defaulting limited partner will continue to remain obligated to make capital contributions as required by the general partner up to the full amount of its unused commitment.

Exculpation and Indemnification of the General Partner and Fundamental. The partnership agreement includes exculpation and indemnification provisions that limit the potential liability of the general partner, its affiliates and each of their respective members, officers, directors, employees, stockholders, shareholders, partners and certain other persons who serve at the request of the general partner on behalf of the fund client to the limited partners and the fund client, as well as third parties. Such persons and entities are entitled to indemnification, except under certain circumstances, from the fund client for liabilities incurred in connection with the affairs of the fund client, which liabilities may be material. For example, in their capacity as directors of underlying entities connected with fund client investments, the partners, managers or affiliates of the general partner may be subject to derivative or other similar claims brought by security holders of such

companies. The indemnification obligation of the fund client would be payable from the assets of the fund client, including the unpaid commitments of the limited partners. The indemnification obligation may cause the limited partners to return distributions, and such obligation of the limited partners to return distributions will survive the dissolution of the fund client for a period of two years (or longer, if the general partner delivers a post-dissolution notice within such two-year period, with respect to actions then pending). Therefore, a limited partner may have a more limited right of action against the general partner and such other persons and entities than a limited partner would have had absent these provisions in the partnership agreement.

The investment management agreement includes exculpation and indemnification provisions that limit the investment manager's potential liability to the limited partners and the fund client, as well as third parties. Therefore, a limited partner may have a more limited right of action against the investment manager than a limited partner would have had absent these provisions in the investment management agreement.

Liability for Return of Distributions. Any partner's commitment is susceptible to risk of loss as a result of any liability of the fund client irrespective of whether such liability is attributable to an investment to which such partner did not contribute any capital. If the fund client is otherwise unable to meet its obligations, the limited partners may, under applicable law, be obligated to return, with interest, cash distributions previously received by them to the extent such distributions are deemed to constitute a return of their capital contributions or are deemed to have been wrongfully paid to them. In addition, a limited partner may be liable under the applicable bankruptcy or insolvency laws to return a distribution made during the fund client's insolvency or return a distribution as required under the terms of the partnership agreement. See "Exculpation and Indemnification of the General Partner and Investment Manager" above.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of a portfolio investment, the fund client may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of such portfolio investment typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The fund client also may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate or with respect to certain potential liabilities or indemnify indenture trustees. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the general partner may establish reserves or escrows. In that regard, limited partners may be required to return amounts distributed to them to fund obligations of the fund client, including indemnity obligations, subject to certain limitations set forth in the partnership agreement.

Advisory Committee. Although the advisory committee is intended to act as the representative of the limited partners, the committee may not have the same interests as all investors. In addition, the advisory committee cannot be expected to be expert in the types of investments to be made by the fund client, and certain of its determinations may, in fact, adversely affect the performance of the fund client.

Diverse Investor Group. The investors may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investment in a fund client. Conflicts of interest may relate to or arise in connection with decisions made by the general partner or Fundamental, including decisions related to the nature

or structuring of investments and the timing of disposition of investments. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for the fund client, Fundamental will consider the investment and tax objectives of the fund client as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any limited partner individually.

Governmental Entity Investors. Governmental entities, including, but not limited to, pension plans maintained by governmental agencies and instrumentalities, may invest in the fund client. Such investors may be subject to laws that affect the applicability or enforcement of certain terms generally governing the fund client. For example, exculpation, indemnification, confidentiality, choice of law and choice of venue provisions may be applied differently with respect to such investors. In addition, investment in a fund client by certain governmental entities may subject the fund client and/or Fundamental to increased regulatory burdens and public disclosures about the fund client, its investors and its activities.

Reliance on Certain Third Parties. The fund clients are dependent upon its counterparties and certain service providers. Errors are inherent in the operations of any business (including the fund client), and although Fundamental has adopted measures intended to prevent and detect errors by, and misconduct of, counterparties and service providers, and to transact with counterparties and service providers it believes to be reliable, such measures may not be effective in all cases. Errors or misconduct by such service providers could have a material adverse effect on the fund client.

Bridge Investments. From time to time, the fund client may provide interim financing to facilitate a fund client investment on a short-term, unsecured basis or otherwise invest on an interim basis in portfolio investments in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or other refinancing or syndication. Such bridge loans or interim investments may be repaid, syndicated, transferred or converted into a more permanent, long-term security. However, for reasons not always in the fund client's control, such long-term securities issuance or other refinancing or syndication may not occur and such bridge loans or interim investments may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such loans or the terms of such interim investments may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by the fund client.

Use of Subcontractors. The performance of some investments is often heavily dependent on the performance of subcontractors. If a key subcontractor is required to be replaced, the construction of the project could be delayed and/or the replacement subcontractor may charge a higher price for the relevant services than the prior subcontractor, either of which could have an adverse impact on the value of the fund client's investment in such project. Further, the risks of operating certain aspects of a project may be contractually assumed by subcontractors. If such liability is not assumed by subcontractors (for example, as a result of limits on liability, default by or the insolvency of a subcontractor or defective contractual provisions), this could have an adverse impact on the value of the fund client's investment in such project.

Volatility. The market value of certain of the fund client's investments may be volatile, and will generally fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including, among other things, the macro-economic environment, specific developments or trends within a company or other entity or in any particular sector, the market's overall perception of risk, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, domestic and international economic or

political events, prevailing credit spreads, changes in prevailing interest rates and the financial condition of counterparties.

Liquidity. The fund client may acquire thinly traded investments that are difficult to dispose of quickly. In addition, investments that were once liquid may become illiquid, making it difficult to acquire or dispose of them at the prices quoted on the various exchanges. The fund client may also acquire investments that may not be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) or in accordance with Rule 144 or another exemption under the Securities Act. In that event, the fund client’s ability to respond to market movements may be impaired and the fund client may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of its investments.

Restricted and illiquid securities may sell at a lower price than similar securities that are not illiquid or subject to restrictions on resale, and the sale of restricted and illiquid investments often requires more time and results in higher brokerage costs or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Because of the speculative and non-public nature of some restricted or illiquid investments, the fund client may, from time to time, sell or otherwise dispose of such investments that later prove to be more valuable than anticipated at the time of such disposition. Any premature sales or dispositions may prevent the fund client from realizing as great an overall return on investment as may have been realized if such sales or dispositions had been made at a later date.

Off-Exchange Transactions. Many instruments traded by the fund client are traded “over the counter” rather than on exchanges and such trading is not regulated in the same way or to the same extent as trading on regulated exchanges. Transactions in such instruments typically provide investors fewer protections than transactions in instruments made on regulated exchanges.

Concentration of Investments. Fundamental Advisors generally seeks to maintain a diversified portfolio of investments. However, the fund client may at certain times hold relatively few investments, which could subject the fund client to significant losses if it holds a large position in a particular investment that declines in value or is otherwise adversely affected. In addition, the same result might occur if the fund client’s investments experience a greater than anticipated correlation. In that circumstance, fund client positions that may have been considered diversified could be subject to significant losses due to related events or changes in investment correlation more generally.

Brokers and Custodians. Institutions, such as brokerage firms or banks, will have custody of a portion of the fund client’s assets. These assets will often be registered in “street name” and not in the fund client’s name. Bankruptcy or fraud at one of these institutions could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the fund client. The fund client will attempt to concentrate its investment transactions with well-capitalized and established banks and brokerage firms in an effort to mitigate such risks. The brokers, as brokerage firms or commercial banks, are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions some of which are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the fund client’s assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a broker or any of its sub-custodians, agents or affiliates, it is impossible

to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on the fund client and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any of the fund client's brokers or other service providers could result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the fund client's assets held by or through such entity.

The fund client will rank as an unsecured general creditor to its broker in relation to assets that the broker borrows, lends or otherwise uses and, in the event of the insolvency of the broker, the fund client might not be able to recover equivalent assets in full. In addition, if applicable law permits, cash that a broker holds or receives on the fund client's behalf may not be treated by the broker as client money, may not be segregated from the broker's own cash and may be used by the broker in the course of its investment business. In such event, the fund client will rank as one of the broker's unsecured general creditors.

Pursuant to a prime brokerage agreement, margin lending agreement or other agreement with the broker or its affiliates, the fund client may authorize each of the broker and its affiliates to lend either to itself or to others any or all assets deposited with the broker and its affiliates, to convey therewith all attendant rights of ownership (including voting rights and the right to transfer the assets to others), and to use all such assets as collateral for its general loans within the limits of applicable law and regulations. Unless otherwise agreed between the fund client and the broker (or its affiliates), any such assets used as collateral, together with all attendant rights of ownership, may be pledged, repledged, hypothecated or rehypothecated by the broker or its affiliates either separately or in common with other property for any amounts due to the broker or its affiliates thereon or for a greater sum, and the broker or its affiliates shall have no obligation to retain a like amount of similar property in its possession and control. As a result of such activities, the prime broker or its affiliates may receive and retain certain benefits to which the fund client will not be entitled. In certain circumstances, such loans, pledges, repledges, hypothecations and rehypothecations may limit, in whole or in part, the fund client's ability to exercise voting and other attendant rights of ownership with respect to the loaned or pledged assets.

Special Resolution Risk. Under section 203 of the Dodd-Frank Act, any financial company subject to a systemic risk determination (which could include prime brokers and custodians of a fund client and certain ISDA counterparties) may become subject to Orderly Liquidation Authority, a special resolution regime pursuant to which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has significant discretion in exercising a range of powers in relation to systemically significant entities in order to prevent or limit the effects of their failure. These include the transfer of critical functions of such an entity to a third party and the imposition of a temporary stay on the exercise of termination rights under financial contracts. This regime may impair the ability of the fund client to accelerate and close out financial contracts and/or to make claims as a creditor in the relevant procedure. The impact of this regime and its interaction with similar special resolution regimes in other jurisdictions is still uncertain.

Systemic Risk. Credit risk may also arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries (such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges) with which the fund client will interact on a daily

basis.

