XAInvestments

Octagon Credit Investors

XFLT

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NYSE

XAI Octagon Floating Rate & Alternative Income Trust (the "Trust" or "XFLT")

Q3 2025 Quarterly Webinar
December 2, 2025

Paralel Distributors LLC

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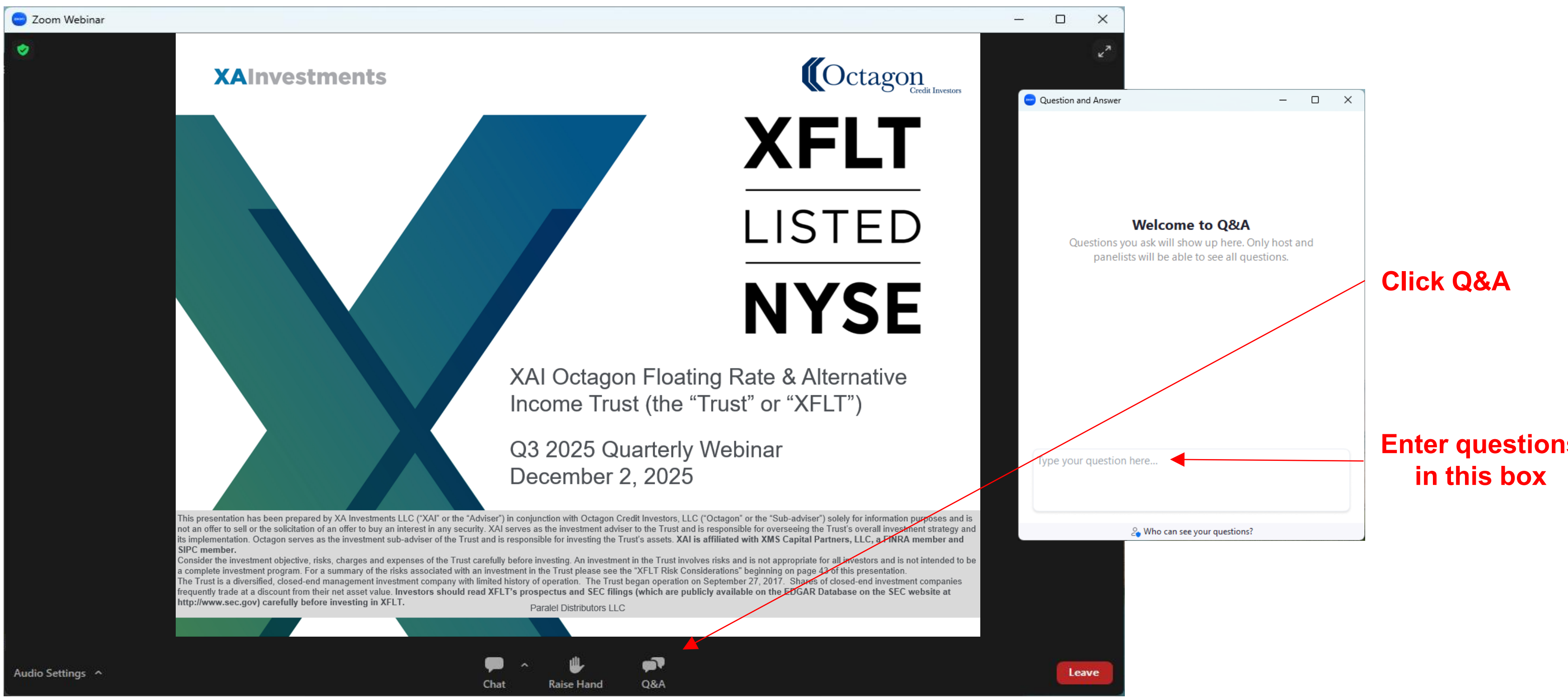
Before We Begin

- Registrants will receive a link to the replay following the webinar. Feel free to share with colleagues.
- For additional information on CEFs, please see our website at xainvestments.com under the Knowledge Bank tab.
- Submit questions at any time during the presentation using the Q&A box.



Today's Speakers

Lauren Law
Senior Portfolio Manager
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC

Lauren Law is a member of Octagon's Investment Committee and serves as a Senior Portfolio Manager across CLOs, Separately Managed Accounts and Commingled Funds. Ms. Law joined Octagon in 2004. In addition, she oversees the firm's Structured Credit (CLO debt and equity) investment strategies.

Prior to becoming a Portfolio Manager, Ms. Law was an Investment Team Principal whose coverage areas included healthcare, industrials, financials, business services, and the Firm's CLO debt and equity investments.

She holds a Bachelor of Science from Babson College, where she graduated Magna Cum Laude. She received her CFA charter in 2009.

Kimberly Flynn
President
XA Investments LLC

Kimberly Flynn serves as President at XA Investments. She is a partner in the firm and responsible for all product and business development activities. Kim is responsible for the firm's proprietary fund platform and consulting practice.

Previously, Kim was Senior Vice President and Head of Product Development for Nuveen Investments' Global Structured Products Group. In her leadership role at Nuveen, Kim was responsible for asset raising activities through the development of new traditional and alternative investment funds including CEFs, ETFs, UITs and commodity pools.

Kim received her M.B.A. degree from Harvard University and her B.B.A. in Finance and Business Economics, Summa Cum Laude, from the University of Notre Dame in 1999. She received her CFA charter in 2005.

Kevin Davis
Managing Director
XA Investments LLC

Kevin Davis is a Managing Director and Head of Sales & Distribution at XA Investments. He is responsible for all aspects of fund sales and distribution and leads the XA Investments team efforts for the RIA, Broker Dealer and Family Office channels.

Previously, Kevin was a Senior Vice President, Client Strategist for BNY Mellon. There he led a team of specialists assisting family offices and the advisors that support them to identify, analyze and execute investment management mandates, wealth planning, philanthropic initiatives, and special financing engagements.

Kevin earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Trinity University and holds various industry specific certifications including the CFP® designation. He also holds FINRA Series 7, 24 and 63 licenses.

Octagon Credit Overview

Octagon Credit Investors

CREDIT EXPERTS

- Exclusive focus is below investment grade credit since 1994. $33.8bn in AUM as of 9/30/2025

DISCIPLINED PROCESS

- Seasoned investment process rooted in fundamental credit and relative value analysis

PEOPLE

- Cohesive, experienced, cycle-tested investment team

EXPERIENCE

- 30+ year track record managing leveraged loans and CLO securities

INSTITUTIONAL FOCUSED

- XFLT, launched in Sept. 2017, was Octagon’s first strategy to be publicly available in a registered fund

XA Investments Overview

Firm Facts

XA Investments LLC (XAI) is a Chicago-based boutique alternative asset manager and product design consultant with $903mm in managed assets as of 9/30/2025. In addition to investment advisory services, the firm also provides investment fund structuring and consulting services focused on registered closed-end funds to meet institutional client needs

XAI was founded by XMS Capital Partners in April of 2016. As of 9/30/2025, the Firm has 16 team members in both its leadership and general staff. The Firm is owned by XAI Co-CEOs Ted Brombach and John “Yogi” Spence and led by XAI President Kimberly Flynn, CFA

Firm History

- **2006:** XMS Capital Partners founded
- **2016:** XA Investments founded
- **2017:** XAI launches XFLT, an NYSE listed closed-end fund, in partnership with Octagon Credit Investors as sub-adviser
- **2020:** XAI develops consulting practice helping asset managers with closed-end fund product development and strategy
- **2023:** XAI starts publishing its interval fund research. XFLT reached $500mm in total managed assets
- **2024:** XAI launched OCTIX, a CLO debt focused interval fund with Octagon Credit Investors. XAI acquired NYSE listed closed-end fund, MCN, from Madison Investments
- **2025:** XAI introduces the first interval fund index, INTVL

Proprietary Registered Funds on Platform

- **XFLT:** The XAI Octagon Floating Rate & Alternative Income Trust (XFLT) is a NYSE listed closed-end fund that invests in a dynamically managed portfolio of floating-rate credit instruments. The Trust targets investments of 50% in Senior Secured Loans and 50% in CLO debt / CLO equity. Octagon serves as sub-adviser.
- **OCTIX:** The Octagon XAI CLO Income Fund (OCTIX/OCTAX) is a continuously offered closed-end interval fund that targets investments of 85% in BB CLO debt and 15% in CLO equity.
- **MCN:** The XAI Madison Equity Premium Income Fund (MCN) is a NYSE listed closed-end fund that invests in an actively managed equity portfolio comprised of individual stocks and covered call options. Madison Investments serves as sub-adviser.

Consulting and Research Services

XAI Consulting: Interval / Tender Offer Funds

- Private Label Fund Build and Launch
- Fund administration
- Secondary Market Support
- Fund launch feasibility study
- 15(c) Analysis for Fund Boards
- XAI has consulted with asset managers specializing across virtually every area of alternative/traditional asset management

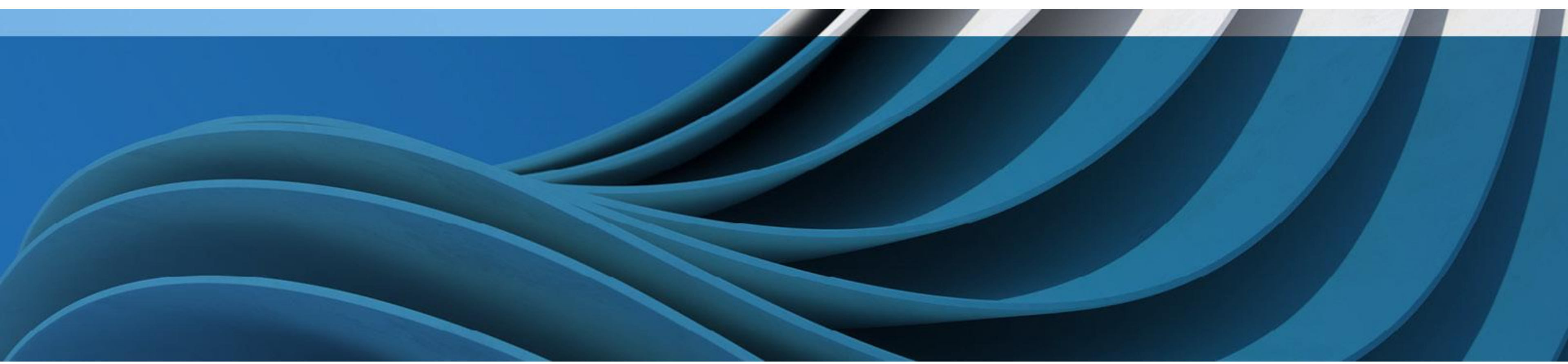
XAI Research

- CEF Market Research
- Quarterly In-Depth Research
- Monthly Market Updates
- 15(c) Reports
- N-2 Filings Updates on Competitors
- White Papers

Source: XA Investments. Data as of 9/30/2025 or latest publicly available.

Q&A Topics

- Fund Performance
- Leveraged Loan and CLO Market Performance
- Market Outlook



XFLT Financial Highlights

- XFLT has a fiscal year end of September 30th. Please see XFLT's Annual Report, Semi-annual Report and quarterly financials at www.XAInvestments.com for more details.
- For the three months ended September 30, 2025, net investment income ("NII") was $0.1414.
- In Q2 2025, monthly distributions were declared on July 1, August 1, and September 2 in the amounts of $0.070, $0.070, and $0.070, respectively.[1]
- $715mm in total managed assets as of September 30, 2025.
- Weighted Average Current Yields and Mark Prices as of 9/30/2025[2]:

CLO Equity	CLO Debt	Loans	Bonds
Current Yield: 22.34%	Current Yield: 10.16%	Current Yield: 7.63%	Current Yield: 6.17%
Mark Price: $50.92	Mark Price: $100.28	Mark Price: $97.65	Mark Price: $91.23

Notes:

1. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the fund. The actual components of the Trust's distributions for U.S. tax reporting purposes can only be finally determined as of the end of each fiscal year of the Trust and are thereafter reported on Form 1099-DIV. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ended 2024 comprised 76.3% net investment income and 23.7% return of capital. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ending 2025 will be made available and reported to investors after the end of fiscal year 2025. A distribution comprised in whole or in part by a return of capital does not necessarily reflect the company's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income." Future distributions may consist of a return of capital.
2. With the exception of CLO Equity, Current Yield of asset classes is calculated as the average of the assets' current coupon divided by average market price as of the date presented. Current Yield is not a projection or guarantee of future returns, due to expected changes in asset prices and changing market factors. For CLO Equity, Current Yield is presented as the sum of quarterly cash distributions received by the Fund within the past 12 months as of the respective date shown (i.e. LTM), divided by the total market value of the Fund's CLO Equity positions as of the corresponding date shown. Calculation excludes any deals that have been called. Total LTM quarterly cash distributions received by the Fund excludes any CLO Equity position(s) that did not receive a cash distribution at the CLO's most recent quarterly payment date as a result of a failed coverage test, however, the market value of any such CLO Equity position(s) is reflected in the total market value of the Fund's CLO Equity positions used to calculate the Current Yield. Total LTM quarterly cash distributions received also excludes any outsized par flush distributions executed upon a deal's reset or refinancing. These distributions and the Current Yield are subject to change on a prospective basis. CLO models to maturity typically indicate that distributions will decline post-reinvestment period and CLO NAV will erode due to underlying portfolio losses. Therefore, a portion of CLO equity distributions should be regarded as return of capital.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

XFLT Net Returns

Performance Period Ended September 30, 2025

XFLT Net Return Performance assumes dividends are reinvested. NAV returns reflect NAV decreases due to unrealized losses associated with model-driven valuation changes for CLO equity.

	9/30/2025	9/30/2025 Quarter-to-date Total Return	9/30/2025 Year-to-date Total Return	9/30/2025 1 Year Annualized Total Return[1]	9/30/2025 3 Year Annualized Total Return[1]	9/30/2025 5 Year Annualized Total Return[1]	9/30/2025 ITD Annualized Total Return[1]
NAV	$5.85	0.62%	-0.71%	2.06%	12.50%	11.60%	5.81%
Price	$5.30	-2.55%	-10.59%	-9.70%	11.54%	11.42%	4.23%
Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan 100 Index		2.03%	5.31%	7.93%	10.37%	6.62%	5.39%

Source: Unaudited financials. XA Investments LLC; Paralel.

Notes: Period returns shown net of fees and expenses.

1. Annualized total return as of 9/30/2025, includes reinvestment of dividends. The Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan 100 Index is the Trust's benchmark. **Performance and other financial information included herein is unaudited.** “Price” is based on the closing prices of XFLT on the NYSE at the end of trading on the last trading day of each period. “Benchmark” is the Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index, which is a market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the U.S. leveraged loan market**.** Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns assume reinvestment of distributions, and NAV returns are net of fund expenses.

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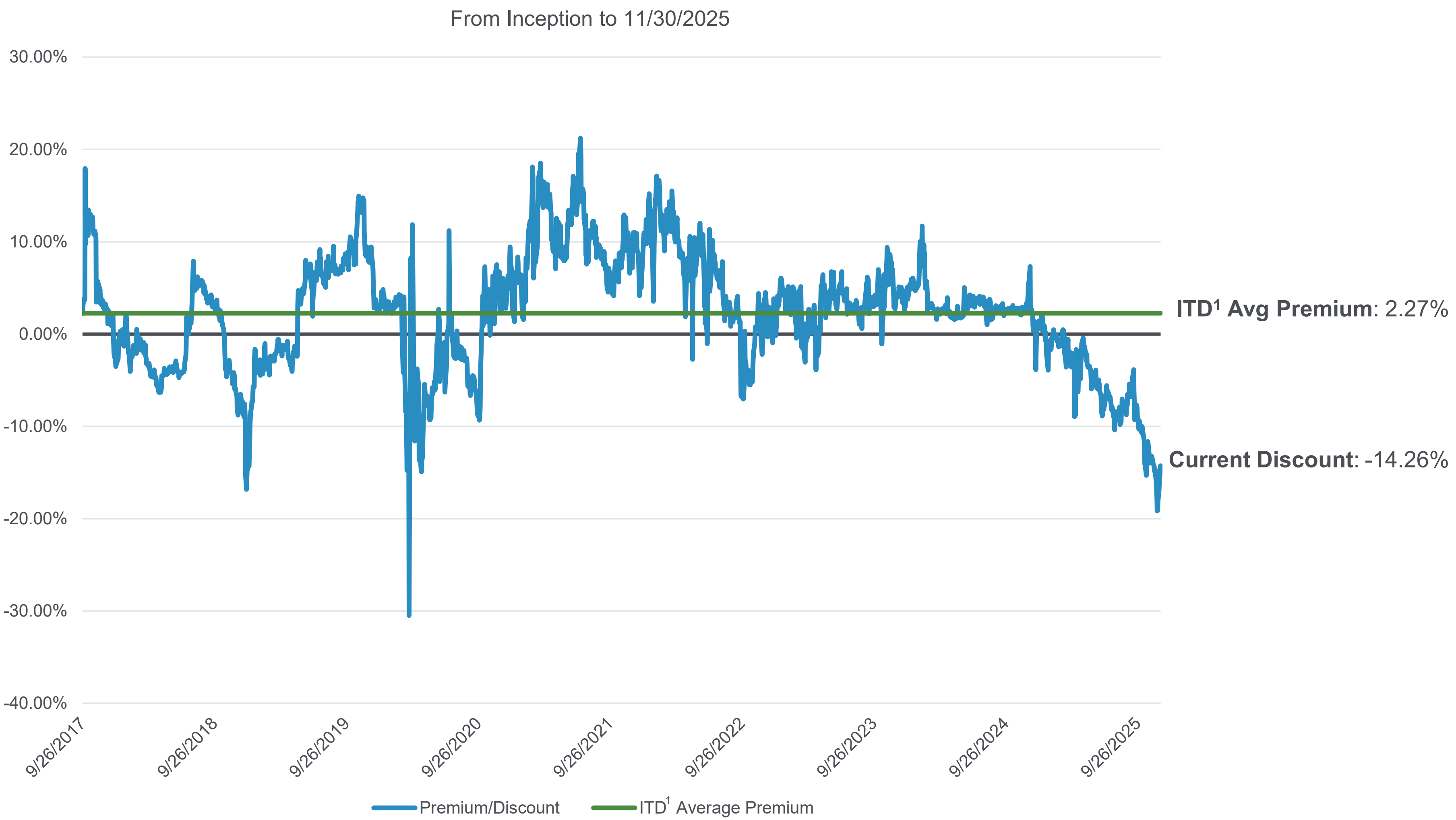
XFLT Premium/Discount History



Source: XA Investments LLC; Paralel Distributors; Bloomberg.
Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value.

