



**OCP Investment Trust**

**Annual Information Form**

**March 30, 2011**

**OCP INVESTMENT TRUST  
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM**

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*All information contained herein is as at March 30, 2011 unless otherwise noted.*

## **OCP INVESTMENT TRUST ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM**

### **FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

**Certain statements in this Annual Information Form may constitute “forward-looking” statements which involve risks (including those which may arise in the future), uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Fund, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this Annual Information Form, such statements use such words as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “intend” and other similar terminology. These statements reflect current expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date of this Annual Information Form. Forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under “Risk Factors”. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are based upon what the Manager believes are reasonable assumptions, the Manager cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Annual Information Form and, except as may be required by law, the Fund assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances.**

## **NAME, FORMATION AND HISTORY OF THE FUND**

### **Name and Formation**

OCP Investment Trust (the “Fund”) is an investment fund governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to a declaration of trust dated October 27, 2009 (the “Declaration of Trust”).

The principal office of the Fund is located at 161 Bay Street, 49<sup>th</sup> Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2S1. The head office of Onex Credit Partners, LLC (the “Manager” or “OCP”) is located at 910 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 07632. See “Organization and Management Details of the Fund — Manager of the Fund”.

On October 27, 2009, the Fund filed a prospectus and became a reporting issuer in the Provinces of Ontario and Québec.

## **INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND**

### **Investment Objectives**

The Fund’s investment objectives are to maximize total returns for holders (“Unitholders”) of Units (“Units”) while preserving capital.

### **Investment Strategy**

OCP seeks to generate attractive risk adjusted returns through a long/short investment strategy focused on actively traded, event-driven, senior debt securities in the non-investment grade debt markets. In order to manage risk and volatility, the strategy is based on a diversified portfolio, with limited exposure to equity investments and no financial leverage.

Senior debt may include (i) syndicated bank loans that typically pay a floating rate of interest; (ii) senior bonds; and (iii) other senior debt obligations. The diversified portfolio (the “Portfolio”) held by the Fund, comprised primarily of senior debt obligations of non-investment grade North American issuers, will be diversified with its largest exposure being to senior secured bank loans, then senior bonds and a limited exposure to other unsecured claims and equity investments. OCP prefers to invest in the more senior part of the capital structure, in particular, senior secured bank loans, for a number of reasons: (i) these senior obligations are generally secured or benefit from another form of structural seniority relative to other obligations of the issuer; (ii) they are generally protected by covenants that limit the ability of the issuer to take actions adverse to the interests of investors; (iii) the default rate on these obligations is historically lower than unsecured, or junior, debt; and (iv) they have generally received greater recoveries than unsecured, or junior, debt in the case of default. When OCP purchases unsecured or junior debt obligations, it seeks opportunities that it believes are priced at discounts to par and have the proper risk/reward ratio to compensate for the additional risk of these securities. Moreover, many times an investment by OCP in unsecured or junior debt obligations of an issuer is preceded by or made in conjunction with an investment in the senior term loan of that same issuer.

OCP will generally target investments that meet the following criteria:

1. High level of asset and/or cash flow coverage;

2. Attractive total return potential through a combination of current income and/or capital appreciation; and
3. An anticipated company-specific event that OCP believes will trigger an increase in the price of the investment.

OCP focuses on the debt obligations of companies experiencing some form of financial or operational stress, leading to opportunities to invest in securities at prices below their par values in the secondary market, offering the potential for capital appreciation, as well as current yield. The OCP team performs extensive research to identify these opportunities and bottom-up credit and structural analysis to evaluate them. Through this research, OCP often identifies specific anticipated events, such as a refinancing or restructuring that OCP anticipates will cause an investment to appreciate in value.

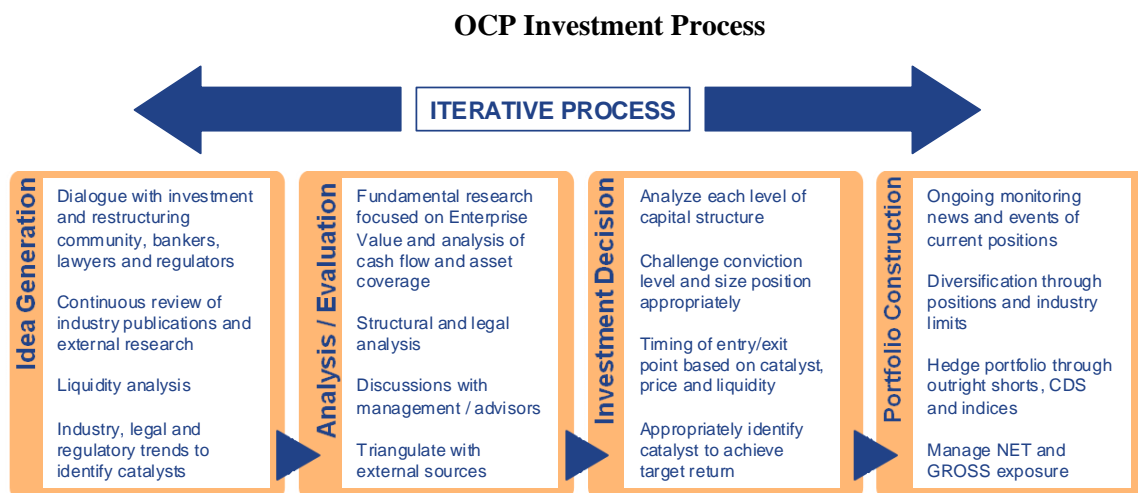
### *Investment Process*

OCP uses a variety of resources to source investment ideas for the Fund including, but not limited to: industry related research, trade publications, discussions with industry participants, company management and legal and financial professionals.

Upon identifying a potential investment, OCP will perform an analysis of the value of the company. This will typically start with an evaluation of the company’s business model, including its expected cash flow under various economic and industry conditions, tangible asset value, competitive strengths and weaknesses, as well as the quality of its existing management team. In addition, OCP typically performs a structural analysis, which includes a review of the rights and interests of each creditor/equity holder in the company’s capital structure, including protective debt covenants, collateral protection, seniority and other contractual rights as well as any other legal issues surrounding the company and its reorganization, if applicable.

OCP will then seek to determine what event may cause the value to be realized and what the timing for that event will be. In general, OCP will seek investments linked to a certain event that should occur within six to twelve months. The event behind each investment may be, among other things, the resolution of litigation, a successful refinancing or financial reorganization, an operational turnaround or a change in industry conditions.

The following graph depicts the investment process followed by OCP.



### *Risk Management*

Managing risk is an integral part of OCP's investment philosophy. OCP manages the level of risk in the Portfolio through diversification, intensive research and portfolio construction. There typically is a focus on actively traded senior debt to help minimize the chances of loss due to an inability to trade. Short positions may also be used to offset certain long exposures and to reduce volatility. No financial leverage is employed in the Portfolio.

### *Short Selling Strategy*

In order to both manage risk and also produce incremental return, OCP maintains short exposure to the credit of certain issuers or indices that track the credit markets in general. This may include selling short certain securities and the purchase and sale of options on securities and other derivative instruments, including credit default swaps. OCP may also seek to establish an outright short position in debt securities when OCP believes that the security is fundamentally overvalued or that the issuer could become distressed. These strategies can serve to hedge the Portfolio as a whole from correlation to the broader markets. Any cash received from short proceeds is held as cash or short term marketable securities, rather than re-invested.

### *Foreign Currency Hedging*

OCP protects returns on the Portfolio from currency fluctuations by hedging foreign currency exposure to the Canadian dollar. OCP seeks to hedge to the Canadian dollar not less than 90% of the Portfolio's investments denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The distributions on securities held in the Portfolio, however, may not be hedged at any time and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that the Fund will not be adversely impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates.