Additional Capital. Certain of the fund client's portfolio investments may be expected to require additional financing to satisfy their working capital requirements or restructuring strategies. The amount of such additional financing needed will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the particular portfolio investment. If the funds provided are not sufficient, an entity may have to raise additional capital at a price unfavorable to the existing investors, including the fund client. In addition, the fund client may make additional debt and equity investments or exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the initial investment in such portfolio investment in order to preserve the fund client's proportionate ownership when a subsequent financing is planned, or to protect the fund client's investment when such portfolio investment's performance does not meet expectations. The availability of capital is generally a function of capital market conditions that are beyond the control of the fund client or any portfolio investment. The access to capital could be impaired by many factors, including market forces or regulatory changes. There can be no assurance that the portfolio investments will be able to predict accurately the future capital requirements necessary for success or that additional funds will be available from any source.

No Assurance of Investment Return. All securities and other investments risk the loss of capital. No guarantee or representation is made that the fund client will achieve its investment objective or that a fund client will not lose all or substantially all of its investment. Fundamental Advisors cannot provide assurance that it will be able to choose, make and realize investments in any particular portfolio investment. There can be no assurance that the fund client will be able to generate returns for its investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the type of investments and transactions described herein. There can be no assurance that any limited partner will receive any distribution from the fund client. Accordingly, an investment in the fund client should only be considered by persons who can afford a loss of their entire investment. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, and there can be no assurance that the fund client will achieve comparable results or that targeted returns will be achieved.

Availability of Insurance against Certain Catastrophic Losses. Certain losses of a catastrophic nature, such as wars, earthquakes, terrorist attacks or other similar events, may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on the related investments. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. Some insurers exclude terrorism coverage from their all-risk policies.

Volatility. The market value of certain of the fund client's investments may be volatile, and will generally fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including, among other things, the macro-economic environment, specific developments or trends within a company or other entity or in any particular sector, the market's overall perception of risk, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, domestic and international economic or political events, prevailing credit spreads, changes in prevailing interest rates and the financial condition of counterparties. The market value of the fund client's loans may be volatile and generally will fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including, among other things, the financial condition of the obligors on, or borrowers of, the loans, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, domestic and international economic or

political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, prevailing credit spreads and changes in prevailing interest rates.

Available Information. Fundamental Advisors selects investments in part on the basis of information and data filed by the issuers of securities or owners of other assets with various government regulators or made directly available to Fundamental Advisors by such issuers or owners, or through sources other than the issuers or owners. Fundamental Advisors evaluates all such information and data and seeks independent corroboration when Fundamental Advisors considers it appropriate and when it is reasonably available, Fundamental Advisors is not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases complete and accurate information is not readily available.

Financial Market Fluctuations. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities may affect the value of the investments held by the fund client. Instability in the securities markets may also increase the risks inherent in the fund client's investments. The ability of portfolio investments to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high-yield debt market or otherwise.

The fund client may incur substantial losses in the event of disrupted markets or other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships (on which Fundamental Advisors may base certain investment positions) become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. Portfolio investments may also be subject to catastrophic events and other *force majeure* events, such as fires, earthquakes, floods, adverse weather conditions, assertion of eminent domain, strikes, wars, riots, terrorist acts, "acts of God", major health crisis or pandemic, changes in law and other similar risks, which events could result in the partial or total loss of the investment or significant down time resulting in lost revenues, among other potentially detrimental effects.

General Economic Conditions. Changes in economic conditions, including changes in interest rates, inflation rates, industry conditions, government regulation, competition, technological developments, political events and trends, tax laws and many other factors can affect substantially and adversely the business and prospects of the fund client and of the value of the securities and other financial instruments in which it may invest. None of these conditions is within the control of Fundamental Advisors. The fund client's strategy may in some investments be based, in part, upon the premise that securities or other assets will be available for purchase by the fund client at prices that Fundamental Advisors considers favorable. Furthermore, the fund client's strategy relies, in part, upon the availability of investment opportunities identified by Fundamental Advisors, the continuation of existing market conditions or, in some circumstances, upon more favorable market conditions or anticipated investment opportunities existing prior to the termination of the term of the fund client. These conditions and opportunities may include, among others, continued economic growth in a particular state or region; the continuation of certain existing laws, regulations or government policies; or the continuation of certain trends related to unemployment, inflation, demographics and other factors. No assurance can be given that such conditions or opportunities will arise or continue, as applicable, or that businesses and assets can be acquired or disposed of at

favorable prices or that the market for such assets will either remain stable or, as applicable, recover or improve, since this will depend upon events and factors outside the control of Fundamental Advisors.

Force Majeure Events. The fund client's investments may be subject to catastrophic events and other force majeure events. These events could include fires, floods, earthquakes, adverse weather conditions, assertion of eminent domain, strikes, wars, riots, terrorist acts, "acts of God" and similar risks. These events could result in the partial or total loss of a portfolio investment or significant down time resulting in lost revenues, among other potentially detrimental effects, and investors must be prepared to bear such losses. Some force majeure risks are generally uninsurable and, in some cases, investment agreements can be terminated if the force majeure event is so catastrophic that it cannot be remedied within a reasonable time period.

Potential Public Health Crisis; Covid-19. A public health crisis, pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease, such as the recent outbreak of Coronavirus (or Covid-19) in China, the United States and other countries, could have an adverse impact on global, national and local economies, which in turn could negatively impact fund clients. Disruptions to commercial activity relating to the imposition of quarantines, travel restrictions, mandatory business closures and public gathering limitations (or more generally, a failure of containment efforts) may adversely impact a fund client's investments, including by delaying or causing supply chain disruptions or by causing staffing shortages. In addition, the imposition of travel restrictions may impact the ability of Fundamental Advisors' personnel to travel in connection with potential or existing investments of a fund client or to Fundamental Advisors' offices, which could negatively impact the ability of Fundamental Advisors to effectively identify, monitor, operate and dispose of investments. Finally, the outbreak of Coronavirus has contributed to, and may continue to contribute to, volatility in financial markets, including changes in interest rates. A continued outbreak may reduce the availability of debt financing to a fund client and potential purchasers of a fund client's investments, which could have material and adverse impact on a fund client's returns. The impact of a public health crisis such as the Coronavirus (or any future pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease) is difficult to predict, which presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to a fund client's performance.

Availability of Insurance against Certain Catastrophic Losses. Certain losses of a catastrophic nature, such as wars, earthquakes, terrorist attacks or other similar events, may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on the related investments. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. Some insurers exclude terrorism coverage from their all-risk policies.

Failure of Counterparties to Perform Obligations. In its ordinary course of business, the Fundamental relies on various counterparties, which include, but is not limited to, brokers, dealers, banks, custodians, and administrators ("Counterparties"). These Counterparties, with which Fundamental Advisors' does business and on behalf of a fund client, may, from time to time, default on their obligations with or without notice. Such defaults include, but are not limited to, a Counterparty's bankruptcy, insolvency, or other failure. A Counterparty's default on their obligations may impact Fundamental Advisors' or the fund client's ability to conduct its business in the ordinary course. There is a risk of loss of assets on deposit at the Counterparty. Although government agencies or other organizations provide insurance coverage to depositors in the event of a Counterparty failure,



coverage is limited to a specified amount and subject to rules and regulations.

Prior events where a government agency or other organization stepped in to make depositors whole over their excess deposits at select Counterparties, which may or may not have a current or prior relationship with Fundamental Advisors' or the fund client, should not be construed as a guarantee that such action will be taken in the future. There is no guarantee that any excess deposits are recoverable. In the event of a Counterparty's default, Fundamental will work diligently to access its capital and take actions it deems appropriate while acting in the best interest of the fund clients. However, Fundamental Advisors' access to capital is subject to a variety of external factors that are outside of Fundamental's control, including the timing of default, a government agency's or other organization's actions, including the timing of the Counterparty's closure, ability to liquidate the Counterparty's assets, or to effect the Counterparty's sale or dissolution, unforeseeable economic factors or market conditions, and the Counterparty's technology infrastructure operating as intended to facilitate access. Furthermore, Fundamental Advisors' ability to access capital may have an impact on Fundamental and the fund client's ability to conduct operations in the normal course including, but not limited to paying expenses, funding investment opportunities resulting in delayed or missed opportunities, and calling capital from or making distributions to limited partners. Deposits concentrated at one or a limited number of Counterparties may amplify these risks.

ESG Considerations. Fundamental Advisors expects to take into account ESG factors in acquiring, structuring, managing and disposing of portfolio investments as described herein. Although consideration of such factors could result in higher ESG compliance expenses or costs or in forgoing certain opportunities, Fundamental Advisors believes that responsible ESG investing enhances the long-term value of portfolio companies and is an important element of responsible investing. There are no universally accepted ESG standards and not all limited partners may agree on the appropriate ESG standards to apply in a particular situation. The general partner will apply ESG standards and considerations in its sole discretion. In either case, an adverse impact on the results of the fund client's portfolio investments cannot be excluded.

Cryptocurrency Risks and Considerations. A fund client may have indirect exposure to the risks associated with investments in digital assets, including by providing financing to providers of services to parties directly involved in digital asset transactions. Digital assets (which term includes, but is not limited to, virtual currencies, crypto-currencies, and digital coins and tokens) are an evolving, relatively new product and technology. The investment characteristics of digital assets generally differ from those of traditional currencies, commodities or securities. The growth and use of digital assets generally are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Among other risks, any slowing or stopping of the development or acceptance of digital assets or a digital asset network may adversely affect the value of investments in digital assets. Digital assets are a speculative asset, are subject to high volatility and involve a high degree of risk. A fund client's investments that are indirectly exposed to the risks associated with investments in digital assets are subject to a significant risk of loss (including the fund client's entire investment amount) in a short amount of time.

