

Delaware statutory trust that is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act (such actions, together, the "Conversion"). In connection with the Conversion, we changed our fiscal year end to March 31, such that our fiscal year now begins on April 1 of each year. Shortly after the Conversion Date, we liquidated our remaining mortgage-related assets and began acquiring additional CLOs. We intend to elect to be treated, and intend to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code. To be eligible to be treated as a RIC beginning on the Conversion Date, we have requested approval from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to change our tax year to end on the day prior to the Conversion Date (i.e., March 31). As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level federal income tax on any net ordinary income or capital gain that we distribute to our stockholders as dividends if we meet certain source-of-income, distribution, and asset diversification requirements. Our primary investment objectives are to generate attractive current yields and risk-adjusted total returns for our shareholders. Following the Conversion, we seek to achieve our investment objectives by investing primarily in mezzanine debt and equity tranches of corporate CLOs, which are securitizations that are collateralized by portfolios of corporate credit assets. These assets are primarily non-investment grade, first lien, senior secured corporate bank loans, although many CLOs may allocate a portion of their portfolios (typically below 10%) to other corporate credit assets, such as second lien or unsecured loans and/or secured or unsecured corporate bonds. Each CLO is structured as multiple tranches which offer investors varying degrees of credit risk, maturity and yield characteristics. CLO tranches are typically categorized as either senior debt, mezzanine debt, or subordinated/equity according to their relative seniority, payment priority and degree of risk. If the collateral underlying a given CLO defaults or otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches of such CLO securitization take precedence over those of more junior tranches, such as mezzanine debt and equity tranches, which are the focus of our investment strategy. The CLO securities in which we typically invest are unrated or rated below investment grade and are hence considered speculative with respect to timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. We may also invest in other related securities and instruments that the Adviser believes are consistent with our investment objectives, including senior debt tranches of CLOs, loan accumulation facilities ("LAFs" or "warehouses") and securities issued by other securitization vehicles, such as collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"). LAFs are entities that acquire corporate loans and other similar corporate credit-related assets in anticipation of ultimately collateralizing a CLO transaction. The Adviser and EllingtonEffective as of the Conversion Date, we are externally managed and advised by the Adviser, who is an affiliate of Ellington, pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The Adviser does not have any other clients and does not have any employees of its own, rather, the Adviser relies on the employees of Ellington to perform its obligations to us. The members of our management team are Michael Vranos, founder and Chief Executive Officer of Ellington, who serves as one of our Portfolio Managers and as a member of our Board; Laurence Penn, Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of Ellington, who serves as our President and Chief Executive Officer and as a member of our Board; Gregory Borenstein, a Managing Director of Ellington, who serves as one of our Portfolio Managers; and Mark Tecotzky, our Executive Vice President, who also serves as Vice Chairman of Ellington. Messrs. Vranos, Penn, Borenstein and Tecotzky are assisted by Christopher Smernoff, who serves as our Chief Financial Officer; JR Herlihy, a Managing Director of Ellington, who serves as our Chief Operating Officer; Daniel Margolis, General Counsel of Ellington, who serves as our General Counsel; Alaael-Deen Shilleh, Associate General Counsel of Ellington, who serves as our Associate General Counsel and Secretary; and Vincent Ambro, who serves as our Controller. Each of these individuals is an officer of the Adviser. The Adviser is responsible for administering our business activities and day-to-day operations and, pursuant to a services agreement between the Adviser and Ellington, relies on the resources of Ellington to support our operations. Ellington has well-established portfolio management resources for each of our targeted asset classes and an established infrastructure supporting those resources. In addition, through Ellington's 12-year investment history in the CLO market, and in structured products more broadly, it has developed strong relationships with a wide range of dealers and other market participants that provide Ellington access to a broad range of trading opportunities and market information. As a result, Ellington provides us with access to a wide variety of asset acquisition and disposition opportunities and information that assist us in making asset management decisions across our targeted asset classes, which we believe provides us with a significant competitive advantage. We also benefit from Ellington's finance, accounting, operational, legal, compliance, and administrative functions. As of March 31, 2025, Ellington had over 160 employees and had assets under management of approximately \$14.9 billion, of which (i) approximately \$7.6 billion consisted of our company, as well as Ellington Financial, a Delaware corporation that elected to be taxed as a REIT listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker "EFC," and various hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles that employ financial leverage; and (ii) approximately \$7.4 billion consisted of accounts that do not employ financial leverage. Our Strategy Our primary investment objectives are to generate attractive current yields and risk-adjusted total returns for our shareholders. We seek to achieve these objectives by acquiring and managing a portfolio of corporate CLOs, with an emphasis on CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches, and related investments, and opportunistically mitigating our credit risk, foreign currency risk, and interest rate risk, by using a variety of hedging instruments. Our acquisition and management decisions will depend on prevailing market conditions and our targeted asset classes may vary over time in response to market conditions. The Adviser is authorized to follow very broad investment guidelines and, as a result, we cannot predict our portfolio composition. Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, we may change our strategy and policies without a vote of our shareholders. Moreover, although our independent trustees may periodically review our investment guidelines and our portfolio, they generally do not review individual acquisitions, dispositions, or many other management decisions. Our investment philosophy primarily revolves around the pursuit of value across various types of CLO debt, CLO equity, and related assets, in both the U.S. and Europe. Within these sectors, we seek to make investments across a wide range of subsectors without any restriction as to ratings, structure, or position in the capital structure. Over time and through market cycles, opportunities will present themselves in varying subsectors and in varying forms. By rotating between and allocating among various subsectors and adjusting the extent to which we hedge credit, foreign currency, and interest rate risk, we believe that we will be able to capitalize on the disparities between these subsectors as well as on overall trends in the marketplace, and therefore provide better and more consistent returns. Disparities between targeted sectors vary from time to time and are driven by a combination of factors. For example, as various parts of the CLO capital structure fall in and out of favor, the relative yields that the market demands for those parts of the capital structure may vary. In addition, our performance projections for certain sectors may differ from those of other market participants and such disparities will naturally cause us, from time to time, to gravitate towards certain sectors and away from others. Disparities between CLO debt and CLO equity sectors and individual securities within such sectors may also be driven by differences in collateral performance, in servicer or collateral manager behavior and in the structure of particular investments (for example, in the timing of cash flows), and we may believe that other market participants are overestimating or underestimating the value of these differences. Furthermore, we believe that risk management, including opportunistic portfolio hedging and prudent financing and liquidity management, is essential for consistent generation of attractive current yields and risk-adjusted total returns. The Adviser uses models (both Ellington's proprietary models and third-party models) to identify attractive assets, value these assets, monitor and forecast the performance of these assets, and opportunistically hedge our credit, credit spread, and interest rate risk, as applicable. We believe that the Adviser is uniquely qualified to implement our strategy. Our strategy is consistent with Ellington's investment approach, which is based on its distinctive strengths in sourcing, analyzing, trading, and hedging for structured products. Furthermore, we believe that Ellington's extensive experience in buying, selling, analyzing, and structuring fixed income securities, coupled with its broad access to market information and trading flows, provides us with a steady flow of opportunities to acquire assets with favorable trade executions. Our Targeted Assets Our targeted assets include collateralized loan obligation debt and equity tranches ("CLOs"), CLO warehouse facilities ("LAFs" or "warehouses"), and related corporate debt and equity assets. A CLO is a form of structured finance security that is generally backed by a pool of corporate loans or similar corporate credit-related assets that serve as collateral. Most CLOs are issued in multiple tranches, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics, often categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity according to their relative seniority and degree of risk. If the relevant collateral defaults or otherwise underperforms, payments to the more senior tranches of such securitizations take precedence over those of more junior tranches, such as mezzanine debt and equity tranches, which are the focus of our CLO investment strategy. LAFs, or warehouses, are generally short- to medium- term financing facilities provided by the investment bank that will ultimately serve as the arranger on a CLO transaction. Utilizing equity capital provided by the LAF investors and debt financing provided by the investment bank, LAFs acquire corporate loans and other similar corporate credit-related assets in anticipation of ultimately collateralizing a CLO transaction. This period of accumulating assets, often known as the "warehouse period," typically terminates when the CLO vehicle issues various tranches of debt and equity securities to the market, using the issuance proceeds to repay the investment bank financing. We may also acquire corporate debt and equity assets, typically in conjunction with the liquidations of CLOs (whether CLOs in which we already hold investments, or other CLOs) as well as opportunistically on an outright basis. Corporate debt assets are financial instruments that constitute borrowings by corporations from investors. Examples of corporate debt assets include senior secured corporate loans, secured and unsecured corporate bonds, as well as other types of corporate loans. Corporate equity assets represent an ownership stake in a corporation. Examples of corporate equity assets include common equity, preferred equity, and warrants (which are derivatives that typically give holders the right, but not the obligation, to buy a company's common equity at a predetermined price before a specified expiration date). Investment Process Our investment process benefits from the resources and professionals of the Adviser and Ellington. The process is managed by our Portfolio Managers, Michael Vranos and Gregory Borenstein. Our CLO investment process typically includes several components, such as (i) sourcing and trading, (ii) due diligence (which may include an assessment of collateral, documentation, CLO collateral manager, and/or structure), (iii) stress