MARBLE POINT
LOAN FINANCING

MARBLE POINT LOAN FINANCING LIMITED

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Assets and Liabilities

At 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021
(Expressed in United States dollars)

		31 March 2022		31 December 2021
Assets				
Investments (cost at 31 March 2022: $157,914,536; cost at 31 December 2021: $161,655,338)	$	172,935,015	$	187,300,538
Cash and cash equivalents		1,596,076		921,225
Interest receivable		1,021,269		1,071,519
Other assets		150,471		74,301
Total assets		175,702,831		189,367,583
Liabilities				
7.50% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2025 (unamortised deferred debt issuance costs at 31 March 2022: $661,783; 31 December 2021: $700,583)		28,838,217		28,799,417
Company revolving facility payable		8,000,000		8,000,000
Interest payable		876,340		295,431
Other liabilities		474,901		548,775
Total liabilities		38,189,458		37,643,623
Net assets attributable to Ordinary Shares outstanding (shares outstanding at 31 March 2022: 198,716,892; 31 December 2021: 198,716,892)[1]	**$**	**137,513,373**	**$**	**151,723,960**
Net asset value per Ordinary Share outstanding	**$**	**0.69**	**$**	**0.76**

[1] In addition to the Ordinary Shares, there was one class B share outstanding at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021 with no par value. Refer to note 3 for further details.

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Schedule of Investments

At 31 March 2022
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Description	% of Net Assets	Principal Amount / Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Investments				
Loans[1]				
United States				
Consumer, Cyclical	0.13 %	$ 177,291	$ 177,291	$ 177,291
Total Loans	0.13	177,291	177,291	177,291
Common Stock				
United States				
Consumer, Cyclical	0.72	54,356	671,655	984,098
Total Common Stock	0.72	54,356	671,655	984,098
CLO Equity[2][3]				
Cayman Islands				
MP CLO IV, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 0.00% due 25/07/2029)	0.51	17,050,000	-	699,050
MP CLO VIII, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 19.18% due 28/04/2034)	0.51	2,404,050	717,298	695,009
Marble Point CLO X, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 1.86% due 15/10/2030)	3.38	13,000,000	7,460,364	4,652,732
Marble Point CLO XIV, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 2.78% due 20/12/2048)	2.38	10,000,000	6,038,249	3,267,542
Marble Point CLO XIX, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 10.26% due 19/01/2034)	7.11	14,300,000	12,007,785	9,776,017
Marble Point CLO XX, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 13.56% due 24/04/2051)	11.36	22,583,434	17,654,888	15,622,772
Marble Point CLO XXIII, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 15.68% due 22/01/2052)	4.93	8,500,000	7,321,900	6,778,165
Marble Point CLO XXIV, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 14.49% due 22/04/2052)	12.66	19,950,000	17,428,958	17,415,391
Total CLO Equity	42.84	107,787,484	68,629,442	58,906,678
CLO Fee Participations[3]	0.10	n/a	-	138,171
Private Operating Company[3]				
United States				
MP CLOM Holdings LLC[4]	81.97	n/a	88,436,148	112,728,777
Total Investments	**125.76 %**		**$ 157,914,536**	**$ 172,935,015**

(1) Interest on floating-rate senior secured loans is based on a spread, or fixed rate, over a benchmark rate (typically LIBOR or SOFR).

(2) CLO equity positions are entitled to recurring distributions that are generally equal to the remaining cash flow of payments made by underlying securities less contractual payments to debt holders and fund expenses. The effective yield is estimated based upon a projection of the amount and timing of these recurring distributions in addition to the estimated amount of the terminal principal payment. Effective yields for the Company's CLO equity positions are monitored and evaluated at each recurring reporting date. It is the Company's policy to modify the effective yield for each CLO equity position held within the Company's portfolio on a periodic basis. Effective yields may also be modified for deal events such as an instance where there is a respective partial sale, add-on, purchase, refinancing or reset involving the CLO equity investment held which results in a material change to future underlying cash flow projections. The estimated yield and investment cost may not be realised.

(3) Investment(s) in affiliated vehicles of the Company. Refer to note 7 for further detail regarding the Company's related party transactions.

(4) Refer to note 5 for further detail regarding the Company's interest in MP CLOM Holdings LLC.

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Schedule of Investments

At 31 December 2021
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Description	% of Net Assets	Principal Amount / Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Investments				
Loans[1]				
United States				
Consumer, Cyclical	0.12 %	$ 177,291	$ 177,291	$ 177,291
Total Loans	0.12	177,291	177,291	177,291
Common Stock				
United States				
Consumer, Cyclical	0.69	54,356	671,655	1,053,599
Total Common Stock	0.69	54,356	671,655	1,053,599
CLO Equity[2][3]				
Cayman Islands				
MP CLO IV, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 0.00% due 25/07/2029)	0.48	17,050,000	-	733,150
MP CLO VIII, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 22.01% due 28/04/2034)	0.52	2,404,050	717,298	788,259
Marble Point CLO X, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 2.45% due 15/10/2030)	3.49	13,000,000	7,889,411	5,290,910
Marble Point CLO XIV, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 3.81% due 20/12/2048)	2.61	10,000,000	6,304,978	3,952,881
Marble Point CLO XIX, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 11.64% due 19/01/2034)	6.98	14,300,000	12,166,514	10,593,512
Marble Point CLO XX, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 15.17% due 24/04/2051)	11.29	22,583,434	18,154,418	17,131,507
Marble Point CLO XXIII, Ltd. - Subordinated Notes (estimated yield of 15.68% due 22/01/2052)	4.82	8,500,000	7,321,900	7,313,129
Total CLO Equity	30.19	87,837,484	52,554,519	45,803,348
Loan Accumulation Facilities[3]				
Cayman Islands				
Marble Point CLO XXIV Ltd. - Income Notes	5.93	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Total Loan Accumulation Facilities	5.93	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
CLO Fee Participations[3]	0.09	n/a	-	140,237
Private Operating Company[3]				
United States				
MP CLOM Holdings LLC[4]	86.43	n/a	99,251,873	131,126,063
Total Investments	**123.45 %**		**$ 161,655,338**	**$ 187,300,538**

(1) Interest on floating-rate senior secured loans is based on a spread, or fixed rate, over a benchmark rate (typically LIBOR or SOFR).

(2) CLO equity positions are entitled to recurring distributions that are generally equal to the remaining cash flow of payments made by underlying securities less contractual payments to debt holders and fund expenses. The effective yield is estimated based upon a projection of the amount and timing of these recurring distributions in addition to the estimated amount of the terminal principal payment. Effective yields for the Company's CLO equity positions are monitored and evaluated at each recurring reporting date. It is the Company's policy to modify the effective yield for each CLO equity position held within the Company's portfolio on a periodic basis. Effective yields may also be modified for deal events such as an instance where there is a respective partial sale, add-on, purchase, refinancing or reset involving the CLO equity investment held which results in a material change to future underlying cash flow projections. The estimated yield and investment cost may not be realised.

(3) Investment(s) in affiliated vehicles of the Company. Refer to note 7 for further detail regarding the Company's related party transactions.

(4) Refer to note 5 for further detail regarding the Company's interest in MP CLOM Holdings LLC.

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the three months ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
Investment Income		
Interest income	$ 1,877,312	$ 1,005,059
Total Investment Income	1,877,312	1,005,059
Expenses		
Interest expense	662,520	637,642
Professional fees	121,702	111,548
Director fees	76,671	79,376
Support services fees	60,912	67,852
Administration fees	60,575	63,301
Other expenses	83,272	28,311
Total Expenses	1,065,652	988,030
Net Investment Income / (Loss)	811,660	17,029
Net Realised Gain / (Loss) and Net Change in Unrealised Appreciation / (Depreciation) on Investments and Foreign Currency		
Net realised gain / (loss) on investments	72,426	19,608
Net realised foreign currency transaction gain / (loss)	(363)	(1,401)
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments	(10,624,720)	7,284,739
Net change in unrealised foreign currency translation appreciation / (depreciation)	1,540	237
Total Net Realised Gain / (Loss) and Net Change in Unrealised Appreciation / (Depreciation)	(10,551,117)	7,303,183
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	**$ (9,739,457)**	**$ 7,320,212**

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

For the three months ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
Net Assets, at beginning of period	$ 151,723,960	$ 144,812,405
Increase / (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations		
Net investment income / (loss)	811,660	17,029
Net realised gain / (loss) on investments and foreign currency	72,063	18,207
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments and foreign currency	(10,623,180)	7,284,976
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(9,739,457)	7,320,212
Distributions		
Dividend distributions	(4,471,130)	(4,054,338)
Total distributions	(4,471,130)	(4,054,338)
Net Assets, at end of period	**$ 137,513,373**	**$ 148,078,279**

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the three months ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ (9,739,457)	$ 7,320,212
Adjustments to reconcile net increase / (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations to net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities:		
Amortisation of debt issuance costs	38,801	76,906
Amortisation / (accretion) of premium / discount on investments	-	(4,661)
Purchase of investments	(20,428,958)	(14,566,477)
Sales and principal paydowns of investments	13,426,461	19,278,907
Net realised (gain) / loss on investments	(72,426)	(19,608)
Net change in unrealised (appreciation) / depreciation on investments	10,624,720	(7,284,739)
Distributions from MP CLOM	10,815,726	8,758,311
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Receivable for investments sold	-	3,241,702
Interest receivable	50,250	127,865
Other assets	(76,170)	(95,586)
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Payable for investments purchased	-	(12,715,088)
Interest payable	580,909	553,384
Other liabilities	(73,875)	(37,366)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	5,145,981	4,633,762
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Dividend distributions	(4,471,130)	(4,054,338)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities	(4,471,130)	(4,054,338)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 674,851**	**$ 579,424**
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	**$ 921,225**	**$ 4,368,823**
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	**$ 1,596,076**	**$ 4,948,247**
Cash paid for interest	$ 42,810	$ 7,352

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Organisation

Marble Point Loan Financing Limited ("**MPLF**") is a publicly listed Guernsey non-cellular company limited by shares. MPLF was formed on 13 April 2016 pursuant to section 20 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008 ("**Companies Law**") and commenced operations on 2 August 2016. MPLF's ordinary shares ("**Ordinary Shares**") are listed and began trading on the Specialist Fund Segment of the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange (the "**Specialist Fund Segment**") on 13 February 2018 under the symbol "MPLF". Trading in sterling of the Ordinary Shares on the Specialist Fund Segment under the symbol "MPLS" took effect on 16 July 2019.

