

Amherst Capital Management LLC

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Form ADV Part 2A **March 31, 2023**

This brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Amherst Capital Management LLC (“Amherst Capital”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Amherst Capital at 512-342-3043. 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.

Additional information about Amherst Capital is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Important Note about this Brochure

This Brochure is not:

- *An offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person;*
- *An offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any fund;*
- *An offer to enter into any separately managed account (each an “SMA”) or “fund of one” arrangement; or*
- *A complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any fund, SMA or advisory service.*

As required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), Amherst Capital provides this Brochure to current and prospective clients and could also, in its discretion, provide this Brochure to current or prospective investors in a fund, together with other relevant governing documents, such as a fund’s offering or private placement memorandum or an SMA agreement for an SMA prior to, or in connection with, such persons’ investment in the fund. Additionally, this Brochure is available through the SEC’s Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

Following is a summary of material changes Amherst Capital has made to Amherst Capital's Brochure since Amherst Capital filed its most recent annual updating amendment on March 31, 2022.

- Amherst Capital's address has been amended to reflect Amherst Capital's change in office location.
- Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations has been amended to reflect the cessation of Sean Dobson's involvement in Pierpont Capital Holdings and to remove Amherst Pierpont Securities LLC as an affiliate of Amherst Capital.
- Various risk factors have been updated to reflect recent developments.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Amherst Capital is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. Amherst Capital is a subsidiary of Amherst Group Holdings, LLC and an indirect subsidiary of The Amherst Group LLC (“TAG”). Amherst Capital and CREST Fund GP, LLC (collectively, “Amherst Capital”) are together filing a single Form ADV in reliance on the position expressed in the January 18, 2012 Response of the Office of Investment Adviser Regulation, Division of Investment Management to the American Bar Association, Business Law Section.

Amherst Capital was formed in November 2014 and commenced its investment advisory business in February 2015. Amherst Capital provides both discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to institutional investors through pooled investment vehicles (private funds), “funds of one,” SMAs and collateralized loan obligation issuers (“CLOs”), as collateral manager. Amherst Capital also acts as a sub-adviser to BNY Mellon U.S. Mortgage Fund, Inc., a registered mutual fund. Investors include sovereign wealth funds, endowments, registered mutual funds and other institutions. Amherst Capital’s investment advice is generally limited to advice with respect to investments in mortgage-backed securities and commercial real estate debt.

Amherst Capital provides discretionary investment advisory services to private real estate funds that are outside of, or excepted from, the definition of an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), including in reliance on the exceptions provided by Section 3(c)(1), Section 3(c)(5) and/or Section 3(c)(7) thereof, and whose securities are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”), as amended (a “Fund”). In addition, interests in a Fund can be sold to a “knowledgeable employee” of Amherst Capital within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 under the Investment Company Act. Funds, CLOs and SMAs that we advise are referred to collectively herein as “Clients.”

Amherst Capital offers commercial real estate (“CRE”) investment strategies that seek to originate and invest in non-recourse first mortgage loans, standalone mezzanine loan positions and other similar subordinate structures, (collectively, the “Loans”). Commercial real estate securing the Loans is expected to consist primarily of office, retail, multifamily, industrial, mixed-use, and hotel properties.

A Fund investing in non-recourse first mortgage loans (“CRE Fund”) used leverage as part of its private mortgage investment strategy and was structured as a limited partnership and the general partner of the CRE Fund is an affiliate of Amherst Capital. However, the CRE Fund is no longer making new investments.

As an investment adviser to Clients that invest in CRE Loans, Amherst Capital identifies investment opportunities and participates in the acquisition, financing, monitoring and disposition of investments for each Client. Amherst Capital provides investment advisory and management services to each Client pursuant to a separate investment management agreement (each, an “Investment Management Agreement”). The terms of the investment advisory services to be provided to the Client, including any specific investment guidelines or restrictions, will be set forth in the Client’s Investment Management Agreement.

Amherst Capital or its related entities have entered, and anticipate entering, into side letter agreements with certain investors in one or more Funds. A side letter alters the terms and conditions of the Fund with respect to that particular investor by, for example, providing the investor with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures and co-investment rights. Amherst Capital and its related entities have no obligation to inform any other investor of the terms of any such arrangement or to offer any such additional rights, terms or conditions, to any other investor in such Fund, except to the extent required by the organizational or offering documents of the Fund or applicable law. Once invested in a Fund, investors will generally not be able to impose additional investment guidelines or restrictions on the Fund. For these reasons, Amherst Capital will not be able to tailor the investment advisory services provided to a Fund to meet individual investor needs or impose individual investment restrictions on the investment strategies for underlying investors in a Fund. Investors should carefully consider whether an investment in a Fund is suitable for them in light of their sophistication, needs, risk appetite and financial condition.

Amherst Capital also serves as the collateral manager to a CLO. CLOs typically issue rated senior and mezzanine notes and unrated subordinated notes (referred to collectively herein as the “CLO Securities”) in private placement transactions to persons who are eligible to purchase such interests under the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act. As collateral manager to the CLO, Amherst Capital focuses on making investments that can be expected to generate returns to meet the CLO’s payment obligations and optimize returns for investors. Amherst Capital manages the CLO subject to the powers, duties and limitations outlined within the collateral management agreement entered into between Amherst Capital and the CLO, the indentures governing the CLO and other relevant CLO constituent documents (“CLO Governing Documents”). Investors in the CLO should review the relevant offering document, indenture and other constituent documents pertaining to the CLO for additional information.

Amherst Capital offers investment advisory services for its public mortgage and CRE strategies through SMAs that are tailored to meet SMA Clients’ individual investment goals and works with SMA Clients to create investment guidelines mutually acceptable to the SMA Client and Amherst Capital, which are memorialized in the agreement between Amherst Capital and the Client relating to the SMA (“SMA Agreement”). When creating investment guidelines, SMA Clients can choose, with agreement by Amherst Capital, to impose investment restrictions in certain individual securities or types of securities. SMA Clients who impose investment restrictions might limit our ability to fully employ the strategy resulting in investment performance that differs from that of the composite and other Client accounts. Funds of one can be similarly tailored to the investor’s individual goals.

Amherst Capital also provides certain non-discretionary portfolio analytics and investment research services to Amherst Residential, LLC, pursuant to a negotiated intercompany agreement and to institutional investors through SMAs.

As of December 31, 2022, Amherst Capital manages on a discretionary basis \$3,870,673,455.36.
As of December 31, 2022, Amherst Capital manages on a non-discretionary basis \$66,950,000.00.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

SMA Fees:

With respect to SMAs, fees for investment advisory and management services are separately negotiated. These fees generally include asset-based management fees and can, if agreed, include incentive fees. Such fees are typically paid quarterly in arrears by invoicing the SMA Client. Fees for certain types of non-discretionary services could be lower than fees for discretionary services. Certain SMA Agreements can also provide that SMA Clients will incur fees and expenses in addition to advisory fees such as custody, brokerage and other transaction costs, servicing, administrative and other expenses. Examples of other costs and expenses that SMA Clients bear in connection with the management of their accounts include markups, mark-downs and other amounts included in the price of a security, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer fees, electronic fund fees, third-party fees and insurance and litigation expenses. For certain SMAs, the Client pays fees to Amherst Capital or an affiliate with respect to particular investments made or sold, or assets held, by the SMA. These fees, which are negotiated with each such SMA Client can include: acquisition fees, asset management fees, loan sale fees and loan servicing fees. SMA Clients should review their SMA Agreement for further information on how Amherst Capital charges and collects fees. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on Amherst Capital's brokerage practices.

CRE Fund Fees:

Amherst Capital charges a management fee which is indirectly borne by investors in the CRE Fund (the "**CRE Fund Management Fee**"). The CRE Fund Management Fee will generally be payable out of the Fund's assets as follows:

- The Fund charges a CRE Fund Management Fee, quarterly in arrears, with respect to each investor equal to (a) 150 bps per annum of its weighted-average investor NAV, if such investor has a net capital commitment of less than twenty five million dollars; (b) 135 bps per annum of its weighted-average investor NAV, if such investor has a net capital commitment between twenty five million and fifty million dollars; and (c) 125 bps per annum of its weighted-average investor NAV, if such investor has a net capital commitment greater than fifty million dollars.

The Fund's Investment Management Agreement, organizational documents, offering documents and/or other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in the Fund (together with any applicable side letters, the "**CRE Fund Governing Documents**") provide detailed information regarding applicable fees and expenses. Negotiations with prospective Fund investors can cause some investors to bear fees that are different from the basic fee schedule described above. Amherst Capital generally will not, unless required by agreement with an investor or by applicable law, disclose any particular different fee arrangement that is offered to a prospective investor, or offer comparable arrangements to other investors. Consistent with the Governing Documents of the Fund, the Fund will also generally bear all of the costs and expenses relating to the organization and operation of the Fund and any subsidiaries. Expenses borne by the Fund include: (i) the costs and expenses of the Fund's accounts; (ii) all expenses associated with the preparation and distribution of financial statements, tax returns and reports; (iii) all costs, fees and

other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses related to the investigation of investment opportunities, whether or not consummated, and whether incurred before or after the formation of the Fund (excluding any such costs, fees and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred before the formation of the Fund for investment opportunities that are not ultimately consummated by the Fund); (iv) costs and expenses related to the origination (including, without limitation, costs, expenses and fees charged or specifically attributed or allocated by Amherst Capital to provide origination or transaction management services to the Fund, and expenses, charges and/or related costs incurred by the Fund or Amherst Capital in connection with such provision of services to the Fund; provided, that any such expenses, charges or related costs will not be greater than what would be paid to an unaffiliated third party for substantially similar services), acquisition, ownership, management, servicing, financing, refinancing, hedging or interest rates on financings, or sale of investments; (v) costs and expenses of meetings with or reporting to the limited partners (excluding internal costs for preparing such reports or organizing such meetings) and other costs to the Fund related to the advisory committee; (vi) accounting and bookkeeping costs for the Fund and any subsidiaries; (vii) third-party fees for accounting, auditing, research, consulting, underwriting, due diligence and legal services; (viii) litigation expenses; (ix) interest on and fees and expenses arising out of any borrowings made by the Fund; (x) any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against the Fund and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Fund; (xi) reasonable costs and expenses of meetings of or reporting to the Board and the advisory committee (excluding internal costs for preparing such reports or organizing such meetings); (xii) costs and expenses related to risk management services, fund administration and insurance for the Fund, including without limitation, insurance to protect the Fund, sponsor affiliates, the board and the advisory Committee in connection with the performance of activities related to the Fund; (xiii) costs and expenses relating to the Fund's indemnification of the indemnified parties pursuant to the partnership agreement; (xiv) ongoing costs of offering equity interests in the Fund (other than placement fees and formation expenses); (xv) costs and expenses incurred in connection with any amendments to the partnership agreement or other organizational documents of the Fund, (xvi) costs and expenses incurred in connection with liquidating the Fund; reasonable travel costs and expenses (including food and lodging) associated with investigating and evaluating investment opportunities (whether or not consummated) or making, monitoring, managing or disposing of Investments, (xvii) costs and expenses of any third party and, subject to restrictions on retaining sponsor affiliates to provide services to the Fund, reasonable costs and expenses of sponsor affiliates providing services to the Fund, (xviii) market information systems and publications, research publications and materials, including without limitation, news research and quotation equipment and services, (xix) all technology related expenses, including without limitation, (a) any computer software or hardware, electronic equipment or purchased information technology services from third-party vendors, or (b) reasonable expenses of sponsor affiliates, or (c) technology service providers and related software/hardware utilized in connection with the Fund's accounting, investment and operational activities, (xx) all servicing expenses; *provided* that it is expected that the vast majority of such items that could become servicing expenses will be paid by the applicable borrowers as required by the underlying Loan documents related to each Loan, and (T) all other expenses not specifically provided for above that are incurred by any sponsor affiliate in connection with the partnership's accounts or operations or performing the duties of the general partner, other than sponsor expenses. and (xi) such other expenses as set forth in the Fund's Governing Documents. Please see the Fund's Governing Documents for further information regarding fees and expenses.