1. ITD represents inception to date.

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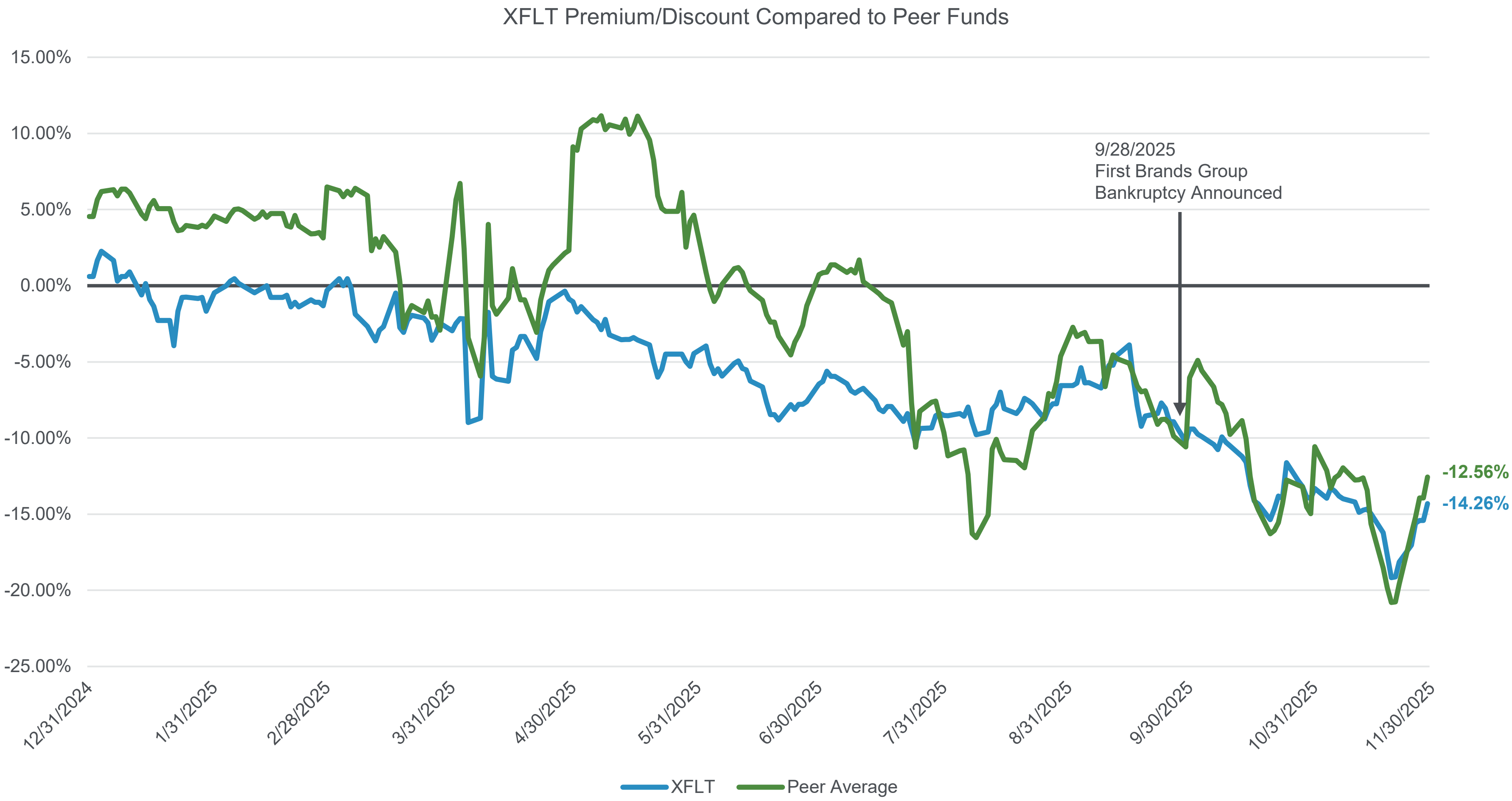
Listed CLO Funds - Premium/Discount Trading Analysis[1]



Source: XA Investments LLC; Bloomberg; Fund Websites.
Note: Data as of 11/30/2025.

1. Represents the average premium/discount of CCIF, ECC, EIC, OXLC, and OCCI. Does not include SPMC or PDCC due to those funds being a direct-listing and not having a listed public float. See page 38 for more information on the CLO funds included above.

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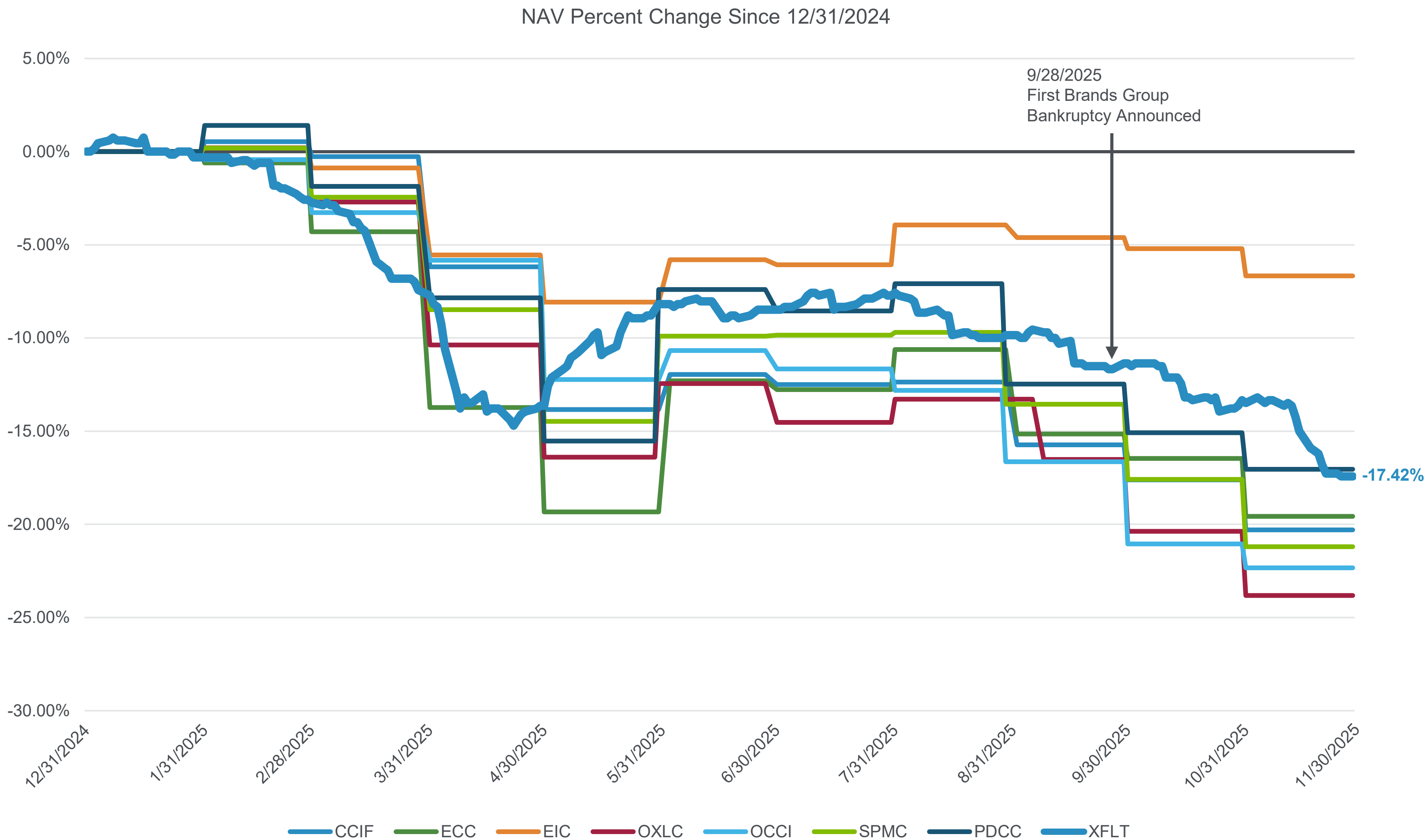
Listed CLO Funds - NAV Trend Analysis



Source: XA Investments LLC; Bloomberg; Fund Websites.
Note: Analysis completed 11/30/2025. The chart above excludes reinvestment of distributions and is not indicative of total returns for each fund. See page 38 for more information on the CLO funds listed above.
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CLO Debt Drawdowns & Recoveries

CLO BB Debt Drawdowns & Recoveries – Since 1/1/2012

Start	Trough	Days to Trough	Drawdown at Trough	Recovery Date	Days to Recovery (from Trough)
6/25/2015	2/25/2016	245 days	-25.04%	9/6/2016	196 days
2/4/2020	3/25/2020	50 days	-42.06%	11/19/2020	239 days
4/13/2022	7/14/2022	92 days	-12.39%	4/21/2023	281 days
	Average:	**129 days**	**-26.50%**		**328 days**

CLO BB Debt – US Tariff Announcement Drawdown & Subsequent Recovery[1]

Start	Trough	Days to Trough	Drawdown at Trough	Recovery Date	Days to Recovery (from Trough)
3/5/2025	4/16/2025	42 days	-4.08%	5/14/2025	28 days

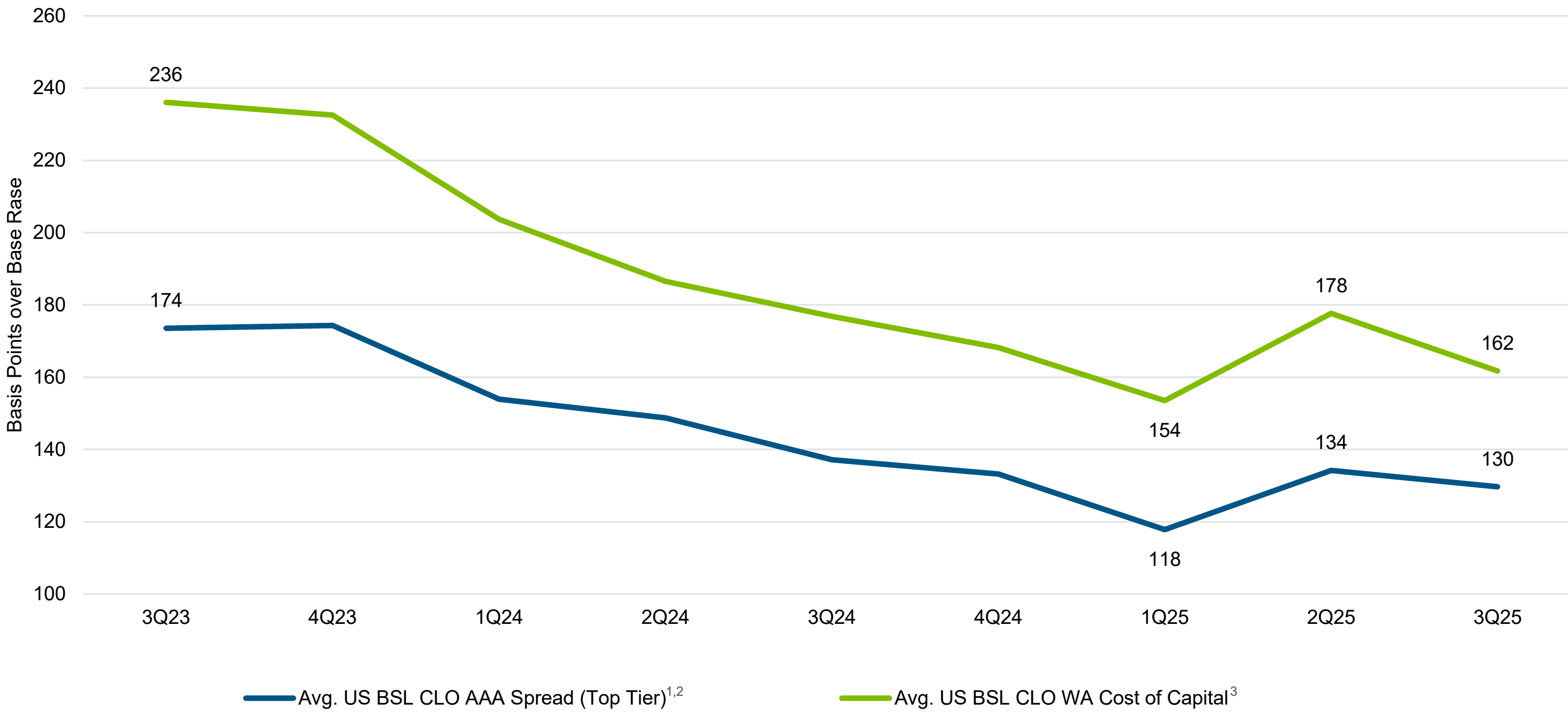
Source: J.P. Morgan Data Query, as of the stated date. Represents the post-crisis J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Index (“CLOIE”). The CLOIE is a benchmark to track the market for US dollar denominated broadly syndicated, arbitrage CLOs. The CLOIE is divided by origination (pre- versus post-crisis) and is broken out further into six original rating classes (AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B). It is impossible to invest directly in the index. Past performance is not a predictor of future market performance.

1. Does not reflect an exhaustive list of drawdown periods.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

CLO Spreads

Spreads widened briefly upon tariff announcements



Spread Percent Change	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	3Q23 - 3Q25
Avg. US BSL CLO AAA Spread (Top Tier)[1,2]	-	0.46%	-11.73%	-3.38%	-7.77%	-2.87%	-11.57%	13.97%	-3.38%	-25.26%
Avg. US BSL CLO WA Cost of Capital[3]	-	-1.49%	-12.41%	-8.44%	-5.19%	-4.87%	-8.74%	15.73%	-8.97%	-31.49%

1. “Top-tier” denotes managers that have issued 20 or more CLOs between 2011 and 2024. BSL stands for Broadly Syndicated Loan
2. Source: Pitchbook LCD, “Q3 US CLO Wrap: MM/PC CLOs build share amid BSL arb challenges” (September 26, 2025).
3. Source: BofA Global Research, “CLO Factbook” (November 7, 2025).

Note: BSL stands for “Broadly Syndicated Loan” and CLO stands for Collateralized Loan Obligation. See the Glossary on page 40 for more information.

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XFLT Distribution History

- As of September 30, 2025, the annualized distribution rate was 15.85% based on market price of $5.30 and 14.36% based on NAV of $5.85

PAYABLE DATE	RECORD DATE	EX-DATE	DECLARATION DATE	AMOUNT
11/3/2025	10/15/2025	10/15/2025	10/1/2025	$0.070
10/1/2025	9/16/2025	9/16/2025	9/2/2025	$0.070
9/2/2025	8/15/2025	8/15/2025	8/1/2025	$0.070
8/1/2025	7/15/2025	7/15/2025	7/1/2025	$0.070
7/1/2025	6/16/2025	6/16/2025	6/2/2025	$0.070
6/2/2025	5/15/2025	5/15/2025	5/1/2025	$0.077
5/1/2025	4/15/2025	4/15/2025	4/1/2025	$0.077
4/1/2025	3/17/2025	3/17/2025	3/3/2025	$0.077
3/3/2025	2/18/2025	2/18/2025	2/3/2025	$0.077
2/3/2025	1/16/2025	1/16/2025	1/2/2025	$0.077
2024				**$1.012**
2023				**$0.972**
2022				**$0.876**
2021				**$0.876**
2020				**$0.798**
2019				**$0.860**
2018				**$0.828**
2017				**$0.138**
Total				**$6.885**

Source: XA Investments
Note: Future common share distributions and amounts will be made if and when declared by the Trust's Board of Trustees, based on a consideration of number of factors. There can be no assurance that the amount or timing of common share distributions in the future will be equal or similar to that described herein or that the Board of Trustees will not decide to suspend or discontinue the payment of common share distributions in the future. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the fund. The actual components of the Trust's distributions for U.S. tax reporting purposes can only be finally determined as of the end of each fiscal year of the Trust and are thereafter reported on Form 1099-DIV. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ended 2024 comprised 76.3% net investment income and 23.7% return of capital. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ending 2025 will be made available and reported to investors after the end of fiscal year 2025. A distribution comprised in whole or in part by a return of capital does not necessarily reflect the company's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income." Future distributions may consist of a return of capital.
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Broadly Syndicated Loan ("BSL") Market - Conditions & Outlook

Performance

Loans returned 0.44% in September 2025 (as measured by the Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index), despite the outsized impact of First Brands Group's Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing on 9/29/2025[1]