MPLF has five wholly owned subsidiaries: MPLF Retention I Limited, MPLF Retention I-A LLC ("**MPLF Ret I-A**"), MPLF Retention II Limited, MPLF Funding I LLC (the "**LLC Notes Co-Issuer**") and MPLF Funding Sub I Ltd. (all subsidiaries together with MPLF, collectively the "**Company**"), which have been set up to hold MPLF's investments for legal, regulatory and tax purposes and, in the case of the LLC Notes Co-Issuer, to jointly and severally authorise the issue and sale of senior unsecured notes together with MPLF. On 9 September, 2021, the board of directors approved an amalgamation of MPLF Funding Limited (the "**Funding Subsidiary**") into MPLF. The amalgamation of the Funding Subsidiary and MPLF was consummated effective 11 October 2021, with MPLF continuing as the amalgamated company. All assets previously held at the Funding Subsidiary are now held directly at MPLF.

MPLF is governed by a board of directors. While the board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for the management and operations of the Company, the day-to-day investment activities of the Company are managed by Marble Point Credit Management LLC (the "**Investment Manager**") pursuant to an investment management agreement. Both the Company and the Investment Manager, which is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Adviser Act of 1940, are sponsored by Eagle Point Credit Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser under the US Investment Adviser's Act of 1940.

The investment objective of the Company is to provide its shareholders with high current income and capital appreciation. The Company seeks to achieve its investment objective through its exposure to a diversified portfolio of corporate loans ("**Loans**") via its investment in the equity and debt tranches of collateralised loan obligations ("**CLOs**"), as well as CLO fee participations and loan accumulation facilities. The Loans are expected to consist primarily of US dollar-denominated, broadly syndicated, floating rate senior secured loans. Additionally, MPLF expects to invest directly and indirectly through subsidiaries in CLOs for which the Investment Manager or an affiliate thereof serves as collateral manager.

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The unaudited consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("**US GAAP**") and give a true and fair view and comply with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. MPLF meets the definition of an investment company and follows the accounting and reporting guidance applicable to investment companies in the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("**FASB**") Accounting Standards Codification ("**ASC**") Topic 946, *Financial Services – Investment Companies*. Items included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements are measured and presented in US dollars.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Principles of Consolidation

MPLF adheres to the accounting guidance set forth in FASB ASC Topic 810, *Consolidation* and Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-02, *Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*. MPLF consolidates variable interest entities ("**VIEs**") for which it is the primary beneficiary, generally as a result of having the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the VIE's economic performance and holding variable interests that convey to MPLF the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. MPLF does not hold variable interests in any VIEs for which it is the primary beneficiary as at 31 March 2022.

MPLF consolidates entities that are not VIEs when it has a controlling financial interest as a result of majority voting control. These unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MPLF and its wholly owned subsidiaries, which are not VIEs. MPLF and its wholly owned subsidiaries meet the definition of an investment company. All intercompany balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

MPLF is precluded from consolidating entities that are not investment companies when it is required to measure those entities at fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 946. MP CLOM Holdings LLC ("**MP CLOM**") has not been consolidated as it does not meet the definition of an investment company.

Going Concern

MPLF has been incorporated with an unlimited life.

At MPLF's annual general meeting following the fourth anniversary of the initial admission of the Ordinary Shares to trading on the Specialist Fund Segment (the "**Fourth Anniversary**"), the board of directors will propose an ordinary resolution that the Company continues its business as a closed-ended investment company (the "**Continuation Resolution**") unless, at any time prior to the Fourth Anniversary, the Company's net capital raise is equal to or exceeds $400,000,000. If the Continuation Resolution is proposed and not passed, the board of directors will put forward proposals for the reconstruction or reorganisation of the Company to shareholders for approval within six months following the date on which the Continuation Resolution is not passed. These proposals may include continuing the Company in its current form, generating steady income and growing net asset value over time in accordance with the Company's investment objective; the creation of a new redeeming share class in which a portion of quarterly cash distributions would be allocated to redeeming shareholders that wish to exit over a number of years to limit the impact on available capital; allocation of a portion of quarterly cash distributions for a programmatic tender offer to repurchase outstanding shares; or, presenting investors with a wind down plan with the objective of delivering proceeds as close to net asset value as possible in as timely a fashion as circumstances will allow. The Company anticipates this annual general meeting to be held in the fourth quarter of 2022. As of the issuance date of the unaudited consolidated financial statements, the ensuing outcome of the 2022 Continuation Resolution vote remains unknown. While there is uncertainty surrounding the passing of the vote, it is not anticipated to have an adverse impact to the Company's operations or economic viability.

After a review of MPLF's holdings in cash and cash equivalents, investments and a consideration of the income derived from those investments, notwithstanding the material uncertainty over the outcome of the Continuation Resolution, the board of directors believes that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the unaudited consolidated financial statements as MPLF has adequate financial resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as of the reporting date. Actual results may differ from those estimates and such differences may be material.

Valuation of Investments

The most significant estimate inherent in the preparation of the unaudited consolidated financial statements is the valuation of investments. Fair value of the Company's investments is determined in accordance with the Investment Manager's valuation policy. There is no single method for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each investment while employing a consistent valuation process for each type of investment held by the Company.

The Company accounts for its investments in accordance with US GAAP, and recognises its investments in the unaudited consolidated financial statements at fair value in accordance with provisions of FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("**ASC 820**"). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is the estimated amount that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants as at the measurement date (i.e. the exit price).

The fair value hierarchy, as described in ASC 820, prioritises and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment, the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the marketplace (including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants). Investments with readily available actively quoted prices generally have a higher degree of market price observability and necessitate a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories based on inputs:

- **Level I** – Observable, quoted prices for identical investments in active markets as at the reporting date

- **Level II** – Quoted prices for similar investments in active markets or quoted prices for identical investments in markets that are not active as at the reporting date (including actionable bids from third parties)

- **Level III** – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and little, if any, active market exists. Fair value inputs require significant judgment or estimation from the Investment Manager

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the determination of which category within the fair value hierarchy is appropriate for any given investment is based on the lowest level of input significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

Investments for which observable market prices in active markets do not exist are reported at fair value based on Level III inputs. The amount determined to be fair value may incorporate the Investment Manager's own assumptions (including assumptions that the Investment Manager believes market participants would use in valuing the investments and assumptions relating to appropriate risk adjustments for non-performance and lack of marketability). See note 4 "Investments" for further discussion relating to the Company's investments.

Income and Expense Recognition

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis to the extent such amounts are expected to be collected. Amortisation of premium or accretion of discount is recognised utilising the effective interest method over the life of the respective investment. Expenses are recorded using the accrual basis of accounting and recognised in the period they are incurred. CLO equity investments and CLO fee participations recognise investment income for US GAAP purposes on an accrual basis, utilising an effective interest methodology based upon an effective yield to maturity that is calculated using projected cash flows. FASB ASC Topic 325-40, *Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*, requires investment income from CLO equity investments and CLO fee participations to be recognised under the effective interest method, with any difference between the cash distribution and the amount calculated pursuant to the effective interest method recorded as an adjustment to the cost basis of the investment. Cash flow projections utilised to determine effective yield are reviewed and updated periodically and modified for non-temporary changes, as needed. Effective yield for each CLO equity investment and CLO fee participation will be recalculated following a deal event such as a partial sale, add-on purchase, refinance or reset.

Investment Transactions

The Company records purchases and sales of investments on a trade date basis. Realised gains and losses on investments sold are determined using cost calculated on a FIFO (first-in, first-out) basis.

Distributions received from the Company's investment in MP CLOM are treated as a return of capital and reduce the Company's adjusted cost basis. If the investment's adjusted cost basis is reduced to zero, any subsequent distribution will be recorded as a capital gain. See note 4 "Investments" for further discussion relating to the Company's investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company has defined cash and cash equivalents as cash and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase. The Company maintains its cash in bank accounts, which, at times, may exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") insured limits. The Company maintains cash equivalents in money market deposit accounts. At 31 March 2022, the Company held cash totaling $223,118 (31 December 2021: $730,422), and cash equivalents totaling $1,372,958 (31 December 2021: $190,803). Cash equivalents are considered Level II investments.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the principal amount net of attributable deferred debt issuance costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between net proceeds and the par value is recognised in interest expense on the unaudited consolidated statement of operations over the term of the respective borrowings using the effective interest method. See note 6 "Borrowings" for additional detail regarding the Company's borrowings.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Deferred debt issuance costs consist of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the Company Revolving Facility and Senior Unsecured Notes (refer to note 6 for more detail). Deferred debt issuance costs are capitalised at the time of issuance and presented as a direct deduction from the corresponding debt arrangement or included in other assets on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities. Amortisation of deferred debt issuance costs is recognised over the term of the respective debt arrangement and reflected in interest expense on the unaudited consolidated statement of operations. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred amortisation of deferred debt issuance costs expense related to the Company Revolving Facility and Senior Unsecured Notes in the amount of $0 and $38,801, respectively (31 March 2021: $41,156 and $35,750) which is included in interest expense within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations. See note 6 “Borrowings” for additional detail regarding the Company’s borrowings.

Income Taxes

MPLF is exempt from taxation in Guernsey and is charged an annual exemption fee of £1,200. MPLF will only be liable to tax in Guernsey in respect of income arising or accruing from a Guernsey source, other than from a relevant bank deposit. It is not anticipated that such Guernsey source taxable income will arise.