CLO Fees:

Amherst Capital has agreed to waive its entitlement to its collateral management fees for the CLO for so long as Amherst Capital or an affiliate thereof provides collateral management and investment advice to the CLO and is also the manager of the CRE Fund. However, Amherst Capital's compensation from the CRE Fund is calculated in a manner that includes the CRE Fund's investment in the CLO (e.g., the value of the Fund's direct or indirect interests in the CLO are included in calculating the Fund's weighted-average investor NAV).

Pursuant to the Servicing Agreement described in the CLO Governing Documents, the CLO issuer has appointed Amherst Capital to act as special servicer on behalf of the CLO issuer with respect to the commercial real estate loans that are owned by the CLO issuer. Services performed by Amherst Capital will be reasonable and customary for such transactions; and Amherst Capital believes that the fees, terms and conditions of the transactions between the CLO and Amherst Capital are as favorable as would be obtainable in an arm's length transaction. Please refer to the CLO's Governing Documents for additional information on servicing fees and the services provided by Amherst Capital as primary and special servicer.

Public Mortgage and CRE Fees:

Amherst Capital offers public mortgage and CRE strategies, which are not currently subject to an established fee schedule. Amherst Capital negotiates the precise amount of and the manner and calculation of, the advisory fees for the public mortgage and CRE strategies with individual Clients or investors. Amherst Capital generally will not, unless required by agreement with a Client or investor or by applicable law, disclose any particular advisory fee arrangement that is offered to a client or investor, or offer comparably favorable arrangements, to other Clients or investors.

Negotiated Fees:

Amherst Capital negotiates fees applicable to any Client or investor based on, among other things: the level of reporting and administrative operations required to service an account, the investment strategy or style, the number of portfolios or accounts involved, and/or the number and types of services provided to the Client. Amherst Capital can also choose to waive, reduce or not charge fees for Clients or investors who are officers or employees of Amherst Capital or its affiliates, and their respective family members.

From time to time, Amherst Capital has entered into compensation arrangements with a Client that differ from the arrangements described above. This can include, by way of example, arrangements providing for compensation on the basis of a share of the capital gains upon, or the capital appreciation of, the funds, or any portion of the funds of a Client, in accordance with and to the extent permitted by Section 205 of the Advisers Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

General Sales Fee Information:

Amherst Capital does not charge or receive compensation in connection with the sale of investment products. Currently, Amherst Capital has no plans for Amherst Capital's employees or supervised

persons to accept compensation for the sale of a Fund or other investment products Amherst Capital manages.

Servicing Fees:

Amherst Capital services commercial real estate loans and provides asset management services with respect to certain real properties and receives compensation for such services. In the event that a Client invests in commercial real estate loans serviced by Amherst Capital, such Client will pay Amherst Capital a loan servicing fee. In addition, Amherst Capital from time to time services commercial real estate loans that have been syndicated or otherwise sold to third parties and, in return, is expected to receive a loan servicing fee from the respective third parties. Such fees will not be shared with a Client and its investors, but rather are retained by Amherst Capital. In certain circumstances, and subject to the approval of the investor advisory committee of a Client, in order to facilitate the syndication or other sale of such Loans, it could be necessary for Amherst Capital to accept a servicing fee that is less than that paid by a Client to service such loans. However, any such determination by Amherst Capital to accept a lesser servicing fee without reducing the servicing fee paid by a Client with respect to such loans will include a consideration of the services provided and overall economic benefits received by a Client in connection with such syndication or sale. Amherst Capital can have an incentive to cause investments to be made, managed or syndicated with a view to earning servicing fees, even if such investment decisions are not in the best interests of a Fund and its limited partners.

Amherst Capital has hired a third party to provide administrative services with respect to commercial real estate loans owned by a Client for which the third party will earn a servicing fee, and may do so again in the future. In such cases, either the Client will pay the third party servicing fee and Amherst will reduce the servicing fee it receives to the extent the fees would be duplicative or Amherst will pay the third party servicing fee.

Please see CLO Fees for more information on Amherst Capital's fees as special servicer to the CLO issuer. To the extent that a Client pays Amherst Capital a loan servicing fee and also has indirect ownership of the CLO, Amherst Capital will offset any such CLO fees, such that the aggregate amount of servicing fees borne by a Client, directly or indirectly, does not exceed the total contractual servicing fee agreed to by the Client.

Non-Discretionary Investment Research Service Fees:

Under Amherst Capital's negotiated intercompany services agreements, Amherst Capital receives fees for certain non-discretionary quantitative research and portfolio analytics and investment related research services, including thought leadership, provided to Amherst Capital's affiliates.

Sub-Advisory Fees:

Amherst Capital acts as a sub-adviser to BNY Mellon U.S. Mortgage Fund, Inc., which is a registered mutual fund. Pursuant to a sub-investment advisory agreement between the mutual fund's investment adviser, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. and Amherst Capital, BNY

Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. pays Amherst Capital a monthly fee at an annual rate of .24% of the value of the mutual fund's average daily net assets.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments:

In certain cases, Amherst Capital's compensation could be reduced if Amherst Capital determines to write-down the value of a portfolio investment, creating a disincentive for Amherst Capital to do so. Amherst Capital's valuation policies for its portfolio investments serve to mitigate this conflict. Amherst Capital's valuation policies are consistent with ASC Topic 820, requiring that Amherst Capital assign a "fair value" to certain investments representing "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date."

When there is not readily available market pricing information for an investment, Amherst Capital personnel assign a value to the investment in accordance with Amherst Capital's relevant valuation and pricing policies (collectively, the "Valuation Policy"). The Valuation Policy provides for the application of various valuation techniques, inputs and factors in determining the value of the instruments in which Clients invest, including with respect to the valuation of real-estate transitional loans and interest rate swaps. Amherst Capital has established valuation committees, which have oversight responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Valuation Policy. For the public mortgage strategy, the Pricing Committee will ultimately be responsible for determining the fair value of each investment. With respect to the CRE Fund, the Funds' board of directors will review and approve any fair valuation determination.

For example, one way that Amherst Capital could fair value an asset or liability is by calculating the present value of a lender's expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. Because fair value pricing requires the application of judgment to establish a good faith approximation of the value of an asset as of the measurement date at the time the valuation is performed, fair valuation will not necessarily reflect the actual or empirical value of any asset as might be determined with the benefit of hindsight. Thus, the fair value assigned to an asset might not match the next available and reliable market price or, in retrospect, have been the price that would have been paid had that asset actually been sold on the measurement date.

Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on brokerage and certain other transaction costs.

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

Amherst Capital's performance-based fee arrangements and Amherst Capital's side-by-side management of Clients with differential fee structures entail inherent conflicts that are described in this Item 6.

Incentive fees are generally based on net investment income, subject to a hurdle rate and catch-up, if applicable. These are expected to be calculated and charged annually. Incentive fees for SMA Clients likely will vary and will be subject to negotiation with, and set forth in the investment management agreement of, each particular Client. Incentive fees, performance-based distributions or economically similar arrangements for Funds or CLOs would be set forth in the Fund or CLO's

Governing Documents. To the extent that one or more Clients pay an incentive fee to Amherst Capital, or the terms of such incentive fees for one Client are different from the incentive fee terms (if any) applicable for other Clients (e.g., no incentive fees, different rates and/or different calculation formulas), certain conflicts of interest could apply. For example, some incentive compensation structures create an incentive for managers to take increased risk to earn higher fees.

As a result of compensation structures (e.g., differing fee rates or calculation methods), proprietary or personal investments in a Client, circumstances where a related person of Amherst Capital is an SMA Client, or other factors, Amherst Capital and its personnel and related persons will not always have the same pecuniary interest in every Client. Differing pecuniary interests create conflicts of interests with respect to the allocation of time, resources and investment opportunities, as Amherst Capital and its personnel have an incentive to favor Clients in which they have a greater pecuniary interest over ones in which there is lesser or no pecuniary interest. For example, Amherst Capital has an incentive to favor those Clients for which it begins receiving incentive fees at a lower “hurdle” rate because Amherst Capital will benefit more from the improved performance of such Clients. Similarly, making incentive or performance-based distributions at different rates or using different calculation methods can create an incentive for Amherst Capital or its affiliates to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Clients where the rate is higher or the calculation methodology is more likely to result in increased performance compensation, or to allocate investment opportunities to such Clients.

To mitigate these conflicts, Amherst Capital has policies and procedures in place that, among other things, seek to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that Amherst Capital believes in good faith is fair and equitable to its Clients under the circumstances and considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion. See Item 12 of this Brochure regarding allocation of investment opportunities for additional information relating to how these conflicts of interests are generally addressed by Amherst Capital.

Side-by-Side Management:

“Side-by-side management” refers to Amherst Capital’s simultaneous management of multiple Client accounts/investment products with varying fee/expense arrangements. The conflicts of interest associated with side-by-side management can be particularly acute when Amherst Capital manages accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and other accounts that are charged a different type of fee, such as a flat asset-based fee. Amherst Capital has a financial incentive to favor accounts with performance-based fees because Amherst Capital (and our employees and supervised persons) could have an opportunity to earn greater fees on such accounts as compared to client accounts without performance-based fees. Thus, Amherst Capital has an incentive to direct our best investment ideas to Client accounts that pay performance-based fees, and to allocate, aggregate or sequence trades in favor of such accounts. Amherst Capital also has an incentive to give accounts with performance-based fees better execution and better brokerage commissions. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on brokerage practices, including aggregation and trade allocation policies and procedures designed to mitigate these conflicts.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Proprietary Accounts:

Amherst Capital, its affiliates and their respective personnel will, from time to time, manage and/or invest in products or have accounts Amherst Capital manages and Amherst Capital or Amherst Capital's affiliates could establish "seeded" funds or accounts for the purpose of developing new investment strategies and products (collectively "Proprietary Accounts"). Proprietary Accounts create conflicts of interest because Amherst Capital has an incentive to favor these Proprietary Accounts by, for example, directing Amherst Capital's best investment ideas to these accounts or allocating, aggregating or sequencing trades in favor of such accounts, to the disadvantage of other accounts. Amherst Capital also has an incentive to dedicate more time and attention to Amherst Capital's Proprietary Accounts. Amherst Capital has policies and procedures in place related to Proprietary Accounts, trade allocation and trade aggregation designed to mitigate these conflicts of interest. Please see Item 12 for more information.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Management of Multiple Client Accounts:

Amherst Capital and its affiliates perform investment advisory services for various Clients. There could be circumstances where Amherst Capital gives advice or takes action in the performance of Amherst Capital's duties with respect to any of Amherst Capital's Clients which differs from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken, with respect to any other Client. Amherst Capital has no obligation to purchase or sell for a Client any security or other property which Amherst Capital purchases or sells for Amherst Capital's own account or for the account of any other Client, if Amherst Capital believes that it is undesirable or impractical to take such action. Similarly, Amherst Capital could give advice or take action in the performance of Amherst Capital's duties with respect to any of Amherst Capital's Clients which differs from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken by Amherst Capital's affiliates on behalf of their clients. Additionally, where a Client has imposed restrictions on the brokers through which Amherst Capital can execute transactions on the Client's behalf, such Client might not be able to obtain exposure to an investment in which other Clients with similar investment objectives will be able to invest. Further, Amherst Capital provides and could provide in the future discretionary investment advisory services for some Clients while providing non-discretionary investment advice for other Clients in the same strategy. This creates conflicts including with respect to the timing of trades and the potential for frontrunning.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Accounts with Different Strategies:

Conflicts also exist because Amherst Capital manages numerous accounts with a variety of strategies. While portfolio managers generally only manage accounts with similar investment strategies, it is possible, due to varying investment restrictions among accounts, or for other reasons, that certain investments could be made for some accounts and not others, and that conflicting investment positions could be taken among accounts. Taking concurrent conflicting positions can likewise cause a loss to one Client and a gain to another. In some cases, actions taken on behalf of one Client that are in the best interests of that Client could be harmful to another Client. Amherst seeks to manage each Client account consistent with that Client's mandate and in that Client's best interest.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Amherst Capital provides advisory services to institutional investors through Funds, SMAs and CLOs. Amherst Capital also acts as a sub-adviser to a registered mutual fund. Investors include sovereign wealth funds, endowments, registered mutual funds and other institutions.