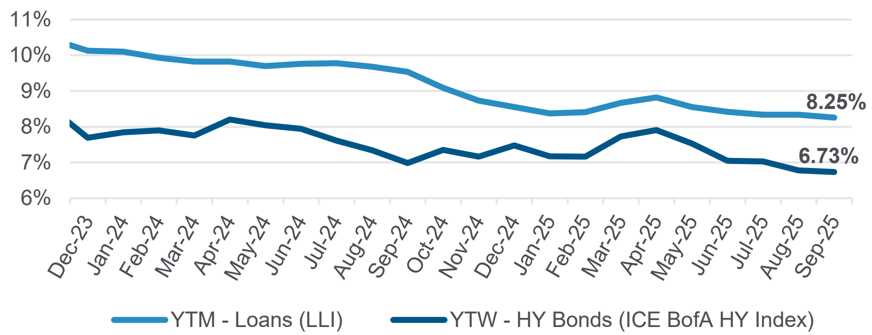
- The LLI average bid price declined 13 bps MoM to 97.06 as of 9/30/2025[1]
  - BB, B, and CCC rated loans returned 0.49%, 0.35%, and 0.97% respectively, in September 2025
  - The B ratings cohort posted a -0.30% market value return on the month, reflecting First Brand's inclusion for the first 3 weeks of September[1]
- YTD as of 9/30/2025, loans have returned 4.63%[2]

BSL Market Snapshot[2,3]

Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index ("LLI")[1]	9/30/25	8/31/25	9/30/24
Weighted Average Bid Price	**97.06**	97.19	96.71
Monthly Interest Income Return	**0.63%**	0.66%	0.74%
% of Performing Loans priced at or above Par	**36.77%**	41.32%	27.26%
Average Base Rate*	**4.20%**	4.31%	5.16%
Yield to Maturity ("YTM")[4]	**8.25%**	8.34%	9.54%

**Average of all outstanding 1- and 3-Month LIBOR/SOFR contracts tracked by Markit.*

Comparative Yield of Loans & Bonds (12/31/2023-9/30/2025)[1,5]



Credit Fundamentals

Earnings trends for loan borrowers have been broadly positive (based on reported 2Q 2025 results), though modest deterioration has been observed among lower quality credits

- LTM loan payment default rate (by par amount) increased MoM to 1.47% as of 9/30/2025[6]
- LTM loan dual-track default rate (by issuer count, incl. distressed exchanges or "LMTs") decreased MoM to 4.32% as of 9/30/2025[7]
- The ratio of downgrades to upgrades decreased MoM from 2.96x to 1.83x as of 9/30/2025[6]

Technicals

3Q 2025 was the most active quarter for loan issuance on record

- Gross loan issuance increased +149% MoM in September, led by repricings[1]
  - $33.3B of net new loan supply in September 2025 was the highest volume month for net new issuance since January
  - YTD leveraged buyout and merger and acquisition related loan issuance ($114B through 9/30) is running 15% ahead of last year's pace
- The weighted average nominal spread of outstanding loans in the LLI fell to 321bps as of 9/30/2025, from 341bps at year-end 2024, and the tightest level since 2010[1]
- Retail demand for loans declined in September 2025 with an estimated -$879mm of prime fund net outflows, net retail loan flows were negative in 3Q 2025[1]
- $53.1B of new CLOs priced in 3Q 2025 (+4% QoQ), inclusive of $11.0B of new deals priced in September 2025[1]

Outlook

We believe the market environment is constructive for loans, given attractive current yields and broadly supportive credit conditions

- We anticipate that continued supportive earnings trends, rate cuts, and refinancings will be constructive for interest coverage ratios and free-cash-flow
- At 8.25% as of 9/30/2025,[1] the average YTM for loans compares favorably to 6.73% YTW for HY bonds as of 9/30/2025[8]

Please refer to the "BSL Endnotes" section herein for all associated footnotes. Data as of 9/30/2025 unless otherwise noted in BSL Endnotes.

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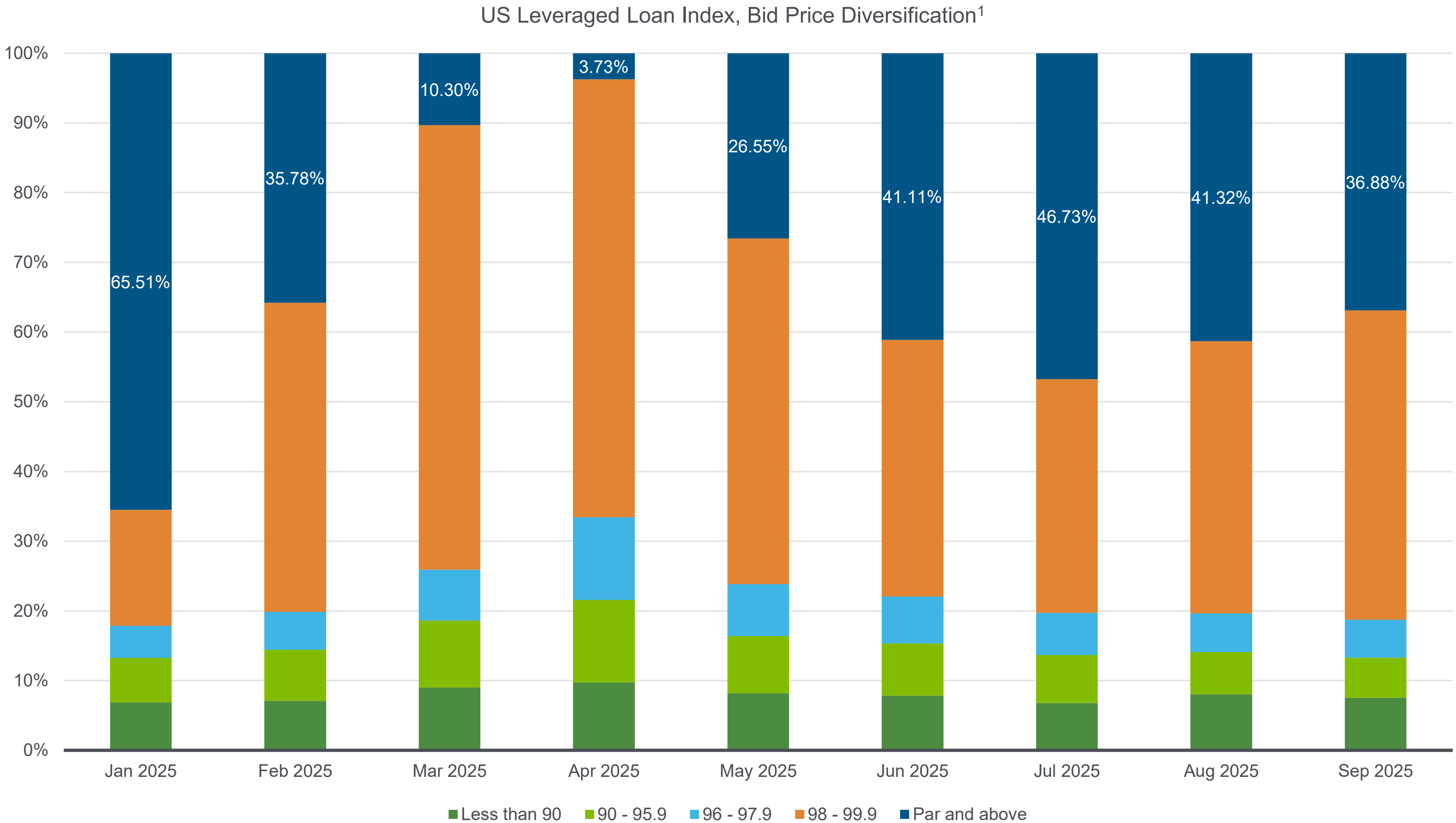
BSL Endnotes

1. Source: Pitchbook LCD, "September Wrap" (October 1, 2025).
2. Represents metrics for the Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index ("Morningstar LSTA LLI") as of the stated date.
3. "Market" represents the total addressable leveraged loan market; Source: Morningstar LSTA LLI par amount outstanding (September 30, 2025).
4. Represents the Yield to Maturity for the Morningstar LSTA LLI (September 30, 2025).
5. Source: Bloomberg (October 1, 2025).
6. Source: Pitchbook LCD (September 30, 2025). Morningstar LSTA LLI default rate represents lagging 12-month default rate by principal amount as of the respective period. The Morningstar LSTA LLI generally mirrors the universe of leveraged loans syndicated in the US. Defaults for the Morningstar LSTA LLI do not represent the default experience of any particular investment manager or manager peer set. Defaults represent all loans including loans not included in the Refinitiv/LPC mark-to-market service. Default rate is calculated as the amount default over the last 12 months divided by the amount outstanding at the beginning of the 12-month period. Past defaults are not an indication of future default rates.
7. Source: Pitchbook LCD (September 30, 2025). Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index legacy default & dual-track default rates represent lagging 12-month ("LTM") rates by issuer count as of the respective period. The Morningstar LSTA LLI generally mirrors the universe of leveraged loans syndicated in the US. Legacy default & dual-track defaults for the Morningstar LSTA LLI do not represent the experience of any particular investment manager or manager peer set. Rates represent all issuers including those with loans not included in the Refinitiv/LPC mark-to-market service. Legacy default and dual-track rates are calculated as the count of issuers meeting the legacy default or dual-track default criteria over the last 12 months divided by the total issuers not in default 12 months ago. Legacy default rates capture bankruptcies, downgrades to D by S&P, and missed interest payments without forbearance; dual-track default rates capture each of the aforementioned criteria as well as liability management transactions considered a distressed exchange or default by S&P Global Ratings.
8. Source: ICE BofA, as of the stated date. Represents the ICE BofA US High Yield Index, an index tracking the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. It is impossible to invest directly in the index. Past performance is not a predictor of future market performance.

Proportion of Loans Trading at or above Par Declined in the Third Quarter



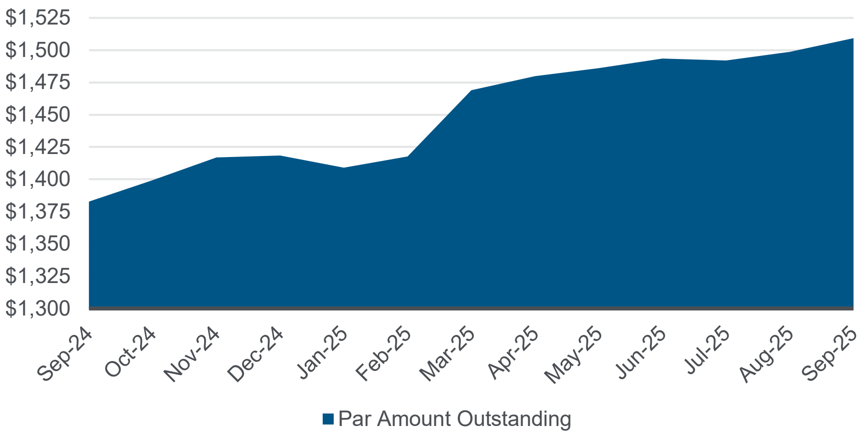
1. Source: Pitchbook LCD, "September Wrap" (October 1, 2025). Par value is the face value of a loan or bond. Bid Price Diversification represents the mix of Bid Prices across the US Leveraged Loan Index.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

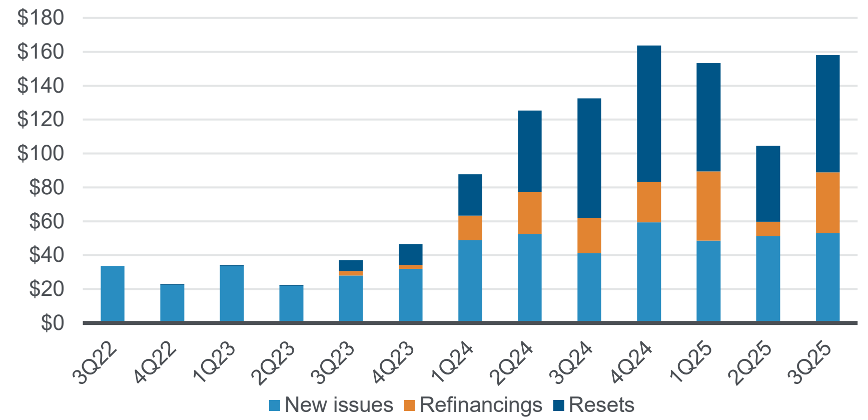
Technical Dynamics

- Loan demand from institutional and retail investors decreased in September 2025, though YTD a favorable technical imbalance remains[1]
  - Size of US loan market (as measured by LLI) has increased by $91B or 6.4% YTD as of 9/30/2025[1]

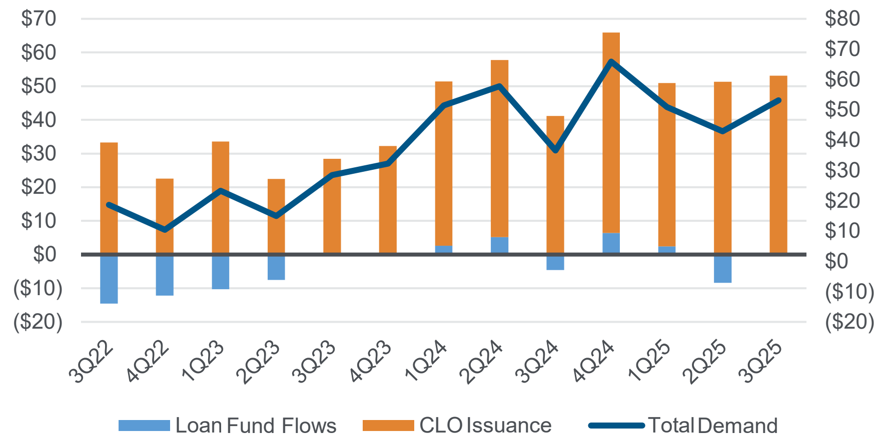
LLI Par Amount Outstanding ($B)[1]



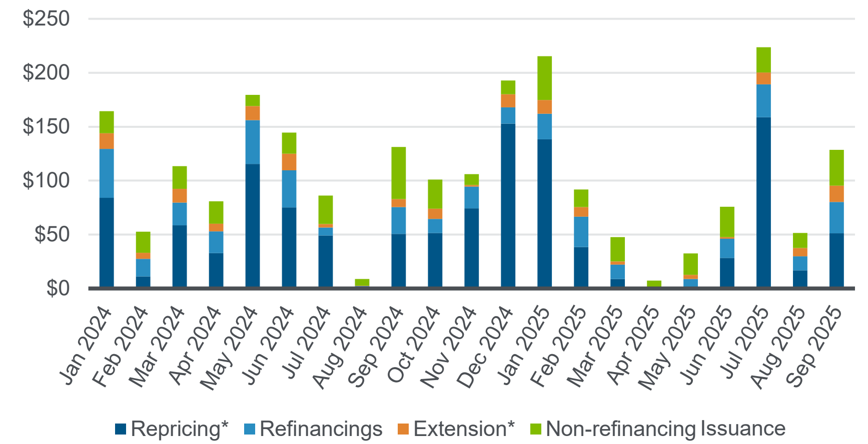
Quarterly US CLO Total Volume ($B)[2]



Measurable Investor Demand For US Loans ($B)[1]



US Gross Institutional Loan Volume ($B)[1]



* Reflects repricings and extensions done via an amendment process only.

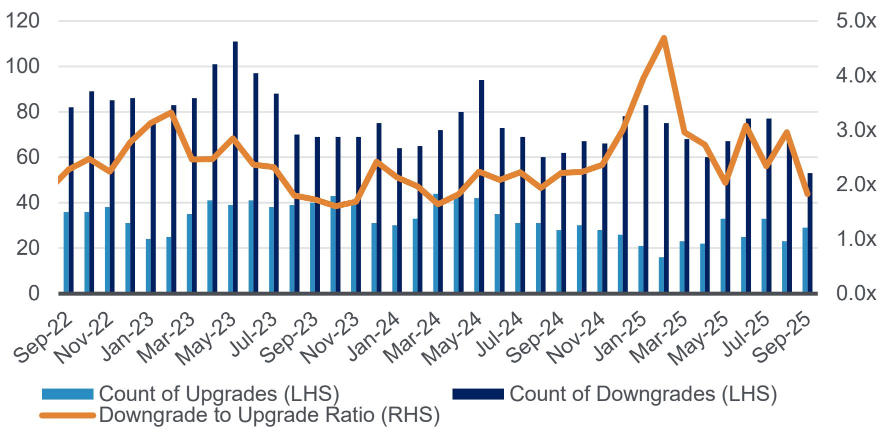
1. Source: Pitchbook LCD, "September Wrap" (October 1, 2025).
2. Source: Pitchbook LCD, LCD Global CLO Databank (September 30, 2025).