MPLF is treated as a foreign corporation for US tax purposes and files a federal income tax return in the US. No provision for income taxes pertaining to MPLF has been made in the unaudited consolidated financial statements due to the fact that the activities of MPLF are limited to investing for its own accounts and MPLF is not otherwise engaged in the conduct of a US trade or business.

MPLF recognises tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the position is more likely than not to be sustained assuming examination by a tax authority based on the technical merits of the position. In evaluating whether a tax position has met the recognition threshold, MPLF must presume the position will be examined by the appropriate taxing authority and that taxing authority has full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position meeting the more likely than not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognise in MPLF’s unaudited consolidated financial statements. Income tax and related interest and penalties would be recognised by MPLF as tax expense in the unaudited consolidated statement of operations if the tax position was not deemed to meet the more likely than not threshold.

The Investment Manager has analysed MPLF’s tax positions and has concluded no liability for unrecognised tax benefits should be recorded related to uncertain tax positions. Further, management is not aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible the total amounts of unrecognised tax benefits will significantly change in the next twelve months.

MPLF Ret I-A has elected to be treated as a corporation for US tax purposes and, as such, is taxed at the applicable federal rate and files a federal income tax return in the US. Thus, the income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses of MPLF Ret I-A will not be passed through to its members. In accordance with US GAAP, income taxes are recognised for the amount of taxes payable for the current year and for the impact of deferred tax liabilities and assets, which represent future tax consequences of events that have been recognised differently in the financial statements than for tax purposes.

In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, if it is more likely than not that the ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is not going to be recognised, a valuation allowance should be recorded. After consideration of all relevant evidence, MPLF Ret I-A believes that it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realised for federal, state and local deferred tax assets and, accordingly, no valuation allowance was recorded. At 31 March 2022, MPLF Ret I-A has a deferred tax asset of $11,116 (31 December 2021: $11,116), which is comprised of a book/tax difference related to MPLF Ret I-A's investment in MP CLOM. At 31 March 2022, MPLF Ret I-A also has a current tax receivable of $15,863 resulting from tax overpayments made in prior years (31 December 2021: $15,863).

The effective tax rate for MPLF Ret I-A materially equals the statutory federal rate. MPLF Ret I-A is subject to taxation in the United States. The earliest tax year open to examination is 2018.

Dividend Distributions

Dividends payable are declared pursuant to board resolution and are recorded by MPLF as of the ex-dividend date in accordance with US GAAP rules for investment companies. See note 3 "Share Capital" for further detail regarding dividends paid during the periods covered in these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to US dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. Gains and losses attributable to changes in the value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported as net realised foreign currency transaction gain / (loss) and net change in unrealised foreign currency translation appreciation / (depreciation) in the unaudited consolidated statement of operations, as applicable. Net realised loss on foreign currency transactions and net change in unrealised foreign currency translation appreciation for the three months ended 31 March 2022 were $363 and $1,540, respectively (31 March 2021: net realised loss on foreign currency transactions of $1,401 and net change in unrealised foreign currency translation appreciation of $237). All currency held by the Company as at 31 March 2022 was denominated in US dollars.

3) Share Capital

On 9 February 2018, all outstanding shares of MPLF were converted into Ordinary Shares at a ratio of approximately 1:1.23, resulting in the issuance of 163,216,891 Ordinary Shares to existing investors. Ordinary Shares carry the right to receive all income of MPLF attributable to the Ordinary Shares and to participate in any distribution of such income made by MPLF. Such income shall be divided *pari passu* among the holders of Ordinary Shares in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held by them. Ordinary Shares shall carry the right to receive notice of and attend and vote at any general meeting of MPLF or class meeting, and at any such meeting, every holder of Ordinary Shares present in person (includes present by attorney or by proxy or, in the case of a corporate member, by duly authorised corporate representative) and entitled to vote shall have one vote, and on a poll, every holder of Ordinary Shares present in person at any general meeting of MPLF or class meeting shall have one vote for each Ordinary Share held.

On 9 February 2018, MPLF issued 42,500,001 additional Ordinary Shares at an issue price of $1.00 per share in connection with its initial public offering (the "**IPO**") and one class B share to the MPLF Purpose Trust, a Guernsey incorporated purpose trust established for the purpose of holding the B share issued by MPLF and exercising the rights conferred by such B share in the manner which the trust's trustee considers, in its absolute discretion, to be in the best interests of the holders of the Ordinary Shares. If the board of directors determines that the US shareholding percentage in MPLF has exceeded 35% as at any applicable calculation date, with effect from the relevant determination date, the

class B share shall, with respect to any resolutions of the shareholders of MPLF proposing the appointment, election, re-election or removal of a director (save for a resolution proposing the re-election of a non-independent director), have a number of voting rights calculated in the manner described in MPLF's prospectus. The B share is not entitled to participate in any dividend or distribution made or declared by MPLF, except for a fixed annual dividend equal to 0.0001% of the capital paid up thereon.

On 13 February 2018, all of MPLF's 205,716,892 Ordinary Shares were admitted to trading on the Specialist Fund Segment. MPLF may in the future issue such additional classes or sub-classes of shares as the board of directors determines in its sole discretion.

On 25 August 2020, MPLF announced the initiation of a share buyback programme under the buyback authority granted at the annual general meeting whereby MPLF may repurchase up to 30,836,962 of its Ordinary Shares, representing 14.99% of the aggregate number of shares in issue at that time. The shares bought back may be cancelled, or held in treasury, at the Company's sole discretion. The Company renewed this authority at its annual general meeting held on 19 November 2021. The Company repurchased 3,000,000 shares in October 2020 for an aggregate cost of $1,498,322 and an additional 4,000,000 shares in November 2021 for an aggregate cost of $2,639,955.

The table below summarises transactions in capital shares for the periods covered in these unaudited consolidated financial statements:

	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022		1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	
	Ordinary Shares	B Shares	Ordinary Shares	B Shares
Shares outstanding, at beginning of period (excluding treasury shares)	198,716,892	1	202,716,892	1
Shares issued	-	-	-	-
Shares repurchased and held in treasury	-	-	(4,000,000)	-
Shares outstanding, at end of period (excluding treasury shares)	198,716,892	1	198,716,892	1
NAV per share, at end of period	**$ 0.69**	**-**	**$ 0.76**	**-**

As at 31 March 2022, the Company held 7,000,000 Ordinary Shares in treasury (31 December 2021: 7,000,000).

Dividends

MPLF paid the following dividends during the three months ended **31 March 2022**:

Period in respect of	Record Date	Ex- Dividend Date	Payment Date	Dividend per share	Total Dividend
1 October 2021 through 31 December 2021	07 January 2022	06 January 2022	28 January 2022	$ 0.0225	$ 4,471,130
					$ 4,471,130

MPLF paid the following dividends during the year ended **31 December 2021**:

Period in respect of	Record Date	Ex- Dividend Date	Payment Date	Dividend per share	Total Dividend
1 October 2020 through 31 December 2020	08 January 2021	07 January 2021	29 January 2021	$ 0.0200	$ 4,054,338
1 January 2021 through 31 March 2021	09 April 2021	08 April 2021	30 April 2021	$ 0.0200	$ 4,054,338
1 April 2021 through 30 June 2021	09 July 2021	08 July 2021	30 July 2021	$ 0.0200	$ 4,054,338
1 July 2021 through 30 September 2021	08 October 2021	07 October 2021	29 October 2021	$ 0.0225	$ 4,561,130
					$ 16,724,144

On 31 March 2022, the Company announced a dividend of $4,471,130 ($0.0225 per share) to be paid on 29 April 2022 to shareholders of record as at 8 April 2022.

4) Investments

Loans

Broadly syndicated Loans are debt financings provided to borrowers by a large pool of lenders. They are typically structured by commercial or investment banks and are generally large facilities. Broadly syndicated Loans are often traded in active secondary markets. To fair value broadly syndicated Loans, the Investment Manager obtains indicative contributor-based bid-side quotes from an independent third-party loan pricing vendor. If such quotes are not available, the Investment Manager will obtain and utilise an independent dealer quote or determine fair value similar to illiquid or non-broadly syndicated Loans.

In the instance of illiquid or non-broadly syndicated Loans where indicative pricing quotes are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, the Investment Manager will determine the fair value based on quoted prices of similar securities, interest rates, credit risk measurements, recent trading activity, third party valuation services or other alternative valuation methods.

In general, the fair value of a Loan estimated utilising quoted bids in active markets, to the extent that they are based upon observable inputs with the appropriate level and volume of activity, are classified as Level II. Otherwise, a Level III fair value classification is considered appropriate.

Common Stock

From time to time, the Company may acquire common stock in connection with certain loan restructuring transactions. As part of the valuation process for common stock, the Investment Manager obtains indicative contributor-based bid-side quotes from an independent third-party pricing vendor. If such quotes are not available or deemed unreliable, the Investment Manager may obtain and utilise an independent dealer quote or determine fair value utilising an independent third party valuation agent.

CLO Equity

As part of the valuation process for CLO equity investments, price indications are gathered from dealers, if available, as an input to estimate the fair value of each position. Dealer price indications are not firm bids and may not be representative of the actual value where trades can be consummated. Recent trading prices for specific investments and recent purchases and sales of similar securities are also considered as part of the Company’s evaluation of the fair value of its investments in CLO equity. Additionally, a third-party financial model is utilised in the assessment of the estimated fair value of the CLO equity investments. The model contains detailed information on the characteristics of each CLO, including recent information about assets and liabilities from data sources such as trustee reports, and is used to project future cash flows to the CLO equity tranches, as well as management fees.

When evaluating the fair value of its investments in CLO equity, the Company considers analysis performed by an independent valuation firm. The valuation firm's advice is only one factor considered by the Company in its evaluation of the fair value of such investments and is not determinative of the assessment of such fair value. Further, the valuation firm provides a range of potential values at each measurement period, which is utilised as corroborative evidence in support of the Company's final determination of fair value.