Each investor in a Fund generally must be an “accredited investor,” as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act, a “qualified client” as defined in the Advisers Act and a “qualified purchaser” or “knowledgeable employee” for purposes of Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

Minimum accounts sizes for SMAs and funds of one are determined on a one-on-one basis and typically are based on the strategy to be pursued by the relevant Client.

Investors in a Fund (and, in very limited instances, an SMA Client) can include personnel of Amherst Capital or their family members.

Amherst Capital also provides collateral management services to the CLO. Investors in the CLO consist of “Qualified Institutional Buyers” as defined in rule 144A of the Securities Act. Additionally, investors participating in the CLO generally are required to meet certain suitability and net worth requirements, such as being (1) an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act and (a) a “qualified purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act or (b) a “knowledgeable employee” within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 of the Investment Company Act, or (2) a non-U.S. person.

Investments in a Fund are subject to minimum investment requirements, which can be waived in certain circumstances, in Amherst Capital’s discretion. See Item 4 of this Brochure and refer to the Fund’s Governing Documents, the CLO’s Governing Documents or the SMA Agreement, as applicable, for more information.

Additionally, Amherst Capital provides certain non-discretionary portfolio analytics and investment research services to its affiliates pursuant to a negotiated intercompany agreement.

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

Investment Process – Strategies:

The following is a summary of the investment strategies and methods of analysis employed by Amherst Capital. This summary should not in any way limit Amherst Capital’s investment activities. Amherst Capital can offer a variety of advisory services, provide advice with respect to different investment strategies and make certain investments, including some that are not described in this Brochure, including custom strategies for SMAs and funds of one.

The strategies below, or a combination thereof, as well as other strategies, can be employed for the SMAs, as well as a Fund. Investors and prospective investors in a Fund and SMA Clients or prospective SMA Clients should consult the related offering documents or SMA Agreements for a more detailed discussion of applicable strategies to be employed for any particular SMA or Fund.

Investment Process – Private Mortgage Strategies:

The primary investment strategy of the CRE strategy is to originate and invest in Loans. The CRE Fund Governing Documents and SMA governing documents (collectively with the CLO Governing Documents, the “Governing Documents”) specify the maximum term of any Loan if any, although the average Loan term is estimated to be two to five years. Most Loans are expected to have a floating interest rate, but clients could also hold fixed rate Loans, in which case Amherst Capital intends to enter into interest rate swaps to create a floating rate exposure to such Loans based on an interest rate benchmark (a “Reference Rate”). In addition to originating first mortgage Loans, first mortgage Loans or participation interests in such Loans can be acquired from other lenders/investors, and will also be considered “Loans.” Participation interests could be structured in the form of senior, *pari passu* or subordinated interests. Loans originated or acquired are typically expected to be held until they are paid off.

Commercial real estate securing the Loans is expected to consist primarily of office, retail, multifamily, industrial, mixed-use and hotel properties. Most properties are expected to have transitional characteristics (*i.e.*, currently generating in-place income significantly below potential pro forma levels) where the borrower is looking to stabilize and/or reposition the property (typically within a two-to-three-year timeframe) at which time the property would be sold or refinanced. Accordingly, Amherst Capital believes borrowers will seek short-term financing with prepayment flexibility, although Amherst Capital will endeavor to seek Loans with 12 or more months of prepayment protection.

Targeted Loans will not include higher risk, more speculative transitional projects. Loans will be backed by projects Amherst Capital believes are strong viable projects where repositioning/stabilization plans are straightforward, well supported and where Amherst Capital has a high confidence level in the borrower’s ability to execute the plan. If the borrower’s stabilization/reposition plans are unsuccessful, potential Loan loss exposure should be mitigated by moderate Loan leverage, strong Loan structural features and good property quality. While individual loan to value ratios (“LTVs”) will vary from Loan to Loan based on the nature of the collateral property and its assessed risk profile, the targeted average LTV is expected not to exceed certain established LTV limitations. The Governing Documents will establish a maximum LTV for any individual Loan.

This strategy could also include, from time to time, holding cash and investing in cash equivalent securities and other short-term investments that will be held for future investment or other purposes. These securities and investments are expected to include, but are not limited to, U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds.

Investment Process – Public Credit and Mortgage Strategies:

Amherst Capital’s mortgage security investment process seeks to identify attractive mortgage securities by applying a modern options framework to value the borrower’s probability of refinance. This approach starts with macroeconomic research to assess the overall risk environment, determine broad portfolio themes and overall portfolio quality. With this macroeconomic foundation in place, Amherst Capital’s investment professionals scour data sets

and utilize proprietary technology to identify issuer- and security-level sources of potential alpha. In analyzing a specific issuer and underlying assets, Amherst Capital carefully assess the fundamental characteristics of each property taking into account borrower opportunity utilizing proprietary analytical tools.

Mortgage Strategies:

Objective: To seek returns relative to a benchmark index typically over a 3-5 year market cycle with appropriate amount of risk.

Benchmarks: Bloomberg Barclays Capital US Agency MBS Index, Bloomberg Barclays GNMA Total Return Index and ICE BofA US Treasury Bill 3 Month Index.

Investment Universe: Investments in this strategy generally include agency and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, mortgage related asset-backed securities, commercial real estate mortgage-backed securities, agency mortgage-backed securities derivatives (including inverse interest only, interest only and principal only), U.S. Treasury and agency securities, inflation protected securities and other non-agency structured securities. Accounts managed in this strategy generally can also employ various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts.

Alpha Sources: Strategy seeks to add alpha through active management which can include decisions with respect to security selection, sector allocation and interest rate positioning.

Risk: Typically, maximum ex-ante tracking error of approximately 200 basis points to 1,200 basis points, but this can be higher or lower based on specific Client objectives and risk tolerance.

Risks of Loss:

The investment strategies described above, and other strategies that could be pursued by a Fund and SMAs, involve a substantial degree of risk, and a Fund or SMAs could lose all or a substantial portion of the value of their investments. Amherst Capital does not guarantee or represent that Amherst Capital's investment program will be successful. Amherst Capital's past results are not necessarily indicative of Amherst Capital's future performance and Amherst Capital's investment results could vary over time. Amherst Capital cannot assure any investor or Client that Amherst Capital's investments of such investor or Client's money will be profitable, and in fact, a Client or investor could incur substantial losses.

It is not possible to identify all risks associated with investing in a Fund or SMA. The following section discusses certain material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above are described in more detail in the applicable Governing Documents, together with other risks relating to investing in a Fund, and representatives of Amherst Capital are available to discuss with potential investors or accountholders the risks involved in the strategies pursued by a Fund or SMA. Amherst Capital assumes that investors in a Fund will not invest all of their assets in the Fund. Investors are responsible for appropriately diversifying their assets to guard against the risk of loss.

The particular risks applicable to a Client will depend upon various factors, including the Client's investment strategies, restrictions and holdings. Investment in any Client entails a high degree of risk and is suitable only for sophisticated institutions or individuals for whom an investment in a Fund or SMA is not a complete investment program and who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risks associated with an investment in a Fund or SMA. There can be no assurance that a Fund or SMA's objectives will be achieved, and investors must be prepared to bear capital losses which might result from their investment. The risks set forth below represent a general summary of the material risks involved in the investment strategies that Amherst Capital offers. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" sections in the Governing Documents for a more detailed discussion of the risks involved with an investment in a Client.

MULTIPLE CLIENTS

Hedging Transactions. Except where inconsistent with a Client's investment restrictions, Amherst Capital can, but is not obligated to, utilize financial instruments to hedge a Client's investments and the interest rate risk associated therewith. There can be no assurance that Clients 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 a Client had a particular hedging transaction not been utilized, in which case the Client's performance would have been better had the 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 could make it difficult or costly for a Client to close-out or unwind a hedging transaction.

Counterparty Risk. It is expected that many Clients' investment purchases and dispositions will transpire in private markets. To the extent consistent with Clients' intended use of leverage and as permitted by a Fund's Governing Documents or SMA Agreement (as applied separately for each Fund or SMA), these transactions could include swaps and financing trades including reverse repos, repos, bonds borrowed and bonds loaned. Differing market standards for counterparty credit evaluation can expose Clients to the risk that a counterparty will not complete or settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (irrespective of whether bona fide), counterparty default or inability to perform, causing the applicable Client to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty" risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities or where the applicable Client has concentrated its transactions with a particular counterparty or group of counterparties.

Risks of Leverage. Leverage is a measure of the amount of borrowings that a Client has outstanding and/or to which its investments are subject at any time could be large in relation to its capital or value. Leverage can arise in a variety of ways, including through investments in derivatives, subordinate debt or junior positions in CLOs. Although the use of leverage can enhance returns, it will also substantially increase a Client's risk of loss.

Derivatives. Unless prohibited by a Fund's Governing Documents or the relevant SMA Agreement, a Client can utilize various derivative instruments including interest rate swaps. Investments in swaps and other derivative instruments expose a Client to greater risk and often

involve leverage, which can exaggerate a loss, potentially causing a Client to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying instrument.

Investments in derivatives are often subject to credit risk with regard to parties with whom Amherst Capital trades and can also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks generally differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions that are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. Certain standardized swaps are now subject to clearing, and other instruments are expected to be in the future. Clearing is intended to reduce counterparty risk but does not make these transactions risk-free.

It is expected that all securities and other assets deposited with custodians or brokers will be clearly identified as being assets (directly or indirectly) of the specific Client, and hence such Clients should not be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. However, it will not always be possible to achieve this segregation, and there could be practical or time problems associated with enforcing rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.

Subordinated Debt Risk. Investing in B notes, mezzanine loans or other forms of subordinated or otherwise junior in terms of subordinated debt creates risks in that there is significant leverage ranking above the Client's investments and the order of repayment to the creditor might be impaired.

Changes in Market Circumstances. Clients face risks attendant to changes in economic environments, including changes in interest rates, instability in certain securities markets and availability of financing. In addition, major market disruptions could occur which could significantly impair the value of a Client's portfolio.

Inflation Risk. The Funds' and SMAs' investments are subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the intrinsic value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the purchasing power and value of money (*i.e.*, as inflation increases, the values of assets can decline as can the value of distributions). Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change). The market price of debt securities generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less. The risk of inflation is greater for debt instruments with longer maturities and especially those that pay a fixed rather than variable interest rate. In addition, this risk is significantly elevated compared to normal conditions because of current monetary policy measures.