Solar and Renewable Energy Industry Risk. The alternative energy industry can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product lifecycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions. This industry can also be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy

fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, tax incentives, subsidies and other government regulations and policies. Companies in this industry may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, availability of certain inputs and materials required for production, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations. The fund clients may be adversely impacted by risks related to the solar industry, including:

- Decreases in Government Budgets. Renewable energy projects are dependent on a variety of factors, including federal and state incentives. Poor economic conditions and other factors could have an effect on government budgets and threaten the continuation of government subsidies such as regulated revenues, cash grants, U.S. federal income tax benefits or state renewables portfolio standards that benefit solar-related companies. If government subsidies and economic incentives for solar power are reduced or eliminated, or if there is uncertainty as to whether such subsidies and incentives will be continued, the demand for solar energy may decline and cause corresponding declines in the revenues and profits of companies engaged in the solar energy industry.
- Regulations Risk. Solar-related companies rely in part on environmental and other regulations of industrial and local government activities. If the businesses to which such regulations relate were deregulated or if such subsidies or regulations were changed or weakened, the profitability of solar-related companies could suffer.
- Construction Risk. Solar-related companies may invest in projects that are subject to construction risk and construction delays. The ability of these projects to generate revenues and refinance the amounts borrowed from the fund clients will often depend upon their successful completion of the construction on budget in a timely manner and operation of generating assets. Construction delay, cost overruns or failures to complete construction could materialize for a variety of reasons, including: (i) political opposition, regulatory and permitting delays; (ii) labor disputes, lawsuits and other disputes; (iii) shortages of material and skilled labor or work stoppages; (iv) slower than projected construction progress and the unavailability or late delivery of necessary equipment; (v) delays in procuring real property rights; (vi) failure by one or more of the construction vendors or other parties to perform in a timely manner (or at all) its or their contractual, financial or other commitments; (vii) sub-optimal coordination with public utilities in the relocation of their facilities; (viii) adverse weather conditions and unexpected construction conditions; (ix) accidents or the breakdown or failure of construction equipment or processes and (x) environmental issues and catastrophic events such as explosions, fires and terrorist activities and other similar events beyond the fund client's control. Delays in project completion can result in an increase in total project construction costs through higher capitalized interest charges and additional labor and material expenses and, consequently, an increase in debt service costs and insufficient funds to complete construction. Delays may also result in an adverse effect on the scheduled flow of project revenues necessary to cover the scheduled debt service costs, lost opportunities, increased operations and maintenance expenses and damage payments for late delivery.

- *Manufacturing and Supply Chain Delays.* Capital equipment for renewable energy projects needs to be manufactured, shipped to project sites, installed and tested on a timely basis. Developers of renewable energy facilities depend on a limited number of suppliers of solar panels, inverters, module turbines, towers and other system components and turbines and other equipment associated with solar power plants. Any shortage, delay or component price change from these suppliers could result in construction or installation delays. There have been periods of industry-wide shortage of key components, including solar panels, in times of rapid industry growth. The manufacturing infrastructure for some of these components has a long lead time, requires significant capital investment and relies on the continued availability of key commodity materials, potentially resulting in an inability to meet demand for these components.
- *Increased Cost Due to Import Tariffs.* In addition, tariffs on imports to the United States could affect operating or construction costs for a number of companies in which the fund clients invests. The cost of new solar power generation projects could be more challenging as a result of increases in the cost of solar panels or tariffs on imported solar panels imposed by the U.S. government on imported solar cells and modules manufactured in China. If project developers purchase solar panels containing cells manufactured in China, the purchase price for renewable energy equipment and facilities may reflect the tariff penalties mentioned above.
- *Solar, Atmospheric and Weather Conditions Risk.* Renewable energy investments may be adversely affected by variations in weather patterns, including shifting wind or solar resources and including variations brought about by climate changes, which would cause volatility in the returns on such investments. The revenues and cash flows generated by solar-related companies are often correlated to the amount of electricity generated, which for some assets is dependent upon available solar, atmospheric and weather conditions generally. Such conditions have natural variations from season to season and from year to year and may also change permanently because of climate change or other factors. The installation and operation of solar energy projects depends heavily on suitable solar and meteorological conditions, which are beyond a borrower's control. If meteorological conditions are unexpectedly unfavorable, the ability to timely develop and construct a solar project may be adversely impacted.

Furthermore, components necessary for the construction of solar energy projects, such as panels and inverters, could degrade or be damaged by severe weather or other natural disasters, such as hailstorms, hurricanes, lightning or wildfires. Although we expect our borrowers generally to maintain insurance to cover for such casualty events, a borrower could be required to bear the expense of repairing the damaged solar energy systems or may find their warranty claims limited. These risks are amplified by the anticipated increase in the frequency of extreme weather events due to rising average temperatures worldwide.

- *Changes in Tariffs Risk.* The revenue that renewable infrastructure assets generate from contracted concessions is often dependent on regulated tariffs or other long-term fixed rate arrangements. Under such concession agreements, a tariff structure is established,

and companies have limited or no possibility to independently raise tariffs beyond the established rates and indexation or adjustment mechanisms.

- *Technology Risk.* The generation of power from renewable energy sources tends to be reliant upon relatively recent technological developments (or the application thereof), and therefore unforeseen technical deficiencies with installations and/or operations may occur. Although such deficiencies may be covered by supplier warranties, the value of such warranties, if any, may be adversely affected by, among other things, time limitations on such warranties or credit events in relation to the relevant supplier. Some infrastructure projects may utilize relatively new or developing technologies. There may be issues in relation to those technologies that become apparent only in the future. Such issues may give rise to additional costs for the relevant operator of the project or may otherwise result in the financial performance of the relevant project being poorer than anticipated. This may adversely affect the value of and returns generated by the fund client's investments. Additionally, technological advances in the future may reduce the competitive efficiency of projects commissioned presently.

In addition, technology related to the production of renewable power and conventional power generation is continually advancing, resulting in a gradual decline in the cost of producing electricity. Borrowers may invest in and use newly developed, less proven, technologies in their development projects or in maintaining or enhancing their existing assets. There is no guarantee that such new technologies will perform as anticipated. The failure of a new technology to perform as anticipated may materially and adversely affect the profitability of a particular development project. Similarly, changes in government policies towards solar energy technology, as a result of the adoption of a different energy mix or the discovery or invention of a more preferred source of energy, may have an adverse effect on the fund client's performance.

- *Increasing Competition/Market Change Risks.* A significant portion of the electric power generation and transmission capacity sold by renewable infrastructure assets is sold under long-term agreements with public utilities, industrial or commercial end-users or governmental entities. These agreements generally allow the owner of the solar or other renewable infrastructure asset to sell power at an agreed upon fixed price over the course of the contract. If, for any reason, any of the purchasers of power or transmission capacity under these agreements are unable or unwilling to fulfill their related contractual obligations or if they refuse to accept delivery of power delivered thereunder or if they otherwise terminate such agreements prior to the expiration thereof, the assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of solar-related companies could be materially and adversely affected.
- *Nascent Industry Risk.* The solar energy industry is at a relatively early stage of development and the extent to which solar energy will be widely adopted is uncertain. Investments in climate infrastructure companies involved in the solar energy industry have historically been more volatile than investments in companies operating in more established industries. A decline in public support for solar energy may also have an adverse effect on the fund client's performance.

- General Risks. Climate infrastructure companies in the solar industry may be significantly affected by general economic conditions, such as varying prices (including equipment prices) and profits, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, depletion of resources, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, labor relations and tax and other government regulations. Solar photovoltaic power generation projects also are subject to theft and destruction as a result of political events.

Changes in some or all of these factors could result in reduced construction of renewable projects and may make it harder for the fund clients to source investments that are attractive to it, and this could have an adverse effect on the fund client's business. Volatility in project development and construction may result in uneven growth and negatively impact the fund client's investments.

Regulatory Matters. Infrastructure projects that involve the generation, transmission or sale of electricity such as clean energy projects may be "qualifying facilities" that are exempt from regulation as public utilities by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, (the "FERC") under the Federal Power Act (the "FPA") while certain other such projects may be subject to rate regulation by the FERC under the FPA. FERC regulations under the FPA confer upon these qualifying facilities key rights to interconnection with local utilities, and can entitle such facilities to enter into power purchase agreements with local utilities, from which the qualifying facilities benefit. Changes to these U.S. federal laws and regulations could increase regulatory burdens and costs, and could reduce revenue for the projects. In addition, modifications to the pricing policies of utilities could require infrastructure projects to achieve lower prices in order to compete with the price of electricity from the electric grid and may reduce the economic attractiveness of certain energy efficiency measures. To the extent that the projects are subject to rate regulation, the project owners will be required to obtain FERC acceptance of their rate schedules for wholesale sales of energy, capacity and ancillary services. Any changes in the rates projects owners are permitted to charge could raise credit risks in the clean energy projects which could adversely affect the fund client's investment in such projects.

Prior Performance of the FSF and the Venture. In considering the prior performance information of the fund client, FSF and the solar joint venture before the acquisition of the joint venture partner in 2021, prospective investors should bear in mind that past performance is not indicative of future results, and there can be no assurance that FSF or the fund client will be able to implement its investment strategy or approach, achieve comparable results, that any target results will be met or that it will be able to avoid losses. Nothing contained herein should be deemed to be a prediction or projection of the future performance of the fund client.

In addition, there can be no assurance that unrealized investments will be realized at the valuations at which they are held by the fund client, as actual realized returns will depend on, among other factors, future operating results, the ability of underlying borrowers to meet its debt obligations, offtake providers related to the underlying projects fulfilling their obligations, the underlying collateral value of the assets supporting the loans, transaction costs, and the timing and manner of realization, all of which may differ from the assumptions on which such valuations are based. Accordingly, actual realized returns may differ materially from the returns projected to be achieved.

Potential Discounts. From time-to-time, Fundamental may in its discretion and subject to availability, cause one of more hotels, businesses, or other portfolio companies in which a fund client holds a direct or indirect interest to provide products or services at a discounted price or rate to one or more investors in a fund client, accounts and/or joint ventures managed, sponsored or controlled by Fundamental or an affiliate. Such discounts may be utilized by such investor or any affiliate, and/or any of their respective employees, agents, associates, friends, or family, as determined by Fundamental or its applicable affiliate in its discretion. For the avoidance of doubt, discounts may not be available in instances where, to the knowledge of Fundamental or its applicable affiliate, policies, laws, or regulations would prohibit or restrict the use of such discounts.

Investment Longer than Term. Fundamental Advisors expects to make investments for fund clients which may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that the fund client will be dissolved, either by expiration of the fund client's term or otherwise. Fundamental Advisors expects that portfolio investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution, and has a limited ability to extend the term of the fund client. However, the fund client may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

Material, Non-Public Information. By reason of their responsibilities in connection with other activities of Fundamental Advisors, certain employees of Fundamental Advisors and its affiliates may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The fund client will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, the fund client may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Environmental Liabilities. Under certain circumstances, courts have held that a parent company or a person exercising control is responsible for the environmental clean-up obligations of a subsidiary or a controlled entity imposed by applicable federal statutes. If the fund client acquires a controlling interest in or otherwise controls a portfolio investment a court might find that the fund client is liable for such environmental obligations.