### *Use of Derivatives*

OCP invests in and uses derivative instruments, other than commodity derivatives, for hedging or investment purposes consistent with its investment objectives and subject to OCP's investment restrictions. For example, OCP may use derivatives with the intention of offsetting or reducing risks associated with losses from currency fluctuations, interest rate changes and market risks. No assurance can be given that the Portfolio will be hedged from any particular risk from time to time. In addition, OCP may employ derivative strategies in the Portfolio to invest indirectly in, or gain exposure to, securities or financial markets. These derivative strategies may be used to establish long or short biased investments in such securities or financial markets.

### *Leverage*

The Portfolio does not use financial leverage.

### **Investment Restrictions**

#### *Investment Restrictions of the Fund*

The investment activities of the Fund are to be conducted in accordance with, among other things, the following investment restrictions which provide that the Fund will not:

1. invest more than 10% of the aggregate value of the assets of the Fund ("Total Assets") in the securities of any single issuer, other than securities issued or

guaranteed by the United States Government, Government of Canada or a province or territory thereof;

2. employ financial leverage;
3. be net short;
4. invest in asset-backed commercial paper or collateralized debt obligations directly or indirectly by selling credit protection under credit default swaps identifying any asset-back commercial paper or collateralized debt obligations as reference obligations;
5. own more than 10% of the equity value of an issuer or purchase the securities of an issuer for the purpose of exercising control over management of that issuer;
6. guarantee the securities or obligations of any person other than the Manager or OCP Credit Strategy Fund, and then only in respect of the activities of OCP Credit Strategy Fund;
7. with the exception of securities of the Fund's own issue, purchase securities from, sell securities to, or otherwise contract for the acquisition or disposition of securities with the Manager or any of its affiliates, any officer, director or shareholder of the Manager, any person, trust, firm or corporation managed by the Manager or any of its affiliates or any firm or corporation in which any officer, director or shareholder of the Manager may have a material interest (which, for these purposes, includes beneficial ownership of more than 10% of the voting securities of such entity) unless, with respect to any purchase or sale of securities, any such transaction is effected through normal market facilities, pursuant to a non-pre-arranged trade, and the purchase price approximates the prevailing market price or is approved by the Manager's Independent Review Committee;
8. make or hold any investments in entities that would be "foreign affiliates" of the Fund for purposes of the Tax Act;
9. make or hold any securities in any non-resident trusts other than "exempt foreign trusts" as defined in subsection 94(1) of the Tax Act as set forth in former Bill C-10, which was before the second session of the 39<sup>th</sup> Parliament (or pursuant to any amendments to such proposals, subsequent provisions enacted into law, or successor provisions thereto); or
10. at any time, hold any property that is a "non-portfolio property" for the purposes of the rules in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the "Tax Act") which apply to a SIFT trust and its unitholders SIFT Rules; or make or hold any investment that could require the Fund to include any material amount in its income pursuant to proposed sections 94.1 or 94.3 of the Tax Act or require the Fund to mark the investment to market in accordance with proposed section 94.2 of the Tax Act, all as set forth in Bill C-10, which was before the second session of the 39<sup>th</sup> Parliament (or pursuant



to any amendments to such proposals, subsequent provisions enacted into law, or successor provisions thereto).

If a percentage restriction on investment or use of assets or borrowing or financing arrangements set forth above as an investment restriction is adhered to at the time of the transaction, later changes to the market value of the investment or Total Assets will not be considered a violation of the investment restrictions. If the Fund receives from an issuer subscription rights to purchase securities of that issuer, and if the Fund exercises those subscription rights at a time when the Fund's holdings of securities of that issuer would otherwise exceed the limits set forth above, the exercise of those rights will not constitute a violation of the investment restrictions if, prior to the receipt of securities of that issuer on exercise of these rights, the Fund has sold at least as many securities of the same class and value as would result in the restriction being complied with.

Unitholder approval is required to change the investment objectives, investment strategies or investment restrictions. See "Securityholder Matters – Matters Requiring Securityholder Approval".

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES OF THE FUND**

### **The Units**

The Fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Units of a single class of transferable, redeemable units of beneficial interest, each of which represents an equal undivided interest in the net assets of the Fund.

Each Unit entitles the holder thereof to the same rights and obligations as a Unitholder and no Unitholder is entitled to any privilege, priority or preference in relation to any other Unitholder. Each Unitholder is entitled to one vote for each Unit held and is entitled to participate equally with respect to any and all distributions made by the Fund, including distributions of net realized capital gains, if any. On the redemption of Units, however, the Fund may in its sole discretion, designate payable to redeeming Unitholders, as part of the redemption price, any capital gains realized by the Fund in the taxation year in which the redemption occurred. On termination or liquidation of the Fund, the Unitholders of record are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis all of the assets of the Fund remaining after payment of all debts, liabilities and liquidation expenses of the Fund. Unitholders have no voting rights in respect of securities held by the Fund.

## SECURITYHOLDER MATTERS

### Meetings of Securityholders

A meeting of Unitholders may be convened by the Manager by a written requisition specifying the purpose of the meeting and must be convened if requisitioned by Unitholders holding not less than 60% of the Units then outstanding by a written requisition specifying the purpose of the meeting. Not less than 21 days' and not more than 50 days' notice will be given of any meeting of Unitholders. The quorum at any meeting of all Unitholders is one Unitholder present in person or represented by proxy except for the purpose of any meeting called to consider item (e) below under "Matters Requiring Securityholder Approval" in which case the quorum shall be Unitholder(s) holding 15% of the outstanding Units. If no quorum is present at such meeting when called, the meeting, if called on the requisition of Unitholders, will be terminated and otherwise will be adjourned for not less than 10 days and at the adjourned meeting the Unitholders then present in person or represented by proxy will form the necessary quorum. At any meeting of Unitholders, each Unitholder will be entitled to one vote for each Unit registered in the Unitholder's name.

The Fund does not hold annual meetings of Unitholders.

### Matters Requiring Securityholder Approval

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the following matters require the approval of Unitholders by resolution passed by at least  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  of the votes cast at a meeting called and held for such purpose (an "Extraordinary Resolution"), other than item (f), which requires approval of Unitholders by a simple majority vote at a meeting called and held for such purpose (an "Ordinary Resolution"):

- a) a change in the investment objectives of the Fund;
- b) a change in the investment strategy of the Fund;
- c) a change in the investment restrictions of the Fund;
- d) any change in the basis of calculating fees or other expenses that are charged to the Fund which could result in an increase in charges to the Fund other than a fee or expense charged by a person or company that is at arm's length to the Fund;
- e) except as described under "Organization and Management Details of the Fund — Manager of the Fund", a change of the Manager of the Fund, other than a change resulting in an affiliate of such person assuming such position;
- f) a change in the auditors of the Fund;
- g) a reorganization with, or transfer of assets to, a mutual fund trust, if
  - i) the Fund ceases to continue after the reorganization or transfer of assets; and

- ii) the transaction results in Unitholders becoming securityholders in the mutual fund trust;
- h) a reorganization with, or acquisition of assets of, a mutual fund trust, if
  - i) the Fund continues after the reorganization or acquisition of assets;
  - ii) the transaction results in the securityholders of the mutual fund trust becoming unitholders of the Fund; and
  - iii) the transaction would be a material change to the Fund;
- i) a termination of the Fund, other than in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust;
- j) an amendment, modification or variation in the provisions or rights attaching to the Units; and
- k) a reduction in the frequency of calculating the NAV per Unit (as hereinafter defined).