sensitivity and technical model analyses, and (iv) investment monitoring. Sourcing and Trading Ellington and its investment team have longstanding and deep experience investing and trading in the CLO market and in structured products more broadly, providing it with access to a wide range of market opportunities. The Fund's investment team identifies investment and trading opportunities through a network of dealer, investor, and manager relationships that it has developed over time. Ellington intends to evaluate investment and trading opportunities across a range of CLO vehicles, managers, and vintages. At the current time, the Fund only intends to invest in CLOs (or LAFs) that are managed by third parties; i.e., it does not expect to invest in CLOs (or LAFs) that are managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. However, the Fund's intentions in this regard may change at any time, without notice to shareholders. Nevertheless, when negotiating an investment in a CLO (or LAF) that is in the process of being formed, even if such CLO (or LAF) will be managed by third parties, the Fund's investment team may be able to negotiate certain structural terms of the CLO (or LAF) as a condition of its investment. In addition, in situations where the Fund's participation in a LAF culminates in the issuance of a new CLO, the Fund will typically be offered the ability to purchase some of the newly issued CLO tranches, and in some of these cases the Fund's investment team may be able to negotiate some of the terms of the CLO, including certain structural terms. Due Diligence The following are examples of the components of the investment team's due diligence process on a CLO transaction. The investment team has broad authority as to which of these components are performed with respect to any given investment or proposed investment. **Review of the CLO's underlying loan portfolio**—Review of portfolio-level metrics and characteristics, such as: **Market prices and coupon spreads**—Credit ratings and weighted average lives—**Liquidity** (as measured by asset bid depth and facility size)—**CLO-level exposures to specific industries and to lower-priced or lower-rated assets**—**Identification of specific underlying assets for further review, including:** **In-depth analysis by Ellington's internal credit analysts**—**Consultation with third-party Collateral Managers**—**Application of valuation adjustments based on internal and external insights**—**Review of CLO deal documentation, including:** **Priorities of payment** (e.g., waterfalls)—**Reinvestment flexibility**—**Cash flow tests and triggers**—**Asset concentration limits**—**Deal redemption language** (e.g., call, refinance, and reset provisions)—**Favorability of specific terms under varying market conditions**—**Structural features, such as:** **Overcollateralization (OC) test cushion**—**Interest diversion test cushion**—**Equity net asset value (NAV)**—**Deal excess spread / net interest margin**—**Leverage levels**—**Other key provisions**—**Assessment of historical CLO performance, including:** **Coverage ratio compliance**—**Analyze results of model analyses and stress sensitivities**—**Evaluation of CLO Collateral Manager, including:** **Overall performance and market reputation**—**Secondary market liquidity of the CLO's tranches**—**Historical equity distributions and internal rates of return (IRRs)**—**Quality of underlying portfolios**—**Effectiveness in building or maintaining portfolio par over time**—**Comparison of the investment's value proposition relative to other available opportunities**—**Engagement and ongoing assessment, including:** **Conducting update calls and meetings with CLO Collateral Managers**—**Reviewing CLO Collateral Managers' trading strategies, market outlooks, and positioning**—**Integrating historical performance data and qualitative insights into the overall investment**—**Evaluation Stress Sensitivity and Technical Model Analyses** In addition to reviewing a given CLO's collateral, documentation, CLO Collateral Manager, and structure, the investment team may conduct sensitivity analyses to evaluate how a CLO tranche could perform under different credit stress scenarios. These analyses may consider several factors, including loan prices, spreads, maturities, default rates, prepayment rates, and recovery rates to estimate potential cashflows and performance across different market conditions. Scenarios may include historical macroeconomic shocks as well as hypothetical market environments. Individual assets within a CLO may be analyzed and various factors may be considered across each scenario, including how deal tests, cashflows, and triggers are projected to evolve over time, as well as projected credit spreads, yields, tranche weighted average lives (WALs) and credit spread durations. This analysis typically includes the assessment of the potential return profiles across different scenarios. In addition to cashflow analyses, the investment team may utilize technical models to assess a CLO tranche relative to other corporate credit investments, including other CLO tranches. This relative value analysis may take into account various factors, including fundamental credit considerations and mark-to-market risk information. **Investment Monitoring** To help inform decisions on whether to continue holding investments, the investment team employs a monitoring process whereby portfolio-level reports are generated regularly by the investment team and the Risk Oversight Group related to the Fund's investments. These reports incorporate a combination of third-party data and analytical tools to assess various factors related to the Fund's CLO holdings. Given that CLOs are typically actively managed vehicles prior to the end of their reinvestment periods, the CLO investment team may attempt to engage in discussions with CLO Collateral Managers to monitor developments in the deal portfolios. If available, the investment team may also review monthly and quarterly reports from CLO trustees, which contain information on CLO portfolio compositions and structural changes. The Fund may choose to exit investments for a variety of reasons, which could include changes in market value of the CLO, changes in market conditions, changes in collateral quality or coverage tests, collateral manager performance, changes in the Fund's view of the market, the Fund's liquidity needs, to maintain compliance with 1940 Act or RIC-related tests, trading opportunities, or to rotate into what it perceives to be more attractive investment opportunities. **Valuation of Assets** For all periods prior to the Conversion Date, including during the Transition Period, the Adviser's valuation committee directed our valuation process, which was also subject to the oversight of our independent trustees. See Note 2 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Transition Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of our valuation process during the Transition Period. Following the Conversion, we have chosen the Adviser to be our valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. The value of our investments are determined by the Adviser in good faith, subject to the Board's oversight and in accordance with the 1940 Act and our valuation policies, based on relevant information compiled by the Adviser and third-party pricing services (when available), as follows: **For investments that are readily valued, such as exchange-traded securities, valuations are generally based on market prices provided by recognized pricing sources.** **For investments that do not have readily available market quotations, including CLOs and other structured products, the Adviser may value these investments using third-party pricing services, if available.** The Adviser's Valuation Committee oversees the valuation process and reviews third-party prices when received. In cases where third-party pricing is unavailable, deemed unreliable, or otherwise not received, the Adviser may determine a value for these investments using third-party data, market data, and/or input from the portfolio management team. **Risk Management** Risk management is a cornerstone of Ellington's portfolio management process. Ellington's risk management infrastructure system includes "ELLI-N," a proprietary portfolio management system used by all departments at Ellington, including trading, research, risk management, finance, operations, accounting, and compliance. We benefit from Ellington's comprehensive risk management infrastructure and ongoing assessment of both portfolio and operational risks. In addition, we utilize derivatives and other hedging instruments to opportunistically manage our credit, foreign currency, interest rate, and credit spread risk. **Credit Risk Hedging** We opportunistically enter into short credit positions using derivative instruments to protect against adverse credit events and/or credit spread widening risk with respect to our CLOs, or other assets. The derivative instruments that we use for credit hedging purposes may include contracts referencing the secured or unsecured debt or equity of certain corporations, as well as contracts referencing indices comprised of corporate debt and equity. We may also utilize tranches or option contracts on corporate credit or equity indices and various other derivative instruments. The composition and relative mix of our hedging instruments may vary from period to period given the overall market environment and our view as to which instruments best enable us to execute our credit hedging goals. **Foreign Currency Hedging** To the extent we hold instruments denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, we

may enter into transactions to offset the potential adverse effects of changes in currency exchange rates. In particular, we may use currency forward contracts and other currency-related derivatives to mitigate this risk. Interest Rate Hedging We opportunistically manage our interest rate risk by using various hedging strategies to mitigate such risks. The majority of our interest rate risk was historically associated with our Agency RMBS. CLOs are primarily backed by floating-rate loans and, as such, tend to have limited interest rate risk. The interest rate hedging instruments that we have used, and could selectively use in the future, include: (i) interest rate swaps (including floating-to-fixed, fixed-to-floating, or more complex swaps such as floating-to-inverse floating, callable or non-callable); (ii) TBAs; (iii) U.S. Treasury securities; (iv) futures and forward contracts; and (v) other derivatives on interest rates, including swaptions and other options on any of the foregoing. Because fluctuations in short-term interest rates may expose us to fluctuations in the spread between the interest we earn on our investments and the interest we pay on our borrowings, we may seek to manage such exposure by entering into short positions in interest rate swaps. An interest rate swap is an agreement to exchange interest rate cash flows, calculated on a notional principal amount, at specified payment dates during the life of the agreement. Typically, one party pays a fixed interest rate and receives a floating interest rate and the other party pays a floating interest rate and receives a fixed interest rate. Each party's payment obligation is computed using a different interest rate. In an interest rate swap, the notional principal is generally not exchanged. We have also utilized TBAs for interest rate hedging purposes. Pursuant to a TBA transaction, we agree to purchase or sell, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered is not identified until shortly before the TBA settlement date. Our Financing Strategies and Use of Leverage We finance our assets with what we believe to be a prudent amount of leverage, which will vary from time to time based upon the particular characteristics of our portfolio, availability of financing and market conditions, and in compliance with the 1940 Act. As of March 31, 2025, all of our debt financings consisted of repurchase agreements or "repos." In a repo, we sell an asset to a counterparty at a discounted value, or the "Loan Amount," and simultaneously agree to repurchase the same asset from such counterparty at a future date at a price equal to the Loan Amount plus an interest factor. Despite being legally structured as sales and subsequent repurchases, repos are accounted for as collateralized borrowings. During the term of a repo, we generally receive the income and other payments distributed with respect to the underlying assets, and pay interest to the counterparty. While the proceeds of our repos may be used to purchase the asset subject to the transaction, our financing arrangements do not restrict our ability to use