Overseas Investing Risks. Parallel funds or feeder funds may be organized under the laws of non-United States jurisdictions. The fund client and/or any such parallel funds or feeder funds may invest in securities of non-U.S. portfolio investments. Non-U.S. portfolio investments may present a variety of risks not presented by investments in U.S. entities, including risks associated with: (i) fluctuating currency exchange rates; (ii) limitations on currency exchange or the transfer of capital/profits across international boundaries; (iii) different accounting standards; (iv) different legal protections for investors; (v) unusual regulatory burdens; (vi) political instability; and (vii) multiple taxing jurisdictions. Any adverse change to the political, economic, military or social environments in the host countries of such parallel funds or feeder funds or the portfolio investments could have a significant adverse effect upon the operations or financial performance of the fund client.

Litigation Risks. In the ordinary course of its business, the fund clients may be subject to litigation from time to time. In addition, the acquisition, ownership and disposition of projects entail certain litigation risks. Litigation may be commenced with respect to a project in relation to activities that

took place prior to the fund client's investment in such project. Further, at the time of disposition of a project, a potential buyer may claim that it should have been afforded the opportunity to purchase the asset or alternatively that such buyer should be awarded due diligence expenses incurred or statutory damages for misrepresentation relating to disclosures made, if such buyer is passed over in favor of another as part of the fund client's efforts to maximize sale proceeds. Similarly, buyers of the fund client's assets may later sue the fund client under various damage theories (including, without limitation, those sounding in tort) for losses associated with latent defects or other problems not uncovered in due diligence. The outcome of any such proceedings may materially adversely affect the value of the fund client and its properties and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of the general partner's time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

Change in Law Risk. Any changes in, among other things, economic policy (including, without limitation, with respect to interest rates, foreign trade and government spending), the regulation of certain assets, the asset management industry, government subsidies, tax law, immigration policy and/or government entitlement programs could have a material adverse impact on the fund client and its investments.

General Real Estate Investment Risks. The fund client expects to make investments in student housing properties, affordable housing projects, including multifamily and workforce housing properties, and senior care communities. As a result, the fund client will be subject to the general risks inherent in investments in real property, as well as the more specific risks associated with its specific investment strategies. Such general risks include, without limitation, changes in global, national, regional or local economic, demographic or real estate market conditions, changes in supply of or demand for similar properties in an area, increased competition for real property investments targeted by the fund client's investment strategy, bankruptcies, financial difficulties or lease defaults by property residents, changes in interest rates and availability of financing, changes in the terms of available financing, including more conservative loan-to-value requirements and shorter debt maturities, competition from other residential properties, the inability or unwillingness of residents to pay rent increases, changes in government rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including changes in tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws, the severe curtailment of liquidity for certain real estate related assets and rent restrictions due to government program requirements.

The general economic risks to which such real estate investments are subject include economic slowdowns or recessions, which could lead to financial losses in such investments. An economic slowdown or recession, in addition to other non-economic factors such as an excess supply of properties, could have a material negative impact on the values of the properties in which the fund client invests. Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, foreclosures or losses could significantly harm the value of the fund client's investments. Any adverse economic or real estate developments in the markets in which the fund client's investment properties are located, such as business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocations of businesses, changing demographics and other factors, or any decrease in demand for property space resulting from the local business climate, could adversely affect the fund client's investments. Further, terrorist attacks or armed conflicts may directly adversely impact the property underlying the fund client's investments, or indirectly cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased

volatility in the United States and worldwide financial markets and economies, all of which could have an adverse impact on the value of the fund client's investments.

Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly, and we may not be able to vary our portfolio of real estate investments promptly in response to changes in the real estate market. A downturn in the real estate market could materially and adversely affect the value of our real estate investments and our ability to sell such properties for acceptable prices or on other acceptable terms. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a property or portfolio of properties. These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties could materially and adversely affect our business, financial position or results of operations.

The fund client is subject to the risk that insurance will not cover all losses on the properties that underlie the fund client's investments. The fund client may invest in properties that have comprehensive insurance, including liability, fire and extended coverage. However, there are certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, floods and hurricanes that may be uninsurable or not economically insurable. Further, even if insurance is available a property in which the fund client invests may incur a casualty loss that is not fully covered by insurance. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it infeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace a property if it is damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds, if any, might not be adequate to restore the economic value of the property, which will have an adverse impact on the value of the fund client's investment.

All real property investments and the operations conducted in connection with such investments are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and human health and safety. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on customers, owners or operators (including the fund client) for the costs to investigate or remediate contaminated properties, regardless of fault or whether the acts causing the contamination were legal. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for the cost of removing or remediating hazardous or toxic substances on such real property. These environmental laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, the presence of hazardous substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may adversely affect the fund client's ability to sell, rent or pledge such real property as collateral for future borrowings. Environmental laws also may impose restrictions on the manner in which real property may be used or businesses may be operated. Some of these laws and regulations have been amended so as to require compliance with new or more stringent standards as of future dates. The cost of defending against environmental claims, any damages or fines the fund client must pay, compliance with environmental regulatory requirements or remediating any contaminated real property could materially and adversely affect the fund client, lower the value of the fund client's investments.

Student Housing. The fund client may make investments in student housing properties. Properties specified for student housing are generally leased under 12-month leases, and in certain cases, under nine-month or shorter-term semester leases. As a result, the student housing industry may experience



significantly reduced cash flows during the summer months at properties with lease terms shorter than 12 months. Furthermore, all student housing properties must be entirely re-leased each year, which would expose the fund client to increased leasing risk. In addition, there is increased leasing risk on properties under construction and future acquired properties based on the management's lack of experience in leasing those properties and unfamiliarity with their leasing cycles.

Other risks with respect to investing in student housing properties include changes in university admission policies regarding on-campus housing for students or the number of students that maybe admitted, competition with on-campus housing facilities and inability to successfully complete and operate properties due to various factors, including financing and budget constraints, delays as result of local government rules and regulations, legislative changes, acts of nature, increased government regulation and changes in market and economic conditions with respect to occupancy and rental rates.

Affordable Housing. Investments in affordable housing projects, including multifamily and workforce housing properties, are subject to the risk that residents of such properties fail to make rent or lease payments. The underlying value of the multifamily properties held by the fund client depends upon the ability of the residents of such properties to generate enough income to pay their rents in a timely manner, and the success of such investments depends upon the occupancy levels, rental income and operating expenses of such properties. Residents' inability to timely pay their rents may be impacted by employment and other constraints on their personal finances, including debts, purchases and other factors. These and other changes beyond the fund client's control may adversely affect such residents' ability to make rental payments. In the event of a resident default or bankruptcy, there may be delays in enforcing rights to collect such rental payments and additional costs may be incurred in protecting the investment and re-leasing such properties. It may not be possible to re-lease the property for the rent previously received, and it may not be possible to sell a property with low occupancy without incurring a loss. These events and others could cause the value of the fund client's investment in such properties to decline.

The fund client is subject to the risk that properties in which it is invested may experience significant vacancy through the eviction of residents and/or the expiration of leases. Certain of the multifamily properties in which the fund client invests may have some level of vacancy at the time of the fund client's acquisition of the property and it may be difficult to obtain new residents. If vacancies continue for a long period of time, the fund client may suffer reduced returns on its investment, and the resale value of the property could be diminished because the market value may depend principally upon the value of the leases of such property.

The fund client is subject to the risk that it may be required to make unexpected additional substantial investments in a property and/or obtain additional financing. In order to attract residents, the owners of a property may be required to expend funds for capital improvements and property renovations when residents do not renew their leases or otherwise vacate the property. In addition, substantial funds may be required to renovate an apartment community in order to sell it, upgrade it or reposition it in the market. If the owner of the property has insufficient capital reserves, it will have to obtain financing from other sources. No assurance can be given that sufficient financing will be available or, if available, will be available on economically feasible terms or on terms acceptable to the borrower. Additional borrowing for capital needs and capital improvements will also increase the fund client's interest expense and may have an adverse impact on the fund client.

The fund client may implement a “value-enhancement” strategy for certain of the affordable housing projects in which it invests. A value-enhancement strategy involves the acquisition of under-managed, stabilized apartment communities in high job and population growth neighborhoods and the investment of additional capital to make strategic upgrades of the interiors of the apartment homes. Such a strategy involves greater risks than more conservative investment strategies, including the risks related to delays in the repositioning or improvement process, higher than expected capital improvement costs, possible borrowings necessary to fund such costs, and ultimately that the repositioning process may not result in the higher rents and occupancy rates anticipated. In addition, value-enhancement properties may not produce revenue while undergoing capital improvements. Furthermore, the fund client may be unable to complete the improvements of these properties and may be forced to hold or sell these properties at a loss.

The fund client anticipates sellers of multifamily apartment communities will sell such properties “as is,” “where is” and “with all faults,” without any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. In addition, purchase and sale agreements may contain limited warranties, representations and indemnifications that will only survive for a limited period after the closing. The purchase of multifamily apartment communities with no or limited warranties increases the risk that the fund client may lose some or all of its invested capital in the property, as well as the loss of rental income from that multifamily apartment community, which could materially and adversely affect the fund client.

Certain of the multifamily or workforce housing properties in which the fund client invests will include certain amenities for the residents that could increase the potential liabilities at the properties, including swimming pools, exercise rooms, playgrounds, laundry facilities, business centers and/or rentable club houses. Certain claims could arise in the event that a personal injury, death, or injury to property should occur in, on, or around any of these improvements. There can be no assurance that particular risks pertaining to these improvements that currently may be insured will continue to be insurable on an economical basis or that current levels of coverage will continue to be available. If a loss occurs that is partially or completely uninsured, the fund client may lose all or part of its investment. The fund client may be liable for any uninsured or underinsured personal injury, death or property damage claims. Liability in such cases may be unlimited.

The costs associated with complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (the “ADA”), may reduce the return associated with certain fund client investments. The fund client’s investment in properties may be subject to the ADA, which may increase the costs associated with holding such investments. For instance, the ADA’s requirements could require the fund client to remove access barriers and could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, monetary penalties or, in some cases, an award of damages.