#### **Amendments to the Declaration of Trust**

The Trustee may, without the approval of or notice to Unitholders, amend the Declaration of Trust for certain limited purposes specified therein, including to:

- a) remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies which may exist between any terms of the Declaration of Trust and any provisions of any law or regulation applicable to or affecting the Fund;
- b) make any change or correction in the Declaration of Trust which is of a typographical nature or is required to cure or correct any ambiguity or defective or inconsistent provision, clerical omission, mistake or manifest error contained therein;
- c) bring the Declaration of Trust into conformity with applicable laws, including the rules and policies of Canadian securities regulators or with current practice within the securities or investment fund industries provided that any such amendment does not adversely affect the rights, privileges or interests of Unitholders; or
- d) provide added protection to Unitholders.

Except for changes to the Declaration of Trust which require the approval of Unitholders or changes described above which do not require approval of or prior notice to Unitholders, the Declaration of Trust may be amended from time to time by the Manager upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice to Unitholders.

## **Reporting to Securityholders**

The Fund's fiscal year will be the calendar year. The annual financial statements of the Fund are audited by the Fund's auditors in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. The auditors will be asked to report on the fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The Manager will ensure that the Fund complies with all applicable reporting and administrative requirements, including preparing and issuing unaudited interim financial statements.

The Manager will keep adequate books and records reflecting the activities of the Fund. A Unitholder or his or her duly authorized representative has the right to examine the books and records of the Fund during normal business hours at the offices of the Manager. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Unitholder shall not have access to any information that, in the opinion of the Manager, should be kept confidential in the interests of the Fund.

## **VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES OF THE FUND**

The "NAV" is the net asset value of the Fund, as determined by subtracting the aggregate liabilities of the Fund from the Total Assets of the Fund on the date on which the calculation is being made. NAV on a particular date equals the aggregate value of the assets of the Fund less the aggregate value of the liabilities of the Fund, expressed in Canadian dollars at the applicable exchange rate on such date. The NAV is calculated using the fair value of the Fund's assets and liabilities. The NAV is calculated by the Custodian or an affiliate. The "NAV per Unit" on any day is obtained by dividing the NAV of the Fund on such day by the number of Units of that class then outstanding.

In determining the NAV of the Fund, at any time the Manager will take into account the following:

1. no value is assigned to goodwill;
2. accrued investment management fees and other fees are treated as liabilities;
3. distributions payable on the Units, if any, after the date as of which the total net assets are being determined to Unitholders of record prior to such date are treated as liabilities;
4. the fair value of investments is as follows: investments that are listed on an exchange and are freely transferable are valued at their last sales price on such exchange on the date of determination, or, if no sales occurred on such day, at the "bid" price at the close of business on such day and if sold short at the "asked" price at the close of business on such day. Investments traded over the counter which are freely transferable are valued at the "bid" price at the close of business on such day if held long, and at the "asked" price at the close of business on such day if held short, unless included in the NASDAQ National Market System, in which case they are valued based upon their sales price (if such prices are available). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if in the reasonable judgment of the Manager, the listed price for any investment held by the Fund does not accurately reflect the value of

such investment, the Manager may value such investment at a price which is greater or less than the quoted market price for such investment;

5. units of any underlying fund are valued at the net asset value of such units as provided by such fund from time to time;
6. the value of all assets of the Fund quoted or valued in terms of foreign currency, the value of all funds on deposit and contractual obligations payable to the Fund in foreign currency and the value of all liabilities and contractual obligations payable by the Fund in foreign currency is determined using the applicable rate of exchange current at, or as nearly as practicable to, the applicable date on which NAV is determined; and
7. all other assets of the Fund are valued in the manner determined by the Manager or its delegate(s) to reflect their fair market value.

Except as described below, National Instrument 81-106 - Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure (“NI 81-106”) requires an investment fund, such as the Fund, to calculate its net assets in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Canadian GAAP was recently modified by the introduction of section 3855 *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement* of the handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Section 3855 redefines fair value as being the closing bid price for long positions and the closing ask price for short positions, in lieu of the closing or last trade price for all positions. The combined effect of NI 81-106 and section 3855 would require the Fund to determine the value of securities listed on a recognized public securities exchange or on NASDAQ using the fair value as defined by section 3855. However, NI-81-106 permits investment funds, such as the Fund, to calculate its net asset value in accordance with Canadian GAAP without giving effect to section 3855 for purposes other than issuing annual or interim financial statements, such as the issue and redemption of Units.

Financial statements of the Fund contain a reconciliation of the net assets per Unit that is reported in such financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP to the NAV per Unit used by the Fund for all other purposes.

### **Reporting of Net Asset Value**

The NAV and NAV per Unit is calculated as of 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time as the Manager deems appropriate (the “Valuation Time”) on Thursday of each week and on such other dates as the Manager deems appropriate (each, a “Valuation Date”). Such information is provided by the Manager to Unitholders on request.

### **DISTRIBUTION POLICY**

Unitholders are entitled to receive distributions if, as and when declared by the Fund, from time to time.

The Fund generally receives interest income and capital gains from the assets included in the Portfolio. The net income of the Fund will consist primarily of interest income and capital gains less expenses of the Fund. The Fund will distribute all of its net income and net realized capital gains earned in each fiscal year to ensure that it is not liable for tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

To the extent that the Fund has not distributed in cash the full amount of its net income in any year, the difference between such amount and the amount actually distributed by the Fund will be paid through a distribution (an “Additional Distribution”) that, if necessary, will be made in to Unitholders of record on December 31, in an amount equal to such difference, in order that the Fund will not generally be liable to pay income tax. Immediately after any such Additional Distribution, the number of outstanding Units will be consolidated such that each Unitholder will hold after the consolidation the same number of Units as it held before the distribution of additional Units.

## **REDEMPTIONS**

Units may be redeemed on any business day (a “Redemption Date”) for a redemption price per Unit equal to the Net Asset Value per Unit. Units surrendered for redemption by a Unitholder on or before 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on any Redemption Date will be redeemed as at such Redemption Date and the Unitholder will receive payment in respect of any Units surrendered for redemption on or before the 10<sup>th</sup> business day following such Redemption Date (the “Redemption Payment Date”). The Net Asset Value per Unit will vary depending on the performance of the Portfolio, which depends on a number of factors, including the value of the securities included in the Portfolio. See “Risk Factors”.

By delivering to the Trustee a notice of intention to redeem Units, the Unitholder will be deemed to have irrevocably surrendered his or her Units for redemption and appointed the Trustee to act as his or her exclusive settlement agent with respect to the exercise of such redemption privilege and the receipt of payment in connection with the settlement of obligations arising from such exercise.

Any redemption notice that the Trustee determines to be incomplete, not in proper form or not duly executed will, for all purposes, be void and of no effect, and the redemption privilege to which it relates will be considered, for all purposes, not to have been exercised thereby.

The Manager may suspend the redemption of Units or payment of redemption proceeds: (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on stock exchanges or other markets on which securities in the Portfolio are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the Total Assets, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Fund; or (ii) for a period not exceeding 120 days during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of assets of the Fund or which impair the ability of the Manager to determine the value of the assets of the Fund. The suspension may apply to all requests for redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests shall be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first business day following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over the Fund, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

## INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In the opinion of McCarthy Tétrault LLP, counsel to the Fund, the following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the Fund under the Tax Act and the regulations thereunder.