proceeds from these arrangements to support our other liquidity needs. Our repo arrangements are typically documented under the standard form master repurchase agreement of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, with the ability for both parties to request margin (i.e., to demand that the other party post additional collateral or repay a portion of the funds advanced) should the value of the underlying assets and posted collateral change. As the value of our collateral fluctuates, we and our repo counterparties are required to post additional margin collateral to each other from time to time as part of the normal course of our business. Our repo financing counterparties generally have the right, to varying degrees, to determine the value of the underlying collateral for margining purposes, subject to the terms and conditions of our agreement with the counterparty, including in certain cases our right to dispute the counterparty's valuation determination. As of March 31, 2025, we had approximately \$517.5 million outstanding under repos with 13 counterparties, and given that we had approximately \$228.5 million of shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2025, our debt-to-equity ratio was 2.3 to 1. Our debt-to-equity ratio does not account for liabilities other than debt financings. We may utilize other types of borrowings in the future, including term facilities or other more complex financing structures. We also may raise capital by issuing debt, preferred or common shares, or depositary shares. Our use of leverage, especially in order to increase the amount of assets supported by our capital base, may have the effect of increasing losses when these assets underperform. Prior to the onset of the CLO Strategic Transformation, the majority of our assets consisted of Agency RMBS, which were typically financed using repos. Given the very high credit quality of Agency RMBS, these repo financings carried require haircuts of only around 5%, which could have hypothetically allowed for debt-to-equity ratios well in excess of 10:1. However, given the risk management protocols of the Adviser, our debt-to-equity ratios during this time frame were typically between 5:1 and 10:1. The repo financing markets for CLO mezzanine debt and equity investments carry required haircuts that are much greater than 5%, given the comparatively lower credit quality of those assets relative to Agency RMBS. Repo financings for CLO mezzanine debt investments typically carry haircuts in the 20% to 40% range, and repo financing of CLO equity investments typically carry haircuts in the 45% to 65% range. Therefore, now that we have shifted our focus to CLO mezzanine debt and equity investments, we can no longer use repo debt financing to leverage to the same degree that we once did. Following the Conversion, in addition to these tighter limits on our debt leverage imposed by the repo financing markets, we are also subject to various limitations on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act, especially leverage obtained through the issuance of "senior securities." Therefore, we expect to have a much lower debt-to-equity ratio following the Conversion than we did prior to the Conversion. However, subject to maintaining our compliance with the 1940 Act, our investment policies require no minimum or maximum leverage, and the Adviser has the discretion, without the need for further approval by our Board, to change both our overall leverage and the leverage used for individual asset classes. Because our strategy is flexible, dynamic, and opportunistic, our overall leverage will vary over time. As a result, we do not have a targeted debt-to-equity ratio. Furthermore, our focus on CLO equity and certain other credit investments expose us to substantial indirect leverage (i.e., the debt financing employed by the CLO vehicles in which we invest). Our use of direct and indirect leverage, especially in order to increase the amount of assets supported directly or indirectly by our capital base, may have the effect of increasing losses when these assets underperform. See also "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Fund's Financing, Hedging, and Derivatives Activities." The Fund uses financial leverage in executing its business strategy, which may adversely affect the return on its assets and may reduce cash available for distribution to its shareholders, as well as increase losses when economic conditions are unfavorable" and "Operating and Regulatory Structure—1940 Act—Leverage." "Advisory Agreement" in connection with the Conversion, on April 1, 2025, we entered into the Advisory Agreement with the Adviser pursuant to which the Adviser provides for the day-to-day management of our operations. The Advisory Agreement requires the Adviser to manage our business affairs in conformity with 1940 Act and the policies and investment guidelines that are approved and monitored by our Board. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser remains subject to the direction and oversight of the Board. The Adviser also, among other things: (i) determines the composition of our portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes therein, and the manner of implementing such changes; (ii) identifies, evaluates, and negotiates the structure of the investments made by us; (iii) closes, monitors, and services our investments; (iv) determines the securities and other assets that we will purchase, retain, or sell; and (v) provides us with such other investment advisory, research and related services as we may, from time to time, reasonably require for the investment of our funds. Management Fees, Performance Fees, and Reimbursement of Expenses Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, we have agreed to pay the Adviser fees for investment advisory and management services, which consist of two components: a base management fee and a performance fee. Base Management Fees The base management fee we pay to the Adviser with respect to each fiscal quarter is equal to the product of 0.375% (i.e., 1.50% per annum) and our net asset value, which is equal to our total assets minus our total liabilities, as of the end of such fiscal quarter. The base management fee is prorated for partial periods based on the number of days in such partial period compared to a 90-day quarter and is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears. Performance Fees We pay to the Adviser a performance fee, calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon our pre-performance fee net investment income with respect to each fiscal quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on our common equity, equal to 2.00% per quarter (i.e., 8.00% per annum), and is subject to a catch-up feature. If our pre-performance fee net investment income for a fiscal quarter does not exceed the result obtained by multiplying our net asset value attributable to our common equity at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal 11-quarter by the hurdle rate (the "hurdle amount") for such quarter, then no performance fee is payable to our Adviser with respect to such quarter; if our pre-performance fee net investment income for a fiscal quarter exceeds the hurdle amount for such quarter but is less than or equal to 121.21% of the hurdle amount, then 100% of the portion of our pre-performance fee net investment income that exceeds the hurdle amount (the "catch-up") is payable to our Adviser as the performance fee with respect to such quarter. Therefore, once our pre-performance fee net investment income for such quarter exactly reaches 121.21% of the hurdle amount, our Adviser will have accrued a performance fee with respect to such quarter that is exactly equal to 17.5% of the pre-performance fee net investment income (because 21.21% of the hurdle amount (which is the pre-performance fee net investment income captured by our Adviser during the catch-up phase) is equal to 17.5% of 121.21% of the hurdle amount (which is the entire pre-performance fee net investment income at the end of the catch-up phase)); and if our pre-performance fee net investment income for a fiscal quarter exceeds 121.21% of the hurdle amount for such quarter, then 17.5% of the our pre-performance fee net investment income is payable to our Adviser as the performance fee with respect to such quarter. With respect to the performance fee, there will be no accumulation of the hurdle amount from quarter to quarter, no claw back of amounts previously paid if the pre-performance fee net investment income in any subsequent quarter is below the hurdle amount for such subsequent quarter, and no delay or adjustment of payment if the pre-performance fee net investment income in any prior quarter was below the hurdle amount for such prior quarter. For these purposes, the following definitions are applicable: "hurdle amount" for any fiscal quarter means the result obtained by multiplying the net asset value of common equity at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter by the hurdle rate. The hurdle amount will be appropriately adjusted for any common share issuances or repurchases during the fiscal quarter. "hurdle rate" means 2.00% per quarter, or 8.00% per annum. The hurdle rate will be appropriately prorated for partial quarterly periods based on the number of days in such partial period compared to a 90-day quarter. "net asset value" means the figure that is equal to our total assets minus our total liabilities. "net asset value of common equity" means the portion of net asset value attributable to common equity. "pre-performance fee net investment income" for any fiscal quarter means interest income (including accretions of discounts, amortization of premiums, and payment-in-kind income), dividend income, and any other income (including any fee income) earned or accrued by us during such fiscal quarter, minus our operating expenses for such quarter (which, for this purpose, will not include any litigation-related expenses, any extraordinary expenses, or performance fees). Pre-performance fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. For purposes of computing pre-performance fee net investment income, the calculation methodology will look through total return swaps as if we owned the referenced assets directly. As a result, pre-performance fee net investment income includes net interest (whether positive or negative) associated with a total return swap, which is the difference between (a) the interest income and transaction fees related to the reference assets and (b) all interest and other expenses paid by us to the total return swap counterparty. In the case of an interest rate swap, pre-performance fee net investment income includes the net payments and net accruals of periodic payments. The "catch-up" provision is intended to provide the Adviser with a performance fee of 17.5% on all of our pre-performance fee net investment income when our pre-performance fee net investment income reaches 2.424% of net asset value of common equity in a calendar quarter. The Adviser is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the investment services stated in the Advisory Agreement, including compensation of and office space for its officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management of us. The performance fee is based on our pre-performance fee net investment income, without considering any realized or unrealized gains or losses on our investments. As a result, (i) for quarters in which a performance fee is payable, such performance fee will exceed 17.5% of our GAAP net income if we generated net realized and unrealized losses on our investments during such quarter, (ii) the Adviser could earn a performance fee for fiscal quarters during which we generate a GAAP net loss, and (iii) given the performance fee, the Adviser might be incentivized to manage our portfolio using higher risk assets, using assets with deferred interest features, or using more financial leverage through indebtedness (subject to the 12 applicable 1940 Act restrictions), to generate more income, both of which could result in higher investment losses, especially during economic downturns. The performance fee is calculated quarterly, treating each quarter in isolation. As a result, the hurdle amount does not accumulate from quarter to quarter, and decreases in our net asset value of common equity, such as those due to unrealized losses, will reduce the hurdle amount, potentially making it easier for the Adviser to earn a performance fee. We will not have the ability to claw back, delay, or adjust the payment of any performance fee based on financial results in prior or subsequent quarters. In addition, over a series of quarters, if our pre-performance fee net investment income is positive in