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

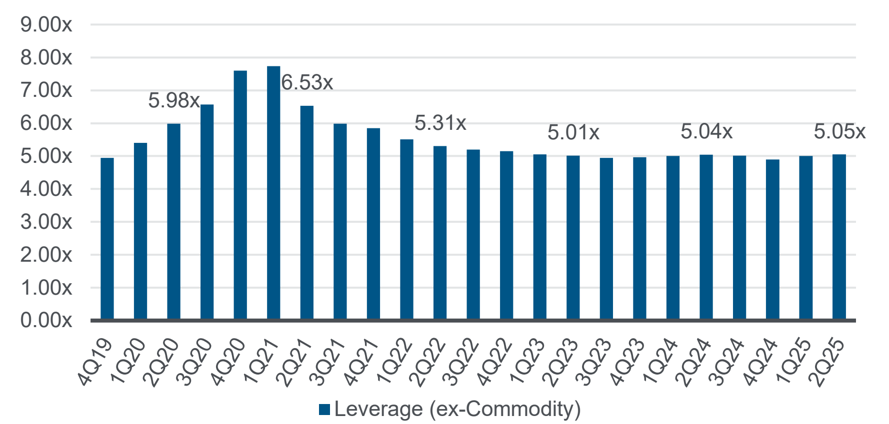
Credit Fundamentals For Loan Issuers

- Issuer fundamentals represent the loan borrower base of publicly reporting companies tracked by J.P. Morgan Research and Capital IQ, and private companies tracked by Bixby Research and Analytics Inc. (716 total companies)
  - Loan borrower fundamentals generally show a continued growth trajectory based on 2Q25 earnings, albeit with some dispersion
  - We believe Fed rate cuts and earnings growth should positively impact interest coverage ratios into 2026

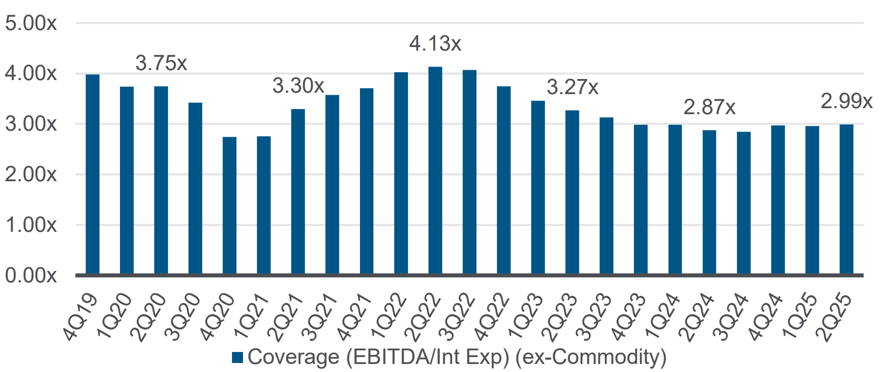
Loan Ratings Actions (S&P, Rolling 3-Month Basis)[1]



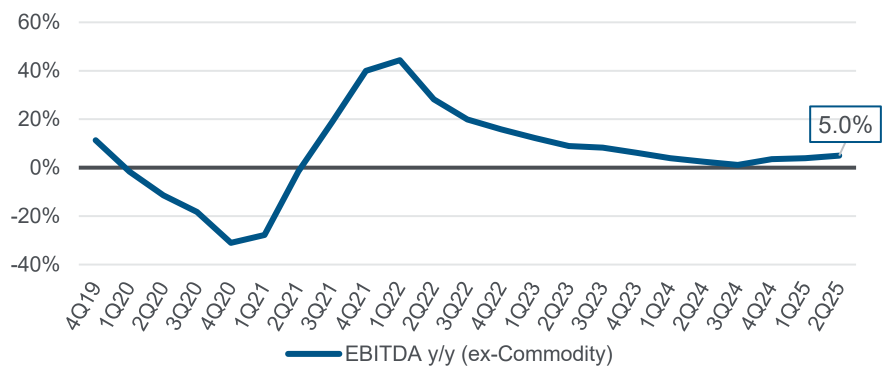
Total Leverage Ratio For Public & Private Loan Issuers[2]



Interest Coverage of Public & Private Loan Issuers[2]



EBITDA Growth of Public & Private Loan Issuers[2]



1. Source: Pitchbook LCD, "LLI Default Rate & Distressed Ratios" (September 30, 2025).
2. Source: J.P. Morgan North America Credit Research: "1Q25 leveraged Loan Credit Fundamentals", Public & Private company metrics, encompasses 283 public companies (which accounts for 98% of the outstanding public loan borrower base) and 433 private companies, excludes commodities for both public and private data. Public financial data is derived from J.P. Morgan high-yield credit analysts and Capital IQ, private financial data is derived from Bixby Research and Analytics Inc (September 22, 2025).

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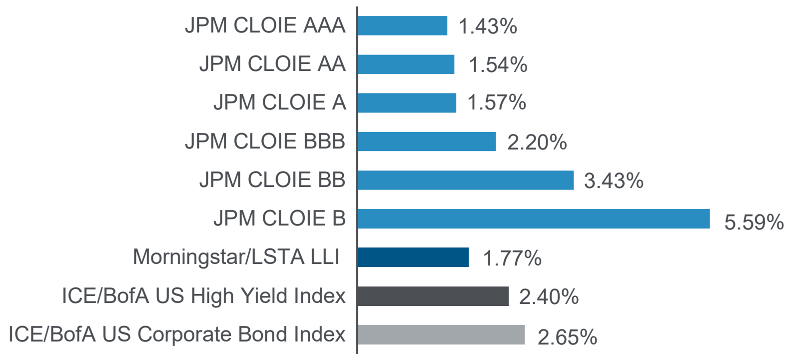
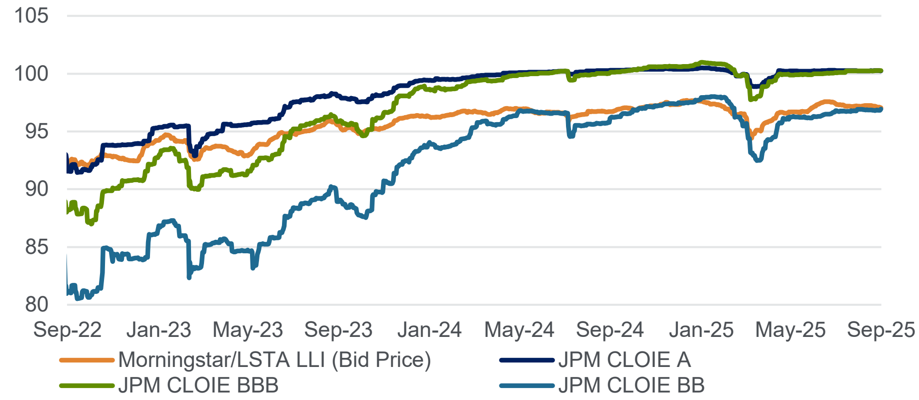
3Q 2025 CLO Debt Performance

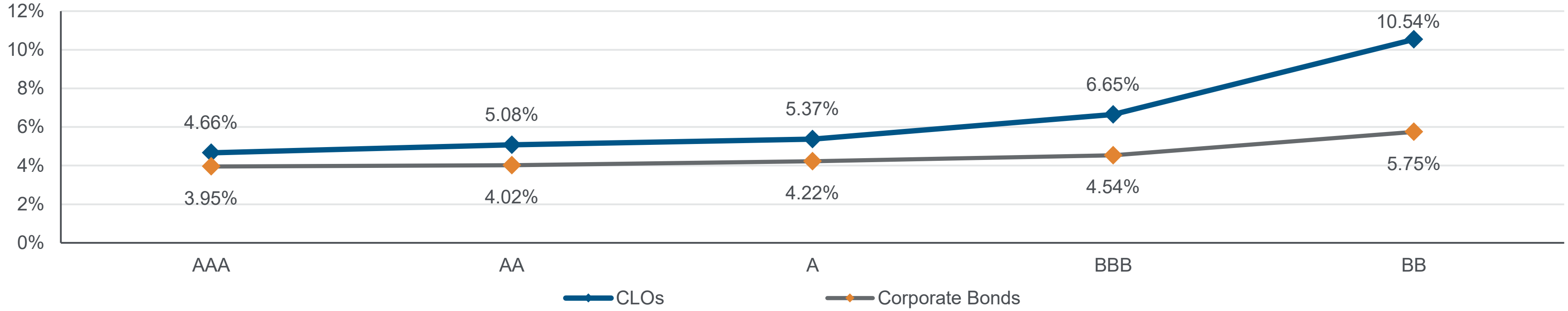
CLOs Vs. Other Assets – 3Q 2025 Total Return[1,2,3]



Weighted Average Bid Price of Loans & CLO Debt[1,2]



Comparative Yield of U.S. CLOs & Equivalently Rated U.S. Corporate Bonds as of September 30, 2025[1,4]



1. Source: J.P. Morgan Data Query, as of the stated date. Represents the post-crisis J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Index ("CLOIE"). The CLOIE is a benchmark to track the market for US dollar denominated broadly syndicated, arbitrage CLOs. The CLOIE is divided by origination (pre- versus post-crisis) and is broken out further into six original rating classes (AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B). It is impossible to invest directly in the index. Past performance is not a predictor of future market performance.
2. Sources: Pitchbook Leveraged Commentary & Data (Pitchbook LCD), Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index. Represents metrics for the Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index ("Morningstar LSTA LLI") as of the stated date. In conjunction with LCD, the Leveraged Syndications & Trading Association ("LSTA") developed the Morningstar LSTA LLI, a market-value weighted index designed to measure the performance of the US leveraged loan market, the index universe comprises syndicated, senior secured, US-dollar denominated leveraged loans covered by Morningstar PitchBook/LCD, a Morningstar Company. Loan facilities included in the LLI must have a one year (at inception) minimum term, an initial minimum spread of L/S+125 bps, and a minimum size of $50mm (initially funded). Refinitiv/LPC Mark-to-Market Pricing is used to price each loan in the index. Refinitiv/LPC Mark-to-Market Pricing is based on bid/ask quotes gathered from dealers and is not based upon derived pricing models. The index uses the average bid for its market value calculation. It is not possible to invest directly in this index. Past performance is not a predictor of future market performance.
3. Source: Bloomberg (September 30, 2025).
4. Yield for Corporate Bonds is represented by the Bloomberg Corporate Bond Index Yield to Worst for BBB rated bonds (includes only securities with maturities of 3-5 years), and the ICE BofA US High Yield Index Yield to Worst for BB-B rated bonds. Source: Bloomberg (September 30, 2025).

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CLO Market Commentary

Q3 2025 CLO Market Themes

J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Index ("CLOIE") Performance by Tranche (Rating)[1,2]

	3Q 2025	2Q 2025	1Q 2025	YTD 9/30/25	LTM 9/30/25
CLOIE AAA	1.43%	1.60%	1.08%	4.17%	5.83%
CLOIE AA	1.54%	1.84%	1.06%	4.50%	6.27%
CLOIE A	1.57%	2.00%	1.16%	4.81%	6.73%
CLOIE BBB	2.20%	2.08%	1.10%	5.47%	8.14%
CLOIE BB	3.43%	3.62%	0.75%	7.98%	12.64%
CLOIE B	5.59%	4.86%	1.79%	12.69%	21.74%
Morningstar LSTA LLI	1.77%	2.32%	0.48%	4.63%	7.00%

New CLO issuance increased in 3Q 2025; CLO liability spreads continued to tighten, though new issue arbitrage remains challenged

- New CLO formation reached $53.1B in 3Q, surpassing 2Q ($51.2B) and 1Q ($48.6B) levels. The total comprises $39.4B in BSL issuance and $13.7B in MM issuance, with MM's share of overall new CLO issuance increasing by 11.5% QoQ[3]
  - YTD new CLO issuance ($153B as of 9/30/2025) is on track to surpass annual record set in 2024 ($202B)[4]
  - Deal resets and refinancings totaled $105B in 3Q 2025, matching 1Q levels ($105B) but nearly doubling from 2Q ($53B) as CLO spreads tightened[3]
- Average primary BSL CLO AAA spread tightened to SOFR+131bps in 3Q from SOFR+136bps in 2Q[3,4]
  - New issue AAA spreads for top-tier managers narrowed to a YTD tight of SOFR+123bps in September 2025[3,4]
  - Weighted average cost of capital (SOFR+166 bps as of 9/30/2025) saw an average reduction of 12bp quarter-over-quarter[3]
- Robust CLO reset, new issue, and deal call volumes, coupled with declining paydowns of post-reinvestment period ("RP") CLO liabilities (amortization), have led to improved net CLO supply
  - BSL CLO AAA amortization totaled $9B in 3Q 2025, down from $15B in 2Q, and is expected to decline further in the near term[5]
  - Roughly $20B of CLOs were called in 3Q—the highest quarterly volume on record—as higher loan prices and continued repricing activity boosted CLO equity NAVs[6]
  - Nomura estimates an additional $10-15B of CLOs will be redeemed in 4Q 2025[6]
  - Share of post-RP CLOs has declined to roughly 14% as of 9/30/2025 from 40% at YE 2023[7]
  - As of September 2025, YTD US BSL CLO net issuance ($33B) has outpaced 2024 net issuance over the same period ($15B)[8]

Continued demand for CLOs from retail and institutional investors; secondary supply and demand remains healthy

- CLO ETF inflows rebounded in 3Q 2025, with $6.4B of reported net inflows in 3Q (vs. $914mm in 2Q), including $5.8B for investment grade CLO ETFs (focused on AAA-A rated tranches)[9]
  - CLO ETF AUM as of 9/30/2025 = $38B, a 69% increase from YE 2024[9]

Please refer to the next page for all associated footnotes. Data as of 9/30/2025 unless otherwise noted.

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CLO Market Commentary (cont.)

Q3 2025 CLO Market Themes (cont.)

- Secondary CLO trading activity trended lower in 3Q as tariff-induced market volatility subsided
  - 3Q 2025 US CLO BWIC volume = $11.6B vs. $20.5B in 2Q 2025[9]

Ongoing loan repricing activity has further reduced the weighted average spread of underlying loan assets held in CLOs

- YTD as of September 2025, $471B or 33% of the loan market has been repriced[7]
- Bank of America estimates the median weighted average spread for RP BSL CLO is 3.17% as of 9/30/2025, a decline of approximately 24bps YTD[7]

Tail risks in underlying loan portfolios have increased, though fundamentals generally remain intact

- Loan downgrade activity increased as 3Q progressed, with $12.7B of loans downgraded to CCC, including First Brands Group, a widely held name in CLOs[10]
  - At the time of its chapter 11 bankruptcy filing on 9/29/2025, US CLOs' combined exposure to First Brands was $2.1B[10]
  - Most US and EU CLOs with First Brands exposure have comfortable buffers in their junior OC tests to withstand the impact of the company's default[11]
- Median S&P CCC concentration for reinvesting BSL CLOs increased to 4.5% as of 3Q-end vs. 4.2% as of 2Q-end 2025[9]
- Junior OC cushions for reinvesting BSL CLOs generally remain healthy at a median level of 4.5% as of 9/30/2025, though we expect to see widening dispersion as the share of deals with lower OC cushions increase due to loan downgrades[12]
- Median equity distribution for reinvesting CLOs declined slightly QoQ to 2.9% of notional in August 2025 from 3.2% in April 2025[13]

We expect CLO issuance to remain healthy in the near-term

- Additional interest rate cuts could support M&A activity and bolster new issue loan supply
- A pickup in new loan supply could limit further CLO spread tightening and repricing spread loss[6]

1. Source: J.P. Morgan Data Query, as of the stated date. Represents the post-crisis J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Index ("CLOIE"). The CLOIE is a benchmark to track the market for US dollar denominated broadly syndicated, arbitrage CLOs. The CLOIE is divided by origination (pre- versus post-crisis) and is broken out further into six original rating classes (AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B). It is impossible to invest directly in the index. Past performance is not a predictor of future market performance.
2. Sources: Pitchbook Leveraged Commentary & Data (Pitchbook LCD), Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index. Represents metrics for the Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index ("Morningstar LSTA LLI") as of the stated date. In conjunction with LCD, the Leveraged Syndications & Trading Association ("LSTA") developed the Morningstar LSTA LLI, a market-value weighted index designed to measure the performance of the US leveraged loan market, the index universe comprises syndicated, senior secured, US-dollar denominated leveraged loans covered by Morningstar PitchBook/LCD, a Morningstar Company. Loan facilities included in the LLI must have a one year (at inception) minimum term, an initial minimum spread of L/S+125 bps, and a minimum size of $50mm (initially funded). Refinitiv/LPC Mark-to-Market Pricing is used to price each loan in the index. Refinitiv/LPC Mark-to-Market Pricing is based on bid/ask quotes gathered from dealers and is not based upon derived pricing models. The index uses the average bid for its market value calculation. It is not possible to invest directly in this index. Past performance is not a predictor of future market performance.
3. Source: Pitchbook LCD, "CLO Global Databank" (retrieved from www.lcdcomps.com, October 6, 2025).
4. Source: Pitchbook LCD, "Q3 Credit Markets Quarterly Wrap" (September 30, 2025).
5. Source: BofA Global Research, "CLO Paydowns" (September 30, 2025).
6. Source: Nomura Research, "Nomura CLO Special Topics Estimated Q3 Returns" (October 2, 2025).
7. Source: BofA Global Research, "CLO Weekly" (October 3, 2025).
8. Source: BofA Global Research, "CLO Technicals" (September 30, 2025).
9. Source: BofA Global Research, "CLO Factbook" (October 3, 2025).
10. Source: 9fin, "Navigating the triple-Cs — CLOs absorb First Brands blow" (October 8, 2025) and "Navigating the triple-Cs — CLOs plump OC cushions as downgrades tick back up" (September 11, 2025).
11. Source: Barclays, "Global CLOs: Technical Titan: First Brands, First Look" (October 6, 2025).
12. Source: Morgan Stanley, "CLO Tracker October 2025 – Some Strains at the Edges" (October 9, 2025).
13. Source: BofA Global Research, "BofA Global Research CLO Equity Data August 2025" (August 31, 2025)

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XFLT Overview and Top 10 Holdings

As of September 30, 2025

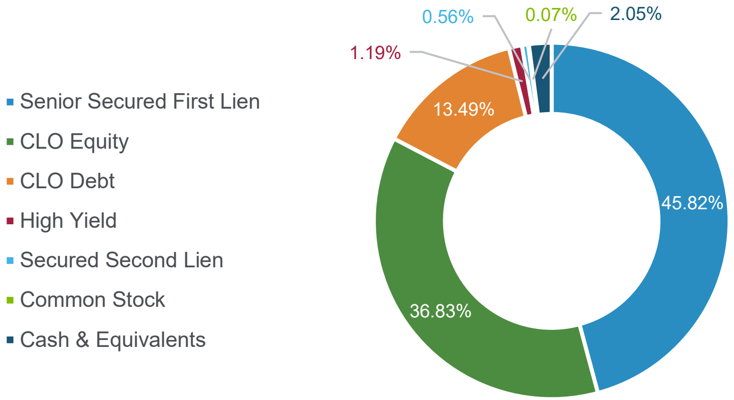
Summary Trust Characteristics

Total Managed Assets	$714,648,880	Current Distribution (monthly)	$0.070
Common Shares Outstanding	76,154,591	Distribution Rate on NAV[2]	14.36%
Average Daily Volume (in shares)[1]	528,374	Distribution Rate on Market Price[2]	15.85%
Total Regulatory Leverage %	37.70%	Number of Holdings (count)[3]	535
Average Cost of Leverage %[1]	6.11%	Avg. Asset Price (% of par)[3]	83.77%
NAV	$5.85	Avg. Effective Maturity (years)[3]	7.6
Market Price	$5.30	Fund Inception Date	9/26/2017

Top 10 Holdings[3]

Top 10 Holdings	Asset Type	% Portfolio
TICP CLO XV Ltd.	CLO Equity	1.62%
Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 47 Ltd.	CLO Equity	1.12%
Oaktree CLO 2022-3 Ltd.	CLO Equity	1.06%
OHA Credit Partners XII Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.91%
Apidos CLO XLVIII Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.91%
Rockland Park CLO Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.90%
Regatta XIX Funding Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.88%
Ares LVIII CLO Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.87%
RR 19 Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.85%
Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 53 Ltd.	CLO Equity	0.83%
	Total	**9.93%**

Asset Allocation %[3]



Unaudited. Source: XA Investments LLC; Paralel.