CLO equity positions are categorised as Level III investments as certain significant pricing inputs may be unobservable. An active market may exist, but not necessarily for investments the Company holds as of the reporting date.

CLO Fee Participations

From time to time, in connection with the Company's investment in CLO equities, the Company may acquire fee participations from the CLO issuer, who may or may not be an affiliate of the Company. Fee participations entitle the holder to participate at a prescribed ratio in the management fees assessed by a particular CLO issuer. There is no known secondary market for fee participations. Further, fee participations may have restrictions on transfer and may require continued ownership of certain quantities of equity in the corresponding CLO for the participation to remain valid. The value of a fee participation is subject to the terms of the agreement governing such fee participation. As such, the inputs utilised to derive fair value will be considered on a case by case basis and may or may not include (and are not limited to) assumptions relating to call risk/features associated with the reference CLO equity position, the expected hold period of the reference CLO equity position, general market conditions and the existence of transfer restrictions. The Company has engaged an independent valuation firm to provide a range of fair values for each fee participation at each reporting period. Subject to the Investment Manager's review and approval, the Company applies the midpoint of the values reported by the independent valuation firm as fair value.

CLO fee participations are categorised as Level III investments. There is no active market and prices are unobservable.

CLO Debt Securities

CLO debt securities are valued utilising non-binding indicative bid prices provided by an independent pricing service. The independent pricing service incorporates observable market transactions, broker quotes, and transaction activity from comparable securities. In circumstances where pricing inputs provided by the independent pricing service are deemed stale or otherwise not reflective of current market conditions, an average of independent broker quotes will be utilised to determine fair value.

In general, CLO debt securities that utilise quoted bids in active markets to the extent that they are based upon observable inputs with the appropriate level and volume of activity to determine fair value, are classified as Level II. Otherwise, a Level III fair value classification is appropriate.

Loan Accumulation Facilities

Loan accumulation facilities are typically short-to medium-term in nature and are entered into in contemplation of a specific CLO transaction. Unless the loan accumulation facility documents contemplate transferring the underlying loans at a price other than original cost plus accrued interest or the Investment Manager determines the originally

contemplated CLO is unlikely to be consummated, the fair value of the loan accumulation facility is based on the capital contributed plus accrued interest and realised gains or losses reported by the trustee. In all other situations, the fair value of the loan accumulation facility is based on the market value of the underlying loans plus accrued interest and realised gains or losses reported by the trustee.

Loan accumulation facilities are categorised as Level III investments. There is no active market and prices are unobservable.

Private Operating Company

As at 31 March 2022, the estimated fair value of the Company's investment in MP CLOM is $112,728,777 (31 December 2021: $131,126,063). The investment in MP CLOM is categorised as Level III as there is no active market for interests in MP CLOM and prices are unobservable. Refer to note 5 "Investment in MP CLOM Holdings LLC" for further disclosures relating to the Company's interest in MP CLOM.

Fair Value Measurements

The following tables summarise the valuation of the Company's investments measured and reported at fair value by the fair value hierarchy levels described in note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021:

31 March 2022

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Loans	$ -	$ -	$ 177,291	**$ 177,291**
Common Stock	-	-	984,098	**984,098**
CLO Equity	-	-	58,906,678	**58,906,678**
CLO Fee Participations	-	-	138,171	**138,171**
MP CLOM	-	-	112,728,777	**112,728,777**
Total investments, at fair value	$ -	$ -	$ 172,935,015	**$ 172,935,015**

31 December 2021

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Loans	$ -	$ -	$ 177,291	**$ 177,291**
Common Stock	-	-	1,053,599	**1,053,599**
CLO Equity	-	-	45,803,348	**45,803,348**
CLO Fee Participations	-	-	140,237	**140,237**
Loan Accumulation Facilities	-	-	9,000,000	**9,000,000**
MP CLOM	-	-	131,126,063	**131,126,063**
Total investments, at fair value	$ -	$ -	$ 187,300,538	**$ 187,300,538**

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The changes in investments classified as Level III are as follows for the three months ended 31 March 2022 and year ended 31 December 2021:

31 March 2022

	Loans	Common Stock	CLO Equity	CLO Fee Participations	Loan Accumulation Facilities	MP CLOM	Total
Balance, 1 January 2022	$ 177,291	$ 1,053,599	$ 45,803,348	$ 140,237	$ 9,000,000	$ 131,126,063	**$ 187,300,538**
Purchase of investments	-	-	17,428,958	-	3,000,000	-	**20,428,958**
Sales and principal paydowns of investments	-	-	(1,354,035)	(58,698)	(12,013,728)	-	**(13,426,461)**
Distributions	-	-	-	-	-	(10,815,726)	**(10,815,726)**
Net realised gain / (loss)	-	-	-	58,698	13,728	-	**72,426**
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation)	-	(69,501)	(2,971,593)	(2,066)	-	(7,581,560)	**(10,624,720)**
Balance, 31 March 2022	$ 177,291	$ 984,098	$ 58,906,678	$ 138,171	$ -	$ 112,728,777	**$ 172,935,015**
Changes in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments still held as at 31 March 2022	$ -	$ (69,501)	$ (2,971,593)	$ (2,066)	$ -	$ (7,581,560)	**$ (10,624,720)**

31 December 2021

	Loans	Common Stock	CLO Equity	CLO Fee Participations	Loan Accumulation Facilities	MP CLOM	Total
Balance, 1 January 2021	$ 751,940	$ 671,655	$ 40,577,270	$ 139,544	$ 5,007,443	$ 130,544,097	**$ 177,691,949**
Transfers in	188,322	-	-	-	-	-	**188,322**
Purchase of investments	3,715	-	29,796,690	-	34,783,250	28,681,516	**93,265,171**
(Amortisation) / accretion of (premium) / discount on investments	3,098	-	-	-	-	-	**3,098**
Sales and principal paydowns of investments	(772,955)	-	(26,260,591)	(232,603)	(30,786,662)	-	**(58,052,811)**
Distributions	-	-	-	-	-	(50,622,439)	**(50,622,439)**
Net realised gain / (loss)	(943,780)	-	1,871,035	232,603	3,412	-	**1,163,270**
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation)	946,951	381,944	(181,056)	693	(7,443)	22,522,889	**23,663,978**
Balance, 31 December 2021	$ 177,291	$ 1,053,599	$ 45,803,348	$ 140,237	$ 9,000,000	$ 131,126,063	**$ 187,300,538**
Changes in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments still held as at 31 December 2021	$ -	$ 381,944	$ (181,056)	$ 693	$ -	$ 22,522,889	**$ 22,724,470**

Transfers between levels represent Loans for which the volume of market activity increased or decreased such that a different classification is deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager.

The following tables summarise the unobservable inputs and assumptions used for investments categorised in Level III of the fair value hierarchy at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the tables below, in accordance with the Investment Manager's valuation policy, other valuation techniques and methodologies may be used when determining the Company's fair value measurements. The tables below are not intended to be comprehensive, but rather provide information on the significant unobservable Level III inputs as they relate to the Company's fair value measurements.

31 March 2022

Assets[1]		Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs / Weighted Average
CLO Equity[2]	$	58,207,628	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Reinvestment Spread	3.40% - 3.50% / 3.47%
				Reinvestment Price	$99.50
				Reinvestment Floor	0.00%
				Recovery Rate	70.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	11.63% - 19.61% / 14.31%
CLO Fee Participations	$	138,171	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	13.15% - 13.23% / 13.18%

31 December 2021

Assets[1]		Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs / Weighted Average
CLO Equity[2]	$	45,070,198	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Reinvestment Spread	3.38% - 3.49% / 3.45%
				Reinvestment Price	$99.50
				Reinvestment Floor	0.00%
				Recovery Rate	70.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	10.75% - 13.96% / 12.48%
CLO Fee Participations	$	140,237	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	13.15% - 13.23% / 13.18%

(1) *The investment in MP CLOM common interest (fair value at 31 March 2022: $112,728,777; 31 December 2021: $131,126,063) has been valued using the Company's proportionate share of the fair value of MP CLOM's assets and liabilities. Substantially all of the Company's ownership of MP CLOM consists of CLO securities, which have been valued using unobservable inputs. All remaining MP CLOM assets and liabilities that are owned by the Company have been valued using carrying value as a proxy for fair value. Refer to note 5 for further detail.*

(2) *Excludes the Company's equity investment in MP CLO IV (fair value at 31 March 2022: $699,050; 31 December 2021: $733,150) valued using unadjusted inputs that have not been internally developed by the Company including indicative broker quotations and third party valuation services.*

(3) *For newly issued deals, a default rate of 0% is applied for the first six months, and 2% thereafter.*

Increases / (decreases) in the constant default rate, reinvestment price and discount rate in isolation may result in a lower / (higher) fair value measurement. Increases / (decreases) in the reinvestment spread, reinvestment floor and recovery rate in isolation may result in a higher / (lower) fair value measurement. Changes in the constant prepayment rate may result in a higher / (lower) fair value, depending on the circumstances. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the constant default rate may be accompanied by a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for the constant prepayment rate and recovery rate.

Certain of the Company's Level III investments have been valued using unadjusted inputs that have not been internally developed by the Company, including indicative broker quotations, trustee reports, and third party valuation services. As a result, $177,291 of Loans (31 December 2021: $177,291), $984,098 of common stock (31 December 2021: $1,053,599), $0 of loan accumulation facilities (31 December 2021: $9,000,000), and $699,050 of CLO Equity (31 December 2021: $733,150) that are classified as Level III investments have been excluded from the preceding tables.