This summary is based on the facts set out in this annual information form, the current provisions of the Tax Act, and the regulations thereunder, counsel's understanding of the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the "CRA published in writing by it prior to the date hereof and the specific proposals to amend the Tax Act publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof ("Tax Proposals") and relies upon advice from the Manager as to certain factual matters. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes in the law, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action, nor does it take into account other federal or any provincial or foreign tax legislation or considerations. There can be no assurance that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form publicly announced or at all.

**This summary is of a general nature only, is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to the Fund, and is not intended to be legal or tax advice to any particular investor. Investors should consult their own tax advisors for advice with respect to the income tax consequences of an investment in Units, based on their particular circumstances.**

### Taxation of the Fund

The Fund will be a "financial institution" for purposes of the "mark-to-market" rules contained in the Tax Act at any time if more than 50% of the fair market value of all interests in the Fund are held at that time by one or more such financial institutions. The Tax Act contains special rules for determining the income of financial institutions.

The Fund will be subject to tax under Part I of the Tax Act on each taxation year on the amount of its income for the year, including net realized taxable capital gains, less the portion thereof that it claims in respect of the amounts paid or payable to Unitholders in the year. The Fund intends to deduct, in computing its income in each taxation year, the full amount available for deduction in each year and, therefore, provided the Fund makes distributions in each year of its income, including its net realized capital gains as described under "Distribution Policy", it will generally not be liable in such year for income tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

In computing its income for tax purposes, the Fund may deduct reasonable administrative and other expenses incurred to earn income in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act. The Fund may deduct over a five-year period the costs and expenses of the any offering paid by the Fund, pro-rated for short taxation years.

The Fund may be subject to "minimum tax" under the Tax Act. The Trustee endeavours to manage the Fund in a manner such that the Fund will not be subject to minimum tax.

The Tax Act provides for special tax on designated income of certain trusts which have designated beneficiaries. The Declaration of Trust prohibits ownership of Units by any person that would be a designated beneficiary for the purposes of the Tax Act.

## **ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE FUND**

### **Manager of the Fund**

The Manager performs the management functions of the Fund pursuant to the management agreement dated October 27, 2009 between the Manager and the Fund (the "Management Agreement"). The Manager provides all administrative services required by the Fund. The Manager carries on business at 910 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey 07632.

### **Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager**

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, OCP is the manager of the Fund and, as such, is responsible for making all investment decisions of the Fund in accordance with the investment objectives, strategy and restrictions of the Fund and for arranging for the execution of all Portfolio transactions. The Manager may delegate certain of its powers to third parties, where, in the discretion of the Manager, it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. The Manager's duties include, without limitation: authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund; preparing financial statements and financial and accounting information as required by the Fund; ensuring that Unitholders are provided with financial statements (including semi-annual and annual financial statements) and other reports as are required by applicable law from time to time; ensuring that the Fund complies with regulatory requirements; preparing the Fund's reports to Unitholders and the Canadian securities regulatory authorities; determining the amount of distributions to be made by the Fund; and negotiating contractual agreements with third-party providers of services, including registrars, transfer agents, auditors and printers.

### **Details of the Management Agreements**

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Fund and to exercise the care, diligence and skill of a reasonably prudent person in the circumstances. The Management Agreement provides that the Manager will not be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in the Portfolio if it has satisfied the duties and the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth above. The Manager will incur liability, however, in cases of wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence, disregard of the Manager's standard of care or by any material breach or default by it of its obligations under the Management Agreement.

Unless the Manager resigns or is removed as described below, the Manager will continue as Manager until the termination of the Fund. The Manager may resign if the Fund is in breach or default of the provisions of the Management Agreement and, if capable of being cured, any such breach or default has not been cured within 30 days' notice of such breach or default to the Fund. The Manager is deemed to have resigned if the Manager becomes bankrupt or insolvent. The Manager may not be removed as Manager of the Fund other than by the approval of Unitholders by a resolution passed by at least 66 2/3% of the votes cast at a meeting called and held for such purpose. In the event that the Manager is in material breach or default of the provisions of the Management Agreement and, if capable of being cured, any such breach or default has not been cured within 30 days' notice of such breach or default to the Manager, the Trustee shall give notice thereof to Unitholders and Unitholders may direct the Trustee to remove the Manager as manager of the Fund and appoint a successor Manager.

The Manager will be reimbursed by the Fund for all reasonable costs and expenses including research expenses incurred by the Manager on behalf of the Fund as described under



“Fees and Expenses — Ongoing Fees and Expenses”. In addition, the Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees, shareholders and agents will be indemnified by the Fund for all liabilities, costs and expenses incurred in connection with any action, suit or proceeding that is proposed or commenced, or other claim that is made against, the Manager, or any of its directors, officers, employees, shareholders or agents, in the exercise of its duties as Manager, except those resulting from the Manager’s wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence, disregard of the Manager’s standard of care or material breach or default by the Manager of its obligations under the Management Agreement.

### **Officers and Directors of the Manager of the Fund**

The name and municipality of residence of each of the directors, applicable officers and senior management of the Manager and their principal occupation are as follows:

<u>Name and Municipality of Residence</u>	<u>Position with Manager</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u>
MICHAEL GELBLAT Old Bethpage, New York	Co-Chief Investment Officer, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director	Co-Chief Investment Officer, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director
STUART KOVENSKY Armonk, New York	Co-Chief Investment Officer, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director	Co-Chief Investment Officer, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director
PAUL MARHAN Glen Ridge, New Jersey	Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager
JACK YANG New York, New York	Managing Partner	Managing Partner
STEVEN GUTMAN Irvington, New York	General Counsel, Compliance Officer and Secretary	General Counsel, Compliance Officer and Secretary
JOSH SPIERER Staten Island, New York	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer
CHRISTOPHER GOVAN Oakville, Ontario	Director	Managing Director, Onex Corporation
ANDREW SHEINER Toronto, Ontario	Director	Managing Director, Onex Corporation

The following is a brief description of the background of the individuals listed above:

**Michael Gelblat.** Mr. Gelblat has 25 years of credit experience. Prior to co-founding OCP in 2005, he was a co-portfolio manager and securities analyst for the event-driven and distressed debt alternative strategies at John A. Levin & Co., Inc. from 2001 to 2005. Prior to joining John A. Levin & Co., Mr. Gelblat was a principal at Redwood Capital Management and a director at SG Cowen, where he co-managed a proprietary trading group focused on distressed securities. He has also held positions at Société Générale, European American Bank/ABN AMRO Bank, N.V.,

Standard Chartered Bank and BancBoston Financial Company. He received a BS from the State University of New York at Albany.

**Stuart Kovensky.** Mr. Kovensky has 21 years of credit experience. Prior to co-founding OCP in 2005, Mr. Kovensky was a co-portfolio manager and securities analyst for the event-driven and distressed debt alternative strategies of John A. Levin Co., Inc. from 2001 to 2005. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Kovensky was a principal at Murray Capital Management. Mr. Kovensky has also served in a number of corporate finance positions at Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. and Chase Securities, Inc. from 1989 to 1995, including two years in the High Yield Finance Group. He earned a BS from Binghamton University and an MBA from New York University.

**Paul Marhan.** Mr. Marhan has 19 years of credit experience and is a Portfolio Manager at OCP. Before joining OCP, Mr. Marhan was a Senior Managing Director in Bear Stearns' Distressed/Special Situations Group where he was responsible for the identification, analysis and management of distressed opportunities in various sectors. Prior to joining Bear Stearns, he was a Managing Director and Senior Consultant at Kahn Consulting working on restructuring and crisis management engagements and began his career at Ernst & Whinney. Mr. Marhan earned his B.A. from James Madison University and an M.B.A. from NYU's Stern School of Business. He is a Certified Public Accountant.