some quarters but negative in others, it is likely, when viewing the series of quarters as a whole, for the aggregate performance fee payable to the Adviser to exceed 17.5% of our aggregate pre-performance fee net investment income. There is also a conflict of interest related to management's involvement in many accounting determinations (including but not limited to valuations and calculations of interest income) that can affect the performance fee. Reimbursement of Expenses All investment professionals of the Adviser and its affiliates, along with their respective staff, when engaged in providing advisory or management services under the Advisory Agreement, are compensated by the Adviser, which also bears their routine overhead expenses. We, however, are responsible for a comprehensive set of expenses related to our operations and administration. These include costs associated with organizing, restructuring, or liquidating us, as well as expenses for calculating net asset value, including those charged by independent valuation firms. We bear the direct costs of legal, accounting, and auditing services, including legal counsel to the independent trustees, and pay for routine administrative needs such as printing, mailing, and office support. We are also responsible for all applicable taxes and regulatory fees, including those tied to federal and state filings, membership dues in industry organizations, and compliance-related expenses. We pay fees related to custody, transfer agency, sub-accounting services, portfolio pricing, and marketing and distribution activities. We cover shareholder-related communications and meetings, trustee compensation, insurance policies, and travel costs incurred in connection with our business. In addition, we bear the cost of technology and software tools used in operations, debt servicing, brokerage commissions, co-investment allocations, and other transaction-related charges. Extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or indemnification costs, and the compensation of compliance personnel allocated to us are also paid directly by us. Further, we reimburse the Adviser or its affiliates for any of these expenses paid on our behalf, subject to documentation and review. Lastly, we bear our allocable portion of overhead and personnel expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its duties under the Administration Agreement, including expenses related to the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and related support staff. Term and Termination The initial term of the Advisory Agreement is two years from its execution. Unless earlier terminated in accordance with its terms, the Advisory Agreement will remain in effect year-to-year if approved annually by the Board or by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, including, in either case, approval by a majority of our trustees who are not parties to such agreement or who are independent trustees. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty by either party with appropriate notice. The Adviser may terminate the Advisory Agreement at any time by providing us with sixty (60) days written notice, which we may choose to waive. Similarly, we may terminate the Advisory Agreement without penalty by giving the Adviser sixty (60) days written notice, which the Adviser may waive. Additionally, we may terminate the Advisory Agreement in the event of a material breach by the Adviser. In such circumstances, we must first provide written notice identifying the breach, and if the breach is capable of being cured, the Adviser must be given thirty (30) days to remedy it to our reasonable satisfaction. If the Adviser fails to cure the breach within that period, we may proceed with termination. Any termination of the Advisory Agreement by us "whether voluntary or for cause" must be directed or approved either by a majority vote of all trustees then in office or by the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, as defined under the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. Administration Agreement In connection with the Conversion, we also entered into an administration agreement, dated as of April 1, 2025, with Ellington Credit Company Administration LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Administrator"). Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator, among other things, furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities and also performs, or oversees the performance of, its required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records which we are required to maintain and preparing reports to our shareholders. Payments under the Administration Agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of the Administrator's costs and expenses incurred in performing its obligations and providing personnel (including wages, salaries, bonuses and related payroll expenses) under the Administration Agreement, including rent, office supplies, the fees and expenses associated with performing compliance functions, and our allocable portion of the costs of compensation and related expenses of our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and their respective support staff. To the extent the Administrator outsources any of its functions, we pay the fees on a direct basis, without profit to the Administrator. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by us without penalty upon not less than 60 days written notice to the Administrator and by the Administrator upon not less than 90 days written notice to us. The Administration Agreement will remain in effect if approved by the Board, including by a majority of the independent trustees. Mr. Vranos, one of our Portfolio Managers and one of our trustees, Mr. Penn, our Chief Executive Officer, President, and one of our trustees, Mark Tecotzky, an Executive Vice President, Christopher Smernoff, our Chief Financial Officer, JR Herlihy, our Chief Operating Officer, and Daniel Margolis, our General Counsel, each also serves as an officer of the Administrator. Term and Termination The initial term of the Administration Agreement is two years from its execution. The Board will

consider the approval of the Administration Agreement on an annual basis, and the Administration Agreement may be amended by the Board and the Administrator, without shareholder approval. When considering the approval of the Administration Agreement, the Board considers, among other factors, (i) the reasonableness of the compensation paid by us to the Administrator and any third-party service providers in light of the services provided, the quality of such services, any cost savings to us as a result of the arrangements and any conflicts of interest, (ii) the methodology employed by the Administrator in determining how certain expenses are allocated to us, (iii) the breadth, depth and quality of such administrative services provided, (iv) certain comparative information on expenses borne by other companies for somewhat similar services known to be available and (v) the possibility of obtaining such services from a third-party. The Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by us upon not less than 60 days¹⁷ written notice or by the Administrator upon not less than 90 days¹⁷ written notice. Conflicts of Interest; Equitable Allocation of Opportunities; Co-Investments and Related Party Transactions Conflicts of Interest; Equitable Allocation of Opportunities Ellington manages various other clients that invest in the CLO market and employ other corporate credit-related strategies. As of March 31, 2025, these other funds, accounts, and vehicles, represented approximately \$5.6 billion of assets under management (excluding our assets but including \$1.7 billion of accounts that do not employ financial leverage). Our executive officers, Portfolio Managers and certain trustees, and the Adviser, the Administrator and their affiliates officers and employees, have several conflicts of interest as a result of affiliations they have and other activities in which they engage. The Adviser and the Administrator are indirectly owned by Ellington Management Group, L.L.C. ("EMG"), a registered investment adviser that provides advisory services to several clients unrelated to us. Our executive officers, Portfolio Managers and certain trustees, and members of the Adviser's¹⁸ and the Administrator's¹⁹ respective management teams, are also employees, officers and/or principals of EMG. Under the Services Agreement, EMG provides such services, including personnel, support and resources, to the Adviser and the Administrator as the Adviser and the Administrator, respectively, may determine to be reasonably necessary to perform their respective obligations under the Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement. The fact that the same individuals affiliated with us are also affiliated with the Adviser, the Administrator, and EMG may result in conflicts of interest that may not be foreseen or resolved in a manner that is always or exclusively in our best interest. Our executive officers and trustees, as well as other current and potential future affiliated persons, officers and employees of the Adviser, the Administrator, EMG and certain of their affiliates, may serve as officers, directors or principals of, or manage the accounts for, other entities with investment strategies that substantially or partially overlap with the strategy that we pursue. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which obligations may not be in the best interests of us or our shareholders. The Adviser has entered into, and may in the future enter into, additional business arrangements with certain of its shareholders, including granting beneficial ownership in limited liability company interests in the Adviser. In such cases, such shareholders may have an incentive to vote shares held by them in a manner that takes such arrangements into account. As a result of these relationships and separate business activities, the Adviser has conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions among us, other advisory clients and other business activities. The Adviser is responsible for the investment decisions made on our behalf. There are no restrictions on the ability of the Adviser and certain of its affiliates to manage accounts for multiple clients, including accounts for affiliates of the Adviser or their directors, officers or employees, following the same, similar, or different investment objectives, philosophies, and strategies as those used by the Adviser for its account. In those situations, the Adviser and its affiliates may have conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities between us and any other account managed by such person. Such conflicts of interest would be expected to be heightened where the Adviser manages an account for an affiliate or its directors, officers, or employees. In addition, certain of these accounts may provide for higher management fees or have higher performance fees than us, and/or may allow for higher expense reimbursements, all of which may contribute to a conflict of interest and create an incentive for the Adviser to favor such other accounts. Further, accounts managed by the Adviser or certain of its affiliates may hold certain investments in CLOs, such as mezzanine debt and equity tranches, which conflict with the positions held by other accounts in such CLOs, such as those held by us. In these cases, when exercising the rights of each account with respect to such investments, the Adviser and/or its affiliate will have a conflict of interest, as actions on behalf of one account may have an adverse effect on another account managed by the Adviser or such affiliate, including us. Our executive officers and trustees, as well as other current and potential future affiliated persons, officers, and employees of the Adviser and certain of its affiliates, may serve as officers, directors, or principals of, or manage the accounts for, other entities with investment strategies that substantially or partially overlap with the strategy that we intend to pursue. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which obligations may not be in the best interests of us or our shareholders. Further, the professional staff of the Adviser and Administrator will devote as much time to us as such professionals deem appropriate to perform their duties in accordance with the Advisory Agreement and Administration Agreement, respectively. However, such persons may be committed to providing investment advisory and other services for other clients and engage in other business ventures in which we have no interests. In addition, payments under the Administration Agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of certain of the Administrator's¹⁹ expenses. As a result of these separate business activities, the Adviser and Administrator may have conflicts of interest in allocating management and administrative time, services, and functions among us and its affiliates and other business ventures or clients. As a fiduciary, Ellington has a duty to act in the best interests of its clients and to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner over time. Ellington has adopted policies and procedures designed to govern the allocation of investment opportunities among multiple client accounts in a manner that it believes is consistent with its fiduciary duties, taking into account various factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, regulatory, tax, or legal considerations applicable to an account, the investment guidelines and restrictions of a particular client, the risk and return profile of the investment, available capital, liquidity needs, and other relevant circumstances. Investment opportunities may be allocated using various methodologies, including rotational, percentage-based, or other allocation approaches, provided that such methodologies are consistent with Ellington's¹⁸ internal conflict of interest and allocation policies and the requirements of applicable law, including the Advisers Act, the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Automated allocation tools may be utilized as part of its portfolio management system to assist in trade allocations, and may be subject to review and oversight by Ellington's¹⁸ risk management and compliance teams. In certain cases, priority may be given to accounts in a ramp-up or start-up phase, including us, as such accounts seek to establish their investment portfolios. While this prioritization is permitted within Ellington's¹⁸ policies, the policies allow for a protocol of allocating assets so that, on an overall basis, each account is treated equitably. As part of these policies, we may be excluded from specified allocations of assets for tax, regulatory, risk management, or similar reasons. In addition, an account managed by the Adviser, such as the Fund, is expected to be considered for the allocation of investment opportunities alongside other accounts managed by Ellington. However, there is no assurance that a particular opportunity will be allocated to any particular account in a certain manner or that any such account, including the Fund, will be able to participate in all investment opportunities that are suitable for it. In the course of their advisory and other activities, the Adviser and Ellington may acquire confidential or material non-public information or become subject to trading restrictions in certain securities. As a result, the Adviser may be unable to disclose or act upon such information, even if it could be useful to investment decisions. These restrictions may prevent the Adviser from initiating a transaction for us that it otherwise might have initiated, which could result in us being unable to acquire or exit certain investment positions. The Interested Trustees (as defined herein) are associated with the Adviser and have an interest in the Adviser's¹⁸ economic success. The participation of the Adviser's¹⁸ investment professionals in the valuation process, and the interest of the Interested Trustees in the Adviser and Ellington, could result in a conflict of interest because, for example, the management fees paid to the Adviser are based on our Net Asset Value. Further, in the ordinary course of its business, Ellington may face other conflicts of interest in managing multiple client accounts. These conflicts may arise due to differing investment advice, competing interests in the same issuer or securitization, joint participation in transactions, investment in other client accounts, service provider relationships, and the receipt of administrative, servicing, or other fees. For example, client accounts may be provided with differing investment recommendations, take opposing positions in the same security, or invest in different levels of an issuer's¹⁸ capital structure, which may create competing economic interests. In certain cases, Ellington or its affiliates may manage securitizations or 15structured vehicles in which client accounts invest, act as a servicer or administrator for client transactions, or determine whether services should be provided by third-party vendors or in-house resources. These situations may present conflicts where Ellington has incentives to maximize fees, allocate investments among accounts, or select service providers based on existing relationships. Additionally, conflicts may arise when client accounts provide guarantees, indemnities, or financing through joint vehicles, or when Ellington determines whether to invest in affiliated entities. Both EMG and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures to identify, manage, and mitigate potential conflicts of interest in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties. However, there is no guarantee that all conflicts can be eliminated or that actions taken on behalf of another client account will not have an adverse effect on us. Our executive officers and the officers and employees of our Adviser are also officers and employees of Ellington, and we compete with other Ellington accounts for access to these individuals. We have not adopted a policy that expressly prohibits our trustees, officers, security holders, or affiliates from having a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any asset to be acquired or disposed of by us or any of our subsidiaries or in any transaction to which we or any of our subsidiaries is a party or has an interest, nor do we have a policy that expressly prohibits any such persons from engaging for their own account in business activities of the types conducted by us. However, our code of business conduct and ethics contains a conflicts of interest policy that prohibits our trustees, officers, and employees, as well as employees of our Adviser who provide services to us, from engaging in any transaction that involves an actual or apparent conflict of interest with us, absent approval by the Board or except as expressly set forth above or as provided in the Management Agreement between us and our Adviser. In addition, nothing in the Management Agreement binds or restricts our Adviser or any of its affiliates, officers, or employees from buying, selling, or trading any securities or commodities for their own accounts or for the accounts of others for whom our Adviser or any of its affiliates, officers, or employees may be acting. Related Party Transactions and Co-Investments. In the ordinary course of business, and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and other applicable law, we may enter into transactions with persons who are affiliated with us by reason of being under common control of the Adviser, the Administrator or their affiliates, including EMG. In order to ensure that it complies with applicable regulations, we have implemented certain policies and procedures requiring our executive officers to screen transactions for possible affiliations between us, the Administrator, the Adviser and its affiliates and their respective employees, officers, and directors. We will not enter into such transactions unless it is satisfied that doing so is consistent with the 1940 Act, applicable SEC exemptive rules, interpretations or guidance or the terms of any exemptive relief granted to us (as discussed below). Due to our affiliations, we may be required to forgo certain investment opportunities, including but not limited to investing in CLOs managed by certain affiliates of the Adviser. Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (the "Governance Committee") is responsible for reviewing and approving in advance any related party transactions, except for certain transactions pre-approved under guidelines or rules established by the Governance Committee or the Board. The Governance Committee may prohibit any transaction if it determines that it is inconsistent with our interests or the interests of our shareholders. In certain instances, we may co-invest concurrently with other accounts managed by the Adviser, Ellington or certain of the Adviser's¹⁸ affiliates, subject to compliance with applicable regulations, regulatory guidance, and the Adviser's¹⁸ allocation procedures. On May 8, 2025, we and the Adviser, among others, submitted an application for exemptive relief to the SEC to permit us and certain of our affiliates to participate in certain negotiated co-investments alongside other accounts managed by the Adviser, or certain of its affiliates, subject to certain conditions. There can be no assurance when, or if, such relief may be obtained. A copy of our application for exemptive relief, including all of the conditions and the related order, is available on the SEC's²⁰ website at www.sec.gov. Competition. In acquiring our assets, we compete with closed-end funds, BDCs, hedge funds, specialty finance companies, banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, financial institutions, governmental bodies, and other entities. Many of our competitors are significantly larger than us, have greater access to capital and other resources, and may have other advantages over us. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that may not be available to us, such as funding from the government. Additionally, many of our competitors are not required to comply with the 1940 Act. Our competitors also include other investment vehicles managed by Ellington or its affiliates. In addition to existing competitors, other companies may be organized for similar purposes in the future, including companies focused on purchasing CLOs and CLO-related assets. A proliferation of such companies may increase the competition for equity capital and thereby adversely affect the market price of our common shares. An increase in the competition for sources of funding could adversely affect the availability and cost of financing, and thereby adversely affect the market price of our common shares. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of assets, or pay higher prices, than we can. In the face of this competition, we believe that our access to our Adviser's and Ellington's professionals and their industry expertise may provide us with a competitive advantage, including helping us to identify appropriate assets for acquisition and the appropriate prices to pay for such assets, and thereby to compete more effectively for attractive asset acquisition opportunities. However, we may not be able to achieve our business goals or expectations as a result of the competitive risks that we face. Operating and Regulatory Structure Taxation. We intend to elect to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To qualify as a RIC, we must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest (including tax-exempt interest), payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, other income (including but not limited to gain from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to our business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership²¹ (a "QTPP") and (b) diversify our holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the market value of our total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of our total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer (subject to the exception described below), and (ii) not more than 25% of the market value of our total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities and the securities of other RICs) (A) of any issuer, (B) of any two or more issuers that we control and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or (C) of one or more QTPPs. The Code provides for certain exceptions to the foregoing diversification requirements. We may generate certain income that might not qualify as good income for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. We intend to monitor our transactions to prevent our disqualification as a RIC. If we fail to satisfy the 90% annual gross income requirement or the asset diversification requirements discussed above in any taxable year, we may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the asset diversification requirements where we correct the failure within a specified period. If the applicable relief provisions are not available or cannot be met, all of our income would be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax as described below. We cannot provide assurance that we would qualify for any such relief should we fail the annual gross income or the asset diversification requirements discussed above. As a RIC, in any taxable year with respect to which we timely distribute at least 90% of the sum of our (i) investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and the excess of any net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss and other taxable income (other than any net capital gain), reduced by deductible expenses) determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and (ii) net tax-exempt interest income (which is the excess of our gross tax-exempt interest income over certain disallowed deductions) (the "Annual Distribution Requirement"), we (but not our shareholders) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on investment company taxable income and net capital gain (generally, net long-term capital gain in excess of short-term capital loss) that we distribute to our shareholders. We intend to distribute annually all or substantially all of such income on a timely basis. To the extent that we retain our net capital gain for investment or any investment company taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such retained amounts at the regular corporate income tax rates. We may choose to retain our net capital gains for investment or any investment company taxable income, and pay the associated federal corporate income tax, including the federal excise tax described below. Certain amounts not distributed during a calendar year are subject to a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax payable by us. To avoid this tax, we would need to distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of: (1) at least 98% of our ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year; (2) at least 98% of net specified gains, including specified mark to market net gains, for a one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year (unless we elect to use our taxable year); (3) at least 98.2% of the amount by which our capital gains exceed our capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for a one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year (unless we elect to use our taxable year); and (4) certain undistributed amounts from previous years on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax.¹⁷ While we intend to distribute any income and capital gains in the manner necessary to minimize imposition of the 4% federal excise tax, sufficient amounts of our

taxable income and capital gains may not be distributed to avoid entirely the imposition of the tax. In that event, we will be liable for the tax only on the amount by which we do not meet the foregoing distribution requirement. If, in any particular taxable year, we do not satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement or otherwise were to fail to qualify as a RIC (for example, because we fail the 90% annual gross income requirement described above), and relief is not available as discussed above, all of our taxable income (including our net capital gains) will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and distributions generally will be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Our investments in CLO equity tranches are generally shares in foreign investment companyâ€¢ (â€œPFICâ€¢) investments or â€œcontrolled foreign corporationâ€¢ (â€œCFCâ€¢) investments. We have elected to mark our securities to market at the end of each taxable year; in this case, we will recognize as ordinary income our allocable share of any increase in the value of such shares, and as ordinary loss our allocable share of any decrease in such value. Under the election, we may be required to recognize in a year income in excess of distributions from PFICs and CFCs during that year, and such income will nevertheless be subject to the Annual Distribution Requirement and will be taken into account for purposes of the 4% U.S. federal excise tax. A RIC cannot carry back or carry forward any net operating losses. 1940 Act General As a registered closed-end management investment company, we are subject to regulation under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, unless authorized by vote of a majority of our outstanding voting securities, we may not: (i) change our classification to an open-end management investment company; (ii) alter any of our fundamental policies, which are set forth below in â€œFundamental Investment Restrictionsâ€¢ or (iii) change the nature of our business so as to cease to be an investment company. A majority of the outstanding voting securities of a company is defined under the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (a) 67% or more of such companyâ€¢s voting securities present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company are present or represented by proxy or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of such company. As with other companies regulated by the 1940 Act, a registered closed-end management investment company must adhere to certain substantive regulatory requirements. A majority of its trustees must be persons who are not â€œinterested personsâ€¢ of us, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. We are required to provide and maintain a bond issued by a reputable fidelity insurance company to protect the closed-end management investment company. Furthermore, as a registered closed-end management investment company, we are prohibited from protecting any trustee or officer against any liability to us or our shareholders arising from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such personâ€¢s office. As described above, we may also be prohibited under the 1940 Act from knowingly participating in certain transactions with our affiliates absent exemptive relief or other prior approval by the SEC. We will generally not be able to issue and sell our common shares at a price below the then current net asset value per common share (exclusive of any distributing commission or discount). We may, however, sell our common shares at a price below the then current net asset value per common share if our Board determines that such sale is in our best interests and the best interests of our shareholders, and the holders of a majority of our shares approves such sale. In addition, we may generally issue new shares at a price below our net asset value per common share in rights offerings to existing shareholders, in payment of dividends and in certain other limited circumstances. **Fundamental Investment Restrictions** Our stated fundamental policies, which may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of our outstanding voting securities (the shares), are listed below. For the purposes of this Transition Report on Form 10-K, a majority of the outstanding voting securities means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of shareholders, duly called, (a) of 67% or more of the shares present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy; or (b) of more than 50% of the outstanding shares, whichever is less. We may not: (1) Borrow money, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or 180 other authority with appropriate jurisdiction. We may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of our shares. (2) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction. (3) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as we may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the â€œSecurities Actâ€¢) in connection with the disposition of our portfolio securities. We may invest in restricted securities (those that must be registered under the Securities Act before they may be offered or sold to the public) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. (4) Invest more than 25% of the market value of our assets in the securities of companies, entities or issuers engaged in any one industry. This limitation does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. (5) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate (e.g., mortgage loans evidenced by notes or other writings defined to be a type of security). Additionally, the preceding limitation on real estate or interests in real estate does not preclude us from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts), nor from disposing of real estate that may be acquired pursuant to a foreclosure (or equivalent procedure) upon a security interest. (6) Purchase or sell commodities, commodity contracts, including commodity futures contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments, except that we may invest in securities or other instruments backed by or linked to commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts. (7) Make loans, except to the extent permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction. For purposes of this investment restriction, the purchase of debt obligations (including acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments) shall not constitute loans by us. Additionally, the preceding limitation on loans does not preclude us from modifying note terms. We will treat with respect to participation interests both the financial intermediary and the borrower as â€œissuersâ€¢ for purposes of fundamental investment restriction (5). The fundamental investment limitations set forth above restrict our ability to engage in certain practices and purchase securities and other instruments other than as permitted by, or consistent with, applicable law, including the 1940 Act. Relevant limitations of the 1940 Act as they presently exist are described below. These limitations are based either on the 1940 Act itself, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC. In addition, interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff may be taken into account to determine if a certain practice or the purchase of securities or other instruments is permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC. As a result, the foregoing fundamental investment policies may be interpreted differently over time as the statute, rules, regulations or orders (or, if applicable, interpretations) that relate to the meaning and effect of these policies change, and no vote of shareholders, as applicable, will be required or sought. **Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions** We are also subject to the following non-fundamental restrictions and policies, which may be changed by the Board without the approval of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities. We may not: (1) Change or alter our investment objective or 80% policy; (2) Purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent that such purchases are permitted by applicable law, including any exemptive orders issued by the SEC; and (3) Purchase any securities on margin except as may be necessary in connection with transactions described in our registration statement on Form N-2 and except that we may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio investments (the deposit or payment by us of initial or variation margin in connection with swaps, forward contracts and financial futures contracts and options thereon is not considered the purchase of a security on margin). **Compliance** with any policy or limitation of ours that is expressed as a percentage of assets is determined at the time of purchase of portfolio securities. The policy will not be violated if these limitations are exceeded because of changes in the market value or investment rating of our assets or if a borrower distributes equity securities incident to the purchase or ownership of a portfolio investment or in connection with a reorganization of a borrower. We interpret our policies with respect to borrowing and lending to permit such activities as may be lawful for us, to the full extent permitted by the 1940 Act or by exemption from the provisions therefrom pursuant to an exemptive order of the SEC. **Leverage** Subject to prevailing market conditions, we may add financial leverage if, immediately after such borrowing, we would have asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) of 300% or more (for leverage obtained through debt or other â€œsenior securitiesâ€¢) or 200% or more (for leverage obtained through preferred shares). As one example, if we have \$100 in â€œNet Asset Valueâ€¢ (as defined below), we may utilize leverage through obtaining debt or other â€œsenior securitiesâ€¢ subject to a 300% asset coverage requirement, which will typically result in a debt limit of \$50 (e.g., \$150 in total assets compared to \$50 in debt or other â€œsenior securitiesâ€¢). As another example, if we have \$100 in â€œNet Asset Valueâ€¢ (as defined below) and no debt, it may issue \$100 in preferred shares subject to a 200% asset coverage requirement, which will typically result in a \$100 limit on preferred shares (e.g., \$200 in total assets compared to \$100 in preferred shares). â€œNet Asset Valueâ€¢ means our total assets minus our liabilities. We also may add financial leverage through borrowings entered into under repos subject to