Investment Risk Factors and Concentration of Investments

Market Risk

Certain events particular to each market in which the Company's investments conduct operations, as well as general economic and geopolitical conditions, may have a significant negative impact on the operations and profitability of the Company's investments and/or on the fair value of the Company's investments. Such events are beyond the Company's control, and the likelihood they may occur and the effect on the Company cannot be predicted. The Company intends to mitigate market risk generally by imposing certain investment limitations.

As it relates to the Company's CLO investments, to the extent attributable to the Company, the value of the CLO equity securities retained by the two CLO collateral management entities wholly owned by MP CLOM, MP CLO Management LLC and Marble Point CLO Management LLC (collectively, the "**MP Collateral Managers**"), in any single Marble Point CLO, together with any additional CLO equity securities in such CLO otherwise attributable to the Company, shall not exceed 25% of the Company's net asset value ("**NAV**") at the time of investment. Additionally, to the extent attributable to the Company, the aggregate value of investments made by the MP Collateral Managers in "vertical strips" (a CLO manager may satisfy applicable risk retention requirements by holding not less than 5% of each of the tranches of securities issued by a CLO, often referred to as a "vertical strip"), net of any directly attributable financing and excluding any attributable interest in CLO equity securities a part thereof, will not exceed 15% of the Company's NAV at the time of investment. This limitation shall apply in the aggregate and not to each risk retention interest held by an MP Collateral Manager. As at 31 March 2022, the MP Collateral Managers do not hold an investment in the "vertical strip" of any Marble Point CLOs.

To the extent attributable to the Company, the aggregate value of the Company's investment in any single loan accumulation facility shall not exceed 20% of the Company's NAV at the time of investment, and in all such loan accumulation facilities taken together shall not exceed 30% of the Company's NAV at the time of investment. This shall exclude any investments made in or by the Funding Subsidiary.

The acquisition of Loans are subject to certain exposure limitations as dictated in the respective governing documents of each CLO and loan accumulation facility. Loans acquired by the Company through any subsidiary and not held through a CLO or loan accumulation facility are also subject to certain maximum exposure limitations, as set forth by the Company.

Uncertain or Volatile Economic Conditions

Loans may be particularly susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions because obligors may be unable to make scheduled payments of interest or principal on their borrowings during these periods. The volume of Loans available for purchase in the secondary market may vary from time to time. As a result, opportunities to purchase assets in the secondary market may be constrained by limited supply. This is also likely to heighten refinancing risk in respect of maturing Loans. In addition, obligors on Loans may be more likely to exercise any rights they may have to redeem or refinance such Loans when interest rates or spreads are declining. These additional risks may affect the returns of the Company and could further slow, delay or reverse an economic recovery and may result in further deterioration in performance.

Macroeconomic conditions may adversely affect the rating, performance and the realisation value of the Company's investments. It is possible that Loans will experience higher rates of default and lower recoveries than anticipated and have a negative impact on the Company's returns.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major financial institution may have an adverse effect on the Company, particularly if such financial institution is the administrative agent of one or more Loans, a seller of a participation interest therein, or is the agent or lender under a credit facility financing to the Company. In addition, the bankruptcy, insolvency or financial distress of one or more additional financial institutions, or one or more sovereigns, may trigger additional crises in the global credit markets and overall economy which could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's investments.

While there continue to be uncertainties regarding the future relationship of the UK and the European Union following the UK's formal departure from the European Union in 2020 ("**Brexit**") and its effects on financial markets, there have been no material impacts to the Company's operations to date. The Company continues to monitor post-Brexit developments and assess for impacts to its investments and operations. As at 31 March 2022, all of the Company's cash and investments are denominated in US dollars and the Company did not have any significant exposure to the British pound sterling.

Geopolitical developments stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine during the first quarter of 2022 and the resulting sanctions imposed by the US and other governments may negatively impact businesses and create turbulence in global markets. As of the reporting date, the Company does not hold any investments with direct exposure to Russia or Ukraine. Although exposure to market turmoil caused by the geopolitical situation cannot be predicted with absolute certainty, the Company will continue to monitor developments and assess for potentially adverse influence on its investments and operations.

Credit Risk

Debt obligations, such as Loans and CLO investments, and cash and cash equivalents, to the extent such cash on deposit exceeds FDIC insured limits, are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an obligor or counterparty will fail to meet an obligation that it has entered into with the Company. Financial strength and solvency of an obligor are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for a debt obligation may affect its credit risk. If the underlying assets of a CLO in which the Company invests defaults on its payments of principal or interest, or a counterparty fails to meet an obligation, the Company's income and NAV may be adversely impacted and there can be no assurance that any liquidation of collateral would satisfy the obligor or counterparty's obligations.

At 31 March 2022, the Company's maximum exposure to investment credit risk on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities includes $172,935,015 of fair value investments (31 December 2021: $187,300,538), $1,596,076 of cash and cash equivalents (31 December 2021: $921,225), and $1,021,269 of interest receivable (31 December 2021: $1,071,519).

Non-Diversification Risk

Returns of the Company could be impaired by the concentration of Loans held by the Company or through the Company's investments in any one obligor or in obligors of a particular industry or geographic location in the event that such obligor, industry or geographic location were to experience adverse business conditions or other adverse events. In addition, defaults may be highly correlated with particular obligors, industries or geographic locations. If Loans involving a particular obligor, industry or geographic location represent a significant portion of the underlying assets, and that obligor, industry or geographic location were to experience difficulties that would affect payments on the Loans, the overall timing and amount of collections on the Loans may differ from what is expected and losses may occur. The Company's portfolio of investments may also lack diversification among CLO securities and related investments. The Company may therefore be susceptible to a risk of significant loss if one or more of these CLO securities and related investments experience a high level of defaults on the underlying collateral. Further, the effect of defaults may have a greater impact on the Company as the CLOs often acquire overlapping Loans. Under such circumstances, the Company's returns could be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if the value of any one investment needs to be written down. The Company also invests in multiple Marble Point CLOs ultimately controlled by the Investment Manager, increasing the Company's risk of loss in the event the Investment Manager were to experience the loss of key employees or liquidate its business.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risks associated with market changes in interest rates. Fluctuations in market interest rates are beyond the Company's control and may be triggered by certain macroeconomic events and/or the policies/activities of governments and central banks. Such events may include actions by the United States Federal Reserve to raise interest rates which would likely result in an increase in the cost of borrowing. Interest rate fluctuations may affect the value of a debt obligation indirectly (especially in the case of fixed rate obligations) or directly (especially in the case of debt obligations whose rates are adjustable). In general, rising interest rates will negatively impact the price of a fixed rate debt obligation and falling interest rates will have a positive effect. Adjustable rate debt obligations also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, on the characteristics of the variable rate reset terms, including the index chosen and/or frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other factors). Interest rate sensitivity is generally more pronounced and less predictable in debt obligations with uncertain payment or prepayment schedules.

The fair value of certain investments held by the Company, including Loans, CLO equity and loan accumulation facilities, may be significantly impacted by changes in interest rates. Loans and CLO debt are generally floating rate instruments that are sensitive to interest rate volatility and, while CLOs are generally structured to mitigate the risk of interest rate mismatch, there may be timing differences with respect to interest rate changes affecting the assets and liabilities of a CLO. Such a mismatch could have a negative effect on the cash distributions distributed to a CLO equity investor. Further, in the event of a significant rising interest rate environment, and/or economic downturn, defaults may increase and result in credit losses which may adversely affect the Company's cash flow, fair value, and operating results.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Rising Interest Rate Environment

As of the date of the unaudited consolidated financial statements, interest rates in the US remain relatively low as compared to historical interest rates. This may increase the Company's exposure to risks associated with rising interest rates along with monetary policy initiatives from the United States Federal Reserve, such as raising interest rates on short-term US Treasury securities. Although the effects of rising interest rates cannot be predicted with certainty, they may result in a material adverse impact to the Company's NAV. The Loans underlying the CLOs in which the Company invests typically have floating interest rates. A rising interest rate environment may increase loan defaults, resulting in losses for the CLOs in which the Company invests. In addition, increasing interest rates may lead to higher prepayment rates, as corporate borrowers look to avoid escalating interest payments or refinance floating rate loans. Further, an overall rise in interest rates will increase the financing costs of the CLOs.

Benchmark Rate Risk

The floating rates of certain Loans and CLO securities in which the Company invests in are based on LIBOR. On 27 July 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("**UK FCA**") announced that it will no longer persuade or compel banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR rates after 2021. However, on 5 March 2021, the LIBOR administrator publicly announced that the Overnight and 1, 3, 6 and 12 Month USD LIBOR settings (the most widely used USD LIBOR tenors) will cease publication on 30 June 2023. All other LIBOR settings ceased on 31 December 2021. In addition, based on supervisory guidance from regulators, many banks have ceased issuance of new LIBOR-based instruments.

Several replacement rates have been identified, including the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("**SOFR**"), a financing rate that measures the cost of overnight borrowings securitised by US Treasury securities and the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("**SONIA**"), a financing rate that measures the overnight interest rate paid by banks for unsecured transactions in pounds sterling. On 29 July 2021, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("**ARRC**") formally recommended forward-looking SOFR term rates. With the announcement of a forward-looking term rate SOFR, there has been greater adoption of SOFR by market participants.

Although there can be no assurance that SOFR will eventually be widely adopted as a replacement for LIBOR, loans and CLO securities in which the Company invests, have typically used LIBOR as their benchmark rate, are expected to gradually amend their benchmark rates to SOFR once the majority of the loans in their portfolios pay interest using SOFR. SOFR is determined using the cost of borrowings securitized by US Treasury securities, therefore is considered to be a risk-free rate, while LIBOR includes the credit risk of borrowing from a bank. As SOFR is considered to be risk-free, it is typically lower than LIBOR. To the extent that any replacement benchmark rate, such as SOFR, utilized for the collateral pool of Loans differs from that utilized for a CLO that holds those Loans, the CLO could experience an interest rate mismatch between its assets and liabilities which could have an adverse impact on Marble Point's returns.