**Jack Yang.** Mr. Yang is the Managing Partner of the firm. He is responsible for a broad range of activities, including corporate development, marketing, product management and investor activities. Prior to joining OCP, Mr. Yang was Managing Partner at Highland Capital Management, LP. Over a six year period, he established and managed the firm's business development, product management, investor relations, and European credit initiatives. Prior to joining Highland, Mr. Yang was the Global Head of Leveraged Finance Products at Merrill Lynch. Mr. Yang joined the firm in 1994 to establish the first syndicated loan business at an investment bank. Over the subsequent eight years he co-headed Leveraged Finance, was a senior member of the Debt Markets Commitment Committee, established the firm's Mezzanine and Bridge Loan Funds, and was the global head of strategic, cash flow and asset based lending. Mr. Yang was a Director and, or Vice Chairman of the Loan Syndications and Trading Association from 1999-2009, as well as a Director of the Loan Market Association in 2005. He earned a BA in Economics from Cornell University and an MBA from Columbia Business School.

**Steven Gutman.** Mr. Gutman is the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of OCP. From 1998 to February 2006, Mr. Gutman practiced finance and insolvency law at Luskin, Stern & Eisler LLP, becoming a partner in 2001. Prior to that (1984-1998) Mr. Gutman held various positions over 13 years with affiliates of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., including general counsel for European American Bank and for North America Special Credits. Mr. Gutman earned a J.D. from Washington University School of Law (1980) and a BA from the University of Rochester (1977).

**Josh Spierer.** Mr. Spierer is the Chief Financial Officer of OCP. From 1999-2005, Mr. Spierer was a Controller at John A. Levin & Co., Inc., who focused on the investment vehicles of the event-driven and distressed debt alternative strategies. Prior to joining John A. Levin Co., Inc., Mr. Spierer was a senior accountant at Eisner LLP (1995-1999). He received his undergraduate degree from Queens College (1995). Mr. Spierer has also achieved the Certified Public Accountant accreditation.

**Christopher Govan.** Mr. Govan is a Managing Director - Operations in the Toronto office of Onex Corporation, which he joined in 1998. Mr. Govan has overall responsibility for Onex's taxation and administration. Prior to joining Onex, Mr. Govan was a Senior Tax Manager in

Arthur Andersen's Toronto office, where he worked for seven years in the areas of tax planning and structuring, focusing on mergers and acquisitions, financings and international transactions. Mr. Govan holds a B.A. and a Master of Accounting from the University of Waterloo. He is a Chartered Accountant.

**Andrew Sheiner.** Mr. Sheiner is a Managing Director in the Toronto office of Onex Corporation, which he joined in 1995. Prior to joining Onex, Mr. Sheiner worked at McKinsey & Co. and for his family's private business. Mr. Sheiner has oversight responsibility for ONCAP, Onex Real Estate Partners and OCP. Mr. Sheiner holds a B.Comm. in Economics from McGill University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Foundation.

### **The Portfolio Advisor**

OCP is also the portfolio advisor to the Fund.

OCP is the exclusive credit investing platform of Onex Corporation ("Onex"). OCP has a nine year track record of successfully managing investment strategies focused on senior debt that have generated attractive risk adjusted returns. The firm currently manages approximately US\$1.3 billion in senior credit strategies for institutional and individual investors globally. The OCP team is led by Michael Gelblat, Stuart Kovensky, Paul Marhan and Jack Yang, each of whom has approximately twenty years or greater of experience in the senior credit markets.

Onex is a leading Canadian investment firm with a long established successful track record and a disciplined, value oriented, approach to investing. Onex was founded by Gerald W. Schwartz in 1984 and currently manages roughly US\$14 billion in assets (as of December 31, 2010) and operates from offices in Toronto and New York. Onex shares have been publicly listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange since 1987.

### **The Trustee**

Computershare Trust Company of Canada is the trustee of the Fund under the Declaration of Trust, and is responsible for certain aspects of the Fund's administration. The address of the Trustee is 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1.

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Trustee is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Unitholders and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustee will not be liable in carrying out its duties under the Declaration of Trust except in cases of wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence or the disregard of its obligations or duties or breach of its standard of care and duty. The Trustee and each of its directors, officers, and employees will be indemnified by the Fund for all liabilities and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with any action, suit or proceeding that is proposed or commenced or other claim that is made against the Trustee or any of its officers, directors or employees in the exercise of its duties under the Declaration of Trust, except those resulting from such person's wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence, disregard of such person's obligations or duties or breach of their standard of care in relation to the matter in respect of which indemnification is claimed. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustee may delegate certain powers to the Manager.

The Trustee is entitled to fees for its services under the Declaration of Trust as described under “Fees and Expenses — Ongoing Fees and Expenses” and will be reimbursed by the Fund for all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by it on behalf of the Fund.

### **The Custodian**

Citibank Canada (the “Custodian”) is custodian of the assets of the Fund pursuant to a custodian agreement between the Fund and the Custodian (the “Custodian Agreement”) dated November 20, 2009. The Custodian's principal place of business in respect of the Fund is Toronto, Ontario. The Custodian Agreement provides that the Custodian, except as described below, will receive and hold all cash, portfolio securities and other assets of the Fund for safekeeping. The Custodian receives fees for custodial services provided to the Fund. The Custodian may appoint sub-custodians who are qualified to act as such. In addition, the Custodian or an affiliate will calculate the NAV of the Fund.

Subject to certain exceptions as set out in the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian will not be liable for any act or omission in the course of, or connected to, rendering services under the Custodian Agreement or for loss to, or diminution of, the Fund's property. In no event shall the Custodian be liable for any consequential or special damages. The Fund indemnifies and saves harmless the Custodian, and its affiliates, subsidiaries and agents, and their directors, officers, and employees from and against all legal fees, judgments and amounts paid in settlement incurred by such indemnified parties in connection with custodial or sub-custodial services provided under the Custodian Agreement except to the extent incurred as a result of breach of the above standard of care.

### **Auditor**

The auditors of the Fund are Collins Barrow Toronto LLP at its principal office located at 390 Bay Street, Suite 1900, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2.

### **Servicer**

FA Administration Services Inc. (the “Servicer”) provides certain administrative services to the Manager and the Fund pursuant to a servicing agreement (the “Servicing Agreement”) entered into on November 20, 2009. The Servicing Agreement provides that the Servicer will provide certain bookkeeping, investor relations and other services to the Manager and the Fund. The fees of the Servicer are paid by the Manager and not the Fund. The Servicer will be reimbursed by the Fund for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Servicer.

## **FUND GOVERNANCE**

### **Policies on Proxy Voting**

The Manager has established a proxy voting policy (the “Proxy Voting Policy”) that provides that the Manager votes the securities in the Portfolio in the best interests of the Unitholders of the Fund. The Proxy Voting Policy provides that routine, uncontested matters to be considered at annual general meetings will generally be voted in accordance with management's recommendations. More complex, non-routine matters (i.e. certain issues related to the compensation and liability of directors, amendments to the constating documents of an issuer, share and debt issuances, related party transactions, reorganizations, restructurings, shareholder proposals and proposals relating to corporate social responsibility) will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

The Proxy Voting Policy also provides procedures for dealing with potential conflicts of interest, the delegation of proxy voting services to third party service providers such as Institutional Shareholder Services Canada Corp. and recordkeeping obligations whereby the Manager will maintain records of all votes cast by the Fund. The Manager will publish these records on an annual basis on its web site at [www.ocpcreditstrategy.com](http://www.ocpcreditstrategy.com). A copy of the Proxy Voting Policy is available on request by contacting the Manager at 1-877-260-4055.