Cybersecurity Risk. In addition to the risks described above that primarily relate to the value of investments, there are various operational, systems, information security and related risks involved in investing, including but not limited to "cybersecurity" risk. Cybersecurity attacks include electronic and non-electronic attacks that include but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems to obtain client and financial information, compromising the integrity of systems and client data (*e.g.*, misappropriation of assets or sensitive information), or causing operational

disruption through taking systems off-line (*e.g.*, denial of service attacks). As the use of technology has become more prevalent and the persons responsible for cyberattacks (including certain foreign national governments or government sponsored groups) become more sophisticated, Amherst Capital and the Client accounts Amherst Capital manages have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through cybersecurity attacks. These attacks, in turn, could cause Amherst Capital and Client accounts (including Funds) Amherst Capital manages to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which Amherst Capital invests, counterparties with which Amherst Capital engages in transactions, third-party service providers (*e.g.*, a Client account's custodian), governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other parties. While cybersecurity risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed and are designed to reduce the risks associated with these attacks, there are inherent limitations in any cybersecurity risk management system or business continuity plan, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since Amherst Capital does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Social, Economic and Political Risks and the Impact of Uncertainty. Social, economic, political and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) will occur that have significant impacts on issuers, industries, governments and other systems, including the financial markets. As global systems, economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, events that once had only local impact are now more likely to have regional or even global effects. Events that occur in one country, region or financial market will, more frequently, adversely impact issuers in other countries, regions or markets. These impacts can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to adequately respond to an emerging event or threat.

Significant political, social, economic conditions and events, such as Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia/Ukraine conflict, have created substantial uncertainty. While the specific source, nature and impact of any events that create uncertainty is inherently difficult to predict, uncertainty can both create and exacerbate risk, even for investments made in established markets. Some of the risks associated with political, economic and social uncertainty include: greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); greater social, economic and political instability (including the risk of war or natural disaster); increased risk of nationalization and greater governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Clients' ability to exchange currencies; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (*i.e.*, a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques; slower clearance; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments.

During times of uncertainty the securities, derivatives and currency markets often become volatile. There also could be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of markets while a country is

experiencing political uncertainty, and the activities of investors in such markets and enforcement of existing regulations might be extremely limited. Markets experiencing political uncertainty can have substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates can have negative effects on such countries' economies and securities markets. Additionally, uncertainty creates a greater risk of escalation of conflicts, such as trade wars, sanctions or military actions, in times or locations that are experiencing social, economic or political uncertainty and such an escalation, in turn, can increase the level of uncertainty experienced. Escalation of conflicts can lead to: higher prices; disruption in infrastructure; impairments to the supply chain; imposition of taxes, tariffs, duties and/or sanctions (and retaliatory measures in response thereto); rerouting of long-standing trade relationships; exacerbation of global supply and pricing issues; reduction and scarcity of key resources; migration and other dislocations; failed debt payments; and currency devaluations.

As economies, systems and markets are increasingly connected, the impacts and effects of social, economic and political changes, escalating conflicts and uncertainty on particular regions, sectors or industries, asset classes, companies or commodities, can spread to impact the global economy, representing a risk even for Clients who are not directly exposed to the underlying event or condition. Clients will be negatively impacted if the value of their portfolio holdings decreases because of such events if these events adversely impact the operations and effectiveness of Amherst Capital or key service providers or if these events disrupt systems and processes necessary or beneficial to the management of accounts. There can be no assurance that the effects of the risks described herein will not cause a Client to suffer a loss of any or all of its investments or, in the case of fixed income securities, interest thereon.

Legislation and Administrative Regulations. The legal, tax and regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation and market perception of such funds, including changes to existing laws, and regulations and increased criticism of the private investment funds and their sponsors by some politicians, regulators and market commentators may adversely affect the ability of a Fund or CLO to pursue its investment strategy and the value of its investments. Moreover, as a result of highly publicized financial scandals, investors have exhibited concerns over the integrity of the U.S. financial markets. There has been an active debate both nationally and internationally over the appropriate extent of regulation and oversight of private investment funds and their managers. Past instability in the financial markets has led to a number of unprecedented actions being taken by governments to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced volatility or a lack of liquidity. Governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the assets in which the Funds invests, or the issuers of such assets, in ways that are unforeseeable.

Any changes in the regulatory framework applicable to a Fund may impose additional expenses or result in limitations in the manner in which business is conducted.

In addition, many jurisdictions have proposed modernizing financial regulations that have called for, among other things, increased regulation of and disclosure with respect to, and possibly registration of, hedge funds and private equity funds. There is, therefore, a material risk that regulatory agencies in the United States, Europe, or elsewhere may adopt burdensome laws (including tax laws) or regulations, or changes in law or regulation, or in the interpretation or

enforcement thereof, which are specifically targeted at the private investment fund industry, or other changes that could adversely affect private investment funds and their investment managers.

Recent proposals from the SEC indicate that private funds are a subject in which the SEC under the Biden administration has a heightened interest. The proposals suggest that the SEC's view of the industry is that substantial reforms are needed. The implementation of many of the proposals will negatively impact the Funds and their operations and it is anticipated that they will make it difficult for private funds to attract certain investors. In addition, complying with the proposals, if enacted, will be costly and to the extent such costs constitute reimbursable operating expenses, such costs will negatively impact the returns.

In summary, regulations generally as well as regulations more specifically addressed to private investment funds, including tax laws and regulations, whether in the United States, Europe or elsewhere, could increase the cost of acquiring, holding or divesting investments, the profitability of enterprises and the cost of operating the Funds or CLOs. No assurance can be given that future legislation, administrative regulations or similar initiatives will not adversely affect the operation of the Funds or CLOs or an investment in the Funds or CLOs. There can be no assurance that the Funds, the CLOs, any general partner, Amherst Capital or any of their affiliates will be able, for financial reasons or otherwise, to comply with future laws and regulations. To the extent that the Funds and CLOs or their investments are or may become subject to regulation by various agencies, the costs of compliance will be borne by them, subject to the Governing Documents and applicable law.

The Cessation of LIBOR and Global Benchmark Reform. If any Client's investments calculate interest by reference to a benchmark interest rate, (a "Benchmark"), a discontinuation or a change in the way that Benchmark is calculated could have a negative impact on the value of those investments.

The future of the London Inter Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the widely known Benchmark, and the development of alternative risk-free reference rates (so called "RFRs") to replace LIBOR has been high on the global regulatory agenda since 2017.

Therefore, there has been and continues to be significant work across different financial products and markets to manage the transition away from LIBOR, and also from other Benchmarks including other inter-bank offered rates ("IBORs") to more robust alternatives.

On 1 January 2022, 30 of the 35 LIBOR settings either ended or were deemed no longer representative of the underlying market they were intended to reflect. The three most popular tenors of Sterling LIBOR and Japanese Yen LIBOR were those that were considered no longer representative and continued on a "synthetic" methodology prescribed by the U.K. Benchmarks Regulation (as defined below). These synthetic LIBOR rates are not intended for use in new contracts and will only be published for a limited period of time. The publication of synthetic Yen LIBOR stopped at the end of 2022. For synthetic Sterling LIBOR, publication will stop at the end of March 2023 (one-month and six-month settings) and March 2024 (three-month setting).

Five tenors of US Dollar LIBOR remain. Regulators globally have been clear however that since the end of 2021, there should be no new use of US Dollar LIBOR and that market participants

should focus on active transition away from US Dollar LIBOR. Although the future of these US Dollar LIBORs remains to be finalised, the expectation is that overnight and 12-month US Dollar LIBOR settings will cease to be published after 30 June 2023 and that the remaining, most popular US Dollar LIBOR tenors will continue to be published on a synthetic basis for a limited period thereafter but not earlier than 30 September 2024.

Reforms to the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (“EURIBOR”) mean that, in contrast to LIBOR, EURIBOR is expected to continue as a Benchmark.

If a Client were to have any investments that calculate interest by reference to LIBOR, these changes and any continued use of LIBOR or reliance on fallback provisions designating alternative Benchmarks could have a negative impact on the value of those investments. Investments may also calculate interest by reference to an IBOR or another Benchmark including the various RFRs identified as successors to LIBOR. Similarly, any changes or a discontinuation of those Benchmarks may adversely affect the value of the Client’s investments.

On March 15, 2022, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act was signed into law, which provides a statutory fallback mechanism in the U.S. on a nationwide basis to replace LIBOR with a benchmark rate that is selected by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) for certain contracts that reference LIBOR and contain no, or insufficient, fallback provisions.

Assessing the impact of the end of LIBOR and the move to new Benchmarks is on-going, as are developments relating to the reform of Benchmarks generally, which means uncertainty remains. Although certain of the RFRs are well established, other RFRs are not. Questions remain around the suitability of certain RFRs for different types of financial products and the on-going and future use of term rates. Any uncertainties and any associated costs could negatively impact the value of the Client’s affected investments.

Exposure to Benchmarks can arise in areas of a Client’s or Amherst Capital’s business and operations other than investments. Those exposures and any other unknown exposures could have an adverse effect.

CRE CLIENTS

Lack of Diversification. The Clients are expected to participate in a limited type of investments and there can be no assurances concerning the diversification of any Client’s portfolio. A limited degree of diversification increases risks. Portfolio diversification will decrease as each Client’s target investments are divested following its investment period, as applicable. Clients are expected to invest primarily in real estate investments and therefore will be more adversely affected by unfavorable developments in the real estate markets than if Clients invested in a wider variety of instruments.

Illiquidity of Investments. The investments to be made by Clients are likely to be illiquid, and it is unlikely that there will be a public market for any of them. In addition, the types of real estate or loans securing the investments held by Clients could be such that they require a substantial length of time to realize or sell.

Real Estate Capital Markets. The real estate capital markets are dynamic, continually evolving and impacted by many variables. The real estate capital markets, financing techniques and products are likely to materially change over the term of Clients, and adapting to such changes and/or Amherst Capital's inability to successfully adapt to some or all of such change could negatively impact the performance of the Clients.

Current Debt Market Conditions. The continuing lack of liquidity in the U.S. debt markets can adversely affect a Client's ability to obtain financing on favorable terms. It can also adversely affect a Client's ability to make debt investments secured by real property and heighten the risks associated with such debt investments, including the risk of borrower default.

Risk of Investments without Credit Ratings. Most, if not all, of the CRE investments will lack credit ratings. These investments could have a greater than normal risk of future defaults, delinquencies, bankruptcies or fraud losses.

Commercial Real Estate Risks. CRE investments will mainly consist of a broad range of first mortgage loans secured by real property, which will derive their cash flow and value from the performance of the commercial real estate underlying such investments and/or the owners of such real estate. Consequently, all of the investments are subject to the risks of commercial real estate, including the following: (1) commercial real estate properties tend to be unique and are difficult to value; (2) commercial real estate properties, particularly industrial and warehouse properties, are generally subject to relatively greater environmental risks than non-commercial properties and to the corresponding burdens and costs of compliance with environmental laws and other regulations; (3) commercial mortgage lenders typically look to the debt service coverage of a loan secured by income-producing property as an important measure of the risk of default on such a loan; (4) commercial property values and net operating income are subject to volatility; (5) the repayment of loans secured by income-producing properties is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project rather than upon the liquidation value of the underlying real estate; and (6) net operating income from and value of any commercial property is subject to various risks described herein, including changes in general or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments; declines in real estate values; declines in rental or occupancy rates; increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies; weather and other acts of God; pandemics; terrorist threats and attacks and social unrest and civil disturbances. If the properties securing the mortgage loans do not generate sufficient income or have appropriate reserves to meet operating expenses, debt service, capital expenditure and tenant improvements, then the obligors under the mortgage loans might be unable to make payments of principal and interest in a timely fashion. Income from and values of commercial properties are also affected by such factors as the quality of the property manager, applicable laws, including tax laws, interest rate levels, the availability of financing for owners and tenants and the impact of and costs of compliance with environmental controls and regulations.