1. Quarter-to-date figures ending on 9/30/2025.
2. Distribution rates represent the latest declared regular distribution, annualized, relative to the market price and NAV as of quarter end. Distribution rates are not performance and may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the fund. To date, a portion of common stock distributions has been estimated to be a return of capital as noted under the Investor Relations section on the Trust's website. The actual components of the Trust's distributions for U.S. tax reporting purposes can only be finally determined as of the end of each fiscal year of the Trust and are thereafter reported on Form 1099-DIV. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ended 2024 comprised 76% net income and 24% return of capital. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ending 2025 will be made available and reported to investors subsequent to the end of fiscal year 2025. A distribution comprised in whole or in part by a return of capital does not necessarily reflect the company's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income." Future distributions may consist of a return of capital.
3. Holdings are measured as a percentage of market value over the Trust's total portfolio investments as of 9/30/2025. Holdings may vary and are subject to change without notice.

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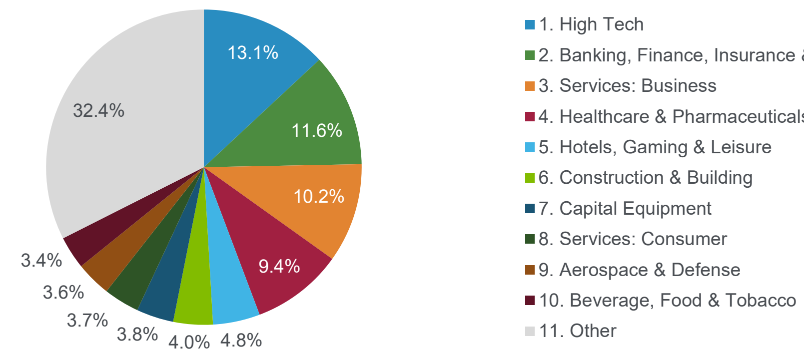
XFLT CLO Debt & CLO Equity Portfolio Characteristics[1]

Portfolio Statistics[1]		
Account Inception Date		September 2017
# of CLO Positions		164
# of CLO Collateral Managers		33
Average Manager Exposure		3.0%
Largest Collateral Manager Exposure		12.4% par / 9.6% cost
% Exposure to Post RP Deals[3]		1.2% par / 1.6% cost
Original Rating[1]		
	% of Par	**% of Cost**
BB	16.1%	21.8%
B	0.0%	0.0%
Equity	83.9%	78.2%
Original Deal Vintage[1]		
	% of Par	**% of Cost**
2015	1.2%	1.2%
2016	5.4%	4.5%
2017	2.8%	2.4%
2018	9.2%	7.4%
2019	9.9%	11.1%
2020	11.3%	10.8%
2021	24.4%	21.5%
2022	13.8%	14.7%
2023	6.0%	7.2%
2024	13.8%	16.4%
2025	2.1%	2.9%

Top 10 Industries in Underlying Loan Portfolio: 67.6%[2]



Top 10 Obligors in Underlying Loan Portfolio: 4.7%[2]

1. TransDigm	0.70%
2. Medline Industries	0.51%
3. Sedgwick Claims Management Service	0.47%
4. TIBCO Software	0.45%
5. Howden Group Holdings	0.45%
6. Clarios Global LP	0.45%
7. Quikrete Companies	0.44%
8. Calpine	0.43%
9. Athenahealth	0.43%
10. Allied Universal Holdco	0.40%

Summary of Underlying Loan Portfolio Characteristics[2]

Number of unique underlying borrowers	~1,537
Largest exposure to any individual borrower	0.70%
Average individual borrower exposure	0.07%
Exposure to 10 largest obligors	4.71%
Aggregate exposure to senior secured loans	96.54%
Weighted average stated spread (bps)	SOFR+315 bps
Weighted average junior OC cushion	4.55%
Lowest junior OC cushion	-3.73%
Weighted average interest diversion test cushion	4.03%
Lowest interest diversion test cushion	0.18%
Weighted average credit rating	~B2 / B
Weighted average S&P CCC+ or lower allocation	4.22%
Weighted average Moody's Caa or lower allocation	4.72%
Weighted average price	$97.43

1. Represents the CLO debt and equity positions held in XFLT as of September 30, 2025. Excludes XFLT-held equity positions in the following called CLOs: ALM 2020-1, Anchorage Capital CLO 1-R, Ltd, Anchorage Capital CLO 3-R, Ltd, Apidos CLO XXVII, THL Credit Wind River 2018-2, and THL Credit Wind River 2018-3. Totals may not foot to 100% due to rounding.
2. Statistics presented above are calculated on a weighted average basis across the aggregate collateral pools of the CLOs in which XFLT holds positions in the debt and/or equity tranches as of September 30, 2025, and reflect the weighted average notional value of underlying collateral as of September 30, 2025. Sources: Kanerai / Intex (calculated on October 8, 2025), which utilizes data from the most recent trustee reports for each underlying collateral portfolio comprising the above statistics.
3. Represents XFLT's exposure to post reinvestment period ("RP") CLOs based on par amount and cost amount of the portfolio's CLO debt and equity positions as of September 30, 2025.

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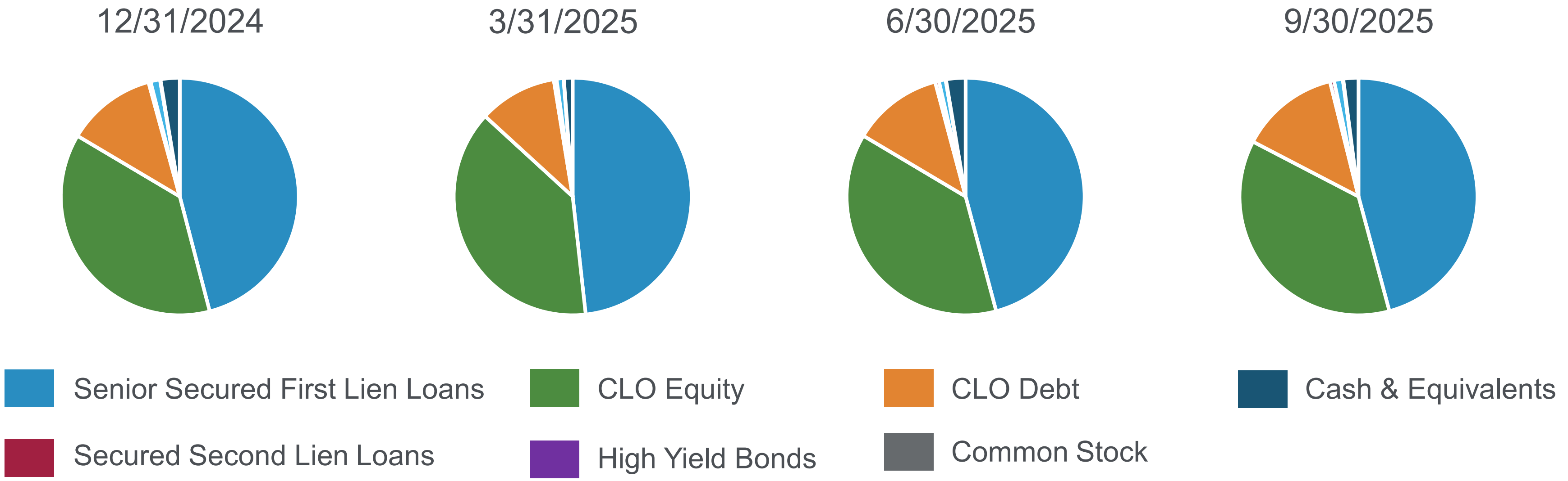
XFLT Portfolio Composition Over Time

Asset Allocation	12/31/2024	3/31/2025	6/30/2025	9/30/2025
Senior Secured First Lien Loans	45.95%	48.26%	45.85%	45.82%
CLO Equity	37.58%	38.57%	37.69%	36.83%
CLO Debt	12.22%	10.62%	12.32%	13.49%
Secured Second Lien Loans	0.29%	0.39%	0.52%	0.56%
High Yield Bonds	1.29%	0.94%	0.91%	1.19%
Common Stock	0.07%	0.04%	0.06%	0.07%
Cash & Equivalents	2.60%	1.19%	2.64%	2.05%



Source: Paralel; data as of 9/30/2025.

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XFLT Comparison with CLO Focused Funds

	XFLT	CLO Equity Focused CEFs[1]	CLO Debt ETFs[2]
Leverage Cost	Combination of Floating Credit Facility and Fixed-rate Preferreds (6.11% as of 9/30/2025)	Mainly Fixed-rate Preferred Leverage (6.00-8.75%)	None
NAV	Daily	Monthly Estimates; Quarterly Audited	Daily
Valuation	Independent Third-party Valuations	Internal, Monthly Estimates; Quarterly Official NAV	Independent Third-party Valuations
Portfolio Allocation	~50% Loans / ~50% CLO Debt and Equity	~90%+ CLO Equity	100% CLO Debt
Fees	No Performance Fee	Performance Fees / Higher Management Fees[3]	No Performance Fees
Distribution Rate on Market Price (9/30/2025)	15.85%	20.83% (Average of 7 Funds)[1,4]	6.01% (Average of 3 funds)[2]
Q3 2025 Average Premium (9/30/2025)	-7.66%	-5.51% (Average of 7 Funds)[1]	N/A

Source: Bloomberg; Company Websites; Adviser ADVs.

Notes:

1. Comps include tickers CCIF, ECC, EIC, OXLC, OCCI, SPMC, and PDCC. See page 38 for more information.
2. Comps include tickers JAAA, JBBB, and CLOI. Data as of 9/30/2025. See page 39 for more information.
3. EIC invests in a mix of CLO debt and equity and has a lower management fee than XFLT and does not charge a performance fee. PDCC also charges a lower management fee.
4. Source: Bloomberg. Represents indicated yield as of 9/30/2025.

Distribution rates are not performance and are calculated by summing the monthly distributions per share over twelve months and dividing by the NAV or market price, as applicable, as of the latest month end. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the Trust. The actual components of the Trust's distributions for U.S. tax reporting purposes can only be finally determined as of the end of each fiscal year of the Trust and are thereafter reported on Form 1099-DIV. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ended 2024 comprised 76.3% net investment income and 23.7% return of capital. The Trust's distributions for fiscal year ending 2025 will be made available and reported to investors after the end of fiscal year 2025. A distribution comprised in whole or in part by a return of capital does not necessarily reflect the company's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income." Future distributions may consist of a return of capital.

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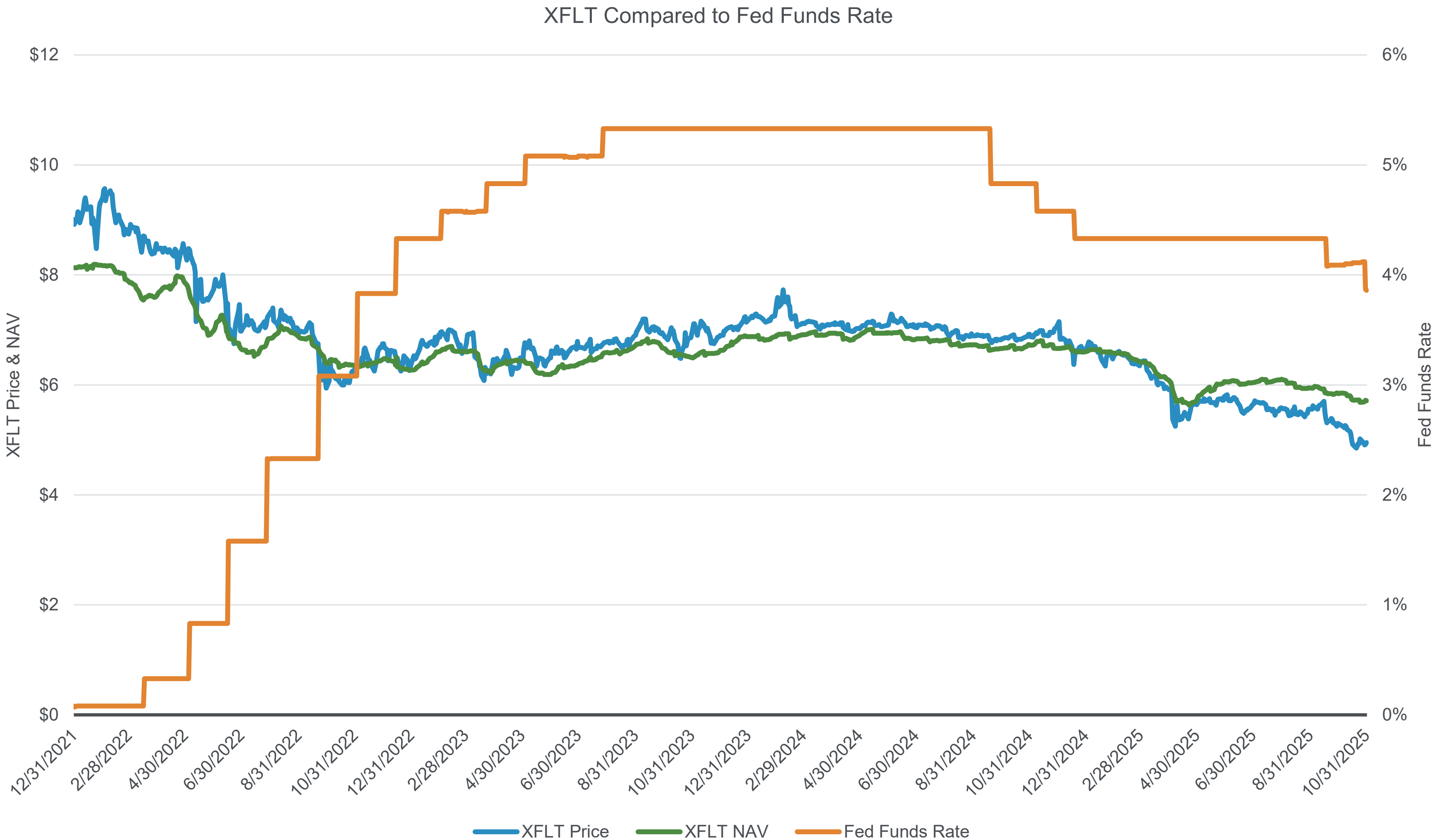
XFLT vs Federal Funds Rate

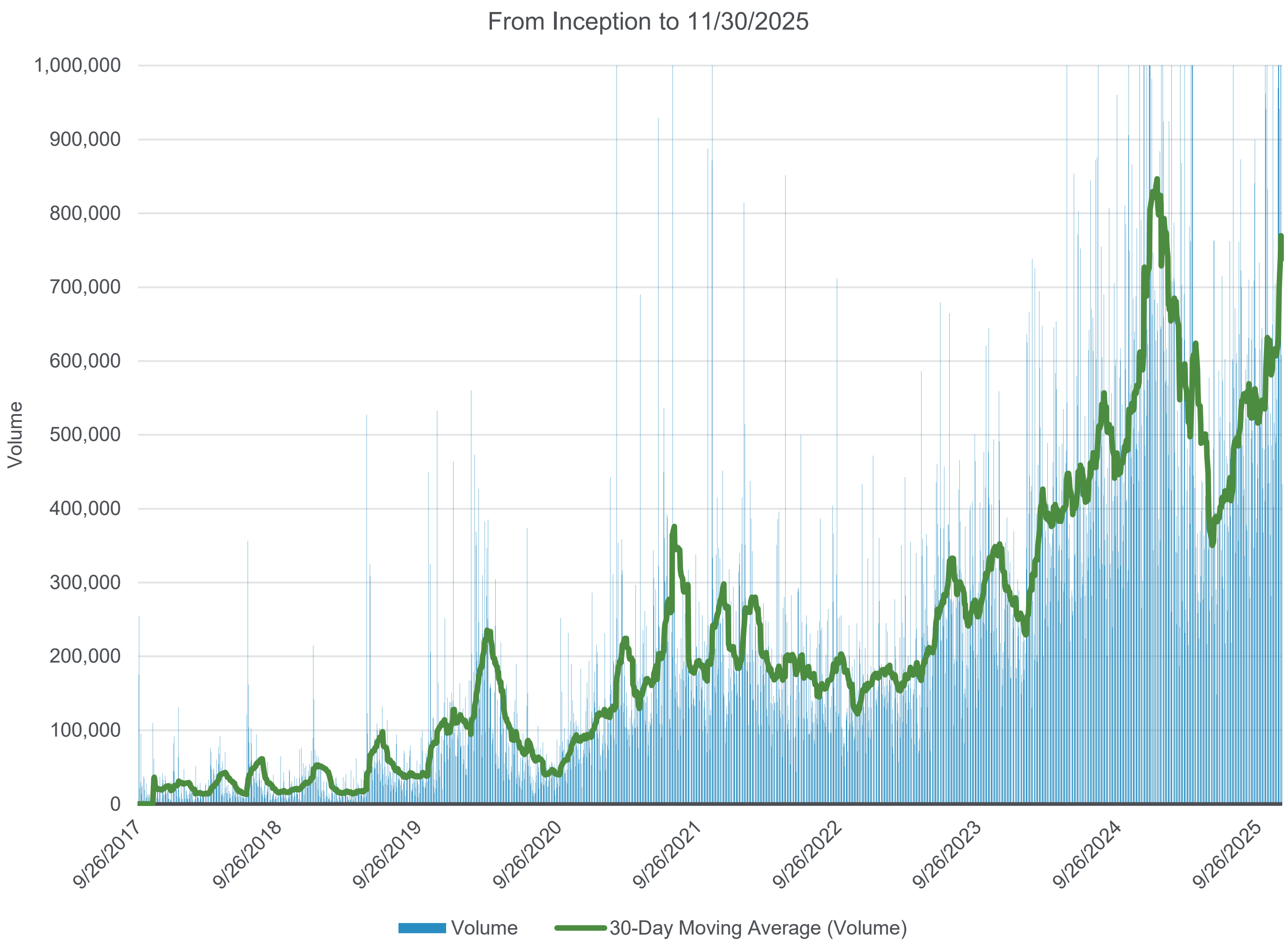
The Fed made rate cuts in September and October 2025