### **Independent Review Committee**

The Manager has appointed the following members to its independent review committee.

**Eamonn McConnell:** Eamonn McConnell is currently a partner of EM Partners, a Private Equity firm he co-founded in 2002, which is based in Singapore. Mr. McConnell acts as the Deputy Chairman of the Alternative Investment Management Association (AIMA) Canada.

For nearly 25 years, Mr. McConnell has been involved in investment banking and the fund management business. He has worked in Canada, the UK and Asia during his career. He has worked for many large international institutions including Barclays Global Investors, Deutsche Bank and Merrill Lynch. In the late 1990s through 2002, he was an MD at Deutsche Bank responsible for the pricing, underwriting and risk management of Deutsche Bank's debt new issue business (Asia and Europe). His areas of activity have ranged from capital markets work in both debt and equity products, the establishment of a mutual fund investment management company and the subsequent launch of several funds and to the establishment of a private equity fund. Mr. McConnell has been an active investor in all types of assets and the management of risk products.

Mr. McConnell has a BA from the American University, Paris, France, and an MBA from McGill University and HEC, France. He also holds the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst Association (CAIA) designation.

**W. William Woods:** W. William Woods is a lawyer, admitted to practice in Bermuda, England, Wales and Hong Kong. He was a solicitor with Linklaters & Paines in Hong Kong where he specialized in corporate finance work.

For three years he acted as Legal Counsel to the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. He then co-founded the International Securities Consultancy, a consulting group based in Hong Kong and London that specializes in advising on the development of both emerging and mature securities markets. From August 1995 to December 2001 he was the CEO of the Bermuda Stock Exchange.

He is currently the President and CEO of Independent Review Inc. based in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Woods serves as an independent director on the boards of a number of offshore hedge funds and as a member of several independent review committees for public investment funds in Canada.

**Michael M. Boyd:** Michael Boyd has spent his career in the Canadian financial services industry. Early in his career he was trained as a term lender at RoyNat. Mr. Boyd then joined the Toronto Dominion Bank's venture capital group, TD Capital Group, in the late 1970's and subsequently started a venture capital group at Citibank Canada. In 1984 Mr. Boyd was a founding partner of BG Acorn Capital Fund, a \$20 million pool of venture capital. Among its successful investee companies was MOSAID Technologies Incorporated and Trojan Technologies Inc.

Mr. Boyd worked for several years as an Executive Vice President with Marleau Lemire Securities Inc. doing corporate finance for Canadian small cap public companies and as head of syndication. At HSBC Capital (Canada) Inc. from 1997 to 2002 Mr. Boyd was involved with raising and investing an \$85 million private equity fund and in bridge financing transactions. Mr. Boyd formed Argosy Bridge Fund L.P. I in November, 2002. The Bridge Fund was an institutionally funded \$29 million limited partnership doing only bridge lending transactions. Over four years The Bridge Fund approved and lent over \$50 million.

Mr. Boyd serves on the Boards of a number of public and private companies. Mr. Boyd received his MBA from the Richard Ivey School of Business in 1976.

The mandate and responsibilities of the IRC are set out in its charter. In accordance with NI 81-107, the mandate of the IRC is to consider and provide recommendations to the Manager on conflicts of interest to which the Manager is subject when managing the Fund. The Manager is required under NI 81-107 to identify conflicts of interest inherent in its management of the Fund, and request input from the IRC on how it manages those conflicts of interest, as well as on its written policies and procedures outlining its management of those conflicts of interest.

The Manager must refer its proposed course of action in respect of any such conflict of interest matters to the IRC for its review. Certain matters require the IRC's prior approval, but in most cases the IRC will provide a recommendation to the Manager as to whether or not, in the opinion of the IRC, the Manager's proposed action provides a fair and reasonable result for the Fund. For recurring conflict of interest matters, the IRC can provide the Manager with standing instructions.

The IRC consists of three members. The members of the IRC are indemnified by the Fund, in keeping with NI 81-107. The IRC members will not be responsible for the investments made by the Fund, or for the performance of the Fund. The members of the IRC may serve in a similar capacity in respect of other funds managed by the Manager.

The fees and expenses of running the IRC are paid by the Fund. In addition, the IRC has the authority, pursuant to NI 81-107 to retain independent counsel or other advisors, at the expense of the Fund, if the members deem it necessary to do so.

For the most recently completed financial year, the IRC members received the following amounts in fees and in reimbursement of expenses, in aggregate for all of the investment funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates:

<i>IRC Member</i>	<i>Aggregate Annual Fees*</i>	<i>Expenses Reimbursed</i>	<i>Indemnities Paid</i>
Eamonn McConnell**	\$14,130.00	N/A	N/A
W. William Woods	\$10,597.50	N/A	N/A
Michael M. Boyd	\$10,597.50	N/A	N/A

\* Including GST

\*\* Chair of the IRC

The IRC will report at least annually to the Unitholders of the Fund on its activities, as required by NI 81-107. The reports of the IRC will be available free of charge from the Manager on request by contacting the Manager at its office and will be posted on the Fund's website at [www.ocpcreditstrategy.com](http://www.ocpcreditstrategy.com). The annual report of the IRC will be available on or before March 31 in each year.

## **INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS**

The Manager will receive the fees described under “Fees and Expenses” for its services to the Fund and will be reimbursed by the Fund for all expenses incurred in connection with the operation and administration of the Fund.

## **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The Manager and its affiliates are engaged in a wide range of investment management, investment advisory and other business activities. The services provided by the Manager under the Management Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in that agreement prevents the Manager or any of its affiliates from providing similar services to other investment funds and other persons (whether or not their investment objectives, strategies and policies are similar to those of the Fund) or from engaging in other activities. OCP’s investment decisions for the Fund will be made independently of those made for other persons and independently of its own investments.

Whenever OCP proposes to make an investment, the investment opportunity will be allocated, on an equitable basis between the Fund and any other fund for which the proposed investment would be within such fund’s investment objectives, as required by the Management Agreement.

Where the Manager or its affiliates otherwise perceives, in the course of its business, that it is or may be in a material conflict of interest position, the matter will be referred to the IRC.

The IRC will consider all matters referred to it and provide its recommendations to the Manager as soon as possible. See “Organization and Management Details of the Fund – Independent Review Committee”.

## MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts can reasonably be regarded as material to purchasers of Units:

1. the Declaration of Trust described under “Organization and Management Details of the Fund”, “Overview of the Investment Structure” and “Securityholder Matters”;
2. the Management Agreement described under “Organization and Management Details of the Fund”;
3. the Custodian Agreement described under “Fund Governance”; and
4. the Servicing Agreement described under “Fund Governance”.

Copies of the agreements referred to above after the execution thereof may be inspected during business hours at the principal office of the Fund during the course of distribution of the Units offered hereby.

## FEES AND EXPENSES

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

#### *Management Fee*

An annual management fee of 0.9375% of the NAV of the Fund (a management fee of 0.3125% is also payable by OCP Credit Strategy Fund for a total overall management fee of 1.25%) calculated weekly and paid monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes, is paid to the Manager.

#### *Trustee Fee*

The Trustee is entitled to receive a fee from the Fund, currently \$10,000 per annum, plus applicable taxes.