Social and Economic Operating Risk. The occurrence of social, economic and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) could have significant impact on Amherst Capital and third parties, including borrowers,

tenants, consultants and governments to perform certain services. Consequently, all of the CRE investments are subject to the operating risks of such conditions and events, including an inability, or significant limitations on the ability: (1) for Amherst Capital to perform onsite due diligence; (2) for key service providers to perform onsite appraisals and construction reviews; and (3) for courts to exercise remedies during mandated work stoppages. If these events adversely impact the operations and effectiveness of Amherst Capital or key service providers or if these events disrupt systems and processes necessary or beneficial to the management of accounts, CRE investors may be negatively impacted by a decrease in value of their portfolio holdings because of such events.

Commercial Mortgage Loans. CRE Loans have certain distinct risk characteristics. Mortgage loans on commercial properties generally lack standardized terms, which can serve to complicate their structure and increase due diligence costs. Commercial mortgage loans generally are non-recourse to borrowers. In the event of foreclosure on a commercial mortgage loan, the value at that time of the collateral securing the mortgage loan could be less than the principal amount outstanding on the mortgage loan and the accrued but unpaid interest thereon. The CRE Loan investments will be secured by various types of income-producing properties, and there are risks applicable to loans secured by all of those property types, including risks of loss from environmental claims arising with respect to real estate owned (through foreclosure or otherwise) and the risk that a property suffers a loss that is not insured or is underinsured by the liability, fire and extended coverage insurance obtained by the owner or manager as a condition to making a loan.

CLO Investments. Certain Clients make investments in CLOs and are thereby subject to the risks associated with CLOs as described below. CLOs generally involve substantial amounts of leverage, which can result in greater risk than would be the case if a Client held the underlying CLO assets directly.

Variable Rate Mortgages. CRE Loans commonly have variable interest rates. Variable rate loans are subject to the risk that interest rates decline, which would reduce the amounts payable with respect to such Loans. Conversely, such mortgages are subject to the risk that interest rates increase, which would increase the potential for borrower defaults.

Redevelopment or Value-Add Properties. Some CRE Loans rely on the borrowers to implement their business plans in order to stabilize the properties securing such investments, whether through leasing, market repositioning, management change, limited renovation or other special situations. Properties that require renovations or other improvements generally generate reduced cash flow until such renovations are completed.

Prepayments. CRE Loans are subject to prepayment, which would reduce the expected return on the investment.

Insolvency Considerations. CRE investments are subject to various laws enacted in the jurisdiction or state of the borrower for the protection of creditors. Insolvency considerations can differ depending on the jurisdiction in which each borrower is formed and/or located and on whether the borrower is a non-sovereign or a sovereign entity. In the event of the insolvency of a borrower, payments made on the investment could be subject to avoidance as a “preference” if

made within a certain period of time (which can be as long as one year and one day) before insolvency, and payments could be delayed or diminished as a result of the exercise of various powers of the bankruptcy court.

Non-Performing Target Investments. CRE Loans could become non-performing for a wide variety of reasons. Such non-performing investments might require a substantial amount of workout negotiations and/or restructuring, which can entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate and a substantial write-down of the principal of such Loan. In the event of enforcement action in respect of any of the investments, it could be necessary to sell the underlying assets. Sale proceeds could be insufficient, in which case a CRE Loan might ultimately suffer a loss. In addition, although a CRE Loan will have certain contractual remedies upon the default by any borrowers, such as enforcing upon the underlying real estate or collecting rents generated therefrom, certain legal requirements can limit the ability of a Client to effectively exercise such remedies.

Creditor Risks. Most, if not all, of the CRE investments are expected to be characterized as debt and as such will generally be subject to various creditor risks, including: (1) the possible invalidation of an investment as a “fraudulent conveyance” under relevant creditors’ rights laws; (2) so-called lender liability claims by the issuer of the obligations; and (3) environmental liabilities that arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. Additionally, adverse credit events, such as missed or delayed payment of interest and/or principal, bankruptcy, receivership or distressed exchange, can significantly diminish the value of the investments with respect to any such borrower.

Loans to Less Established Borrowers. Some Clients are permitted to make Loans to smaller, less established or unquoted borrowers, which often involve greater risks than those associated with loans to more established borrowers.

Refinancing Market. The refinancing of loans can be used as an exit strategy for CRE investments. The ability of a Client to successfully utilize loan refinancings as an exit strategy will depend on a number of factors beyond the control of the Client, such as market interest rates, mortgage spreads, underwriting standards and investor appetite for commercial mortgage securitizations. Should it become more difficult to facilitate mortgage refinancings because of increased mortgage rates, tightening underwriting and lending standards or other reasons, such an event could have an adverse effect on the ability of a Client to realize its return and liquidity objectives.

Fees to Sponsor Affiliates. Amherst Capital and its affiliates are engaged in, or could subsequently become engaged in a number of businesses related to CRE Loan investments, including sourcing, evaluating, underwriting, originating, acquiring, disposing, managing and servicing real estate investments. Clients have engaged in the past, and could engage in the future and pay fees to certain Amherst Capital affiliates in connection with the investments. Any such fee is not expected to be offset against the Client’s fees and, in some cases, the interests of such engaged affiliates could otherwise conflict with the interests of the Client. Arrangements for a Client to pay fees to Amherst Capital or its affiliates that do not accrue to the benefit of the Client, particularly fees that are variable based on the Client’s activities, also creates incentives and the

opportunity for Amherst Capital or an affiliates to take actions that generate increased revenue for Amherst Capital and its affiliates even if such actions might not be in the best interests of the Client.

The Clients expect, from time to time, to (i) originate a loan and then sell a portion of such loan to a third party and/or (ii) originate a portion of a loan with a third party originating the other portion of such loan as a co-lender, and in each case, such third party or Client could pay Amherst Capital or an affiliate a fee for introducing such third party to the Client. Although each loan will be subject to Amherst Capital's investment process and related approval process described in the Client's respective Governing Documents or other agreements, the opportunity to earn these fees creates a conflict of interest because better economic terms might have been available to the Client from third parties that were not identified by Amherst Capital or an affiliate.

Servicing Fees for Syndicated Loans. Amherst Capital is expected to service commercial real estate loans that have been syndicated or otherwise sold to third parties and, in return, is expected to receive a servicing fee from the respective third parties. Such fees will generally not be shared with the Clients and, if applicable, their investors, but rather earned by Amherst Capital alone. Therefore, Amherst Capital or its affiliates have an incentive to cause investments to be made, managed or syndicated with a view to earning such compensation, even if such investment decisions are not in the best interests of a Client. Clients are also subject to the risk that Amherst Capital's servicing decisions could result in losses.

CLO CLIENTS

CLO Risks Generally. There are numerous risks associated with an investment in a CLO, including that interests issued by a CLO have limited liquidity and that there are restrictions on their transfer; a CLO could have limited assets to make payment on the interests issued by the CLO; CLOs have substantial inherent leverage and junior instruments issued by a CLO are subject to greater risk of nonpayment than are more senior tranches; and the holders of interests have limited rights with respect to underlying collateral. Holders of interests issued by a CLO are also exposed to the risks of the underlying assets in which the CLO invests, which will consist primarily of commercial real estate loans and participation interests therein.

Terms of Governing Indentures. The ability of CLO to make distributions or pay dividends will depend on the extent to which payments are made on their portfolio assets and, among other things, on the terms and conditions of the indentures governing the relevant CLO Securities. For example, tests based on overcollateralization, interest coverage or other financial ratios can restrict the ability of certain classes of CLO Securities to receive cash flow from these investments. Also, such vehicles can take actions that prioritize distributions to certain classes of securities and delay distributions to other classes of securities in order to preserve ratings. Holders of the more senior debt tranches of such a vehicle will often receive current payments of principal and interest at times when the factors enumerated above preclude payments and distributions to some or all of the more junior debt and equity tranches of such CLO. In addition, a decline in the credit quality of an asset due to poor operating results of the relevant borrower or issuer, declines in the value of the collateral supporting such asset and increases in defaults, among other things, could force such

vehicles to sell certain assets at a loss, reducing their earnings and, in turn, cash potentially available for payment or distribution.

Default Risk. If there is a default on a loan in a CLO portfolio, the defaulted borrower often ceases to fund its obligations as they become due. The defaulting borrower usually becomes subject to lengthy and substantial workout negotiations or restructuring, often resulting in a reduction in interest rates on obligations, a write-down of principal and/or change in the terms, conditions or covenants with respect to the defaulted obligation, all of which can be substantial, including the possibility that equity of the borrower will be issued in exchange for the original obligation, in whole or in part. While loans are often secured by collateral, losses can result from default and foreclosure. The value of the underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the obligor and the priority of the lien will have a significant impact on the potential recovery of a defaulted asset. There is no assurance that the liquidation proceeds of collateral will be sufficient to satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on a defaulted loan, resulting in a possible loss of all or part of an investment in a CLO portfolio.

Subordinated Interests. A Client's subsidiaries may, from time to time, invest in a portion of the subordinated debt or preferred equity tranche, commonly known as the "equity," of a CLO whose investment portfolio is managed by Amherst Capital. Investing in CLOs or financing vehicles sponsored by Amherst Capital or its affiliates would result in certain conflicts of interest.

Regulatory Risk Related to Risk Retention. As collateral manager or sponsor of the CLO, an affiliate of the CRE Fund expects to retain interests in the CLO, consisting of securities issued by the CLO, in order to comply with applicable risk retention requirements (so long as required thereunder). There has been no explicit guidance regarding how entities should be structured for this purpose and therefore the regulatory environment in which the CLO intends to operate is highly uncertain. There can be no assurance that applicable governmental authorities will agree that any of the transactions, structures or arrangements entered into by Amherst Capital, and the manner in which it expects to hold risk retention interests, will satisfy the risk retention requirements. If such transactions, structures or arrangements are determined not to comply with the risk retention requirements, Amherst Capital could become subject to regulatory action that could result in adverse consequences.

PUBLIC MORTGAGE STRATEGY

Certain Risks Relating to Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Such risks include credit risk, interest rate risk and prepayment and extension risk, as further described below. In addition, the creditworthiness, servicing practices and financial viability of the servicers of the underlying mortgage pools present significant risks. For instance, a servicer could be required to make advances in respect of delinquent loans underlying the mortgage-related securities; however, servicers experiencing financial difficulties might not be able to perform these obligations. Additionally, both mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities are subject to risks associated with fraud or negligence by, or defalcation of, their servicers. These securities are also subject to the risks of the underlying loans. In some circumstances, a servicer's or originator's

mishandling of documentation related to the underlying collateral (e.g., failure to properly document a security interest in the underlying collateral) will affect the rights of security holders in and to the underlying collateral. In addition, the underlying loans could have been extended pursuant to inappropriate underwriting guidelines, to no underwriting guidelines at all or to fraudulent origination practices. The owner of a mortgage-backed security's ability to recover against the sponsor, servicer or originator is uncertain and is often limited. An account's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Credit Risk. An account could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a security (including a security purchased with securities lending collateral), the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, or the issuer or guarantor of collateral, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to honor its obligations. The downgrade of the credit of a security or of the issuer of security held by the account could decrease its value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. A portfolio's average credit quality might not accurately reflect the risk of the portfolio, especially if the portfolio consists of securities with widely varying credit ratings.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Amherst Capital can, but is not required to, attempt to minimize the exposure of the portfolios to interest rate changes using interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and/or interest rate options. However, there can be no expectation nor guarantee that Amherst Capital will choose to do so, or if it does attempt to do so, be successful in fully mitigating the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolios.