Benchmark Rate Floor Risk

An increase in the benchmark rate will increase the financing costs of CLOs. Loans may have benchmark rate floors, which may not result in a corresponding increase in investment income (if the benchmark rate increases but stays below the average benchmark rate floor of such Loan) resulting in smaller distribution payments to the investors. Similarly, the credit facilities under which the Company may borrow are expected to be based on a benchmark rate and, as a result, may be subject to a similar benchmark rate floor risk in respect of the Loans ultimately held by the Company under such facilities.

Risks of Investing in Loans

The Company invests directly and indirectly in Loans and such Loans may become non-performing or impaired for a variety of reasons. Non-performing or impaired Loans may require substantial workout negotiations or restructuring that may entail a substantial reduction in the interest rate and/or a substantial write-down of the principal of the Loan. In addition, because of the unique and customised nature of a loan agreement and the private syndication of a Loan, certain Loans may not be purchased or sold as easily as publicly traded securities considering that, historically, the trading volume in the loan market has been small relative to other markets. Loans may encounter trading delays due to their unique and customised nature, and transfers may require the consent of an agent bank and/or borrower. Risks associated with Loans also include the fact that prepayments generally may occur at any time without premium or penalty.

Risks of Investing in CLOs

CLOs and structured finance securities are generally backed by an asset or a pool of assets (typically senior secured Loans and other credit-related assets in the case of a CLO) which serve as collateral. Investors in CLO and structured finance securities ultimately bear the credit risk of the underlying collateral. If there are defaults or the relevant collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches of such securities take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those of subordinated/equity tranches. Therefore, CLO and other structured finance securities may present risks similar to those of other types of debt obligations and, in fact, such risks may be of greater significance in the case of CLOs and other structured finance securities. In addition to the general risks associated with investing in debt securities, CLO securities carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: the possibility that distributions from collateral assets will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; the fact that investments in CLO equity and junior debt tranches are subordinate to other senior classes of CLO debt; and the complex structure of the security may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Additionally, changes in the collateral held by a CLO may cause payments on the instruments the Company holds to be reduced, either temporarily or permanently. Structured investments, particularly the subordinated interests in which the Company invests, are less liquid than many other types of securities and may be subject to substantial volatility. In addition, CLO and other structured finance securities may be subject to prepayment risk.

Risks of Investing in Loan Accumulation Facilities

Investments in loan accumulation facilities have risks similar to those applicable to investments in CLOs. In addition, there typically will be no assurance future CLOs will be consummated or that Loans held in such a facility are eligible for purchase by the CLO. In the event a planned CLO is not consummated, or the Loans held by such loan accumulation facility are not eligible for purchase by the CLO, the Company may be responsible for either holding or disposing of the Loans. This could expose the Company primarily to credit and/or mark-to-market losses, as well as other risks. Leverage is typically utilised in such a facility which may cause an increase in the potential risk of loss.

Liquidity Risk

The securities issued by CLOs generally offer less liquidity than below investment grade or high-yield corporate debt, and are subject to certain transfer restrictions imposed on certain financial instruments and other eligibility requirements on prospective transferees. Other investments the Company may purchase through privately negotiated transactions may also be illiquid or subject to legal restrictions on their transfer. As a result of this illiquidity, the Company's ability to sell certain investments quickly, or at all, in response to changes in economic and other conditions and to receive a

fair price when selling such investments may be limited, which could prevent the Company from making sales to mitigate losses on such investments. In addition, CLOs are subject to the possibility of liquidation upon an event of default, which could result in full loss of value to the CLO equity and junior debt investors.

Leverage Risk

The Company has incurred indebtedness through the issuance of senior unsecured notes and a revolving credit facility (as described in Note 6 "Borrowings") and may incur additional leverage, directly or indirectly, including indebtedness for borrowed money and leverage in the form of credit facilities or other debt instruments. Such leverage may be used for the acquisition and financing of the Company's investments, to pay fees and expenses and for other purposes.

The Company is limited to borrowings of a maximum of 20% of its gross assets at the time of incurrence, as measured by the outstanding amount of borrowings (including any amounts being borrowed) divided by the Company's gross assets (on a non-consolidated basis). This limitation excludes any non-recourse financing obtained by the Funding Subsidiary or any other entity in which the Company is invested, including any embedded or inherent leverage in CLO structures in which the Company invests. Refer to note 6 for further details.

Under the terms of any credit facility or other debt instrument, the Company may be required to use the net proceeds of certain investments that it sells to repay amounts borrowed under such facility or instrument before applying such net proceeds to any other uses. The Company's ability to service debt and meet its covenant requirements will depend largely on its financial performance and will be subject to prevailing economic conditions. The terms of any credit facility or other debt instrument may also include financial and operating covenants that restrict its business activities, including limitations that could hinder the Company's ability to finance additional loans and investments or pay dividends.

The use of leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique and increases the risks associated with investing in the Company. The use of leverage magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested. If the value of the Company's assets decreases, leveraging would cause the Company's net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had the Company not leveraged, thereby magnifying losses. Similarly, any decrease in the Company's income will cause its net income to decline more sharply than it would have had the Company not incurred indebtedness. Such a decline could negatively impact the Company's ability to pay dividends.

COVID-19 Pandemic Risk

While the COVID-19 pandemic continues to create volatility in global markets, widespread vaccination adoption and evolving government policies have led the global economy on a path to normalisation. Many governments have loosened restrictions on business activity which should lessen the risk of additional supply chain disruptions, labor shortages and inflationary strains. Nonetheless, the impact of possible variants of the virus and government responses to those outbreaks remains uncertain, making further economic disruption caused by COVID-19 difficult to predict, and may have a materially adverse impact to the financial performance of the Company.

Regulatory Risk

The establishment of or modification to laws, regulations, or reporting requirements made by governments or regulatory bodies may pose a material impact to the Company's operations or the markets in which the Company invests. Further, regulations imposed on the Company or its Investment Manager may result in an increase to operating costs associated with additional reporting requirements or may prevent the engagement in certain activities or obstruct investment opportunities deemed advantageous to the Company. Both the Company and its Investment Manager, which is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Adviser Act of 1940, continue to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations as well monitor any possible adverse impacts to the Company's investments and operations caused by changes to its regulatory environment.

5) Investment in MP CLOM Holdings LLC

MP CLOM was formed and commenced operations on 29 November 2016 as a Delaware limited liability company. MP CLOM was formed with the sole purpose of holding certain investments and is the sole member of the MP Collateral Managers and the sole owner of MP CLOM X Cayman Ltd. ("**MP CLOM X**"). The MP Collateral Managers are engaged in the business of creating, managing, and investing in accounts or pooled investment vehicles holding Loans, bonds, CLO equity and debt and other structured credit investments. MP CLOM X was setup to hold certain assets for legal, tax and regulatory reasons.

MP CLOM is governed pursuant to the Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement dated 29 November 2016, amended from time to time (the "**LLC Agreement**"). Pursuant to the LLC Agreement, the Company owns an 85% non-voting interest in MP CLOM, except where such ownership is superseded by other agreements. The Investment Manager holds a 15% managing member interest in MP CLOM and is the sole member of the voting class of interests. As such, the Investment Manager exclusively controls the operations and management of MP CLOM.

MP CLOM has entered into a revenue sharing agreement ("**RSA**") whereby all assets, liabilities, revenues and related items of income, expense, gain and loss associated with the management of the collateral held by the issuers of CLO securities that are held by the MP Collateral Managers would be attributable and allocable to the Investment Manager. As a result of the provisions of the RSA, the Company's interest in the business operations of MP CLOM is limited to the ownership of investment securities. As a result, the fair value of the Company's interest in MP CLOM is substantially derived from the value of the underlying investment securities held by MP CLOM, which are recorded at fair value on the books and records in accordance with the Investment Manager's valuation policy in a manner consistent with the process conducted for the Company.

The MP Collateral Managers currently serve as collateral manager to one or more Marble Point CLOs and may serve as a collateral manager to one or more Marble Point loan accumulation facilities. Depending on an assessment of market conditions, among other considerations, the MP Collateral Managers may sponsor the securitisation of a Marble Point loan accumulation facility into a Marble Point CLO, the issuance of a new Marble Point CLO, or the refinancing or reset of an existing Marble Point CLO. The Company intends to obtain exposure to newly issued Marble Point CLOs when possible, thereby providing the Company with exposure to different CLO vintage periods.

In its role as a collateral manager of a CLO, the MP Collateral Managers are responsible for managing the portfolio of loans that comprise the collateral pursuant to a collateral management agreement. Under such an agreement, the MP Collateral Managers are typically entitled to receive a senior and subordinated management fee and, subject to the cash-on-cash internal rate of return ("**IRR**") exceeding a certain threshold level, may also be entitled to receive an incentive management fee. The amount of any such fees are determined at the time of the issuance of a Marble Point CLO in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Cash distributions and other proceeds received are distributed by the MP Collateral Managers to MP CLOM, which, in turn, distributes such amounts to each of its members including the Company and the Investment Manager in proportion to their ownership interest therein after taking into account any applicable expenses. The timing of such distributions may vary from period to period.

In addition to holding risk retention interests as may be required for Marble Point CLOs that are subject to EU risk retention requirements, the MP Collateral Managers, as manager sponsors of such CLOs, hold and retain credit risk as may be required under applicable EU risk retention requirements from time to time.

The Investment Manager has entered into separate staff and services agreements with the MP Collateral Managers pursuant to which the Investment Manager provides certain of its personnel, including the investment team, to the MP Collateral Managers for the purposes of providing services, including credit research and analysis and related middle office and back office services to facilitate the management of Marble Point CLOs for which the MP Collateral Managers act as collateral manager (collectively, the "**Staff and Services Agreements**"). Pursuant to the Investment Manager's ownership interest in MP CLOM (including arrangements regarding the allocation of certain items of profit and loss) and the services provided by the Investment Manager to the MP Collateral Managers pursuant to the Staff and Services Agreements, the Investment Manager receives the economic benefit of the management and incentive fees earned by the MP Collateral Managers from Marble Point CLOs. Consequently, the Company's interest in MP CLOM (and corresponding indirect interest in the MP Collateral Managers) entitles it only to a pro rata economic benefit from investments held by the MP Collateral Managers.