#### *Performance Fee*

Only once a Unitholder has achieved a preferred return of 9.0% (the “Preferred Return”) will OCP be eligible to receive, for each fiscal year of the Fund, a performance fee (the “Performance Fee”). The Performance Fee shall be calculated and accrue monthly and be paid annually (except that when Units are redeemed the accrued Performance Fee in respect of such Units will be paid at the time of such redemption). The amount of the Performance Fee shall be determined as of December 31 of each year (the “Determination Date”). The Performance Fee for a given year will be an amount for each Unit then outstanding equal to 15% of the amount by which the sum of (i) the NAV of such Unit at the Determination Date (calculated without taking into account the Performance Fee), and (ii) the distributions paid on such Unit during the previous 12 months (such sum being referred to as the “Return”), exceeds the Threshold Amount (as defined below); provided that no Performance Fee will be paid unless the Return exceeds 109% (the “Threshold Rate”) of the Threshold Amount. If the Return exceeds 109% of the Threshold Amount, OCP will be entitled to a Performance Fee equal to 15% of the Return; provided that after the payment of the Performance Fee, in any fiscal year, the return to a Unitholder will be at least equal to the Preferred Return.



The “Threshold Amount” is the greatest of: (i) the NAV per Unit of the Fund immediately following the closing of the Offering; (ii) the NAV per Unit of the Fund on the Determination Date for the previous fiscal year (after payment of such Performance Fee); and (iii) the NAV per Unit of the Fund on the Determination Date in the last fiscal year in which a Performance Fee was paid (after payment of such Performance Fee).

### *Operating Expenses of the Fund*

The Fund will pay for all ordinary expenses incurred in connection with its operation and administration.

## **OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION**

### **Risk Factors**

In addition to the considerations set out elsewhere in this annual information form, the following are certain considerations relating to an investment in Units which prospective investors should consider before purchasing any Units:

### **No Assurances of Achieving Investment Objectives**

There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to achieve its investment objectives. There is no assurance that the Portfolio will earn any return. No assurance can be given that the NAV per Unit will appreciate.

It is possible that, due to declines in the market value of the securities in the Portfolio or the distributions made thereunder, the Fund will have insufficient assets to achieve in full its investment objectives, including that of long-term total returns.

### **Risks Associated with the Fund’s Investments**

#### *High-Yield Securities*

The Fund may make investments in “high-yield” bonds and preferred securities that are not investment grade. Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss, as to timely repayment of principal and timely payment of interest or dividends than higher-rated securities. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. The yields and prices of lower-rated securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities.

In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of the securities.

High-yield securities that are rated BB or lower by Standard and Poor or Ba or lower by Moody’s Investor Services Inc. are often referred to in the financial press as “junk bonds” and may include securities of issuers in default. “Junk bonds” are considered by the ratings agencies to be predominantly speculative and may involve major risk exposures such as: (i) vulnerability to economic downturns and changes in interest rates; (ii) sensitivity to adverse economic changes and corporate developments; (iii) redemption or call provisions which may be exercised at inopportune times; and (iv) difficulty in accurately valuing or disposing of such securities.

### *Commercial Loans; Loan Participations*

An investment in interests in syndicated, commercial bank loans, whether acquired through assignment or participation (“Loan Participation”), may involve certain risks. Under the agreements governing most syndicated loans, should the Fund, as a holder of an interest in a syndicated loan, wish to call a default or exercise remedies against a borrower, it could not do so without the agreement of at least a majority of the other lenders. Further, actions could be taken by a majority of the other lenders, or in some cases, a single agent bank, without the consent of the Fund. The Fund would, nevertheless, be liable to indemnify the agent bank for the Fund’s rateable share of expenses or other liabilities incurred in such connection and, generally, with respect to the administration and any renegotiation or enforcement of the syndicated loans. Moreover, an assignee or participant in a loan may not be entitled to certain gross-up payments in respect of withholding taxes and other indemnities that otherwise might be available to the original holder of the loan.

The Fund may invest in corporate secured and unsecured loans acquired through assignment or participations. While the Fund will favour acquiring loans through assignment (rather than participations), it may not always be able to do so. In purchasing participations, the Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the selling institution, and not the borrower. The Fund generally will have no right directly to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, nor will it have the right to object to certain changes to, or waivers under, the loan agreement agreed to by the selling institution. The Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the related secured loan and may be subject to any rights of set-off the borrower has against the selling institution.

In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution, under the laws of the United States and the states thereof the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such selling institution, and may not have any exclusive or senior claim with respect to the selling institution’s interest in, or the collateral with respect to, the secured loan. Consequently, the Fund may be subject to the credit risk of the selling institution as well as of the borrower. Certain of the secured loans or Loan Participations may be governed by the law of a jurisdiction other than a United States jurisdiction which may present additional risks as regards the characterization under such laws of such participation in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution or the borrower.

### *Debt Obligations of Stressed Issuers*

The Fund may invest in debt and equity securities and derivatives thereon, accounts and notes payable, loans, private claims and other financial instruments and obligations of non-investment grade and troubled companies which may result in significant returns to the Fund, but which involve a substantial degree of risk. The Fund may lose its entire investment in a troubled company, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its investment and may be prohibited from exercising certain rights with respect to such investment. Troubled company investments may not pay current interest and may not show any returns for a considerable period of time. Funding a plan of reorganization involves additional risks, including risks associated with equity ownership in the reorganized entity. Troubled company investments may be adversely affected by state, provincial and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability and the bankruptcy court’s discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. Investments in securities and private claims of troubled companies made in connection with an attempt to influence a restructuring proposal or plan of reorganization in a bankruptcy case may also involve substantial litigation.

Some troubled companies in the United States may take advantage of the Chapter 11 reorganization process, often a lengthy and contentious process, ultimately resolved by consent. In order to achieve a consensual plan and expedite distributions, secured and other senior debt holders may agree to allocate value, which would otherwise be allocated to them on a strict priority basis, to junior creditors who would not otherwise be entitled to such value or even anything at all. If this occurs, secured and other senior creditors may receive smaller distributions than they would otherwise be entitled to under a strict priority plan, although the present value of the reduced distributions could exceed the present value of full distributions made some years later.

On the other hand, in some circumstances, holders of senior claims are unwilling to forego their absolute priorities. Senior claim holders may attempt to have their plan of reorganization approved by using the “cram down” process described below despite the risk of protracted litigation and the consequent delay in receiving distributions. A proposed plan of reorganization will be confirmed by a bankruptcy court, if, among other things, every class of creditors accepts the plan. A class of creditors has accepted a plan if at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the allowed claims of voting creditors in such class vote to accept the plan. Acceptance by a class binds each creditor in such class. A proposed plan of reorganization will be confirmed despite the rejection by one or more dissenting classes if at least one class of creditors has accepted the plan and the plan provides that all remaining classes are dealt with based on the seniority of their claims, with each class to be paid in full before the next junior class of creditors are paid anything. In this “cram down” scenario, to the extent that the Fund holds claims that are junior to those of any dissenting class or classes, it could realize little or nothing on such claims.

The market prices of such instruments issued by troubled companies are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such instruments may be greater than normally expected. In trading distressed securities, litigation is sometimes required. Such litigation can be time-consuming and expensive, and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses.

The Fund may have investments in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of business enterprise, there exists the risk that the transaction in which such business enterprise is involved either will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such companies. In connection with such transactions (or otherwise), the Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, which means that delivery and payment take place sometime after the date of the commitment to purchase and is often conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, reorganization or debt restructuring. The purchase price and/or interest rate receivable with respect to a when-issued security are fixed when the Fund enters into the commitment. Such securities are subject to changes in market value prior to their delivery.

#### *Risks from Insufficient Collateral Securing Senior Loans*

Although the senior loans in the Portfolio will generally be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy a borrower’s obligation in

the event of borrower default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated under such circumstances. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, delays or limitations could be experienced with respect to the ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a senior loan.