To the extent the fund client invests in age-restricted communities, the fund client may incur liability by failing to comply with the Fair Housing Act (“FHA”), the Housing for Older Persons Act (“HOPA”) or certain state regulations. Noncompliance with the FHA, HOPA or state registration requirements could result in the imposition of fines, awards of damages to private litigants, payment of attorneys’ fees and other costs to plaintiffs, substantial litigation costs and substantial costs of remediation, all of which would have an adverse impact on the fund client’s returns with respect to such investments. Similarly, to the extent that the fund client invests in government-assisted housing,

government housing regulations may limit the opportunities at such housing properties, and failure to comply with resident qualification requirements may result in financial penalties or loss of benefits, such as rental revenues paid by government agencies.

There is significant uncertainty surrounding the futures of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”). Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have operated under a conservatorship imposed by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (the “FHFA”) since 2008. There are significant uncertainties regarding how the existing conservatorships might affect the operations of these government sponsored entities as well as the manner in which Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae might operate after the conservatorships, which are currently only in place until 2024. In September 2019, the U.S. Treasury Department released its Housing Reform Plan, which outlines potential changes to the U.S. government’s role in the mortgage market, such as recommendations to end the conservatorships of government sponsored entities and restructure and privatize Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Also in September 2019, the U.S. Treasury Department and the FHFA announced a new policy allowing Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae to retain more capital, \$20 billion and \$25 billion, respectively. Further, in October 2019, the FHFA advised Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae to prepare for transition out of government control. However, no legislation has been enacted with respect to any of the foregoing, and it is not possible at this time to predict the timing of the enactment of such legislation, or whether such legislation will be enacted as proposed or at all, or the scope and nature of any other actions that the U.S. government will ultimately take with respect to these government sponsored entities. As a result, there continues to be a risk that new legislation or regulations could substantially affect the operations of these government sponsored entities. Through their lender originator networks, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae are significant lenders to buyers of multi-family properties. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have a mandate to support multi-family housing through their financing activities and any changes to their mandates, further reductions in their size or the scale of their activities, or loss of their key personnel could have an adverse impact on the fund client and may, among other things, lead to lower values for the fund client’s investments. Any changes to the nature of the guarantees provided by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae could have broad adverse market implications and depress home prices. Such market implications could materially and adversely affect the implementation of the fund client’s investment strategies.

Senior Care Assisted Living Communities. Investments by the fund client in senior care assisted living communities (including continuing care retirement communities and facilities with one or more of independent living facilities, assisted living facilities, memory care facilities and skilled nursing facilities) are subject to various risks. Since state regulations governing assisted living communities typically require a written resident agreement with each resident that gives such resident the ability to terminate the agreement for any reason on reasonable notice, the revenues of such a community will be materially and adversely affected if a large number of residents elect to terminate their resident agreements at or around the same time. The operating success of assisted living communities is primarily driven by occupancy of those communities, Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and private pay rates. Revenues from government reimbursement have been, and may continue to be, subject to rate cuts and further pressure from federal and state budgetary cuts and constraints. Overall weak economic conditions in the United States may adversely affect occupancy rates of healthcare facilities that rely on private pay residents. Expenses of these communities are driven by the costs of labor, food, utilities, taxes, insurance and rent or debt service.

To the extent any decrease in revenues and/or any increase in operating expenses results in lower profits for these communities, the fund client's investment in such communities could be materially adversely affected.

Assisted living communities are subject to extensive and frequently changing federal, state and local laws and regulations that could adversely impact the ability of its tenants to pay rent, the profitability of the communities and the value of the properties. Over the last several years, the regulatory environment of the long-term healthcare industry has intensified both in the amount and type of regulations and in the efforts to enforce those regulations. This is particularly true for large for-profit, multi-facility providers. The extensive and complex federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry include those relating to, among other things, licensure, conduct of operations, ownership of facilities, addition of facilities and equipment, allowable costs, services, prices for services, qualified beneficiaries, quality of care, patient rights, fraudulent or abusive behavior and financial and other arrangements that may be entered into by healthcare providers. Changes in enforcement policies by federal and state governments have resulted in a significant increase in the number of inspections, citations of regulatory deficiencies and other regulatory sanctions, including interruption or delays in payments due to an ongoing governmental inspection, terminations from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, bars on Medicare and Medicaid payments for new admissions, civil monetary penalties and even criminal penalties. Additionally, assisted living communities face the risk of retroactive rate adjustments, recovery of program overpayments or set-offs, administrative rulings and policy interpretations, payment or other delays by fiscal intermediaries or carriers and government funding restrictions (at a program level or with respect to specific facilities).

If assisted living communities fail to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their businesses and the operation of the property, they could become ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental and private third-party payor programs, face bans on admissions of new patients or residents, suffer civil or criminal penalties or be required to make significant changes to their operations. Failure of such a community to comply with federal, state and local licensure, certification and inspection laws and regulations could result in loss or restriction of license, loss of accreditation, denial of reimbursement, imposition of fines, suspension or decertification from federal and state healthcare programs, or closure of the facility. Assisted living communities also could be forced to expend considerable resources responding to an investigation or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of the communities and the results of operations of the properties operated by those entities could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment. Fundamental Advisors is unable to predict future federal, state and local regulations and legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulations and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could have a material adverse effect on the assisted living communities, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment.

Assisted living communities depend on third-party payors, including Medicare, Medicaid or private third-party payors, for the majority of their revenue. The reduction in reimbursement rates from third-party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid programs, or other measures reducing reimbursements for services provided by the assisted living communities, has resulted, and may

continue to result, in a reduction in such communities' revenues and operating margins. In addition, reimbursement from private third-party payors may be reduced as a result of retroactive adjustment during claims settlement processes or as a result of post-payment audits. Furthermore, new legislative and regulatory proposals could impose additional limitations on government and private payments to healthcare providers. Fundamental Advisors cannot guarantee that adequate reimbursement levels will continue to be available for the services provided by assisted living communities. Although moderate reimbursement rate reductions may not affect a community's ability to meet its financial obligations, significant limits on reimbursement rates or on the services reimbursed could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position or results of operations, which could materially adversely affect its ability to meet its financial obligations.

In March 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, along with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the "Affordable Care Act"). The passage of the Affordable Care Act has resulted in comprehensive reform legislation that expanded health care coverage to millions of previously uninsured people beginning in 2014 and is expected to provide for significant changes to the U.S. healthcare system over the next ten years. To help fund this expansion, the Affordable Care Act outlines certain reductions in Medicare reimbursement rates for various healthcare providers, including long-term acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, as well as certain other changes to Medicare payment methodologies. Notwithstanding the foregoing, executive orders and legislation may amend or repeal the Affordable Care Act and related regulations in whole or in part. Such executive orders and legislation have proposed, among other things, to (i) cut healthcare cost-sharing reduction subsidies, (ii) allow more small businesses to join together to purchase insurance coverage, (iii) extend short-term coverage policies and (iv) expand employers' ability to provide workers cash to buy coverage elsewhere. A federal court in Texas recently declared the Affordable Care Act's individual mandate unconstitutional and the remaining provisions non-severable from the mandate, thus making them invalid. The decision has been stayed pending appeal. At this time, it is uncertain whether any additional healthcare reform legislation will ultimately become law and Fundamental Advisors cannot predict the ultimate content, timing or effect of any healthcare reform legislation or the impact of potential legislation on the fund clients' investments.

In addition to the Affordable Care Act and related rulemaking, other legislation that could also affect Medicare reimbursement rates includes, without limitation, (i) the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, which among other things, requires the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") to measure, track and publish readmission rates of skilled nursing facilities ("SNFs") by 2017 and implement a value-based purchasing program for SNFs by October 1, 2018 and (ii) the final rule issued by CMS for a new mandatory Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement ("CJR") model focusing on coordinated, patient-centered care. Although the fate of the Affordable Care Act, the SNF value-based purchasing program and the CJR model are uncertain since the Affordable Care Act may be repealed, modified or replaced, these legislative changes and rules could have a material adverse effect on assisted living communities' liquidity, financial condition and/or results of operations. In particular, funding for entitlement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid may result in increased costs and fees for programs such as Medicare Advantage Plans and reductions in reimbursements to providers; Congressional action related to the federal debt ceiling may have an impact on credit markets; and tax reform may impact corporate and individual tax rates as well as impact retirement plans. Additionally, amendments to the Affordable Care Act, implementation of

the Affordable Care Act, potential repeal of the Affordable Care Act and decisions by CMS could impact the delivery of services and benefits under Medicare, Medicaid or Medicare Advantage Plans. Such changes could have a material adverse effect on assisted living communities' business, financial position and/or results of operations of these communities, which could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial obligations and could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment.

Healthcare reimbursement will likely continue to be a significant focus for federal and state authorities in their efforts to control costs. Fundamental Advisors cannot make any assessment as to the ultimate timing or the effect that any future legislative reforms may have on the fund clients' investments in these communities or on the amount of reimbursement by government and other third-party payors. More generally, and because of the dynamic nature of the legislative and regulatory environment for health care products and services, and in light of existing federal budgetary concerns, Fundamental Advisors cannot predict the impact that broad-based, far-reaching legislative or regulatory changes could have on the U.S. economy or that of the fund clients' communities. The failure to comply with these laws, requirements and regulations could materially and adversely affect our communities, which could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment.

In addition to reimbursement, assisted living communities must exercise extreme care in structuring their contractual relationships with vendors, physicians and other healthcare providers who provide goods and services to healthcare facilities. In particular, (i) the Medicare and Medicaid anti-fraud and abuse amendments to the Social Security Act (the "Anti-Kickback Law") make it a felony, subject to certain exceptions, to engage in illegal remuneration arrangements with vendors, physicians and other health care providers for the referral of Medicare beneficiaries or Medicaid recipients, and (ii) the federal physician self-referral law and its implementing regulations (commonly referred to as the "Stark Law") prohibits providers of "designated health services" from billing Medicare or Medicaid if the patient is referred by a physician (or his/her immediate family member) with a financial relationship with the entity, unless an exception applies. The costs of any non-compliance by a community with these laws can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment.