Prepayment and Extension Risk. When interest rates fall, the principal on mortgage-backed and certain asset-backed securities is often prepaid where permitted. The loss of higher yielding underlying mortgages and the reinvestment of proceeds at lower interest rates can reduce the strategy's potential price gain in response to falling interest rates or reduce the value of the investment. When interest rates rise, the effective duration of the strategy's mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities might lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or other assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the strategy's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.

Mortgage-Backed Securities ("MBS"). Certain MBS have become difficult to value, and the markets for some securities have become very illiquid. In some cases, the market has severely underestimated the risks inherent in these instruments, including the risks of homeowner default and risks relating to declining real estate values. MBS that are issued by U.S. government-sponsored agencies are less exposed to credit risk and the risk of decreasing collateral values. These securities have not suffered the same volatility or illiquidity suffered by some other MBS, but there can be no assurance that this will continue to be the case. The rate of prepayments on

underlying mortgages affects the price and volatility of a mortgage-backed security. It can also have the effect of shortening or extending the effective maturity beyond what was anticipated, which could require the reinvestment of assets at an inopportune time, which can result in a lower rate of return.

In addition, MBS are subject to prepayment risk. Traditional debt securities typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on securitized debt instruments, including mortgage-backed and asset-backed investments, typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or because of refinancing or foreclosure. Proceeds from prepaid investments may have to be invested under less attractive terms and yields.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (“RMBS”). Holders of RMBS bear various risks, including credit, market, interest rate, structural and legal risks. RMBS represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by one to four family residential mortgage loans. Such loans can be prepaid at any time. Residential mortgage loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity, although such loans might be securitized by government agencies and such securities issued might be guaranteed. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the geographic area where the related mortgaged property is located, the terms of the loan, the borrower’s “equity” in the mortgaged property and the financial circumstances of the borrower. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure of such residential mortgage loan can be a lengthy and difficult process that involves significant expenses. Furthermore, the market for defaulted residential mortgage loans or foreclosed properties is often very limited.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) sought to reform the asset-backed securitization market (including the MBS market) by requiring the retention of a portion of the credit risk inherent in the pool of securitized assets and by imposing additional registration and disclosure requirements. Certain of the Dodd-Frank Act’s requirements and restrictions exempt agency RMBS, other government issued or guaranteed securities and other securities. Nonetheless, the Dodd-Frank Act also imposes significant regulatory restrictions on the origination of residential mortgage loans and has impacted the formation of new issuances of non-agency RMBS. The Dodd-Frank Act also created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which oversees many of the core laws that regulate the mortgage industry, including among others the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and the Truth in Lending Act. The Dodd-Frank Act’s extensive requirements have had a significant effect on the financial markets, and may affect the availability or terms of financing from a Client’s counterparties and the availability or terms of mortgage-backed securities, both of which may have an adverse effect on Clients.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”). Collateral underlying CMBS generally consists of mortgage loans secured by income producing property, such as regional malls, other retail space, office buildings, industrial or warehouse properties, hotels, rental apartments, nursing homes, senior living centers, self-storage properties and other income producing commercial real estate. Investments can be made directly in CMBS or through derivatives referencing CMBS as well as other structured securities. Performance of a commercial mortgage loan depends primarily

on the net income generated by the underlying mortgaged property. The market value of a commercial property similarly depends on its income-generating ability. As a result, income generation will affect both the likelihood of default and the severity of losses with respect to a commercial mortgage loan. Any decrease in income or value of the commercial real estate underlying an issue of CMBS could result in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of CMBS. The owner of CMBS does not have a contractual relationship with the borrowers of the underlying commercial mortgage loans. The CMBS holder typically has no right directly to enforce compliance by the borrowers with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, nor will it have the right to object to certain changes to the underlying loan agreements, nor to move directly against the collateral supporting the related loans.

Asset-Backed Securities (“ABS”). ABS are subject to interest rate risk and, to a lesser degree, prepayment risk. ABS are subject to additional risks in that, unlike MBS, ABS might not have the benefit of a security interest in the related collateral. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral will not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities. Each type of ABS also entails unique risks depending on the type of assets involved and the legal structure used. ABS typically experience credit risk. There is also the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral will not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities because of the inability to perfect a security interest in such collateral. General downturns in the economy could cause the value of ABS to fall.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”) and MBS Derivatives. The CMO and stripped MBS markets were developed specifically to reallocate the various risks inherent in MBS across various bond classes (“tranches”). For example, CMO “companion” classes typically experience much greater average life variability than other CMO classes or MBS pass-throughs. Interest only pass-through securities experience greater yield variability relative to changes in prepayments. “Inverse floaters” experience greater variability of returns relative to changes in interest rates. To the extent that Amherst Capital concentrates investments in these or other “derivative” securities, the prepayment risks, interest rate risks and hedging risks associated with such securities will be severely magnified.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

TAG is a Real Estate Financial Services Holding Company:

Amherst Capital is an indirect subsidiary of TAG, a financial services holding company that provides advice and services to institutional investors, issuers and financial companies through its subsidiaries. TAG has expertise in the real estate and related structured finance markets including sales and trading, investment banking, advisory services and asset management programs.

Amherst Capital could enter into transactions with unaffiliated counterparties or third-party service providers who then use affiliates of Amherst Capital to execute such transactions. Although one of Amherst Capital’s affiliates could receive compensation for engaging in these transactions, the

decision to use or not use an affiliate of ours is made by the unaffiliated counterparty or third-party service provider. As a result, Amherst Capital might be unaware that the affiliate is being used to enter into such transaction.

Outside Business Activities:

From time to time, certain of Amherst Capital's officers/directors also hold management or board of director positions with the affiliates listed in Item 7.A. of Part 1A of Form ADV ("Affiliate Parties"). For example, Sean Dobson is the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of Amherst Capital. He also serves as the CEO and Chairman of the Board of Managers of TAG and the CEO of various other subsidiaries and affiliates of TAG including a registered investment adviser. In these positions, such persons often would have some responsibility with respect to the Affiliate Parties and the compensation of these persons is, in some cases, could be based, in part, on the profitability of both Amherst Capital and such Affiliate Parties. Consequently, in carrying out their dual roles, these persons could be subject to conflicts of interest. None of the Affiliate Parties is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which they become aware to Amherst Capital or its Clients or share with Amherst Capital or inform Amherst Capital of any such transaction or any benefit received by them from any such transaction or to inform Amherst Capital of any investments before offering any investments to their own clients.

As a result of the foregoing, the Affiliate Parties have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between, allocating investments among and effecting transactions for Amherst Capital, Affiliate Parties and their respective clients.

Dual Officers and Employees:

Certain employees of Amherst Capital are also officers or employees of one or more affiliates of Amherst Capital ("dual officers") for the purpose of performing investment management and non-investment management related functions, including oversight of derivatives.

Additionally, certain employees of TAG or its affiliated entities act as dual officers or employees of Amherst Capital for the purpose of performing investment management, accounting, administrative, investor relations and other related functions.

When Amherst Capital shares personnel with our affiliates pursuant to these arrangements, such personnel will be subject to Amherst Capital's compliance policies and procedures when acting on behalf of Amherst Capital, and subject to the policies and procedures of the affiliate when acting on behalf of that affiliate.

Placement Agents and Solicitors:

Amherst Capital will utilize "placement agents" and solicitors who solicit persons to invest in various CLOs and private funds, including Amherst Capital's Funds. Amherst Capital or an affiliate, as applicable, has entered into agreements with these placement agents to pay them commissions or fees for such solicitations. Amherst Capital or its affiliates will be solely responsible for the payment of these commissions and fees – they will not be borne by the Funds and their investors (or, to the extent borne by a Fund, such amount will be offset by a reduction in

management fees paid to Amherst Capital). Amherst Capital and its affiliates will pay these commissions and fees out of Amherst Capital's profits, and these payments will not increase the fees paid by the Funds' investors. These financial arrangements create an incentive for the placement agents and their employees and/or salespersons to steer investors toward those funds or CLOs that will generate higher commissions and fees.

In addition, the CLO selects certain placement agents to act as manager and/or bookrunner with respect to the CLO Securities. In this capacity, the placement agent will generally place or purchase the CLO Securities, place or sell such CLO Securities to the ultimate CLO investors in individually negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined in each case at the time of sale and deliver or arrange for the delivery of such CLO Securities. The placement agent will receive from the applicable CLO Client certain fees and reimbursement of certain expenses (including legal expenses) for its services as placement agent.

Please see Item 14 of this Brochure for more information on the compensation arrangements related to client referrals.

Affiliated Service Providers:

Amherst Capital has entered into a license agreement with Amherst InsightLabs, LLC ("AIL"), an affiliate of TAG. AIL provides Amherst Capital access to its mortgage-related data and analytics, which Amherst Capital uses in connection with services to its Clients. Amherst Capital has a conflict of interest in acquiring data and analytics from an affiliate to the extent that any fees paid to the affiliate inure to the benefit of TAG rather than a third party.

Affiliated Investment Adviser:

Amherst Capital is affiliated with another adviser. Please see Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7.A for a list of Amherst Capital's affiliated advisers. Amherst Capital's investment adviser affiliate has investment-related private funds for which a related person serves as sponsor, general partner or managing member (or equivalent), respectively. Please refer to the Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7.B for Amherst Capital's affiliated investment adviser for information regarding such firm's private funds and such firm's Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7.A for information regarding related persons that serve in a sponsor, general partner or managing member capacity).

As an investment adviser, Amherst Capital has a duty to seek best execution of Client transactions and is subject to any Client and regulatory proscriptions. Amherst Capital has implemented brokerage selection policies reasonably designed to promote compliance with these obligations. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on Amherst Capital's broker selection process.

Amherst Capital might be prohibited or limited from effecting transactions for Clients because of rules in the marketplace, foreign laws or Amherst Capital's own policies and procedures. Additionally, Amherst Capital could face limitations because of broker selection or holdings restrictions imposed by a Client. In these cases, one or more Clients might not receive an investment or an allocation of an investment that would have been received but for such broker

selection or holdings restrictions. Please also refer to Item 12 of this Brochure for a discussion of trade aggregation issues.

Affiliated Private Funds and Sponsors:

As discussed above, Amherst Capital acts, and is expected to act in the future, as investment adviser to private real estate funds. Affiliated Parties, owned by Amherst Capital sponsor and/or act as the general partner of such private funds. Please see Form ADV, Part 1 – Schedule D, Section 7.A for a list of Amherst Capital’s affiliated sponsors. Amherst Capital’s management persons’ relationship to these funds, the affiliated general partner and other affiliates, as well as the related conflicts of interest, are disclosed to underlying investors in the fund’s offering materials before they invest. For example, as similarly discussed in Item 6 above, when a fund’s general partner receives performance-based compensation (*i.e.*, carried interest), management persons of Amherst Capital who are responsible for recommending investments have an incentive to recommend investments that are riskier than might otherwise be the case. Also, such management persons have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and service among such funds, Amherst Capital, Amherst Capital’s Clients and certain other TAG entities. Please see the applicable fund’s offering materials for further information regarding such conflicts.

Fees to Sponsor Affiliates. Sponsor affiliates are engaged in, or could in the future become engaged in, a number of businesses related to CRE Loan investments, including sourcing, evaluating, underwriting, originating, acquiring, disposing, managing and servicing real estate investments and the placement of CRE interests or CLO Securities.

For more information, please see “CRE” risks in Item 8.

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

Amherst Capital has adopted a code of ethics (the “Code”), which includes, among other things, standards of conduct and insider trading policies and procedures. Amherst Capital’s Code requires, among other things, that Amherst Capital’s personnel must not act or behave in any manner or engage in any activity that could cause even the appearance of unfairness or impropriety, including the misuse of material, nonpublic information by Amherst Capital or any employee or gives rise to, or appears to give rise to, any breach of fiduciary duty owed to any Client or investor. In addition, the Code states that all employees are required to comply with the federal securities laws.