### *Agent Risk*

A financial institution's employment as an agent under a senior loan might be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent, and assets held by the agent under the loan agreement would likely remain available to holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the terminated agent for the benefit of the Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent's general creditors, the Portfolio might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a senior loan or Loan Participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest.

### *Other Risks Associated with Senior Loans*

Many senior loans included in the Portfolio may not be rated by an approved credit rating organization, will not be registered or prospectus qualified for securities law purposes and will not be listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available with respect to senior loans generally may be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange listed securities. Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for certain senior loans or senior loans generally, which may reduce market prices and cause the Fund's net asset value to fall.

### **Interest Rates**

The Fund's investments may be subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decline. Conversely, as interest rates decline, the market value of fixed income securities tends to rise. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short term securities. Moreover, the risk is mitigated to the extent that the Portfolio consists of assets bearing floating rates of interest, including most syndicated loan facilities. While the Fund may seek to hedge remaining interest rate risk using both corporate and governmental securities as well as derivative instruments, there is no assurance that such measures, even if implemented, will be effective.

### **Restrictions on Trading Due to Status**

It is possible that OCP may deem it necessary to seek representation for the Fund on the Board of Directors of, or on an official or unofficial creditors' committee for, a distressed company in order to better monitor the financial condition of the distressed company or developments in the proceeding and/or to be in an improved position of advocacy during any negotiations. Such representation could, however, cause the Fund to be deemed to be an "insider" or a "fiduciary" of the distressed company or of a creditors' committee, and the ability of the Fund to trade in the securities and claims of such company could be restricted. Similarly, in connection with the acquisition of bank debt, the Fund may receive confidential information concerning the company prior to making an investment, in which case the ability of the Fund to trade securities or claims of such company could be restricted.

## **Short Sales**

Short selling, or the sale of securities not owned by the Fund, necessarily involves certain additional risks. Such transactions expose the Fund to the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial investment, and such losses can increase rapidly and without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by the Fund in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a “short squeeze” can occur, wherein the Fund might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier.

## **Futures Contracts**

The Fund may invest in futures contracts to hedge currency. Futures markets are highly volatile and are influenced by numerous factors, such as changing supply and demand relationships, governmental programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, and changes in rates and prices. In addition, because of the low margin deposits 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. Futures trading may also be illiquid. Certain futures exchanges do not permit trading in particular contracts at prices that represent a fluctuation in price during a single day's trading beyond certain specified limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day's trading beyond those limits (which conditions have in the past sometimes lasted for several days in certain contracts) the trader could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and thus be subject to substantial losses.

## **Foreign Market Exposures**

Investments in the Portfolio may, at any time, include securities of issuers established in jurisdictions outside Canada and the United States. Although most of such issuers will be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to Canadian and US companies, some issuers may not be subject to such standards and, as a result, there may be less publicly available information about such issuers than a Canadian or US company. Volume and liquidity in some foreign markets may be less than in Canada and the United States and, at times, volatility of price may be greater than in Canada or the United States. As a result, the price of such securities may be affected by conditions in the market of the jurisdiction in which the issuer is located or its securities are traded. Investments in foreign markets carry the potential exposure to the risk of political upheaval, acts of terrorism and war, all of which could have an adverse impact on the value of such securities.

## **Credit Default Swaps**

The buyer of a credit default contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation or entity. Certain credit default contracts may also require the buyer or the seller to make an up-front payment. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, cross default/acceleration, obligation acceleration, repudiation/moratorium or restructuring. The Fund may be either the buyer or seller in a transaction. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund will have made fixed payments and received nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the Fund, as a buyer, typically

will receive full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the seller may pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation which may have little or no value. The value of credit default contracts may also change over the term of the contract as changes occur in the perceived risk of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation or entity.

In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity risk and credit risk. Swap contracts are not traded on exchanges and are not otherwise regulated, and as a consequence investors in such contracts do not benefit from regulatory protections. The selling of credit default swaps involves greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. If a credit event were to occur, the value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value. The buyer of credit default swaps will incur a loss if the seller fails to perform on its obligation should a credit event occur. In certain circumstances, the buyer can receive the notional value of a credit default swap only by delivering a physical security to the seller, and is at risk if deliverable security is unavailable or illiquid in a case where the credit default swaps are not settled by auction.

### **Reliance on OCP**

Unitholders are dependent on the ability of the Manager to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with the investment objectives, strategy and restrictions of the Fund. Performance of the investments in the Portfolio will be dependent on the investments chosen by OCP, which provides portfolio management services to the Fund. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the Fund will continue to be employed by OCP. Mr. Kovensky is recovering from a medical procedure that took place in the first quarter of 2010. There is no assurance that Mr. Kovensky will continue in his current limited capacity. OCP does not believe that the loss of any individual would materially and adversely affect its ability to perform its obligations to the Fund.

### **Currency Exposure**

As the Portfolio will be invested primarily in obligations traded in US dollars, the NAV of the Fund, when measured in Canadian dollars, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. The Fund may not be fully hedged and distributions received on the Portfolio may not be hedged and accordingly no assurance can be given that the Fund will not be adversely impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates or other factors. The use of hedges, involves special risks, including the possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent OCP's assessment of certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of hedges could result in losses greater than if the hedging had not been used. Hedging arrangements may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns to the Fund if OCP's expectations concerning future events or market conditions prove to be incorrect. In addition, the costs associated with a hedging program may outweigh the benefits of the arrangements in such circumstances.

### **Liquidity of the Assets in the Portfolio**

The Fund's assets may, at any given time, include securities and other financial instruments or obligations which are very thinly traded or for which no market exists or which are

restricted as to their transferability under applicable securities laws. The sale of any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts. Further, such investments may be extremely difficult to value with any degree of certainty. Finally, if a substantial number of Unitholders were to redeem from the Fund and there was not a sufficient amount of cash or liquid securities, such redemption requests might have to be met through distributions of illiquid securities.

### **Status of the Fund for Securities Law Purposes**

The Fund is not subject to Canadian policies and regulations that apply to open-end mutual funds such as NI 81-102.

### **Potential Conflicts of Interest**

The Manager and its directors and officers and its affiliates and associates may engage in the promotion, management or investment management of other accounts, funds or trusts which invest primarily in the securities held by the Fund.

Although officers, directors and professional staff of the Manager will devote as much time to the Fund and the Fund as is deemed appropriate to perform their duties, the staff of the Manager may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the Fund and the other funds managed by the Manager.

### **Residency of the Manager**

The Manager is resident outside Canada and all or a substantial portion of its assets are located outside Canada. As a result, anyone seeking to enforce legal rights against it may find it difficult to do so.

### **Changes in Legislation**

There can be no assurance that income tax, securities and other laws will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the distributions received by the Fund or by the Unitholders.

### **Not a Trust Company**

The Fund is not a trust company and, accordingly, is not registered under the trust company legislation of any jurisdiction. Units are not “deposits” within the meaning of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act* (Canada) and are not insured under provisions of that Act or any other legislation.

### **Nature of Units**

The Units are neither fixed income nor traditional equity securities. The Units represent a fractional interest in the net assets of the Fund. Units are dissimilar to debt instruments in that there is no principal amount owing Unitholders. Unitholders will not have the statutory rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation including, for example, the right to bring “oppression” or “derivative” actions.



### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information about the Fund is available in the Fund's management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents and other information, such as information circulars and material contracts are available by visiting the website at [www.ocpcreditstrategy.ca](http://www.ocpcreditstrategy.ca) or on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). You can also obtain copies of these documents at no cost by calling us at 1-877-260-4055, or from your dealer or by email at [info@onex.com](mailto:info@onex.com).