Government investigations and enforcement actions brought against the health care industry have increased dramatically over the past several years and are expected to continue. Some of these enforcement actions represent novel legal theories and expansions in the application of the False Claims Act (including so-called "reverse false claims," under which liability could arise for using a false record or statement to conceal, avoid or decrease an obligation (including the retention of an overpayment) to pay or transmit money or property to the government). The False Claims Act empowers and provides incentives to private citizens (commonly referred to as whistleblowers) to file suit on the government's behalf. The Affordable Care Act amended certain jurisdictional bars to the False Claims Act, effectively narrowing the "public disclosure bar" (which generally requires that a whistleblower suit not be based on publicly disclosed information) and expanding the "original source" exception (which generally permits a whistleblower suit based on publicly disclosed information if the whistleblower is the original source of that publicly disclosed information), thus potentially broadening the field of potential whistleblowers. Medicare requires that extensive financial information be reported on a periodic basis and in a specific format or content. These requirements are numerous, technical and complex and may not be fully understood or implemented

by billing or reporting personnel. With respect to certain types of required information, the False Claims Act may be violated by mere negligence or recklessness in the submission of information to the government even without any intent to defraud. New billing systems, new medical procedures and procedures for which there is not clear guidance may all result in liability. The costs to a community associated in defending such enforcement actions, and the undertakings in settling these actions, can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment.

Potentially significant legal exposure exists for healthcare operators under state and federal laws which govern the use and disclosure of confidential patient health information and patients' rights to access and amend their own health information, including the Administrative Simplification Requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") and Title XIII of the Affordable Care Act (otherwise known as the "HITECH Act"). While Fundamental Advisors cannot predict the effects of the HITECH Act at this time, the obligations imposed thereunder could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of our communities, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the fund client's investment.

Increased competition has resulted and may further result in lower net revenues for some of our communities. The healthcare industry is highly competitive. The occupancy levels at, and results of operations from, our communities depend on the ability to compete with other operators on a number of different levels (including quality of care provided, reputation, physical appearance of a facility, price, range of services offered, family preference, alternatives for healthcare delivery, supply of competing properties, physicians, staff, referral sources, location, and size and demographics of the population in the surrounding area). Our communities face an increasingly competitive labor market for skilled management personnel and nurses, which in turn could force our communities to enhance pay and benefits packages in order to compete effectively for skilled personnel, or to use more expensive contract personnel, in each case without being able to offset these added costs by increasing the rates charged to community residents. Our communities also face increasing competition with numerous other companies and communities providing similar healthcare services or alternatives, including as home health agencies, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities and convalescent centers. We cannot be certain that our communities will be able to achieve occupancy and rate levels, or manage their expenses, in a way that will enable them to be profitable.

Hospitality Industry. The hospitality industry is subject to various operating risks which could adversely impact the fund client's investments, including without limitation, competition from other hotel properties, financial resources of competitive hotels and room rates for hotels near the properties in which the fund client invests, overbuilding of hotels, which results in increased supply and adversely affects occupancy and revenues of hotels, dependence on business and commercial travelers and tourism, increases in operating costs due to inflation, increased energy and labor costs and other factors that may not be offset by increased room rates, changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing, increases in assessed property taxes from changes in valuation or real estate tax rates, enactment of unfavorable real estate taxes, hospitality taxes, environmental or zoning laws and hazardous material laws, increases in the cost of property insurance, uninsured losses, availability of vendors for hotel services, fees and availability of contractors for renovations, continued availability and enforceability of licensing and branding agreements, changes in government laws and regulations, fiscal policies and zoning ordinances and

the related costs of compliance with such laws, regulations, policies and ordinances, force majeure events, such as terrorist attacks, travel related health concerns, travel-related accidents and unusual weather patterns, adverse changes in local population trends and neighborhood values, adverse effects of national, regional and local economic, market and social conditions which may, among other things, affect travel patterns, availability of hotel employees, adverse effects of a downturn in the lodging industry and risks generally associated with the ownership of hotel properties and real estate.

The hospitality industry is highly competitive. All hotels compete on the basis of location, room rates, quality, service levels, amenities, reputation and reservation systems, among many other factors. New hotels may be constructed and these additions to supply create new competitors, in some cases without corresponding increases in demand for hotel rooms. The hotel industry is also seasonal in nature, and such seasonality can cause quarterly fluctuations in the hotels' financial condition and operating results, such as reduced cash flow and thus lower profits. Many real estate costs, such as taxes, insurance premiums and maintenance costs are fixed and are not reduced even when a hotel is not fully occupied, resulting in a reduction of revenues. Recently there has been an increase in travelers booking through internet travel intermediaries, such as Expedia.com and Travelocity.com. As such bookings increase, the intermediaries may be able to reduce room rates and other contract concessions from management companies. Therefore, if the amount of sales made through internet intermediaries increases significantly, room revenues may be lower than expected.

Fundamental Advisors may seek higher returns by acquiring opportunistic and underperforming value-added properties in need of better management, repositioning, physical improvements and other enhancements. Thus these properties may not generate positive cash flow (or may have a cash deficit and require significant cash). There may be unanticipated delays in, or increases in the cost of, improving or repositioning such properties which are beyond the control of Fundamental Advisors. Further, there is no assurance Fundamental Advisors will be successful in improving the cash results of the properties, as this depends in a significant part on a number of factors beyond Fundamental Advisors' control, including general or local economic conditions, and demand for hotel rooms, residential and commercial real estate in the local market. Thus, opportunistic and underperforming value-added properties may pose greater investment risk than fully stabilized properties.

Hotels are particularly vulnerable to the risks that economic conditions or employment conditions may decline in the country resulting in decreased vacation or travel time by potential guests. Any of these developments likely would have an adverse impact on the size or affluence of the potential guest population in the area and a negative impact on the occupancy rates, room rents and property values of hotels in the area. Unlike many other types of real estate investment, hotels do not have guests occupying large portions of the property for extended periods of time in order to provide reliable sources of income. Instead, such properties will typically have individual guests with fluctuating visits lengths. Hotels experience frequent guest turnover due to factors such as reduced vacation lengths, new competition in the area, and changes in the guests' economic status. In addition to continuously needing to replace vacating guests, guest turnover at hotels causes property owners to incur rehabilitation and maintenance costs in order to prepare hotel rooms for new guests. Fluctuations in occupancy rates, hotel room rate schedules and operating expenses can adversely affect operating results or render the sale or refinancing of such properties difficult or unattractive.



If efforts to increase occupancy and revenue levels of distressed hospitality properties are not successful, the operating results of such hospitality properties could be substantially adversely affected by the loss of revenue and possible increase in operating expenses. Fundamental Advisors cannot assure that certain assumptions as to the future levels of occupancy of such properties, cost of repositioning such properties in the marketplace or future costs of operating such properties will be accurate since such matters will depend on events and factors beyond the control of Fundamental Advisors. The fund client's ability to make required payments on any loans related to such properties and to make distributions to the investors will be adversely affected if hospitality properties fail to generate sufficient net operating income.

Gaming Industry. Investments by the fund client in the gaming industry are subject to certain risks over which Fundamental Advisors has no control, including without limitation competition from other gaming facilities, financial resources of competitive gaming facilities and room rates for facilities near the properties in which the fund client invests, overbuilding of gaming facilities, which results in increased supply and adversely affects occupancy and revenues of gaming facilities, dependence on commercial travelers and tourism, increases in operating costs due to inflation, increased energy and labor costs and other factors that may not be offset by increased room rates, changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing, increases in assessed property taxes from changes in valuation or real estate tax rates, enactment of unfavorable real estate taxes, gambling taxes, environmental or zoning laws and hazardous material laws, increases in the cost of property insurance, uninsured losses, availability of vendors for gaming facility services, fees and availability of contractors for renovations, continued availability and enforceability of licensing and branding agreements, changes in government laws and regulations, fiscal policies and zoning ordinances and the related costs of compliance with such laws, regulations, policies and ordinances, force majeure events, such as terrorist attacks, travel related health concerns, travel-related accidents, adverse changes in local population trends and neighborhood values, adverse effects of national, regional and local economic, market and social conditions which, among other things, may affect travel patterns, availability of gaming facility employees, adverse effects of a downturn in the gaming industry and risks generally associated with the ownership of gaming properties and real estate.

The operations of gaming facilities are also subject to disruptions or reduced patronage as a result of severe weather conditions, natural disasters and other casualty events which could impact returns from investment in gaming facilities. Many gaming facilities that are located on or adjacent to bodies of water are subject to risks in addition to those associated with land-based facilities, including loss of service due to casualty, forces of nature, mechanical failure, extended or extraordinary maintenance, flood, hurricane or other severe weather conditions.

The gaming industry is characterized by an increasingly high degree of competition among a large number of participants, including riverboat casinos, dockside casinos, land-based casinos, video lottery, sweepstakes and poker machines not located in casinos, Native American gaming and other forms of gaming in the U.S. Furthermore, competition from internet lotteries, sweepstakes and other internet wagering gaming services, which allow their customers to wager on a wide variety of sporting events and play Las Vegas-style casino games from home or in non-casino settings, could divert customers from gaming facilities and thus adversely affect the gaming industry. Such internet wagering services are often illegal under federal law but operate from overseas locations, and are

nevertheless sometimes accessible to domestic gamblers. Currently, there are proposals that would legalize internet poker and other varieties of internet gaming in a number of states and at the federal level. Several states, including Nevada, New Jersey and Delaware, have enacted legislation authorizing intrastate internet gaming and internet gaming operations have begun in these states. Expansion of internet gaming in other jurisdictions (both legal and illegal) could further compete with the gaming industry's traditional operations, which could have an adverse impact on the fund client's investments in the gaming industry.

Fundamental Advisors may seek higher returns by acquiring opportunistic and underperforming properties in need of better management, repositioning, physical improvements and other enhancements. These properties may not generate positive cash flow (or may have a cash deficit and require significant cash). There may be unanticipated delays in, or increases in the cost of, improving or repositioning such properties which are beyond the control of Fundamental Advisors. Further, there is no assurance Fundamental Advisors will be successful in improving the cash results of the properties, as this depends in a significant part on a number of factors beyond Fundamental Advisors' control, including general or local economic conditions, and demand for gaming facility rooms, residential and commercial real estate in the local market. Thus, opportunistic and underperforming properties may pose greater investment risk than fully stabilized properties.

Gaming facilities are particularly vulnerable to the risks that economic conditions or employment conditions may decline in the country resulting in decreased income levels of, and travel time by, potential guests. Any of these developments likely would have an adverse impact on the size or affluence of the potential guest population in the area and a negative impact on the property values of gaming facilities in the area.