the requirements discussed under â€œDerivatives Transactionsâ€¢ below. We may use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease our leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on our assessment of market conditions and the investment environment. Certain instruments that create leverage are considered to be senior securities under the 1940 Act. In the event we fail to meet our applicable asset coverage ratio requirements, we may not be able to incur additional debt and/or issue preferred shares, and could be required by law or otherwise to sell a portion of our investments to repay some debt or redeem preferred shares (if any) when it is disadvantageous to do so, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations, and we may not be able to make certain distributions or pay dividends of an amount necessary to continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We expect that we will, or may need to, raise additional capital in the future to fund our continued growth or otherwise, and we may do so by entering into a credit facility, issuing preferred shares or debt securities or through other leveraging instruments. Subject to the limitations under the 1940 Act, we may incur additional leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease our leverage. In addition, we may borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted under the 1940 Act, which indebtedness would be in addition to the asset coverage requirements described above. By leveraging our investment portfolio, we may create an opportunity for increased net income and capital appreciation. However, the use of leverage also involves significant risks and expenses, which will be borne entirely by our shareholders, and our leverage strategy may not be successful. For example, the more leverage is employed, the more likely a substantial negative change will occur in our net asset value per common share. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment would be magnified to the extent leverage is utilized. **Derivatives Transactions** We engage in â€œDerivative Transactionsâ€¢ as described below, primarily to hedge against interest rate, credit, currency and/or other risks, or for other risk management or investment purposes, including to accommodate additional investments. However, we may also use Derivative Transactions for investment purposes to the extent consistent with our investment objectives if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so. We may purchase and sell a variety of derivative instruments, including exchange-listed and over-the-counter (â€œOTCâ€¢) options, futures, options on futures, swaps and similar instruments, various interest rate-related products, such as fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps, caps, floors or collars, and credit transactions and credit default swaps. We also may purchase and sell derivative instruments that combine features of these instruments. Collectively, we refer to these financial management techniques as â€œDerivative Transactionsâ€¢. The use of Derivative Transactions, if any, will generally be deemed to create leverage for us and involves significant risks. No assurance can be given that the strategy and use of derivatives will be successful, and our investment performance could diminish compared with what it would have been if Derivative Transactions were not used. As required by Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the â€œDerivatives Ruleâ€¢), funds that engage in derivatives transactions, other than â€œelimited derivatives usersâ€¢ (as defined under the Derivatives Rule), generally must adopt and implement a written derivatives risk management program (the â€œDerivatives Risk Management Programâ€¢), that is reasonably designed to manage our derivatives risks, while taking into account our derivatives and other investments. The Derivatives Rule mandates that the fund adopt and/or implement: (i) value-at-risk limitations (â€œVaRâ€¢); (ii) a written derivatives risk management program; (iii) Board oversight responsibilities; and (iv) reporting and recordkeeping requirements. It is our intention to adopt and implement a 20 Derivatives Risk Management Program. However, we may elect in the future, without notice to shareholders, to operate as a â€œelimited derivatives userâ€¢ in which case it would no longer be required to maintain our Derivatives Risk Management Program. The Derivatives Rule also provides special treatment for repos, similar financing transactions and unfunded commitment agreements. Specifically, a fund may elect whether to treat repos and similar financing transactions as â€œderivatives transactionsâ€¢ subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or as senior securities equivalent to bank borrowings for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Repos are not subject to the Derivatives Rule but are still subject to other provisions of the 1940 Act. In addition, when-issued or forward settling securities transactions that physically settle within 35 days are deemed not to involve a â€œsenior securityâ€¢ for the purposes of the asset coverage tests described above. We have currently elected to treat repos and similar financing transactions as â€œderivatives transactionsâ€¢ subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act under the Derivatives Rule, but alternatively may elect to treat such transactions as borrowings subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above. Further, we are permitted under the Derivatives Rule to enter into an unfunded commitment agreement, and such unfunded commitment agreement will not be subject to the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act, if we reasonably believe, at the time we enter into such agreement, that we will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet our obligations with respect to all such agreements as they come due. However, we may elect in the future, without notice to shareholders, to no longer treat these types of liabilities as derivative transactions. **Investment Advisers Act of 1940** Both Ellington and the Adviser are registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act and are subject to the regulatory oversight of the Division of Investment Management of the SEC. **Human Capital Resources** We currently do not have any employees. All of our executive officers, and our partially dedicated personnel, which include our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, controller, accounting staff, in-house legal counsel, and internal audit staff, are employees of Ellington or one or more of its affiliates. See â€œAdvisory Agreementâ€¢ above. **Additional Information** A copy of this Transition Report on Form 10-K, as well as our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, Registration Statement on Form N-2, and any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available, free of charge, on our internet website at www.ellingtoncredit.com. All of these reports are made available on our internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Our Code of Ethics and our Code of Ethics for Principal Executive and Senior Financial Officers and the charters of the Compensation, and Governance Committees of our Board are also available at www.ellingtoncredit.com and are available in print to any shareholder upon request in writing to Ellington Credit Company, c/o Investor Relations, 53 Forest Avenue, Old Greenwich, CT 06870. The information on our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into any other filing we make with the SEC. In addition, all of our reports filed with or furnished to the SEC can be obtained at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. **21 Item 1A. Risk Factors** **Summary of Risk Factorsâ€¢** **Risks Related to CLO Investments.** The Fund primarily invests in corporate CLOs, which are structured credit securities backed by pools of corporate loans. CLOs involve multiple layers of risk, including exposure to the creditworthiness of the underlying corporate borrowers, potential defaults, and subordination within the CLO capital structure. The Fundâ€¢'s focus on mezzanine debt and equity tranches increases its exposure to losses relative to investments in more senior CLO tranches. In addition, CLO investments involve complex documentation and accounting considerations, which increase the likelihood of accounting errors or restatement. **Credit and Default Risk.** The underlying corporate loans in the Fundâ€¢'s CLO investments may be issued by highly leveraged borrowers with a heightened risk of default, particularly in times of economic downturns, rising interest rates, or sector-specific distress. If the credit performance of these borrowers deteriorates, the value of the Fundâ€¢'s CLO investments could decline significantly, leading to a material adverse impact on the Fundâ€¢'s financial condition and ability to distribute dividends. **Subordination Risk.** The Fundâ€¢'s investments in CLO equity and mezzanine debt securities are structurally subordinated to more senior CLO debt tranches, meaning that cash flows and recoveries are distributed to senior tranches before reaching subordinated investors. As a result, CLO equity and mezzanine debt securities are subject to an increased risk of loss, particularly in the event of defaults or underperformance in the underlying corporate loans. Additionally, at the time of issuance, CLO equity securities are typically under-collateralized, as the total face amount of CLO liabilities exceeds the value of the CLOâ€¢'s assets, further increasing the risk of principal impairment for holders of subordinated CLO securities like the Fund. **Liquidity and Market Volatility.** CLO securities are often illiquid and trade in limited markets with relatively low transparency. Market volatility, particularly in stressed economic environments, could result in significant price fluctuations and valuation challenges. If the Fund needs to liquidate assets to meet obligations, it may be forced to sell holdings at depressed prices, potentially leading to realized losses. **Structural and Managerial Risks of CLOs.** The performance of CLO securities depends not only on the credit performance of the underlying loans but also on the decisions of the CLO Collateral Managers. These CLO Collateral Managers have significant discretion in selecting, trading, and managing underlying loans, which may not

always align with the interests of CLO investors such as the Fund. Additionally, certain CLOs are not subject to regulatory oversight, which may limit investors' rights in instances of mismanagement or conflicts of interest. **Leverage and Financing Risks.** The Fund employs leverage through repos, credit facilities, and other forms of borrowing, which can magnify potential losses. Further, the Fund uses leverage indirectly through its investments, such as CLO equity securities which are structurally subordinate to the CLO debt tranches, which also magnifies the Fund's risk of loss. The CLO equity securities in which the Fund invests are highly leveraged, with debt-to-equity ratios typically ranging from eight to sixteen times. Additionally, the LAFs in which the Fund intends to invest are also highly leveraged, with debt-to-equity ratios typically ranging from three to six times prior to a CLO's pricing. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in CLO equity and certain other credit investments will expose it to substantial indirect leverage, which magnifies the risk of significant or total loss. Market disruptions, margin calls, or increases in financing costs could force the Fund to sell assets at unfavorable prices, exacerbating losses. The use of leverage increases the Fund's volatility and could lead to liquidity constraints. **Interest Rate Risk.** The Fund's investments are sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates, which may impact the value of its CLO securities and cash flow distributions. While most CLO mezzanine debt investments have floating-rate coupons, mismatches between the timing and structure of interest rate resets in CLO liabilities and underlying corporate loans can reduce excess interest available for CLO equity and mezzanine debt tranches. Rising interest rates can also increase funding costs for corporate borrowers, heightening default risks and negatively affecting CLO collateral performance. Additionally, fixed-rate assets within CLOs may decline in value as interest rates rise, leading to potential mark-to-market losses for the Fund. **Reinvestment and Prepayment Risk.