Source: Bloomberg

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

XFLT Trading Volume Analysis



Average Daily Trading Volume	
Last 30 Days[1]	738,613
Last 60 Days[1]	652,993
Last 90 Days[1]	621,816
Last 12 Months	588,085
2024	486,252
Since Inception	223,858

Source: XA Investments LLC; Paralel Distributors; Bloomberg.
Note: 1. Represents trading days ending 11/30/2025.
Chart maximum is set at 1,000,000 shares. Multiple trading days had volume over 1,000,000 shares.
Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

XFLT Ownership

XAI insider ownership remains strong

#	Holder	Shares[1]	% of Outstanding
1	Cresset Partners LLC	725,803	0.95
2	Spence John	583,834	0.77
3	Landscape Capital Management LLC	564,259	0.74
4	Sit Investment Associates Inc	561,306	0.74
5	Brombach Theodore J	541,405	0.71
6	JW Cole Advisors Inc	435,340	0.57
7	Guggenheim Partners LLC	370,996	0.49
8	Belpointe Asset Management LLC	355,076	0.47
9	LPL Financial LLC	329,035	0.43
10	Consolidated Portfolio Review Corp	283,048	0.37

#	Holder	Shares[1]	% of Outstanding
11	Deschutes Portfolio Strategy LLC	262,527	0.34
12	Lido Advisors LLC	247,782	0.33
13	Virtus Investment Partners Inc	224,346	0.29
14	Balyasny Asset Management LP	212,587	0.28
15	Kestra Advisory Services LLC	193,575	0.25
16	UBS AG	182,480	0.24
17	Invesco Ltd	161,492	0.21
18	Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co	124,500	0.16
19	Baird Financial Group Inc	124,087	0.16
20	Morgan Stanley	123,707	0.16
	Top 20 Owners	**6,607,185**	**8.68%**
	Total Common Shares Outstanding	**76,154,591**	**100%**

Source: Bloomberg.
Note:
1. Data sourced from Bloomberg on 11/12/2025. Share figure is representative of common shares only.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

XFLT Leverage Sources (as of September 30, 2025)

Type of Leverage	Leverage %[1]	Leverage $	Regulatory Limit	Cost of Leverage in Q3 2025	Cost of Leverage in Q2 2025
Bank Borrowings	28.27%	$202,000,000		5.81%[3]	5.81%[3]
Retail Preferreds	5.58%	$39,900,000		6.50%	6.50%
Convertible Preferred (6.95%) II	3.85%	$27,500,000		6.95%	6.95%
Total	**37.70%**	**$269,400,000**	**50%[2]**	**6.11%[4]**	**6.09%[4]**

Preferred Stock Overview		
	2026 Retail Preferreds	**2029 Convertible Preferreds (Series II)**
NYSE Ticker	XFLT-PRA	N/A
Description	6.50% Series 2026 Term Preferred Shares	6.95% Series 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares
Principal	$39.9mm	$27.5mm
Current Price Per Share	$25.115	$25.00
Coupon	6.50%	6.95%
Current Yield	6.47%	6.95%
Payment Frequency	Quarterly	Quarterly

Preferred Share Institutional Ownership[5]		
Eagle Point Credit Management[5]	1,448,303	53.72%
Karpus Investment Management	255,122	9.46%
ProMutual Group Inc	198,973	7.38%
RiverNorth Capital Management	86,776	3.22%
Total Institutional Ownership	**1,989,174**	**73.78%**
Total Shares Outstanding	**2,696,000**	**100%**

Quarterly Leverage Report

	Principal Amount as of September 30, 2025	Leverage Ratio[6]	Avg. Principal Amount During the Period	Avg. Cost During the Period	Total Interest Paid During the Period
Q3 2025	$269,400,000	37.70%	$239,530,435	6.11%	$3,686,819
Q2 2025	$279,400,000	37.79%	$275,993,407	6.09%	$4,189,501

Notes:
1. As a percent of total managed assets as of 9/30/2025.
2. With a combination of Bank Borrowings and Preferreds the Trust may utilize leverage up to a total leverage limit of 50%.
3. Based on Q3 2025 and Q2 2025 average cost of bank borrowings.
4. Represents a weighted average cost of leverage.
5. Includes 6.50% 2026 Retail Preferred and 6.95% 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares as of 9/30/2025.
6. Leverage Ratio as of last date in period (9/30/2025 and 6/30/2025, respectively)

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

XFLT MRPS Issuance Overview

- The XFLT MRPS issuance lowered XFLT's overall cost of leverage
- Announced $73mm (two closings) of mandatory redeemable preferred shares at a 5.92% annual rate and a maturity date of January 31, 2031
- First close occurred on October 21, 2025, and was $50mm; second close will occur in December for the remaining $23mm
- Subsequent redemption of the Trust's 6.50% Series 2026 Term Preferred Shares ($39.9mm) occurred on October 31, 2025
- Reduces portfolio leverage expense to roughly 5.72% as of October 31, 2025
- Adds long-term, fixed-rate leverage and diversifies leverage mix
- Supports portfolio growth and earning potential going forward

	Leverage as of 10/31/2025				Leverage as of 9/30/2025	
Type of Leverage	**Leverage %[1]**	**Regulatory Limit[2]**	**Leverage $**	**Cost of Leverage**	**Leverage $**	**Cost of Leverage**
Bank Borrowings	27.23%		$192,000,000	5.50%	$202,000,000	5.81%[3]
Retail Preferreds	-		-	-	$39,900,000	6.50%
Mandatory Redeemable Preferred Shares	7.09%		$50,000,000	5.92%	-	-
Convertible Preferred (6.95%) II	3.90%		$27,500,000	6.95%	$27,500,000	6.95%
Total	**38.22%**	**50%**	**$269,500,000**	**5.72%**	**$269,400,000**	**6.11%[3]**

Notes:
1. As a percent of total managed assets as of 10/31/2025.
2. With a combination of Bank Borrowings and Preferreds the Trust may utilize leverage up to a total leverage limit of 50%.
3. Represents the weighted average cost of leverage in Q3 2025.

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Governance, Management and Board Actions

XFLT is overseen by a team of experienced professionals with expertise in closed-end funds and alternative investments

Recent Corporate Actions

- **Board Re-elections** — **May 2024**
  - Theodore Brombach and Danielle Cupps reelected as trustees by shareholders
- **Octagon Credit Investors Ownership** — **April 2024**
  - Conning Holdings Limited, the parent of Octagon Credit Investors, announced that its acquisition by Generali Investments Holding S.p.A. has closed
  - Generali, which was established in 1831, is one of the largest global insurance and asset management providers
- **Special Shareholder Meeting** — **Jan. 2024**
  - Shareholders approved both the new Sub-Advisory Agreement with Octagon and the Amendment of Declaration of Trust to Remove the Termination Date

Recent Board of Trustee and Shareholder Meetings

6 Board Meetings in the last 12 Months

Date	Type
November 18, 2025	Quarterly Board Meeting
August 12, 2025	Quarterly Board Meeting
June 4, 2025	Shareholder Meeting
May 27, 2025	Special Board Meeting
May 13, 2025	Quarterly Board Meeting
February 26, 2025	Quarterly Board Meeting
November 12, 2024	Quarterly Board Meeting

Recent Transactions Overview

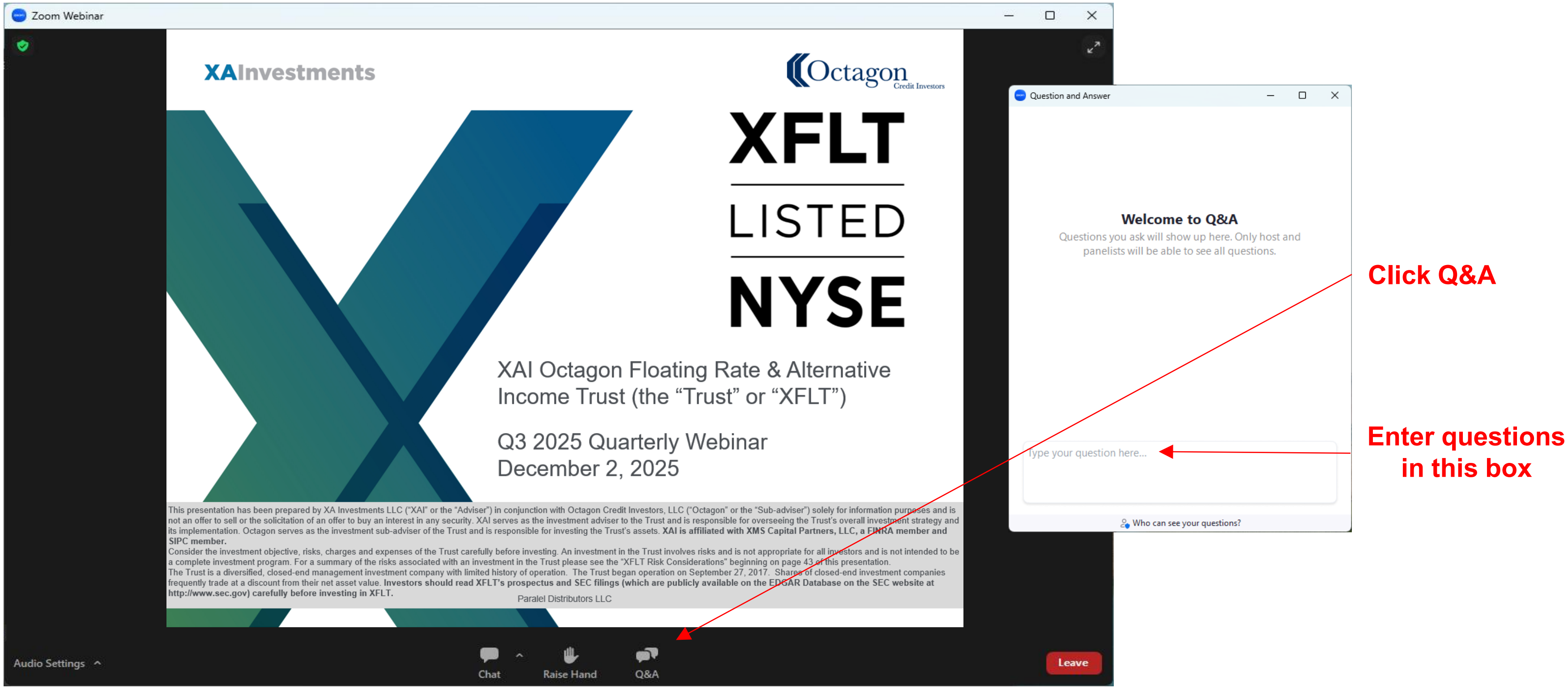
- **MRPS Issuance**
  - Announced $73mm of mandatory redeemable preferred shares at a 5.92% annual rate and a maturity date of January 31, 2031
- **At-the-Market Program**
  - XFLT issued, via the at-the-market program, 1.8mm common shares in Q4 2024 for total net proceeds of $12.6mm.
- **6.00% Series 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares Conversions**
  - All 6.00% Series 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares have been converted to common shares as of April 26, 2024
- **6.95% Series I 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares Conversions**
  - All 6.95% Series I 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares have been converted to common shares as of October 11, 2024
- **6.95% Series II 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares**
  - In Q2 2025, $2.5mm of XFLT's 6.95% Series II 2029 Convertible Preferred Shares were converted to 447,616 common shares. There is no remaining amount of convertible preferred shares to be issued.

Independent Trustees

- **Gregory G. Dingens, Chair of the Board**
  - Trustee since 2017 and currently is a partner at Siena Capital Partners. He was formerly the Head of Investment Banking at Monroe Financial Partners
  - B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D. Harvard Law School
- **Scott C. Jones, CFA**
  - Trustee since 2017 and currently is a Director at Carne Global and a Managing Director at Park Agency, Inc.
  - B.A. Trinity College-Hartford; J.D., Northwestern University School of Law.
- **Philip G. Franklin**
  - Trustee since 2017 and was formerly Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President at Littelfuse Inc. Chairman of Tribune Publishing Company from 2014 to 2021
  - B.A. Dartmouth College; M.B.A. Tuck School of Business
- **Danielle Cupps**
  - Trustee since 2017 and was formerly a Director of Digital Customer Engagement at McDonald's Corporation and Managing Director at Kinzie Capital Partners
  - B.A. Harvard College; M.B.A. Kellogg Graduate School of Management
- **Bill Meyers**
  - Trustee since January 2024 with 28 years of experience in various management and leadership roles at Nuveen
  - B.S. Marquette University; M.B.A University of Chicago

Webinar Questions?

Please use the Q&A dropdown indicated below to submit your questions



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XFLT Total Portfolio Holdings and Financials

Full portfolio holdings and financials are available at:

https://xainvestments.com/XFLT

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. The Trust invests primarily in below investment grade credit instruments, which are commonly referred to as “high-yield” securities or “junk” bonds. S&P uses a scale divided into two categories: The first category, “Investment,” includes ratings ranging from AAA to BBB-. It groups together the ratings given to bonds considered financially solid. The second category, “Speculative,” ranges from BB+ to D. S&P groups together the ratings given to bonds considered at risk. Moody’s also uses a two-scale rating approach for long-term obligations: “Investment Grade” rating range from Aaa to Baa3, while “Non-Investment Grade” rating range from Ba1 to C. Moody’s does not rate credit investments below C. A credit instrument is considered below investment grade quality if it is rated below investment grade (that is, below Baa3 by Moody’s or below BBB- by S&P or Fitch) or, if unrated, judged to be below investment grade quality by the Sub-Adviser. Below investment grade credit instruments are often referred to as “high yield” securities or “junk bonds.” Below investment grade credit instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and to repay principal.

Rating agencies, such as Moody’s, S&P or Fitch, are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations. Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality but represent the opinion of the rating agency as to the quality of the obligation. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer’s current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. To the extent that the issuer of a security pays a rating agency for the analysis of its security, an inherent conflict of interest may exist that could affect the reliability of the rating. Ratings are relative and subjective and, although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety of interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk or liquidity of such obligations. To the extent that the Trust invests in unrated lower grade securities, the Trust’s ability to achieve its investment objective will be more dependent on the Sub-Adviser’s credit analysis than would be the case when the Trust invests in rated securities.