If efforts to increase revenue levels of distressed gaming facility properties are not successful, the operating results of such gaming facility properties could be substantially adversely affected by the loss of revenue and possible increase in operating expenses. Fundamental Advisors cannot assure that certain assumptions as to the future revenues or the future cost of repositioning such properties in the marketplace or future costs of operating such properties will be accurate since such matters will depend on events and factors beyond the control of Fundamental Advisors.

Investments by the fund client in gaming operations could subject the fund client and its affiliates, and certain of their officers, directors, key employees, stockholders and other affiliates ("Regulated Persons"), to strict legal and regulatory requirements, including mandatory licensing and approval requirements, suitability requirements, and ongoing regulatory oversight with respect to such gaming operations. Such legal and regulatory requirements and oversight will be administered and exercised by the relevant regulatory agency or agencies in each jurisdiction (the "Regulatory Authorities"). The entities subject to future licensure and the Regulated Persons will need to satisfy the licensing, approval and suitability requirements of each jurisdiction in which the fund client or its affiliates seeks to become involved in gaming operations. These requirements vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but generally concern the responsibility, financial stability and character of the owners and managers of gaming operations as well as persons financially interested or involved in gaming operations. In general, the procedures for gaming licensing, approval and finding of suitability require the entities subject to licensure and each Regulated Person to submit detailed personal history information and financial information to demonstrate that the proposed gaming operation has

adequate financial resources generated from suitable sources and adequate procedures to comply with the operating controls and requirements imposed by law and regulation in each jurisdiction, followed by a thorough investigation by such Regulatory Authorities. In general, the entities subject to licensure and each Regulated Person must pay the costs of such investigation. An application for any gaming license, approval or finding of suitability may be denied for any cause that the Regulatory Authorities deem reasonable. Once obtained, licenses and approvals may be subject to periodic renewal and generally are not transferable. The Regulatory Authorities may at any time revoke, suspend, condition, limit or restrict a license, approval or finding of suitability for any cause that they deem reasonable. Fines for violations may be levied against the holder of a license or approval, and in certain jurisdictions, gaming operation revenues can be forfeited to the state under certain circumstances. There can be no assurance that any entities subject to future licensure will obtain all of the necessary licenses, approvals and findings of suitability or that their officers, directors, key employees, other affiliates and certain other equity holders will satisfy the suitability requirements in one or more jurisdictions, or that such licenses, approvals and findings of suitability, if obtained, will not be revoked, limited, suspended or not renewed in the future.

Failure by any entity subject to licensure to obtain, or the loss or suspension of, any necessary licenses, approval or findings of suitability would prevent the fund client or any other affiliated entities from conducting gaming operations in such jurisdiction and possibly in other jurisdictions, which may have an adverse effect on the fund client's results of operations. The fund client, portfolio companies or any other affiliated entities also could be required to submit detailed financial and operating reports to Regulatory Authorities.

Gaming authorities can generally require that any holder or beneficial owner interests in a gaming operation be licensed or be found qualified or suitable under applicable gaming laws. In the event that any such holder or beneficial owner is unable to timely satisfy any such regulatory requirements, it may not be permitted to continue to hold its interests.

Infrastructure and Energy Assets. The fund client may invest in municipal and other public purpose assets in the energy (including renewable and clean energy), water and transportation infrastructure sectors. Factors that may affect such investments include, but are not limited to, changes in supply and demand for infrastructure consumption, prices of national and global commodities, government regulation, world and regional events and general economic conditions. The operations and financial performance of companies in the infrastructure sector may be directly or indirectly affected by commodity prices and fluctuations in infrastructure supply and demand. Commodity prices and infrastructure demand fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in market and economic conditions, the impact of weather on demand or supply, levels of domestic production and imported commodities, energy conservation, domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation and the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems. Fluctuations in commodity prices may increase costs for consumers of energy-related and water-related infrastructure assets and therefore reduce demand for such infrastructure. Further, extreme price fluctuation upwards or downwards could lead to the development of alternatives to existing energy-related and water-related infrastructure and could impair the value of the fund client's investments.

Volatility in commodity prices or in the supply of and demand for infrastructure assets may impact the revenues collected by an infrastructure project or company and may make it more difficult for

companies in the infrastructure sector to raise capital to the extent the market perceives that their performance may be tied directly or indirectly to commodity prices. Historically, commodity prices have been cyclical and have exhibited significant volatility. Should infrastructure companies experience variations in supply and demand, the resulting decline in operating or financial performance could adversely affect the value or quality of the fund client's investments. Infrastructure assets are also subject to obsolescence risks that could occur as a result of changing supply and demand, available revenues, new types of construction, changing demographics, changing weather patterns and new technologies. In any such event, there might be few alternative uses for the fund client's investments in such assets, and such investments might drop in value.

The infrastructure industry is subject to substantial regulation by U.S. federal, state and local government agencies. For example, many projects require government permits, licenses, concessions, leases or contracts. Government entities, due to the wide-ranging scope of their authority, have significant leverage in setting their contractual and regulatory relationships with third parties. In addition, government permits, licenses, concessions, leases and contracts are generally very complex, which may result in periods of non-compliance, or disputes over interpretation or enforceability. If the projects fail to obtain or comply with applicable regulations, permits or contractual obligations, they could be prevented from being constructed or subjected to monetary penalties or loss of operational rights, which could negatively impact project operating results and the returns on the fund client's investments in such projects. In addition, government counterparties also may have the discretion to change or increase regulation of project operations, or implement laws or regulations affecting project operations, separate from any contractual rights they may have. These actions could adversely impact the efficient and profitable operation of the projects in which the fund client invests.

Federal, state and local government regulations and policies concerning the water and electric utility industry, and internal policies and regulations promulgated by water and electric utilities, heavily influence the market for water and electricity products and services. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing and the interconnection of customer-owned electricity generation. Various federal, state and local level regulations also relate to water, wastewater and storm water, including water and wastewater quality standards. Many states have public utility commissions or related entities that regulate electric and water utilities. In certain locations, water and electric services are provided by governments which self-regulate their activities through the operations of their publicly elected governing boards. In the United States, governments and utilities continuously modify these regulations and policies. These regulations and policies could deter customers from purchasing energy efficiency and clean energy systems. This could result in a significant reduction in the potential demand for such systems. For example, utilities commonly charge fees to larger, industrial customers for disconnecting from the electric grid or for having the capacity to use power from the electric grid for back-up purposes. In addition, there is an increasing trend towards initiating or increasing fixed fees for users to have electricity service from a utility. These fees could increase the cost to use clean energy and energy efficiency systems not supplied by the utility and make them less desirable, thereby affecting the value of the fund client's investments in such systems. In addition, any changes to government or internal utility regulations and policies that favor electric utilities could reduce competitiveness and cause a significant reduction in demand for such systems. These regulations could also impact the price, availability and/or quality standards for water, wastewater and storm water which could impact both the demand and price of the water related

service provided.

Sustainable infrastructure projects that involve the generation, transmission or sale of electricity such as clean energy projects may be “qualifying facilities” that are exempt from regulation as public utilities by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, (the “FERC”) under the Federal Power Act (the “FPA”) while certain other such projects may be subject to rate regulation by the FERC under the FPA. FERC regulations under the FPA confer upon these qualifying facilities key rights to interconnection with local utilities, and can entitle such facilities to enter into power purchase agreements with local utilities, from which the qualifying facilities benefit. Changes to these U.S. federal laws and regulations could increase regulatory burdens and costs, and could reduce revenue for the projects. In addition, modifications to the pricing policies of utilities could require sustainable infrastructure projects to achieve lower prices in order to compete with the price of electricity from the electric grid and may reduce the economic attractiveness of certain energy efficiency measures. To the extent that the projects are subject to rate regulation, the project owners will be required to obtain FERC acceptance of their rate schedules for wholesale sales of energy, capacity and ancillary services. Any changes in the rates projects owners are permitted to charge could raise credit risks in the clean energy projects which could adversely affect the fund client’s investment in such projects.

Clean energy, water, wastewater and other sustainable infrastructure projects are subject to various construction and operating delays and risks that may cause them to incur higher than expected costs or generate less than expected amounts of output such as electricity in the case of a clean energy project. These risks include construction delays, a failure or degradation of the project’s, their customers’ or a utility company’s equipment; an inability to find suitable equipment or parts; labor shortages; less than expected supply of a project’s source of clean energy, such as geothermal steam or biomass; or a faster than expected diminishing of such supply. Any extended interruption in the project’s construction or operation, any cost overrun or failure of the project for any reason to generate the expected amount of output, could have a material adverse effect on the fund client’s investments in such projects.

Renewable energy investments may be adversely affected by variations in weather patterns, including shifting wind or solar resources and including variations brought about by climate changes, which would cause volatility in the returns on such investments. Renewable energy projects are dependent on a variety of factors, including equipment costs and federal and state incentives. Changes in some or all of these factors could result in reduced construction of renewable projects and may make it harder for the fund client to source investments that are attractive to it, and this could have an adverse effect on the fund client’s business. Volatility in project development and construction may result in uneven growth and negatively impact the fund client’s investments.

Furthermore, the generation of power from renewable energy sources tends to be reliant upon relatively recent technological developments (or the application thereof), and therefore unforeseen technical deficiencies with installations and/or operations may occur. Although such deficiencies may be covered by supplier warranties, the value of such warranties, if any, may be adversely affected by, among other things, time limitations on such warranties or credit events in relation to the relevant supplier. Some infrastructure projects may utilize relatively new or developing technologies. There may be issues in relation to those technologies that become apparent only in the future. Such issues may give rise to additional costs for the relevant operator of the project or may otherwise result in

the financial performance of the relevant project being poorer than is anticipated. This may adversely affect the value of and returns generated by the fund client's investments. Additionally, technological advances in the future may reduce the competitive efficiency of projects commissioned presently.

The foregoing does not purport to be a complete explanation of the risks involved in any Fundamental Advisors investment strategy.

## **Item 9 – Disciplinary Information**

There is no disciplinary information to report.

## **Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

Fundamental Asset Management LLC (“FAM”) was formed by Fundamental Advisors in 2009. FAM provides monitoring and supervisory services to fund clients managed by Fundamental Advisors. Fundamental Renewables LLC was formed by Fundamental Advisors in 2021 as a subsidiary of FAM. FR provides certain asset management, loan servicing and loan origination services to entities in Fundamental's renewable energy platform. For additional information regarding FAM and FR and the potential conflicts created by that arrangement, please see Item 5 above. Fundamental Advisors is a commodity pool operator that is exempt from CFTC registration requirements as all commodity pools operated by Fundamental Advisors rely upon the CFTC's 4.13(a)(3) exemption.