The following tables summarise the Company's interest in MP CLOM's assets and liabilities at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021. The summary of portfolio investments reflected below is based on the fair value of underlying positions and is reflected on a look-through basis to the Company's aggregate attributable interest in such investments through the Company's indirect investment in the MP Collateral Managers and MP CLOM X. The fair value shown for CLO equity positions and CLO fee participations includes any accrued interest that has been derived utilising the effective yield methodology.

31 March 2022

	% of Company's Net Assets	Principal Amount	Fair Value
CLO Equity			
MP CLO III, Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.51% due 20/10/2030)	4.12 %	$ 33,320,000	$ 5,664,400
MP CLO IV, Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.00% due 25/07/2029)	0.06	2,057,000	84,337
MP CLO VII, Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.00% due 18/10/2028)	1.72	23,698,000	2,369,800
MP CLO VIII, Ltd. (estimated yield of 5.41% due 28/04/2034)	4.79	21,972,500	6,591,750
Marble Point CLO X Ltd. (estimated yield of 2.96% due 15/10/2030)	6.68	25,500,000	9,180,000
Marble Point CLO XI Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.00% due 18/12/2047)	4.84	24,650,000	6,655,500
Marble Point CLO XII Ltd. (estimated yield of 4.62% due 16/07/2047)	5.92	24,650,000	8,134,500
Marble Point CLO XIV Ltd. (estimated yield of 4.20% due 20/12/2048)	4.69	19,550,000	6,451,500
Marble Point CLO XV Ltd. (estimated yield of 12.85% due 06/06/2049)	8.67	19,550,000	11,925,500
Marble Point CLO XVI Ltd. (estimated yield of 14.53% due 16/11/2049)	11.77	23,800,000	16,184,000
Marble Point CLO XVII Ltd. (estimated yield of 13.16% due 24/03/2050)	9.53	19,550,000	13,098,500
Marble Point CLO XXI Ltd. (estimated yield of 13.20% due 25/07/2050)	9.25	17,425,000	12,720,250
Marble Point CLO XXII Ltd. (estimated yield of 11.93% due 25/07/2050)	7.75	19,380,000	10,659,000
Total CLO Equity	79.79	275,102,500	109,719,037
CLO Fee Participations	2.28	n/a	3,133,687
Total investment assets	82.07	275,102,500	112,852,724
Non-investment net assets / (liabilities)	(0.10)	n/a	(123,947)
Total investment in MP CLOM[1]	**81.97 %**	**$ 275,102,500**	**$ 112,728,777**

(1) Refer to note 4 for a summary of the Company's fair value assessment of its investment in MP CLOM.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2021

	% of Company's Net Assets	Principal Amount	Fair Value
CLO Equity			
MP CLO III, Ltd. (estimated yield of 2.03% due 20/10/2030)	4.94 %	$ 33,320,000	$ 7,497,000
MP CLO IV, Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.00% due 25/07/2029)	0.06	2,057,000	88,451
MP CLO VII, Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.00% due 18/10/2028)	2.50	23,698,000	3,791,680
MP CLO VIII, Ltd. (estimated yield of 7.38% due 28/04/2034)	4.92	21,972,500	7,470,650
Marble Point CLO X Ltd. (estimated yield of 3.58% due 15/10/2030)	6.89	25,500,000	10,455,000
Marble Point CLO XI Ltd. (estimated yield of 0.00% due 18/12/2047)	5.69	24,650,000	8,627,500
Marble Point CLO XII Ltd. (estimated yield of 5.96% due 16/07/2047)	6.66	24,650,000	10,106,500
Marble Point CLO XIV Ltd. (estimated yield of 5.26% due 20/12/2048)	5.15	19,550,000	7,820,000
Marble Point CLO XV Ltd. (estimated yield of 14.70% due 06/06/2049)	8.50	19,550,000	12,903,000
Marble Point CLO XVI Ltd. (estimated yield of 16.26% due 16/11/2049)	11.61	23,800,000	17,612,000
Marble Point CLO XVII Ltd. (estimated yield of 14.10% due 24/03/2050)	9.41	19,550,000	14,271,500
Marble Point CLO XXI Ltd. (estimated yield of 16.67% due 25/07/2050)	9.76	17,425,000	14,811,250
Marble Point CLO XXII Ltd. (estimated yield of 13.93% due 25/07/2050)	8.18	19,380,000	12,403,200
Total CLO Equity	84.27	275,102,500	127,857,731
CLO Fee Participations	2.22	n/a	3,375,296
Total investment assets	86.49	275,102,500	131,233,027
Non-investment net assets / (liabilities)	(0.06)	n/a	(106,964)
Total investment in MP CLOM[(1)]	**86.43 %**	**$ 275,102,500**	**$ 131,126,063**

(1) Refer to note 4 for a summary of the Company's fair value assessment of its investment in MP CLOM.

The following tables summarise the unobservable inputs and assumptions used for investments categorised in Level III of the fair value hierarchy at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021 reflected on a look-through basis to the Company's aggregate attributable interest in such investments through the Company's indirect investment in the MP Collateral Managers and MP CLOM X. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the tables below, in accordance with the Investment Manager's valuation policy, other valuation techniques and methodologies may be used when determining the Company's fair value measurements. The tables below are not intended to be comprehensive, but rather provide information on the significant unobservable Level III inputs as they relate to the Company's fair value measurements.

31 March 2022

Assets[1]		Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs / Weighted Average
CLO Equity[2]	$	109,634,700	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Reinvestment Spread	3.32% - 3.47% / 3.41%
				Reinvestment Price	$99.50
				Reinvestment Floor	0.00%
				Recovery Rate	70.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	13.73% - 94.53% / 19.06%
CLO Fee Participations	$	3,133,687	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	12.73% - 13.65% / 13.15%

31 December 2021

Assets[1]		Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs / Weighted Average
CLO Equity[2]	$	127,769,280	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Reinvestment Spread	3.32% - 3.47% / 3.40%
				Reinvestment Price	$99.50
				Reinvestment Floor	0.00%
				Recovery Rate	70.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	12.26% - 24.19% / 14.21%
CLO Fee Participations	$	3,375,296	Discounted Cash Flows	Constant Default Rate[3]	2.00%
				Constant Prepayment Rate	25.00%
				Discount Rate to Maturity	12.73% - 13.65% / 13.16%

(1) *Excludes the Company's interest in non-investment assets and liabilities (fair value at 31 March 2022: $(123,947); 31 December 2021: $(106,964) related to MPLF's investment in MP CLOM that have been valued using carrying value as a proxy for fair value.*

(2) *Excludes the Company's indirect equity investment in MP CLO IV (fair value at 31 March 2022: $84,337; 31 December 2021: $88,451) valued using unadjusted inputs that have not been internally developed by the Investment Manager including indicative broker quotations and third party valuation services.*

(3) *For newly issued deals, a default rate of 0% is applied for the first six months, and 2% thereafter.*

6) Borrowings

Senior Unsecured Notes

On 16 November 2018, MPLF, together with the LLC Notes Co-Issuer (the "**Co-Issuers**"), closed an issuance of $29,500,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.50% senior unsecured notes due 16 November 2025 (the "**Senior Unsecured Notes**") resulting in net proceeds to the Company of $28,376,187 after payment of placement fees and offering expenses.

One hundred percent of the aggregate principal amount will be paid at maturity. The Co-Issuers may prepay any of the outstanding Senior Unsecured Notes at a redemption price of one hundred percent of the principal amount of the Senior Unsecured Notes plus all interest accrued and unpaid thereon and a make-whole amount at the Co-Issuers' option.

In accordance with the terms listed in the Note Purchase Agreement, the Company is required to maintain a gross asset coverage ratio of 300% calculated as of the last business day of each quarterly reporting period. Further, the Company may not incur debt in excess of 20% at the time of incurrence, as measured by the outstanding amount of gross borrowings (after taking into account any amounts being borrowed and the proposed borrowing) divided by the Company's gross assets. As at 31 March 2022, the Company remains in compliance with all of the terms listed in the Note Purchase Agreement.

At 31 March 2022, there is $29,500,000 in aggregate principal amount of Senior Unsecured Notes issued and outstanding (31 December 2021: $29,500,000), which is reflected net of unamortised deferred debt issuance costs of $661,783 (31 December 2021: $700,583) on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred interest expense in the amount of $553,125 (31 March 2021: $553,125) in connection with the Senior Unsecured Notes which is included in interest expense within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations. As at 31 March 2022, $829,687 remains payable (31 December 2021: $276,563) and is included on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities in interest payable. The Company also incurred amortisation of deferred debt issuance costs expense for the three months ended 31 March 2022 in the amount of $38,801 (31 March 2021: $41,156) which is included in interest expense within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

Company Revolving Facility

MPLF entered into a Credit Agreement with City National Bank ("**CNB**"), dated 20 November 2019 (the "**Revolving Credit Agreement**") under which MPLF became the borrower of a $12,500,000 revolving credit facility (the "**Company Revolving Facility**"). The Company Revolving Facility provides the Company with flexible capital for acquiring investments in accordance with its investment objective and strategy and for general corporate purposes. The Company Revolving Facility has a scheduled maturity date of 20 November 2022. The Company may borrow up to an amount equal to the sum of the product of the market value of each investment asset in the securities collateral as of any date multiplied by such investment asset's advance rate and any cash and cash collateral held in a collateral account maintained with the agent ("**Borrowing Base**"). Advances under the Company Revolving Facility accrue interest at an annual rate of Daily Simple SOFR+3.25% plus an unused commitment fee payable to CNB equal to 0.25% per annum of the daily unused amount. The Company has granted a continuing security interest to CNB of certain securities accounts of the Company. The maximum loan-to-value permitted under the Company Revolving Facility is 10.0% of the market value of the investments held directly or indirectly by the Company. If the Company's outstanding principal amount is greater than $0, the Company must maintain a net asset value of at least $110,000,000. At 31 March 2022, the outstanding balance of the Company Revolving Facility is $8,000,000 (31 December 2021: $8,000,000). For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred interest expense in the amount of $66,861 (31 March 2021: $0) in connection with the Company Revolving Facility which is included in interest expense within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company also incurred amortisation of deferred debt issuance costs expense in the amount of $0 (31 March 2021: $41,156) and unused commitment fee expense of $3,734 (31 March 2021: $7,611), which are both included in interest expense within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

7) Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to the terms of the investment management agreement between MPLF and the Investment Manager, MPLF pays to the Investment Manager a management fee, calculated monthly and payable quarterly in arrears, at an annualised rate of 0.40% of MPLF’s consolidated total assets. Consolidated assets that pertain to a direct or indirect subsidiary of MPLF or any investment vehicle for which the Investment Manager or an affiliate of the Investment Manager serves as investment or collateral manager that otherwise is subject to management or incentive fees shall be excluded from such calculation. For the three months ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, no such management fees were charged to MPLF.