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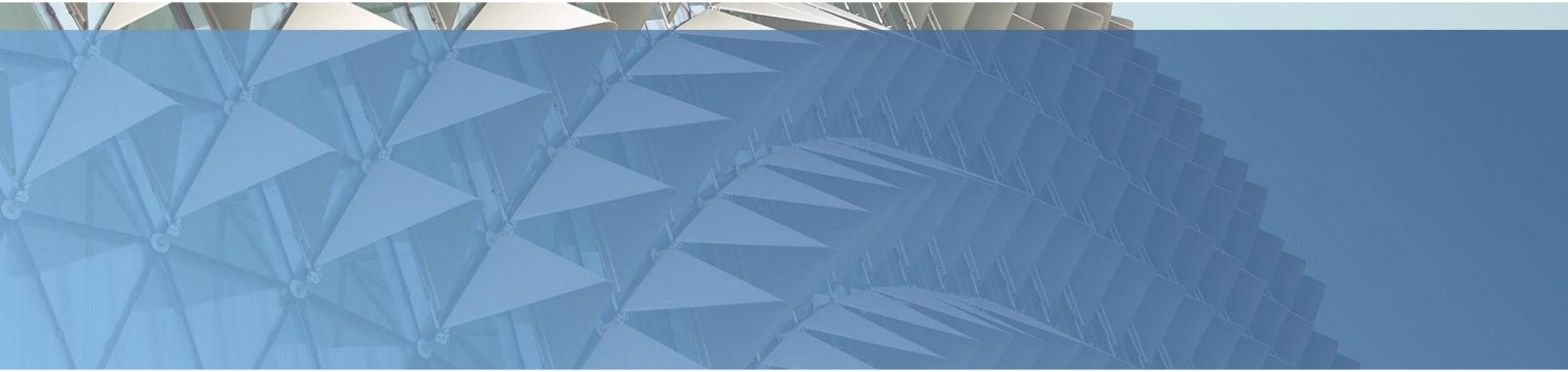
Additional Information, Glossary and Risk Considerations

Listed CEF CLO Fund Summary

Ticker	Fund Name	Investment Objective	Fund Structure
XFLT	XAI Octagon Floating Rate & Alternative Income Trust	The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a dynamically managed portfolio of opportunities primarily within the private credit markets. Under normal market conditions, the Trust will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in floating rate credit instruments and other structured credit investments.	Listed closed-end fund
CCIF	Carlyle Credit Income Fund	The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate current income, with a secondary objective to generate capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity and junior debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations, or 'CLOs,' that are collateralized by a portfolio consisting primarily of below investment grade U.S. senior secured loans with a large number of distinct underlying borrowers across various industry sectors.	Listed closed-end fund
ECC	Eagle Point Credit Company Inc.	The Company's primary investment objective is to generate high current income, with a secondary objective to generate capital appreciation. We seek to achieve our investment objectives by investing primarily in equity and junior debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations, or 'CLOs,' that are collateralized by a portfolio consisting primarily of below investment grade U.S. senior secured loans with a large number of distinct underlying borrowers across various industry sectors.	Listed closed-end fund
EIC	Eagle Point Income Company Inc.	The Company seeks to achieve our investment objectives by investing primarily in junior debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations, or 'CLOs'. The Company intends to focus on CLO debt tranches rated 'BB' (or its equivalent) by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings, Inc	Listed closed-end fund
OXLC	Oxford Lane Capital Corp.	The Fund's investment objective is to maximize its portfolio's risk adjusted total return and seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in structured finance investments, specifically collateralized loan obligation ('CLO') vehicles.	Listed closed-end fund
OCCI	OFS Credit Company Inc.	Under normal market conditions, the Company will invest at least 80% of our assets, or net assets plus borrowings, in floating rate credit instruments and other structured credit investments, including: (i) collateralized loan obligation ('CLO') debt and subordinated (i.e., residual or equity) securities; (ii) traditional corporate credit investments, including leveraged loans and high yield bonds; (iii) opportunistic credit investments, including stressed and distressed credit situations and long/short credit investments; and (iv) other credit-related instruments.	Listed closed-end fund
SPMC	Sound Point Meridian Capital Inc.	The Company's primary investment objective is to generate high current income, with a secondary objective to generate capital appreciation. We seek to achieve our investment objectives by investing primarily in third-party CLO equity and mezzanine tranches of predominately U.S.-dollar denominated CLOs backed by corporate leveraged loans issued primarily to U.S. obligors.	Listed closed-end fund
PDCC	Pearl Diver Credit Company Inc.	We will seek to achieve our investment objectives by investing primarily in equity and junior debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations ('CLOs') that are collateralized by portfolios of sub-investment grade, senior secured floating-rate debt, issued by a large number of distinct US companies across several industry sectors.	Listed closed-end fund

ETF CLO Fund Summary

Ticker	Fund Name	Investment Objective	Fund Structure
JAAA	Janus Henderson AAA CLO ETF	Janus Henderson AAA CLO ETF seeks capital preservation and current income by seeking to deliver floating-rate exposure to high quality AAA-rated collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”). The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 90% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs of any maturity that are rated AAA (or equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”)) at the time of purchase, or if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the Adviser.	Exchange-traded Fund
JBBB	Janus Henderson B-BBB CLO ETF	Janus Henderson B-BBB CLO ETF seeks capital preservation and current income by seeking to deliver floating-rate exposure to collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) generally rated between and inclusive of BBB+ and B-. The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs of any maturity that are rated between and inclusive of BBB+ and B- (or equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”)) at the time of purchase, or if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the Adviser.	Exchange-traded Fund
CLOI	VanEck® CLO ETF	The VanEck® CLO ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital preservation and current income. The Fund is an actively managed exchanged-traded fund (“ETF”) that normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in investment grade-rated debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) of any maturity.	Exchange-traded Fund



CLO Considerations

Is there a CLO equity benchmark index?

No CLO equity index exists, and none is expected since CLO equity returns differ by vintage (year of issuance), making index creation challenging. As such, there are no historical returns for the CLO equity marketplace. There are two fairly new CLO debt indices (J.P. Morgan CLO Index and Palmer Square CLO Debt Index) which provide historical post-crisis index return information.

What is XFLT's performance benchmark?

Because there is no CLO equity index, XFLT uses the leading senior loan benchmark which is the Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index as its performance benchmark.

What does the life of a typical CLO look like?

Life of the Typical CLO		
Pre-closing	Month 1 to Month 6	**Warehouse Period:** Underwriting bank provides CLO manager with financing to begin acquiring assets in advance of CLO closing. Equity investors provide first loss capital during the warehouse period.
Closing		CLO comes into legal existence.
Post-closing	Month 1 to Month 3	**Ramp-Up Period:** Post-closing, proceeds from CLO debt issuance used to repay warehouse and purchase additional assets.
	Month 4 to Year 4	**Non-Call Period:** Post-Year 2, the equity investor(s) may direct original CLO liabilities to be refinanced (prepaid at par) and replaced with new liabilities to reduce interest expense.
		Reinvestment Period: • Collateral manager permitted to actively trade underlying assets to maximize value and ensure portfolio remains in compliance with collateral quality tests • Principal cash flows from underlying loan/bond assets used by the collateral manager to purchase new assets.
	Year 5 to Maturity	**Amortization Period:** A portion of cash flows from asset amortization, prepayments/repayments, and sales are used to pay down outstanding CLO debt in order of seniority.
	Year 8	**Average Life of a CLO**

What does it mean to reset or refinance a CLO?

When refinancing a CLO, the CLO capital stack is replaced at lower spreads, which reduces equity-tranche holders' cost of leverage and thus increases their return. The portfolio can be refinanced either partially or in full. In a CLO reset, the original deal, including the loans it owns, remains in place and its reinvestment period or maturity is extended to allow the deal to remain outstanding longer. CLOs typically have a four-year reinvestment and once that timeframe is up, there may be restrictions on buying new loans. A CLO can only be reset or refinanced after its non-call period.

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Accredited Investor	Generally, anyone who earned income that exceeded $200,000 (or $300,000 together with a spouse) in each of the prior two years, and reasonably expects the same for the current year, or has a net worth over $1 million, either alone or together with a spouse (excluding the value of the person’s primary residence).
Alpha	A measure of the excess return of a manager or a fund relative to the return of the benchmark index.
Alternative Investments	Investments in assets other than stocks, bonds and cash or investments using strategies that go beyond traditional ways of investing. Because alternatives tend to behave differently than typical stock and bond investments, adding them to a portfolio may provide broader diversification, reduce risk, and enhance returns.
Barclays Corporate Bond Index	This index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD denominated securities publicly issued by US and non-US industrial, utility, and financial markets.
Basis Point	A unit of measure used to describe the percentage changes in the value or rate of an instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01%.
BDC (Business Development Company)	A type of closed-end fund that must invest at least 70% of its assets in private or public U.S. firms with market values of less than $250 million. BDCs may be structured as listed or non-listed funds.
BSL (Broadly Syndicated Loan)	A type of loan that will typically be arranged by an investment bank and then syndicated to a large group of commercial banks and specialist loan investors (such as CLOs and other types of funds).
BWIC (Bids Wanted in Competition)	Refers to a type of secondary “auction” of loans of bonds where an institutional investor/security holder offers up a portfolio of securities via a dealer. The dealer will then put out a BWIC, asking potential buyers to submit bids for the securities/portfolio as a whole.
Cash Drag	Uninvested assets in a fund or account are sometimes called cash drag because your cash is not participating in the market and has no upside or downside potential.
CLO (Collateralized Loan Obligation)	A type of structured credit. CLOs invest in a diverse portfolio of broadly syndicated senior secured loans. CLOs finance this pool of loans with a capital structure that consists of debt and equity.
Collateral	A property or other asset that a borrower offers as a way for a lender to secure the loan. If the borrower stops making the promised loan payments, the lender can seize the collateral to recoup its losses.
Correlation	A statistical measure of how two securities move in relation to one another. The correlation coefficient, or indicator of related movement, ranges from 1 to -1.
Duration	A measure expressed in years of the sensitivity of the price of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates.
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	Free cash flow (FCF) is the amount of cash that a company has left after accounting for spending on operations and capital asset maintenance.
J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index	This index is designed to mirror the investable universe of the U.S. dollar domestic high yield corporate debt market.
J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Index (“CLOIE”)	The CLOIE index is a benchmark to track the market for US dollar denominated broadly-syndicated, arbitrage CLOs. The CLOIE is divided by origination (pre- versus post-crisis) and is broken out further into six original rating classes (AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B).

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Glossary (cont.)

TERM	DEFINITION
First Lien	A security interest in one or more assets that lenders hold in exchange for secured debt financing. The first lien to be recorded is paid first.
LIBOR	A benchmark rate that some of the world's leading banks charge each other for short-term loans. LIBOR stands for 'London Interbank Offered Rate.'
LIBOR Floor	Ensures that investors receive a guaranteed minimum yield on the loans in which they invest, regardless of how low the LIBOR benchmark rates falls.
LTM (Last Twelve Months)	The timeframe of the immediately preceding 12 months.
Mark-to-Market	A measure of the value of an asset or liability, based on current market price.
MLP (Master Limited Partnership)	A type of publicly-traded limited partnership which must generate 90% of their income from qualifying sources, such as exploration, extraction, refining and transporting oil and alternative fuels.
REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust)	A type of security that invests in real estate through property or mortgages. At least 75% of a REIT's assets must be invested in real estate, cash or U.S. Treasuries and 75% of gross income must be derived from real assets. REITs are structured as listed or non-listed REITs.
S&P 500 Index	The S&P 500 Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of the 500 largest U.S. publicly traded companies. The index is widely regarded as the best gauge of large-cap U.S. equities.
Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index	The Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index is designed to reflect the performance of the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market.
Second Lien	Debts that are subordinate to the rights of more senior debts (i.e., first lien instruments) issued against the same collateral or portions of the same collateral.
Senior Secured Loans	Debt obligations (also commonly referred to as "senior loans" or "floating rate loans"), issued by a bank to a corporation that holds legal claim to the borrower's assets above all other debt obligations. Senior secured loans have floating rates that typically fluctuate according to the LIBOR.
Sharpe Ratio	Measure of an investment's historical returns adjusted for risk or volatility.
SOFR	The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities.
Standard Deviation	Measures the volatility of an investment return. The larger the standard deviation, the larger the potential movement – up or down – of an investment return.
Tranche	Related securities that are portions of a deal or structured financing, but have different risks, return potential and/or maturities.
Volcker Rule	Prohibits banks from proprietary trading and restricts investment in hedge funds and private equity by commercial banks and their affiliates.
Waterfall	A hierarchy establishing the order in which funds are to be distributed in a CLO.

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XFLT Summary Risks

Investment in the Trust involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Trust is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Trust is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Trust's performance and the value of its investments will vary in response to changes in interest rates, inflation and other market factors.

- Limited Prior History
- Investment and Market Risk
- Structured Credit Instruments Risk
- Below Investment Grade Securities Risk
- Market Discount Risk
- CLO Risk
- CLO Subordinated Note Risk
- Corporate Credit Investments Risk
- Senior Loan Risk
- Second Lien Loans Risk
- Unsecured Loan Risk
- Loan Participation and Assignment Risk
- Illiquid Investments Risk
- Stressed and Distressed Investments Risk
- Leverage Risk
- Other Investment Companies Risk
- Exchange-Traded Fund Risk
- Short Sales Risk
- LIBOR/SOFR Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Off-Exchange Derivatives Risk
- Options Risk
- Futures Risk
- Swaps Risk
- Credit Default Swaps Risk
- Hedging Transactions Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Synthetic Investment Risk
- Segregation and Cover Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Prepayment Risk
- Inflation/Deflation Risk
- Duration and Maturity Risk
- Credit Risk
- Non-U.S. Investments Risk
- Equity Investments Risk
- Limited Term Risk

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For additional risks relating to investments in the Trust, please see "Risks" in the Trust's Annual Report on Form N-CSR, which is publicly available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC website at http://www.sec.gov.

XFLT Risk Considerations

Investment in the Trust involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Trust is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Trust is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Trust's performance and the value of its investments will vary in response to changes in interest rates, inflation and other market factors. Investors should see the "Risks" section in the Trust's most recent Annual Report on Form N-CSR for a detailed discussion of factors investors should consider carefully before deciding to invest in the Trust's Shares.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Trust. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of distributions. A prospective investor should invest in the Common Shares only if the investor can sustain a complete loss in its investment.

Structured Credit Instruments Risk. Holders of structured credit instruments bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation as well as risks associated with the issuer of the instrument, which is often a special purpose vehicle, and may also be subject to counterparty risk.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. The Trust intends to invest primarily in below investment grade credit instruments, which are commonly referred to as "high-yield" securities or "junk" bonds. Investment in securities of below investment grade quality involves substantial risk of loss. Securities of below investment grade quality are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due and therefore involve a greater risk of default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and issuer-specific developments. Issuers of below investment grade securities are not perceived to be as strong financially as those with higher credit ratings. These issuers face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions and are more vulnerable to financial setbacks and recession than more creditworthy issuers, which may impair their ability to make interest and principal payments. Securities of below investment grade quality display increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment. The market values of certain below investment grade securities tend to reflect individual issuer developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. The market values for securities of below investment grade quality tend to be more volatile and such securities tend to be less liquid than investment grade debt securities, which could result in the Trust being unable to sell such securities for an extended period of time, if at all. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain below investment grade securities, the market for them may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in below investment grade securities, you could have an increased risk of losing money on your investment in Common Shares, both in the short-term and the long-term. To the extent that the Trust invests in below investment grade securities that are unrated, the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objectives will be more dependent on the Sub-Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case when the Trust invests in rated securities.

Market Discount Risk. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value, which is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Trust's net asset value could decrease as a result of its investment activities. Although the value of the Trust's net assets is generally considered by market participants in determining whether to purchase or sell Common Shares, whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of Common Shares will depend entirely upon whether the market price of Common Shares at the time of sale is above or below the investor's purchase price for Common Shares. Because the market price of Common Shares will be determined by factors such as net asset value, dividend and distribution levels (which are dependent, in part, on expenses), supply of and demand for Common Shares, stability of dividends or distributions, trading volume of Common Shares, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Trust, the Trust cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, below or above net asset value or at, below or above the initial public offering price. This risk may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Common Shares soon after the completion of the public offering, as the net asset value of the Common Shares will be reduced immediately following the offering as a result of the payment of certain offering costs. Common Shares of the Trust are designed primarily for long-term investors; investors in Common Shares should not view the Trust as a vehicle for trading purposes.

CLO Risk. CLOs often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of credit instruments. For instance, due to their often complicated structures, various CLOs may be difficult to value and may constitute illiquid investments. In addition, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist in any CLO when the Trust seeks to sell its interest therein. Moreover, the value of CLOs may decrease if the ratings agencies reviewing such securities revise their ratings criteria and, as a result, lower their original rating of a CLO in which the Trust has invested.

> Restructuring of Investments Held by CLOs. The manager of a CLO has broad authority to direct and supervise the investment and reinvestment of the investments held by the CLO, which may include the execution of amendments, waivers, modifications and other changes to the investment documentation in accordance with the collateral management agreement. During periods of economic uncertainty and recession, the incidence of amendments, waivers, modifications and restructurings of investments may increase. Such amendments, waivers, modifications and other restructurings will change the terms of the investments and in some cases may result in the CLO holding assets not meeting its criteria for investments. This could adversely impact the coverage tests under an indenture governing the notes issued by the CLO. If as a result of any such restructurings, the Sub-Adviser determines that continuing to hold instruments issued by such CLO is no longer in the best interest of the Trust, the Sub-Adviser may dispose of such CLO instruments. In certain instances, the Trust may be unable to dispose of such investments at advantageous prices and/or may be required to reinvest the proceeds of such disposition in lower-yielding investments.
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> CLO Management Risk. The activities of any CLO in which the Trust may invest will generally be directed by a collateral manager. In the Trust's capacity as holder of subordinated notes, the Trust is generally not able to make decisions with respect to the management, disposition or other realization of any investment, or other decisions regarding the business and affairs, of that CLO.

XFLT Risk Considerations

CLO Subordinated Note Risk. The Trust may invest in subordinated notes issued by a CLO, which are junior in priority of payment and are subject to certain payment restrictions generally set forth in an indenture governing the notes. In addition, they generally have only limited voting rights and generally do not benefit from any creditors' rights or ability to exercise remedies under the indenture governing the notes. The subordinated notes are not guaranteed by another party. The subordinated notes are unsecured and rank behind all of the secured creditors, known or unknown, of the issuer, including the holders of the secured notes it has issued. Consequently, to the extent that the value of the issuer's portfolio of loan investments has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, defaulted loans, capital gains and losses on the underlying assets, prepayment or changes in interest rates, the value of the subordinated notes realized at their redemption could be reduced. Accordingly, the subordinated notes may not be paid in full and may be subject to up to 100% loss. Subordinated notes are subject to greater risk that the senior notes issued by the CLO. CLO subordinated notes do not have a fixed coupon and payments on CLO subordinated notes will be based on the income received from the underlying collateral and the payments made to the secured notes, both of which may be based on floating notes. While payments on CLO subordinated notes will vary, CLO subordinated notes may not offer the same level of protection against changes in interest rates as other floating-rate instruments. Subordinated notes are illiquid investments and subject to extensive transfer restrictions, and no party is under any obligation to make a market for subordinated notes.