In connection with sponsoring any fund client, Fundamental typically will also sponsor an affiliated general partner for such fund client, which will receive the performance compensation described in Item 5. For a description of material conflicts created by the relationship among Fundamental and the general partners, please see Item 11 below.

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

Fundamental has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) which sets forth the ethical and fiduciary principles and related compliance requirements under which Fundamental operates and the procedures for implementing those principles.

The Code of Ethics contains policies and procedures that, among other things:

- prohibit employees from taking personal advantage of opportunities belonging to clients;
- prohibit trading on the basis of material nonpublic information;
- place limitations on personal trading by employees and impose preclearance (in certain cases) and reporting obligations with respect to trading; and
- require initial and annual reports of securities holdings and quarterly transaction reports by employees.

The Code of Ethics also provides guidance on fiduciary duty, gifts and entertainment, political contributions, outside business activities and confidentiality.

A copy of Fundamental's Code of Ethics is available upon request by contacting Fundamental's Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 205-5000.

Generally, Fundamental's policy is to not engage in cross trades. However, if the Chief Executive Officer believes that Fundamental should move a particular securities position in whole or in part from one fund client account to another fund client account, he will bring it to the attention of the other members of the senior management team and the Chief Compliance Officer and obtain approval for the trade from the advisory committees, if any, or other governing body of each participating fund client account. Fundamental will only engage in cross transactions (causing one fund client to buy or sell securities from or to another fund client) when the transaction is permitted under applicable law and is in the best interests of, and consistent with the investment objectives and policies of, both fund clients involved in the transaction. It is Fundamental's policy to effect all cross transaction in the most equitable and fair manner for all fund clients involved.

Fundamental will only cause a fund client to engage in an affiliated cross trade transaction with another fund where it believes that such transaction would be consistent with its fiduciary obligations to each fund client. Employees must consult with the Chief Compliance Officer prior to engaging in any potential affiliated transaction so that the Chief Compliance Officer can assess whether the transaction would constitute an actual affiliated transaction. In the case of an affiliated transaction, the Chief Compliance Officer would review the affiliated transaction to ensure it is consistent with Fundamental's fiduciary obligations, applicable fund client governing documents and disclosures.

In connection with sponsoring a fund client, Fundamental and certain affiliates have an economic interest in the fund clients, the general partner of the funds, or both. Fundamental may in the future, in its discretion, contract with any related person of Fundamental (including but not limited to a portfolio company of a fund client) to perform services for Fundamental in connection with its provision of services to the fund clients. When engaging a related person to provide such services, Fundamental has an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost. Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the general partners of fund clients are entitled to a carried interest under the terms of each respective fund's organizational documents. Such general partners are affiliates of Fundamental. The existence of the general partners' carried interest creates an incentive for Fundamental Advisors, as an affiliate of the general partners, to cause such fund clients to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of the carried interest arrangement. Further, to the extent the carried interest in one fund client is greater or the overall performance of one fund client is better than another, Fundamental Advisors may have an incentive to allocate promising investments to the fund client that would result in a greater carried interest to Fundamental Advisors and its related persons. The level of anticipated carried interest is not a consideration in such allocation decisions.

The existence of multiple clients advised by Fundamental Advisors necessarily creates a number of potential conflicts of interest. Situations may occur where a fund client could be disadvantaged

because of the investment activities conducted by Fundamental Advisor for other clients. Fundamental Advisors will allocate investment opportunities in accordance with its written investment allocation policies and procedures, taking into account the applicable provisions of the fund client's offering documents (or investment management agreement in the case of a separately managed account). In general, in making such allocations Fundamental Advisors will consider such factors as the strategic objectives, suitability, relative capital available for investment, positions in similar securities, specific liquidity or other requirements of each client and overall investment cost, with the objective of allocating such investment opportunities in a manner equitable to such clients. Fund clients typically are not entitled to investment priority as against other clients and may not necessarily participate in every investment opportunity.

## **Item 12 – Brokerage Practices**

### *Best Execution and Soft Dollars*

In selecting brokers for transactions, Fundamental takes into consideration certain relevant factors, including but not limited to, the ability of the broker to provide prompt and reliable executions, the financial stability and integrity of the broker, the quality of research provided, if any, and competitiveness of the transaction costs.

We seek to obtain best execution on trades for our fund clients based on the circumstances of each transaction. Fundamental satisfies its best execution obligation by taking into account the different circumstances associated with executing orders related to particular types of financial instruments. In certain circumstances, Fundamental will not be able to select a particular counterparty due to a limited universe of dealers that are in a position to offer us our desired investments. In some cases the offering dealer is the only execution option for such transaction and therefore executing through that dealer is the best execution for such trade.

We do not currently utilize soft dollar benefits. Soft dollar benefits include research and related services furnished by brokers including written information and analyses (including specific market, financial and economic studies and forecasts), statistics and pricing services, discussions with research personnel and similar services used in the investment and trading process in return for the investment manager paying a broker a commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of such services or facilities provided by the broker. To the extent we should decide to enter into soft dollar transactions, we will effect such transactions in compliance with the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

### *Order Aggregation*

Fundamental Advisors may but is under no obligation to combine orders on behalf of fund clients with orders for other accounts for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, Fundamental generally allocates the securities or proceeds arising out of those transactions (and the related transaction expenses) on an average price basis among the various participants. While Fundamental believes combining orders in this way is,



over time, advantageous to all participants, in particular cases the average price could be less advantageous to a fund client than if the fund client had been the only account effecting the transaction or had completed its transaction before the other participants.

### **Item 13 – Review of Accounts**

Fundamental's investment team understands that they are responsible for making investments consistent with each fund client's investment objectives, policies and restrictions as set forth in the applicable offering and governing documents of the fund client. The investments made for Fundamental Advisors' fund clients often involve revenue bonds where the underlying asset/business is in need of repositioning, restructuring, or recapitalization and Fundamental Advisors intends to target positions that afford a level of control. After identifying an investment opportunity and making the investment, Fundamental Advisors and its investment team engage in ongoing monitoring and management of the underlying assets. The investment team also monitors the investment portfolios of each fund client on an ongoing basis and will adjust the composition, increase or decrease exposure to identified risks and evaluate exit strategies.

Investors in the fund clients generally are provided with unaudited monthly or quarterly statements and annually receive audited fiscal year-end financial information. Fundamental has in the past and will continue to provide a monthly or quarterly management letter to investors in fund clients describing fund client positions and performance and its views on the market and potential investment pipeline. We expect to continue this practice and may also provide investors in the fund clients other periodic narrative reports from Fundamental regarding fund client positions or the markets. Certain large investors and members of the advisory committees of the fund clients of Fundamental Advisors may request more frequent or more in depth investment analysis not generally provided to all investors by the fund clients.

Fundamental's Chief Compliance Officer or designated compliance personnel periodically reviews the trades and positions of each fund client and such other information as she deems necessary to evaluate whether investment decisions are consistent with the investment guidelines set forth in the governing documents of each fund client. If any discrepancy is found, she discusses the discrepancy with the investment team and the Chief Executive Officer to determine if modifications to the portfolio can or should be made or other remedial actions should be taken.

### **Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

Fundamental may enter into, or cause the fund clients to enter into, cash compensation arrangements with unaffiliated placement agents or third parties for introducing investors to invest in certain Fundamental fund clients. As described in the applicable offering memorandum, each Fundamental Advisors fund client typically pays its own organizational and offering expenses incurred in connection with fund formation and the offering of interests (which may include placement agent fees), up to an agreed upon cap with any excess used as an offset to the management fee. In general, each of such third-party placement agents is registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer if active in the U.S. and each employee engaged in soliciting investors in the United States for Fundamental's fund clients is a registered representative of such broker-dealer. To the extent applicable (taking into account current SEC guidance), such third party solicitation arrangements will be in compliance with Rule 206(4)-1 under the Advisers Act, as amended.

### **Item 15 – Custody**

Fundamental is deemed to have custody of the assets of its fund clients because an affiliate of Fundamental generally acts as general partner or managing member of the fund vehicle. Fundamental arranges for all funds and securities to be held by qualified, third-party custodians in accounts in the name of the relevant fund client, unless an exception under the “custody rule” applies. Fundamental expects to rely on an exception to the SEC’s reporting and surprise audit obligations under the “custody rule” by making each fund client’s year-end audit by an accounting firm registered with, and subject to regular examination by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) available to investors in the fund clients within 120 days of the clients’ fiscal year ends.

### **Item 16 – Investment Discretion**

Fundamental generally manages its fund clients’ investments on a discretionary basis under the fund clients’ governing agreement (such as a limited partnership agreement) or under an investment management agreement with the fund client and the general partner of the fund client. Typically, an affiliate of Fundamental is granted full authority as general partner or managing member to make all decisions for a fund client, subject only to such restrictions or investment guidelines as may be set forth in the governing agreement and offering documents, and the general partner delegates such authority and duty to carry out such functions as well as certain administrative functions to Fundamental.

### **Item 17 – Voting Client Securities**

The nature of certain of the instruments in which Fundamental invests client funds does not often require the voting of proxies. Where such proxy voting is called for and when granted the discretion to do so, Fundamental’s policy is to vote all proxies in the fund client’s best interest and to maximize the value of the investment to the fund client, on a case-by-case basis, considering such facts as it deems material. The decision on how to vote proxies generally will be made by the investment team in the same manner as other investment decisions. Because we do not invest directly in securities in

which our fund clients invest and we restrict employee investments in municipal securities, we do not expect any material conflicts of interest to arise in voting. Where the interests of different fund clients may conflict, the investment team will report the circumstances to the Chief Compliance Officer who will determine the appropriate course of action.

Proxy voting reports, identifying how proxies were voted where Fundamental has been delegated proxy voting discretion and Fundamental's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are available upon written request to the Chief Compliance Officer, Fundamental Advisors LP, 745 Fifth Avenue, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10151.

#### **Item 18 – Financial Information**

Fundamental is not aware of any financial condition that could impair its ability to meet its contractual and fiduciary commitments to fund clients and Fundamental has not been the subject of any bankruptcy petition since Fundamental Advisors' formation in 2007.