CLOs are affiliated vehicles in which the Company is invested and generally pay their own management fees to the Investment Manager. The Company will indirectly bear the fees of each affiliated vehicle in which it is invested as such fees are deducted prior to the payment of cash distributions to the Company. Interests in affiliated vehicles acquired in the primary market by the Company, either directly or indirectly through a subsidiary, will not bear management fees in excess of 0.40%, as calculated pursuant to such affiliated vehicle’s governing documents. To the extent that the stated management fee of a particular affiliated vehicle is greater than 0.40%, the Company will receive a fee participation or rebate such that the management fee indirectly incurred by the Company does not exceed 0.40%. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the management fees indirectly incurred by the Company through its investments in affiliated vehicles, net of fee participations or rebates in respect of such underlying investments, amounted to $3,185,726 (31 March 2021: $2,794,487).

The changes in the Company's investments in affiliated vehicles during the three months ended 31 March 2022 and for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Investments in Affiliates	**1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022**	**1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021**
Fair Value, at beginning of period	$ 186,069,648	$ 176,268,354
Purchase of investments	20,428,958	93,261,456
Sales and principal paydowns of investments	(13,426,461)	(57,279,856)
Distributions	(10,815,726)	(50,622,439)
Net realised gain / (loss)	72,426	2,107,050
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation)	(10,555,219)	22,335,083
Fair Value, at end of period	**$ 171,773,626**	**$ 186,069,648**
Interest Receivable, at end of period	**$ 1,021,145**	**$ 1,069,622**

The Company recorded interest income from affiliated vehicles during the three months ended 31 March 2022 in the amount of $1,871,795 (31 March 2021: $982,461) which is included in interest income on the unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

Directors of the Company, as well as the Investment Manager and its affiliates own 8.93% of the outstanding Ordinary Shares of MPLF at 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: 8.93%). From time to time, the Investment Manager and its affiliates may advance certain expenses on behalf of the Company, which are recorded as expenses in the unaudited consolidated statement of operations. At 31 March 2022, $36,948 (31 December 2021: $38,934) of such amounts are included in other liabilities on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities.

The Company has established a remuneration and nomination committee, which comprises all the independent directors and has responsibility for setting the board of directors' remuneration. The Company will pay an annual fee up to £70,000 to the Board Chair, £60,000 to the Audit Committee Chair, and £50,000 to each of the remaining two independent directors. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred director fees, including reimbursable out of pocket expenses, of $76,671 (31 March 2021: $79,376), which are included within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations, $75,541 of which remained payable and is included in other liabilities on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities at 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: $77,798).

MPLF has no employees, systems, or premises and is reliant on the Investment Manager to provide administrative and support services. As a result, MPLF has entered into a support services agreement with the Investment Manager pursuant to which the Investment Manager provides administrative and support services to MPLF, including support to MPLF's administrator and additional support services for the operations and activities of MPLF and, as applicable, personnel necessary for the operation of MPLF (the "**Support Services Agreement**"). In full consideration of the provision of the services of the Investment Manager, MPLF shall reimburse the Investment Manager for the costs and

expenses incurred by the Investment Manager in performing its obligations and providing services and personnel, including the allocable portion of the total compensation and related expenses of the personnel of the Investment Manager or any affiliate thereof providing any portion of the administrative and support services. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred expenses totaling $60,912 (31 March 2021: $67,852) in connection with the Support Services Agreement which are included within the unaudited consolidated statement of operations, $112,783 of which remained payable and is included in other liabilities on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities at 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: $51,871).

8) Administration Fees

Carey Commercial Limited serves as the administrator of the Company and performs certain administrative, secretarial and clerical services on its behalf. The Board has also appointed SS&C Technologies Inc. to serve as a sub-administrator. For the three months ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred administration fees of $60,575 (31 March 2021: $63,301), $62,806 of which remained payable and is included in other liabilities on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities at 31 March 2022 (31 December 2021: $110,363).

9) Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims against the Company that have not yet occurred. However, based on the Company's operations to date, the Investment Manager expects the risk of loss to be remote.

From time to time, the Company may invest in Loans that are unfunded in whole or in part as at the acquisition date ("**Unfunded Loans**"). Unfunded Loans, when drawn upon by the issuer, require all holders of record to fund their pro rata portion of the global commitment. As such, Unfunded Loans held as of the report date may ultimately obligate the Company to make future payments which exceed the amount reflected on the unaudited consolidated statement of assets and liabilities with respect to such Loans. As at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company did not hold any Unfunded Loans.

10) Financial Highlights

Financial highlights for the three months ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are as follows:

	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
Per share operating performance		
Net asset value, at beginning of period	$ 0.76	$ 0.71
Net investment income / (loss)	0.00	0.00
Net realised gain / (loss) and net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation)	(0.05)	0.04
Total from investment operations	(0.05)	0.04
Dividend distributions	(0.02)	(0.02)
Net asset value, at end of period	**$ 0.69**	**$ 0.73**
Total return	**-6.61%**	**5.20%**
Ratios to average net assets:		
Expenses[(1)]	2.99%	2.73%
Net investment income / (loss)	2.28%	0.05%

(1) The Company's annualised rate of ongoing charges, as defined by the Association of Investment Companies, is 1.13% (31 March 2021: 0.97%).

Financial highlights are calculated for each class of shareholders taken as a whole. An individual shareholder's return and ratios may vary based on different fee arrangements and the timing of capital transactions.

Total return is calculated based on a time-weighted rate of return methodology. Periodic rates of return are compounded to derive the total return reflected above. Total returns have not been annualised.

11) Subsequent Events

From 1 April 2022 through 23 May 2022, the date the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements were available to be issued ("**Issuance Date**"), the Company received cash distributions from its CLO investments in the amount of $12,492,463.

On 29 April 2022, the Company paid dividend distributions of $4,471,130 ($0.0225 per share) to shareholders of record as at 8 April 2022, as announced on 31 March 2022.

Management of the Company has evaluated the need for disclosures and/or adjustments resulting from subsequent events through the Issuance Date. Management has determined that there are no events in addition to those described above which would require adjustment to or disclosure in the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Unaudited Supplemental Information

Analysis of Adjusted Net Investment Income and Net Realised Income

The Company obtains significant exposure to its underlying CLO portfolio through its indirect investment in MP CLOM, a non-consolidated holding company (see note 5 in the unaudited consolidated financial statements). As such, the net investment income from such indirectly held investments is not reflected in net investment income on the Company's unaudited consolidated statement of operations. Rather, the Company's allocable financial performance associated with positions held at MP CLOM is reflected on the unaudited consolidated statement of operations in net changes in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments. In order to provide shareholders with a more comprehensive understanding of the Company's financial performance that supports its dividend, the Company has employed an alternative performance measure, adjusted net investment income and net realised Income ("**Adjusted NII and Net Realised Income**").

To determine the Company's Adjusted NII and Net Realised Income, a look-through analysis of the unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) related to the Company's investment in MP CLOM is required. For the three month periods ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, the total unrealised gain / (loss) on the unaudited consolidated statement of operations attributable to the Company from its investment in MP CLOM is $(7,581,560) and $6,669,416, respectively. The following is a supplementary unaudited consolidated statement of operations that breaks out the unrealised gain / (loss) allocable from MP CLOM to the Company into its different components in order to arrive at Adjusted NII and Net Realised Income and reconcile to the unaudited consolidated statement of operations.

	1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
Investment Income		
Investment income from assets held directly at the Company	$ 1,877,312	$ 1,005,059
Investment income from assets held at MP CLOM	3,054,830	2,569,049
Total Investment Income	4,932,142	3,574,108
Expenses		
Expenses at the Company	1,065,652	988,030
Expenses at MP CLOM	39,155	43,545
Total Expenses	1,104,807	1,031,575
Adjusted Net Investment Income	3,827,335	2,542,533
Net Realized Gain / (Loss) on Investments held directly at the Company	72,426	19,608
Adjusted NII and net realised gain / (loss) on investments ("Adjusted NII and Net Realised Income")	**$ 3,899,761**	**$ 2,562,141**
Adjusted NII and net realised gain / (loss) on investments per share outstanding(1)	**$ 0.020**	**$ 0.013**
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments held directly at the Company	(3,043,160)	615,323
Net change in unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on investments held at MP CLOM	(10,597,235)	4,143,912
Foreign currency gain / (loss)	1,177	(1,164)
Total Net Change in Unrealised Appreciation / (Depreciation) on Investments and Foreign Currency Gain / (Loss)	(13,639,218)	4,758,071
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations per the consolidated statement of operations	**$ (9,739,457)**	**$ 7,320,212**

(1) Calculated using average outstanding Ordinary Shares during the period.