Corporate Credit Investments Risk. Corporate debt instruments pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. The value of fixed-income securities in which the Trust invests will change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the value of certain fixed-income securities can fluctuate in response to perceptions of creditworthiness, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

Senior Loan Risk. Senior Loans are generally of below investment grade credit quality and are subject to greater risks than investment grade corporate obligations. The prices of these investments may be volatile and will generally fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, U.S. and non-U.S. economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, and the financial condition of certain Borrowers.

Second Lien Loans Risk. Second lien loans are secured by liens on the collateral securing the loan that are subordinated to the liens of at least one other class of obligations of the related obligor, and thus, the ability of the Trust to exercise remedies after a second lien loan becomes a defaulted loan is subordinated to, and limited by, the rights of the senior creditors holding such other classes of obligations. In many circumstances, the Trust may be prevented from foreclosing on the collateral securing a second lien loan until the related senior loan is paid in full.

Unsecured Loan Risk. Unsecured loans do not benefit from any security interest in the assets of the Borrower. Liens on such Borrowers' assets, if any, will secure the applicable Borrower's obligations under its outstanding secured indebtedness and may secure certain future indebtedness that is permitted to be incurred by the Borrower under its secured loan agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before unsecured instruments held by the Trust. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the Trust's unsecured obligations after payment in full of all secured loan obligations of the Borrower. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the Borrower's outstanding secured loan obligations, then the Trust's unsecured claims against the Borrower would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the Borrower's remaining assets, if any. As a result, the prices of unsecured loans may be more volatile than those of senior loans, second lien and other secured loans and other investments held by the Trust.

Loan Participation and Assignment Risk. The Trust may purchase Senior Loans, second lien loans and unsecured loans on a direct assignment basis from a participant in the original syndicate of lenders or from subsequent assignees of such interests. The Trust may also purchase, without limitation, participations in Senior Loans, second lien loans and unsecured loans. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, the purchaser's rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and, in any event, the Trust may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to any associated collateral. A participation typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution participating out the interest, not with the Borrower. In purchasing participations, the Trust generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement against the Borrower, and the Trust may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Trust will be exposed to the credit risk of both the Borrower and the institution selling the participation.
Further, in purchasing participations in lending syndicates, the Trust may not be able to conduct the same due diligence on the Borrower with respect to a loan hat the Trust would otherwise conduct. In addition, as a holder of the participations, the Trust may not have voting rights or inspection rights that the Trust would otherwise have if it were investing directly in the loan, which may result in the Trust being exposed to greater credit or fraud risk with respect to the Borrower.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Trust expects to invest in restricted, as well as thinly traded, instruments and securities (including privately placed securities and instruments, which are assets which are subject to Rule 144A. There may be no trading market for these securities and instruments, and the Trust might only be able to liquidate these positions, if at all, at disadvantageous prices.

Stressed and Distressed Investments Risk. The Trust may invest in stressed and distressed securities. The ability of the Trust to obtain a profit from these investments may often depend upon factors that are intrinsic to the particular issuer, rather than the market as a whole. Appreciation in the value of such securities may be contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a successful reorganization or merger. If the expected event does not occur, the Trust may incur a loss on the position. Distressed securities may have a limited trading market, resulting in limited liquidity and presenting difficulties to the Trust in valuing its positions. Due to the illiquid nature of many distressed investments, as well as the uncertainties of the reorganization and active management process, the Sub-Adviser may be unable to predict with confidence what the exit strategy will ultimately be for any given position, or that one will definitely be available. Certain distressed investment opportunities may allow a holder to have significant influence on the management, operations and strategic direction of the portfolio companies in which it invests.

XFLT Risk Considerations

Leverage Risk. The Trust uses leverage to seek to enhance total return and income. The Trust may use leverage through (i) the issuance of senior securities representing indebtedness, including through borrowing from financial institutions or issuance of debt securities, including notes or commercial paper (collectively, "Indebtedness"), (ii) the issuance of preferred shares ("Preferred Shares") and/or (iii) reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending, short sales or derivatives, such as swaps, futures or forward contracts, that have the effect of leverage ("portfolio leverage"). The Trust may utilize leverage to the maximum extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
The Trust has entered into a revolving credit facility and any borrowings through the credit facility are secured by eligible securities held in the Trust's portfolio of investments. The Trust has also issued preferred shares, which are senior securities that constitute shares of beneficial interest of the Trust. Preferred shares rank senior to the Trust's Common Shares in priority of payment of dividends and as to the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the Trust's affairs; equal in priority with all other future series of preferred shares the Trust may issue as to priority of payment of dividends and as to distributions of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or the winding-up of the Trust's affairs; and subordinate in right of payment to amounts owed under the Trust's existing credit facility, and to the holder of any future senior indebtedness, which may be issued without the vote or consent of preferred shareholders. The use of leverage is a speculative technique that involves special risks. The Trust currently anticipates utilizing leverage to seek to enhance total return and income. There can be no assurance that the Advisor's and the Sub-Adviser's expectations will be realized or that a leveraging strategy will be successful in any particular time period. Use of leverage creates an opportunity for increased income and capital appreciation but, at the same time, creates special risks. Leverage is a speculative technique that exposes the Trust to greater risk and increased costs than if it were not implemented. The more leverage that is utilized by the Trust, the more exposed the Trust will be to the risks of leverage. The use of leverage by the Trust causes the net asset value of the common shares to fluctuate significantly in response to changes in interest rates and other economic indicators. As a result, the net asset value, market price and dividend rate of the common shares is likely to be more volatile than those of a fund that is not exposed to leverage. Leverage increases operating costs, which may reduce total return. The Trust pays interest on its borrowings, which may reduce the Trust's return. Increases in interest rates that the Trust must pay on its borrowings will increase the cost of leverage and may reduce the return to common shareholders. The risk of increases in interest rates may be greater in the current market environment because interest rates are near historically low levels. During the time in which the Trust is utilizing leverage, the amount of the investment advisory fee paid by the Trust will be higher than if the Trust did not utilize leverage because the fees paid will be calculated based on the Trust's Managed Assets, including proceeds of leverage. Common shareholders bear the portion of the management fee attributable to assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, which means that common shareholders effectively bear the entire management fee.

Other Investment Companies Risk. Investments in other investment companies present certain special considerations and risks not present in making direct investments in securities in which the Trust may invest. Investments in other investment companies involve operating expenses and fees that are in addition to the expenses and fees borne by the Trust. Such expenses and fees attributable to the Trust's investments in other investment companies are borne indirectly by Common Shareholders. Accordingly, investment in such entities involves expense and fee layering.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk. For ETFs tracking an index of securities, the cumulative percentage increase or decrease in the net asset value of the shares of an ETF may over time diverge significantly from the cumulative percentage increase or decrease in the relevant index due to the compounding effect experienced by an ETF which results from a number of factors, including, leverage (if applicable), daily rebalancing, fees, expenses and interest income, which in turn results in greater non-correlation between the return of an ETF and its corresponding index.

Short Sales Risk. Short sales involve selling securities of an issuer short in the expectation of covering the short sale with securities purchased in the open market at a price lower than that received in the short sale. If the price of the issuer's securities declines, the Trust may then cover the short position with securities purchased in the market. The profit realized on a short sale will be the difference between the price received in the sale and the cost of the securities purchased to cover the sale. The possible losses from selling short a security differ from losses that could be incurred from a cash investment in the security; the former may be unlimited, whereas the latter can only equal the total amount of the cash investment. Short selling activities are also subject to restrictions imposed by the federal securities laws and the various national and regional securities exchanges, which restrictions could limit the Trust's investment activities. There can be no assurance that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial contracts in which the value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Trust may, but is not required to, engage in various derivatives transactions for hedging and risk management purposes, to facilitate portfolio management and to seek to enhance total return of earn income. The Trust's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as interest rate risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk.

Off-Exchange Derivatives Risk. The Trust may invest a portion of its assets in investments which are not traded on organized exchanges and as such are not standardized. Such transactions may include forward contracts, swaps or options. While some markets for such derivatives are highly liquid, transactions in off-exchange derivatives may involve greater risk than investing in exchange-traded derivatives because there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position.

Options Risk. Trading in options involves a number of risks. Specific market movements of the option and the instruments underlying an option cannot be predicted. No assurance can be given that a liquid offset market will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. If no liquid offset market exists, the Trust might not be able to effect an offsetting transaction in a particular option.

Futures Risk. Futures contracts markets are highly volatile and are influenced by a variety of factors, including national and international political and economic developments. In addition, because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the trader.

XFLT Risk Considerations

Swaps Risk. The Trust may utilize swap agreements including, without limitation, interest rate, index and currency swap agreements. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary securities transactions. There are risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty to swap agreements.

Credit Default Swaps Risk. The Trust may enter into credit default swap agreements. The "buyer" in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. The Trust may be either the buyer or seller in a credit default swap transaction. Credit default swap transactions involve greater risks than if a Trust had invested in the reference obligation directly. Credit default swaps are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Hedging Transactions Risk. The success of any hedging strategy utilized by the Trust's will be subject to the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Trust's hedging strategy will also be subject to the Sub-Adviser's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner.

Counterparty Risk. The Trust will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts entered into by the Trust.

Synthetic Investment Risk. The Trust may be exposed to certain additional risks should the Sub-Adviser uses derivatives transactions as a means to synthetically implement the Trust's investment strategies. Customized derivative instruments will likely be highly illiquid, and it is possible that the Trust will not be able to terminate such derivative instruments prior to their expiration date or that the penalties associated with such a termination might impact the Trust's performance in a materially adverse manner.

Segregation and Cover Risk. In connection with certain derivatives transactions, the Trust may be required to segregate liquid assets or otherwise cover such transactions and/or to deposit amounts as premiums or to be held in margin accounts. Such amounts may not otherwise be available to the Trust for investment purposes. The Trust may earn a lower return on its portfolio than it might otherwise earn if it did not have to segregate assets in respect of, or otherwise cover, its derivatives transactions positions.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that credit securities will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. When market interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income credit securities generally will fall. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because while interest rates were historically low in recent years, the Federal Reserve has been increasing the Federal Funds rate to address inflation. Prevailing interest rates may be adversely impacted by market and economic factors. If interest rates rise the markets may experience increased volatility, which may adversely affect the value and/or liquidity of certain of the Trust's investments. The prices of longer-term securities fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term securities as interest rates change. The Trust's use of leverage will tend to increase the interest rate risk to which its Common Shares are subject. The Trust invests primarily in variable and floating rate credit instruments and other structured credit investments, which generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, but generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline.

Prepayment Risk. The frequency at which prepayments (including voluntary prepayments by the obligors and accelerations due to defaults) occur on bonds and loans will be affected by a variety of factors including the prevailing level of interest rates and spreads as well as economic, demographic, tax, social, legal and other factors. The adverse effects of prepayments may impact the Trust's portfolio in several ways. During periods of declining interest rates, when the issuer of a security exercises its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, the Trust may be required to reinvest the proceeds of such prepayment in lower-yielding securities. Particular investments may experience outright losses, as in the case of an interest-only security in an environment of faster actual or anticipated prepayments. In addition, particular investments may underperform relative to hedges that the Sub-Adviser may have constructed for these investments, resulting in a loss to the Trust's overall portfolio.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions can decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time — the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Trust's portfolio.

Duration and Maturity Risk. The Trust has no set policy regarding maturity or duration of credit instruments in which it may invest or of the Trust's portfolio generally. The price of fixed rate securities with longer maturities or duration generally is more significantly impacted by changes in interest rates than those of fixed rate securities with shorter maturities or duration. Therefore, generally speaking, the longer the duration of the Trust's portfolio, the more exposure the Trust will have to interest rate risk described above. The Sub-Adviser may seek to adjust the portfolio's duration or maturity based on its assessment of current and projected market conditions and all factors that the Sub-Adviser deems relevant. The Trust may incur costs in seeking to adjust the portfolio average duration or maturity. There can be no assurance that the Sub-Adviser's assessment of current and projected market conditions will be correct or that any strategy to adjust the portfolio's duration or maturity will be successful at any given time.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of securities will be unable to pay principal and interest when due, or that the value of the security will suffer because investors believe the issuer is less able to pay.

Non-U.S. Investments Risk. The risk of loss associated with investments in securities of foreign issuers include currency exchange risks, expropriation, or limits on repatriating an investment, government intervention, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability, illiquidity, less efficient markets, price volatility and market manipulation.

XFLT Risk Considerations

Equity Investments Risk. Incidental to the Trust's investments in credit instruments, the Trust may acquire or hold equity securities, or warrants to purchase equity securities, of a Borrower or issuer. Common equity securities prices fluctuate for a number of reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer, the general condition of the relevant stock market and broader domestic and international political and economic events.

Limited Term Risk. Unless the Trust completes an Eligible Tender Offer, and converts to perpetual existence, the Trust will terminate on or about the Termination Date. The Trust should not be confused with a so called "target date" or "life cycle" fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as the fund's target date, often associated with retirement, approaches, and does not typically terminate on the target date. In addition, the Trust should not be confused with a "target term" fund whose investment objective is to return the fund's original net asset value on the termination date. **The Trust's investment objective and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares their initial investment on the Termination Date or in an Eligible Tender Offer, and investors may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination or in an Eligible Tender Offer.**

Because the assets of the Trust will be liquidated in connection with the termination, the Trust will incur transaction costs in connection with dispositions of portfolio securities. The Trust does not limit its investments to securities having a maturity date prior to the Termination Date and may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Trust to lose money. In particular, the Trust's portfolio may still have significant remaining average maturity and duration, and large exposures to below investment grade securities, as the Termination Date approaches, losses due to portfolio liquidation may be significant. Beginning one year before the Termination Date (the "wind-down period"), the Trust may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Trust's portfolio, and may deviate from its investment policies, including its policy of investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in floating rate credit instruments and other structured credit investments and may not achieve its investment objective. During the wind-down period, the Trust's portfolio composition may change as more of its portfolio holdings are called or sold and portfolio holdings are disposed of in anticipation of liquidation. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of matured, called or sold securities, the Trust may invest such proceeds in short-term or other lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash, which may adversely affect its performance. The Trust may distribute the proceeds in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final liquidation, which may cause fixed expenses to increase when expressed as a percentage of assets under management Upon a termination, it is anticipated that the Trust will have distributed substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, although securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed prices, if any, may be placed in a liquidating trust. Common Shareholders will bear the costs associated with establishing and maintaining a liquidating trust, if necessary. Securities placed in a liquidating trust may be held for an indefinite period of time until they can be sold or pay out all of their cash flows. The Trust cannot predict the amount, if any, of securities that will be required to be placed in a liquidating trust.

If the Trust conducts an Eligible Tender Offer, the Trust anticipates that funds to pay the aggregate purchase price of Common Shares accepted for purchase pursuant to the tender offer will be first derived from any cash on hand and then from the proceeds from the sale of portfolio investments held by the Trust. In addition, the Trust may be required to dispose of portfolio investments in connection with any reduction in the Trust's outstanding leverage necessary in order to maintain the Trust's desired leverage ratios following a tender offer. The disposition of portfolio investments by the Trust could cause market prices of such instruments, and hence the net asset value of the Common Shares, to decline. In addition, disposition of portfolio investments will cause the Trust to incur increased brokerage and related transaction expenses. The Trust may receive proceeds from the disposition of portfolio investments that are less than the valuations of such investments by the Trust. It is likely that during the pendency of a tender offer, and possibly for a time thereafter, the Trust will hold a greater than normal percentage of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents, which may impede the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective and decrease returns to shareholders. If the Trust's tax basis for the investments sold is less than the sale proceeds, the Trust will recognize capital gains, which the Trust will be required to distribute to shareholders. In addition, the Trust's purchase of tendered Common Shares pursuant to a tender offer will have tax consequences for tendering shareholders and may have tax consequences for non-tendering shareholders. The purchase of Common Shares by the Trust pursuant to a tender offer will have the effect of increasing the proportionate interest in the Trust of non-tendering shareholders. All shareholders remaining after a tender offer will be subject to proportionately higher expenses due to the reduction in the Trust's total assets resulting from payment for the tendered Common Shares. Such reduction in the Trust's total assets may also result in less investment flexibility, reduced diversification and greater volatility for the Trust, and may have an adverse effect on the Trust's investment performance. The Trust is not required to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. If the Trust conducts an Eligible Tender Offer, there can be no assurance that tendered Common Shares will not exceed the Termination Threshold, in which case the Eligible Tender Offer will be terminated, no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer and the Trust will terminate on or before the Termination Date (subject to possible extensions). Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer in which the tendered Common Shares do not exceed the Termination Threshold, the Board of Trustees may eliminate the Termination Date upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees and without a shareholder vote. Thereafter, the Trust will have a perpetual existence. The Trust is not required to conduct additional tender offers following an Eligible Tender Offer and conversion to perpetual existence. Therefore, remaining shareholders may not have another opportunity to participate in a tender offer. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value, and as a result remaining shareholders may only be able to sell their Common Shares at a discount to net asset value.

LIBOR/SOFR TRANSITION RISK. CLO debt and bank syndicated loans historically used LIBOR as an interest rate benchmark. Overnight and 12-month US dollar LIBOR permanently ceased as of June 30, 2023. 1-, 3-, and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will continue to be published using a synthetic methodology until September 2024. As an alternative to LIBOR, the Financial Reporting Council, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, recommended replacing U.S. dollar LIBOR with Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a new index calculated by reference to short-term repurchase agreements, backed by Treasury securities. There is no guarantee that the performance of individual investments or the syndicated loan and CLO securities markets as a whole during or after the transition period will be consistent with performance achieved during the LIBOR era. Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known, and the transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for, and reduce the effectiveness of, new hedges placed against instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR.

Additional Risks. For additional risks relating to investments in the Trust, please see "Risks" in the Trust's Annual Report on Form N-CSR, which is publicly available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC website at http://www.sec.gov.