Amherst Capital’s Code also includes the Personal Securities Trading Policy (the “PSTP”). The PSTP is designed to reinforce Amherst Capital’s reputation for integrity by avoiding even the appearance of impropriety and to ensure compliance with applicable laws in the conduct of Amherst Capital’s business. The PSTP sets forth procedures and limitations that govern the personal securities transactions of Amherst Capital’s employees in accounts held in their own names as well as accounts in which they have indirect ownership. Amherst Capital, and Amherst Capital’s related persons and employees, are permitted, under certain circumstances and consistent with the PSTP, to purchase or sell for their own accounts securities that Amherst Capital also recommends to Clients.

The PSTP imposes different requirements and limitations on Amherst Capital's Access Person ("AP"). APs are subject to preclearance and personal securities reporting requirements, with respect to discretionary accounts in which they have direct or indirect ownership. However, preclearance is not required for transactions involving certain exempt securities such as open-end investment company securities that are not managed, advised or sponsored by an affiliate, or exchange-traded funds, money market funds and short-term instruments, non-financial commodities; transactions in non-discretionary accounts (approved accounts over which the employee has no direct or indirect influence or control over the investment decision-making process); transactions done pursuant to automatic investment plans; and certain other transactions detailed in the PSTP which are either involuntary or deemed not to present any potential conflict of interest.

In addition, Amherst Capital maintains a "restricted list" of companies whose securities are subject to trading restrictions. This list is used by compliance to determine whether or not to grant trading authorization.

A copy of Amherst Capital's Code of Ethics will be provided upon request.

Interest in Client Transactions:

Note that while each of the following types of transactions presents conflicts of interest for Amherst Capital, as described below, Amherst Capital manages its accounts consistent with applicable law, and Amherst Capital follows procedures that are reasonably designed to treat Amherst Capital's Clients fairly and equitably, and to prevent any Client or group of Clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged, over time.

Principal Transactions. "Principal transactions" are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys any security from or sells any security to any client. A principal transaction can also include circumstances in which a security is crossed between an affiliated SMA or pooled investment vehicle and another client account. Amherst Capital can engage in principal transactions with a Client, subject to the consent requirements under the Advisers Act and as permitted under applicable law and the relevant Fund's Governing Documents or SMA Agreement. When Amherst Capital engages in a principal transaction, Amherst Capital has an incentive to favor its own interests (or those of an affiliate) over those of Amherst Capital's Client. Amherst Capital has adopted policies reasonably designed to assure that it seeks any necessary consent to such transactions, which could include the consent of a Fund board of directors or investor advisory committee in accordance with the Governing Documents or consent of each Client for SMA accounts.

Cross Transactions. Amherst Capital generally does not seek to effect cross transactions between Client accounts. In the event that Amherst Capital effects cross transactions between Client accounts, Amherst Capital will seek to ensure that such transactions and any related disclosures are made consistent with applicable laws and agreements (including obtaining any requisite approvals thereunder) and Amherst Capital's policies and procedures. In particular, Amherst Capital will seek to ensure that each transaction is (i) in Amherst Capital's judgment, in the best

interests of each Client account involved in the transaction; and (ii) in compliance with any investment guidelines or restrictions for these Client accounts.

In effecting these transactions, Amherst Capital will seek to ensure that the purchase or sale is affected at a price that is comparable to the price that could be obtained through an arm's-length transaction with a third party and that is otherwise fair to both parties. Documentation will be maintained to memorialize the basis for determining fairness in pricing. Neither Amherst Capital nor any of its affiliates will receive any compensation for effecting a cross transaction.

Transactions in Same Securities. From time to time, Amherst Capital or Amherst Capital's affiliates make the same investments that Amherst Capital or Amherst Capital's affiliates recommend to clients and, in particular, can invest through one or more Funds or SMAs in such investments. When Amherst Capital or an affiliate holds, for its or their own benefit, the same investment as a Client, Amherst Capital is subject to certain conflicts of interest. For example, Amherst Capital or Amherst Capital's affiliate's interest could adversely impact the performance of the Client's account if Amherst Capital or the affiliate enters into a short sale for its or their own account in a security that is held long in a Client account, to the extent that a short sale will often cause a decrease in the market value of the security. If Amherst Capital's portfolio managers make inconsistent trading decisions, the basis for those decisions must be documented, and are subject to periodic review by Amherst Capital's compliance department to determine whether they were made on an appropriate basis.

Interests in Recommended Securities/Products. From time to time, Amherst Capital or Amherst Capital's affiliates recommend investments to clients, or buy or sell assets for client accounts, at or about the same time that Amherst Capital or one of Amherst Capital's affiliates buys or sells the same assets for Amherst Capital's (or the affiliate's) own account. This practice can bring Amherst Capital (or the affiliate's) interests into conflict with the interests of one or more Clients, particularly with respect to aggregating, allocating and sequencing assets being purchased (or sold) for both Amherst Capital's (or its affiliate's) accounts and one or more Clients' accounts. As a result, Amherst Capital would have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities that are expected to increase in value to itself (or to an affiliate). Similarly, with respect to sequencing, Amherst Capital would have an incentive to purchase securities for itself before (or sell them after) similar actions are taken on behalf of one or more Clients in order to benefit from (or avoid) any impact on pricing from the Clients' transactions. See Item 12 of this Brochure for a discussion of Amherst Capital's brokerage and allocations practices and policies.

Investments by Related Persons and Employees. Amherst Capital and certain of Amherst Capital's employees, Amherst Capital's board members and Amherst Capital's affiliates and their employees will, from time to time and subject to applicable law and regulations, invest in products managed by Amherst Capital. Amherst Capital will develop policies and procedures to address any conflicts of interest created by such investment. Amherst Capital is part of a large diversified financial organization that includes other investment advisers. As a result, it is possible that a related person could, as principal, purchase securities or sell securities for itself that Amherst Capital also recommend to Clients without Amherst Capital being responsible for, or aware of, such transaction. Additionally, Amherst Capital permits its employees to invest for their own account within the guidelines and restrictions of the Code of Ethics, as described above, which can result in employees having an interest (directly or indirectly) in the same securities held by or

recommended to Clients. For more information, please see “Interests in Recommended Securities/Products” in this Item 11 and “Dual Officers and Employees” in Item 10.

Agency Transactions. Neither Amherst Capital nor any of Amherst Capital’s officers or directors, acting as broker or agent, effects securities transactions for compensation for any Client.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Broker-Dealer Selection. On behalf of Amherst Capital’s discretionary Clients, Amherst Capital has full discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the authority to direct transactions on behalf of Amherst Capital’s Clients to broker-dealers, banks and other intermediaries Amherst Capital selects, subject to any restrictions or instructions imposed by a particular client. Amherst Capital seeks best execution of each Client’s transactions. When seeking best execution, Amherst Capital will consider the full range and quality of a broker-dealer’s services including, among other things, competitive commission rates, expertise, reputation and integrity, facilities, financial services offered, willingness and ability to commit capital, access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets, reliability both in executing trades and keeping records, fairness in resolving disputes, value provided, execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness to Amherst Capital.

Soft Dollar Arrangements. Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a safe harbor that allows an adviser to use dollars generated from brokerage commissions from client transactions (“soft dollars”) to pay for brokerage and research services provided by broker-dealers or third parties. In the selection of qualified brokers to execute certain transactions, Amherst Capital can select a broker or dealer that provides, along with trade execution services, proprietary or third party brokerage and research services and products. Such services and products can include: (i) models and research databases; (ii) company, industry and market analysis; (iii) market data; (iv) security exchange pricing and news services; and (v) independent or proprietary research.

Amherst Capital has no formal arrangements with specific brokers or dealers to receive research or other services beyond transaction execution in exchange for brokerage commissions from Client transactions (so-called “soft dollar” arrangements). However, brokers or dealers that Amherst Capital selects could also provide research reports and services to Amherst Capital, including: proprietary broker-dealer company research and analyses; oral and written reports, statistics and advice about the economy, industries and individual securities’ or company investment opportunities; and reports on underwriting activity, bank rates, loan defaults, loan new issuance volumes and other capital markets statistics, which could be attractive for one or more Funds or Amherst Capital; and opportunities to confer with company management. In accordance with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, Amherst Capital is permitted to pay broker-dealers providing such services commissions on transactions in excess of those that other broker-dealers not providing such services might charge – so long as Amherst Capital determines in good faith the amount of commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided, taking into account all of the accounts over which Amherst Capital exercises investment discretion.

Amherst Capital will periodically evaluate the overall reasonableness of the brokerage commissions and negotiated terms paid to or made with broker-dealers with respect to Client

transactions by, among other things, seeking to compare such commissions and terms with the commission rates and negotiated terms being charged by and entered into with other comparable broker-dealers. Amherst Capital will also periodically review the past performance of the broker-dealers with whom it has placed orders to execute transactions in light of the factors discussed above.

The use of Client commissions to obtain research services and products benefits Amherst Capital because Amherst Capital will not have to produce or pay for the research itself.

Other Brokerage Practices and Conflicts of Interest. The following brokerage practices can also lead to an actual or potential conflict of interest when selecting broker-dealers to execute client trades:

- (i) receiving client or investor referrals from a broker-dealer;
- (ii) acting on a client's direction to use a particular broker-dealer; and
- (iii) using affiliated broker-dealers.

Compensation for Client or Investor Referrals: We do not provide compensation to any broker-dealer in exchange for referral of investment management clients or investors in a Fund that we manage.

Brokerage for Client Referrals. Amherst Capital does not direct securities transactions to any broker-dealer in exchange for referral of investment management clients or investors in a Fund that we manage. However, Amherst Capital can, when consistent with our duty to seek best execution, execute through a broker-dealer that has referred, or could in the future refer, a client or investor.

Directed Brokerage. Amherst Capital can, in its discretion, accept direction from a Client to place trades for a Client's account with a particular broker-dealer. Additionally, at times, a Client will instruct Amherst Capital to execute certain trades in their portfolio with a specified broker-dealer. If such direction occurs, Amherst Capital will have limited capability to negotiate prices or obtain volume discounts. In addition, Amherst Capital often will not be able to aggregate the directing Client's transactions with transactions Amherst Capital effects for other accounts Amherst Capital manages where it is able to freely select the brokers or dealers to execute transactions. In these cases, Amherst Capital will generally delay placing the orders for directed accounts until Amherst Capital's orders for other accounts have been completed. As a result, the net price paid or received by the directed account is likely to be different (and likely less favorable) than the net price paid or received by Amherst Capital's other accounts, as Amherst Capital might be unable to achieve the most favorable execution. Directing brokerage can, therefore, cost Clients more money.

Trade Aggregation. When a trade is placed for more than one SMA Client, Amherst Capital can, in its discretion, choose to aggregate orders or block trades when Amherst Capital believes this will result in more favorable execution. Trade aggregation and allocation will be conducted in accordance with Amherst Capital's Trade Allocation Policies. These Trade Allocation Policies are intended to provide fair and equitable treatment of all fully discretionary Client accounts over time

with respect to the priority of order execution, allocation of instruments, prices obtained in aggregated trades and the timeliness and efficiency trade executions.

Any of Amherst Capital's SMA Clients can participate in block trades to the extent it is consistent with the account's investment policy, guidelines and restrictions. Amherst Capital Client(s) transactions can be aggregated with client(s) transactions of affiliates for which Amherst Capital's officers are also officers of such affiliates. When trades are aggregated, each account within the block will receive the same price and bear any execution costs pro rata. Amherst Capital is not permitted to receive any additional compensation or remuneration of any kind because of aggregating trades.

Subject to limitations with respect to directed Clients, as discussed above, Amherst Capital's general policy is to aggregate and allocate among all accounts having demand for a particular trade where practicable and in the best interests of relevant Clients. In certain cases, Amherst Capital will execute trades to meet the specific needs of an individual account on other than an aggregate basis.

Trade Allocation. If a block order is filled in its entirety, the order will be allocated in accordance with the pre-trade allocation specified. If a block order is partially filled, the order will generally be allocated among the accounts specified on the trade ticket on a pro rata basis in proportion to the intended pre-trade allocation. When trades are aggregated, each account within the block will receive the same price and bear the same execution costs. Any deviation from the pro rata allocation policy must be for good cause. On a daily basis, when an order remains open, the Head of Investment Operations checks the partial fill report that shows any deviations from pro-rata allocation policy. Deviations are usually due to a cash flow in an account, minimum denomination increments or to avoid de minimis allocations.

Trade Error Procedures. Trade errors occur when intended securities transactions are incorrectly executed or processed or not executed or processed when or as intended. Amherst Capital seeks to identify and correct errors promptly and to take an active role in all error corrections. Amherst Capital's policy is that Amherst Capital will not use other Client accounts, a Client's brokerage account, or any proprietary account of Amherst Capital or of its affiliates to correct a trade error. In addition, Amherst Capital requires that no Client be disadvantaged as the result of a trade error Amherst Capital has caused.

Pursuant to this policy, Clients are reimbursed for any losses resulting from a trade error caused by Amherst Capital and, except where inconsistent with a Client's mandate or SMA Agreement, the Client will be permitted to retain any gain associated with such an error. Gains from one error will not be netted against losses created by another error; netting is permitted only if gains and losses are attributable to the same investment decision and if the account involved is not subject to ERISA.

Although errors will occur from time to time, it is Amherst Capital's goal to avoid errors by taking preventive measures. After errors have been corrected, Amherst Capital's practice is to examine its order management and trading procedures and implement any revisions needed to limit the likelihood of recurrence.

Amherst Capital is responsible for its own errors but not for the errors of other persons, including third party brokers and custodians, unless otherwise expressly agreed to by Amherst Capital. Amherst Capital, in its sole discretion, can assist, to the extent possible, with the appropriate correction of errors committed by third parties.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

CRE Clients: The investment portfolio of Clients with the CRE strategy will generally be private, illiquid and long-term in nature; accordingly, Amherst Capital's review is not directed toward short-term decisions to dispose of investments. With respect to investments such as bank and other loans, financings, originations and related credit, fixed income and other instruments and claims, Amherst Capital and its affiliates' professionals will continually review and analyze existing investment positions to attempt to identify issues early on and to take action when necessary.

CLOs: Amherst Capital's investment team performs ongoing reviews of the CLO portfolio to monitor performance and adherence with investment objectives and guidelines, credit risk requirements and investment strategy set forth in the CLO governing documents. Amherst Capital will perform these reviews no less frequently than quarterly.

SMAs: Management of each SMA account requires that portfolio managers implement strategies and investment decisions in accordance with the Client's stated guidelines and applicable regulatory requirements. Amherst Capital has adopted and implemented a number of policies, procedures and practices designed to facilitate both ongoing and periodic review of Amherst Capital's various portfolios and strategies. A summary of the account review procedures implemented by Amherst Capital is provided below.

Portfolio managers are primarily responsible for reviewing each of their accounts on a continuous basis. All portfolios are reviewed continuously by members of the portfolio management team. Additional in-depth reviews by the portfolio managers could be triggered by factors such as contributions to and distributions from the account and market and economic changes.

Amherst Capital's compliance department monitors the Funds, CLO and SMAs on a continuous basis, including where available, through the use of an automated third-party pre-trade and post-trade compliance system to ensure that new orders as well as existing holdings are in accordance with Client investment guidelines and restrictions. In addition, periodic internal and external audits are conducted to ensure that portfolios are managed in accordance with client guidelines and restrictions. Any guideline breaches, including those that occur because of market movements, are promptly communicated and followed up on. Corrective action is taken where appropriate.

Amherst Capital will make available the books and records of the Funds, CLO and SMAs as and to the extent provided in a Fund's Governing Documents or SMA Agreement. Generally, Amherst Capital will provide annual audited reports and audited financial statements to the investors, and investors could receive other reports pursuant to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents. Each year, Amherst Capital will assist the Funds in the preparation of reports setting forth information necessary for the investors to complete their tax returns. Amherst Capital provides applicable reports to the relevant parties pursuant to the governing documents for the CLO.

Certain investors, including investors that are affiliated with Amherst Capital, have access to information regarding the Funds and SMAs and their investments that might not be known to other investors. As a result, these investors could be able to take actions on the basis of such information which, in the absence of such information, other investors do not take. To the extent permitted by a Fund's or CLO's Governing Documents and applicable law, Amherst Capital can provide preferential information (which can include more detailed or timely information) to some investors or can grant some investors the right to such information. Except as otherwise agreed or as required by applicable law, Amherst Capital is not required to inform other investors when preferential information or information rights are provided to another investor or to provide such preferential information or information rights to other investors.

Generally, each SMA Client receives periodic performance and holdings reports according to the contractual requirements of such SMA Client's investment management agreement.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Unaffiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents. Amherst Capital has hired third parties to solicit new investment advisory clients or fund investors and could hire other such third parties in the future to provide the same or similar services. Third-party solicitation and placement arrangements are subject to a rule under the Advisers Act that generally requires a written agreement between Amherst Capital and the third-party and that disclosure be made to referred clients or investors, including about relevant conflicts of interest. Generally, solicitors and placement agents receive compensation equal to a specified percentage of fees received by Amherst Capital from clients referred by the solicitor, a percentage of the offering price paid by investors or a fixed monthly or quarterly fee.

The commissions or fees, if any, payable to such solicitors (also referred to as placement agents) with respect to solicitation of investments with Amherst Capital will be paid solely by Amherst Capital. Clients will not pay higher fees because of these solicitations; although there can be differences in fees paid by Clients as a result of negotiations and, in some cases, it could be that a person introduced by a solicitor or placement agent pays a higher fee than one who was not so introduced.

Solicitors have an incentive to promote Amherst Capital because Amherst Capital will pay the solicitor for referrals. The prospect of receiving solicitation/placement fees provides such placement agents and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor Amherst Capital over others from which the placement agent does not receive such compensation or receives lower levels of compensation. In addition, to the extent permitted by law, certain placement agents and their respective affiliates could provide brokerage and certain other financial and securities services to Amherst Capital or Amherst Capital's affiliates. Amherst Capital seeks to assure, where possible, that such services, if any, will be provided at competitive rates.

Item 15. Custody

Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule") defines "custody" to include situations in which an adviser or a related person holds, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities or

has any authority to obtain possession of them, in connection with advisory services provided by the adviser.

While Amherst Capital generally will not have physical custody of Client assets (except with respect to certain privately offered securities), Amherst Capital could still be deemed to have custody of Clients' accounts for purposes of the Custody Rule due to certain arrangements with its Clients.

SMA Clients for which Amherst Capital is deemed to have custody will receive quarterly account statements from their qualified custodian(s). Such Clients should carefully review the custodian statements and, to the extent such Clients also receive account statements from Amherst Capital, should compare the Amherst Capital statements with those received from the qualified custodian. Clients who fail to receive statements from the qualified custodian or who have any questions about the statements they receive should promptly contact Amherst Capital using the contact information provided on the cover of this Brochure.

Amherst Capital also can be deemed to have custody of the assets of any Fund for which Amherst Capital or an affiliate acts as general partner or managing member. For Funds, Amherst Capital will comply with the Custody Rule through the provision, on an annual basis, of audited financial statements to the applicable Funds' investors.

Investors that do not receive such financial statements timely within 120 days after the relevant Fund's fiscal year end or who have questions about the financial statements should promptly contact Amherst Capital using the contact information provided on the cover of this Brochure.

To the extent that Amherst Capital serves as the administrative agent for a loan in which our Clients invest, Amherst Capital would be deemed to have custody of funds related to such loans and attributable to such Clients ("Client Funds" related to "Client Loans") that are commingled in an account established by Amherst Capital for that purpose (the "Agent Account") with funds attributable to other lenders (which could, but does not currently include Amherst Capital) and/or related to other loans. The Agent Account is held with a Qualified Custodian in Amherst Capital's name for the benefit of lenders which would include clients who are lenders under various loans and holds only cash and not loans. No account statements for the Agent Account are provided to our Clients.

In its role as administrative agent, Amherst Capital performs a variety of traditional services pursuant to credit agreements in accordance with negotiated guidelines regarding the movement of cash into and out of the Agent Account for such purposes as collecting and distributing loan proceeds or payments. As administrative agent, Amherst Capital must apply the terms of the credit agreement in dealing with funds in the Agent Account and has no authority to determine how such funds are used, allocated or disbursed; however, other than the terms of the credit agreements, nothing prevents an administrative agent from withdrawing cash from the Agent Account for unrelated purposes. Therefore, and in light of recent SEC Staff guidance, we now consider ourselves to have custody over any Client Funds in the Agent Account for purposes of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

With respect to SMA Clients, Amherst Capital typically, but not always, exercises discretionary investment authority over the Client's account pursuant to a grant of discretion in the applicable SMA Agreement. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and guidelines imposed by the Client and accepted by Amherst Capital in the applicable SMA Agreement.

Where the Investment Management Agreement of a Fund establishes that Amherst Capital will perform the day-to-day investment operations of a Fund, Amherst Capital will do so in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Governing Documents of the Fund subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of the Fund. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and guidelines of the Fund. See Item 4 of this Brochure for more information.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

As a result of the investment strategies employed by the Funds and SMAs, Amherst Capital generally does not expect to vote proxies except in unusual circumstances. To the extent Amherst Capital votes proxies, Amherst Capital understands and appreciates the importance of proxy voting. Where Amherst Capital has discretion to vote the proxies of the Funds and/or SMA, Amherst Capital will vote any such proxies in the best interests of the Fund or the SMA, as applicable, and in accordance with written proxy voting policies and procedures ("Proxy Voting Procedures"). These Proxy Voting Procedures also include how Amherst Capital seeks to address material conflicts that could arise between its interests and those of its Clients. Pursuant to the Proxy Voting Procedures, if a material conflict of interest is found to exist, the Chief Compliance Officer will be consulted to ensure that the vote is cast in a manner that is in the best interest of the Client. In some cases, Amherst Capital could seek an independent third party to recommend how to vote the proposal to mitigate a conflict.

The complete proxy voting policy and procedures are available for review upon request at the address on the cover of this document. In addition, Amherst Capital will maintain a record of all the proxy votes cast on behalf of each Client or consent rights exercised on behalf of each Client, and such records can be reviewed upon request.

While Amherst Capital generally does not expect clients to hold securities which solicit proxies, Amherst Capital could be called on to provide (or withhold) consent to proposed modifications to loan terms and covenants. Amherst Capital will act on each Client's behalf in these circumstances only to the extent permitted by the applicable governing documents and Amherst Capital's determination of the Client's best interest. Amherst Capital faces conflicts of interest in making a consent decision as to a loan where Amherst Capital has a business relationship with the obligor, a related sponsor or another party with an interest in the outcome of a consent request. Conflicts also arise in the event a senior executive or other person connected with the obligor or another party with an interest in the outcome of a consent request has a significant relationship with Amherst Capital or its personnel.

Amherst Capital has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to assure that consents decisions are made in the best economic interest of each Client. Under these policies and procedures, decisions as to proxies or consents are made by Amherst Capital's senior officers who are responsible for monitoring the Client's investments.

Item 18. Financial Information

Not applicable.