** CLO Collateral Managers reinvest cash flows from asset repayments and sales into substitute assets, but if these assets generate lower yields than the original investments, cash flows available to CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches may decline. Additionally, prepayment rates on underlying loans are influenced by factors beyond the Fund's control, such as interest rate changes. CLO debt investors also face the risk that a majority of CLO equity holders may direct a call or refinancing, leading to early repayment of CLO debt securities at par, creating uncertainty around the expected investment duration and cash flows. **Loan Accumulation Facility Risk.** The Fund may invest in LAFs, which are short- to medium-term financing vehicles used to acquire corporate loans prior to the issuance of a CLO. These facilities are subject to market, credit, and structural risks, including the risk that the accumulated loans may not be successfully securitized into a CLO, leaving the Fund exposed to direct credit and market risks associated with holding such assets. Additionally, LAFs are highly leveraged, and have debt-to-equity ratios typically ranging from three to six times prior to a CLO's pricing, which amplifies losses on the underlying loans. **Risks Associated with the Implementation of the Conversion.** The Fund's preparation for and implementation of the Conversion involved significant changes across its operations, accounting, legal, compliance, and investment activities, each of which introduces material risks that could adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition, and ability to pay dividends. These risks include increased operational burdens and counterparty limitations due to new regulatory requirements such as bank custody rules, uncertainty surrounding the change in the Fund's tax year, which could delay its qualification as a RIC and require continued operation as a taxable C-Corporation; unanticipated tax liabilities or structural inefficiencies arising from the Conversion or future changes in tax law or IRS guidance; disruptions, compliance issues, or cost increases from transitioning to investment company accounting and modifying internal systems and third-party arrangements; and additional legal and regulatory compliance challenges, including adapting to the requirements of the 1940 Act, new reporting obligations, and implementing the Derivatives Risk Management Program. The Fund's failure to successfully manage any of these changes could materially adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition, results, and its operations, including, its Net Asset Value, tax status, and regulatory standing, and expose it to SEC enforcement actions, reputational damage, or limitations on future capital raising. **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may use derivative instruments, including swaps, options, futures, and repos, which can be highly volatile and present risks different from or greater than those associated with other investments. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk, leverage risk, and valuation complexities. Small investments in derivatives may exert disproportionate influence on the Fund's performance, creating leveraged exposure that magnifies losses. In certain transactions, the Fund could lose its entire investment, while in others, potential losses could be theoretically unlimited. Additionally, there is no guarantee that the Fund's use of derivatives for hedging or risk management will be effective, and in some cases, these strategies may fail to achieve their intended objectives or may even increase the Fund's exposure to certain risks. **Counterparty Risk.** The Fund is exposed to the risk that counterparties to derivatives, including repos, or other financial instruments may fail to perform their contractual obligations. A counterparty's default or financial deterioration could result in significant losses to the Fund, particularly in times of market stress when counterparty risk is heightened. Additionally, certain CLOs in which the Fund invests may rely on counterparties for liquidity and credit support, and any failure of these counterparties could negatively impact the Fund's investments. **Regulatory Risks.** Changes in U.S. and international regulations, such as risk retention rules, Volcker Rule provisions, and tax withholding requirements, may affect the market for CLOs and the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy. **Risks Relating to the Fund's RIC Status.** The Fund intends to qualify and maintain its status as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, it generally will not be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on its distributed income and capital gains. However, there is no assurance that the Fund will meet the income, asset diversification, and distribution requirements necessary to maintain its RIC status. Failure to qualify as a RIC would subject the Fund to corporate-level taxation, which could significantly reduce the Fund's net returns and the cash available for distributions to shareholders and significantly impact its share price. **Conflicts of Interest and Adviser Management Fee Risk.** The Fund is externally managed by its Adviser, which is entitled to a base management fee and a performance fee based on the Fund's income, creating potential conflicts of interest. The performance fee is calculated quarterly based on the Fund's pre-performance fee net investment income, without considering realized or unrealized capital losses. As a result, the Adviser may have an incentive to take on higher-risk investments or use leverage to increase income, potentially leading to greater investment losses, particularly during periods of market volatility or economic downturns. The Fund's performance fee structure does not include a high-water mark or cumulative loss carryforward mechanism, meaning the Adviser could receive performance-based compensation even if the Fund experiences net losses over time. Additionally, because the hurdle rate for performance fees does not adjust with prevailing interest rates, periods of rising interest rates may make it easier for the Adviser to earn a performance fee, even if shareholder returns do not improve correspondingly. **Adviser's Discretion and Limited Shareholder Oversight.** The Adviser has broad discretion in managing the Fund's portfolio, and the Board does not review each individual investment decision. As a result, the Adviser's strategic allocation, use of leverage, or risk-taking decisions could negatively impact the Fund's performance, liquidity, and ability to meet distribution requirements. Shareholders have limited ability to influence the Adviser's decision-making and compensation arrangements. **Key Personnel Dependency and Potential Adviser Termination.** The Fund relies on key personnel of the Adviser for investment management and operational oversight. If the Adviser were to terminate its agreement or experience key personnel departures, the Fund may face challenges in implementing its investment strategy and could experience disruptions in portfolio management. Additionally, if the Fund terminates the Advisory Agreement, it may be difficult to secure a replacement adviser with comparable experience and expertise in managing CLO investments. **Operational and Analytics Model Risks.** The Fund relies on its investment adviser and external service providers for asset selection, risk management, and valuation processes. Inaccurate asset valuations, cybersecurity breaches, operational failures, or disruptions at third-party service providers could materially impact the Fund's performance. The Fund also depends on analytical models both proprietary and third-party along with external data to evaluate investment opportunities, measure risk, and value portfolio holdings. These models may be based on historical data, assumptions, or market inputs that could be incorrect, misleading, or incomplete, leading to suboptimal investment decisions, asset mispricing, and failed hedging strategies. Simplified modeling assumptions, outdated or inconsistent data, and differences in predictive methodologies among market participants may further exacerbate valuation discrepancies. Additionally, models that rely on historical market conditions may prove unreliable during periods of extreme volatility or unprecedented financial events. Errors in model-based decision-making could cause the Fund to overpay for assets, sell investments at disadvantageous prices, or miss favorable opportunities, materially impacting its financial condition and results of operations. **Fund Structure and Trading Risks.** The Fund operates as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company, meaning it may hold a concentrated portfolio and invest more heavily in certain CLOs or sectors, increasing exposure to specific risks. Additionally, shares of closed-end funds often trade at a discount to the Net Asset Value, and there is no guarantee that the Fund's common shares will maintain market liquidity or dividend stability. **Competitive Market Risk.** The Fund operates in a highly competitive market, facing competition from other closed-end funds, BDCs, hedge funds, specialty finance companies, banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, financial institutions, governmental bodies, and other entities. Many of these competitors have greater financial resources, lower funding costs, and access to investment opportunities that may not be available to the Fund. Additionally, some competitors may have higher risk tolerances, allowing them to pay higher prices or pursue assets that the Fund cannot acquire due to regulatory, tax, or structural constraints. Increased competition for the Fund's targeted assets may drive up prices, limiting its ability to acquire investments at attractive yields and potentially reducing returns for shareholders. **Limited Operating History Risk.** The Fund has a limited track record as an externally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company, making it difficult to evaluate its long-term performance. The Fund is subject to the risks and uncertainties of a newly structured business, including the potential failure to achieve its investment objectives. As the Fund transitions its portfolio from Agency RMBS to CLO securities, it may temporarily hold lower-yielding investments such as cash and cash equivalents, which could reduce near-term returns. **Foreign Currency Risk.** Although the Fund primarily invests in CLOs backed by U.S. assets, it may have exposure to non-U.S. CLO issuers or underlying assets denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of these investments, and the Fund may be exposed to additional risks related to currency hedging costs, foreign tax treatment, and the enforceability of creditor rights in foreign jurisdictions. **Risks Related to Market and Economic Conditions.** The Fund's performance is directly influenced by macroeconomic factors such as inflation, tariffs, credit market disruptions, and Federal Reserve policy changes. Economic downturns or periods of financial distress may result in widespread loan defaults, increased funding costs, and decreased investor confidence, all of which could negatively impact the Fund's Net Asset Value and ability to generate income. **Market Disruption Risks.** The Fund's business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected by periods of extreme market volatility, economic downturns, and disruptions in the credit markets. Factors such as inflation, tariffs, rising interest rates, Federal Reserve policy changes, geopolitical tensions, and liquidity shortages in the corporate credit markets could result in widened credit spreads, reduced market liquidity, and increased corporate loan defaults, all of which may negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments. In times of market stress, the Fund may face higher funding costs, reduced access to capital, and greater difficulty in liquidating assets at favorable prices. **Investors should carefully consider the risk factors described below before deciding on whether to make an investment in the Fund.** If any of the following risks actually materialize, the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the Net Asset Value and/or market price of the Fund's common shares could decline substantially, in which case investors could lose all or part of their investment in the Fund. Investors should also be aware that during times of increased uncertainty, volatility and distress in economies, financial markets, and labor and health conditions, the risks to which the Fund is subject may also increase significantly compared to normal conditions. Finally, the risks set out below are not the only risks the Fund faces. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to it, or not presently deemed material by it, may also impair its operations and performance, as well as the Net Asset Value and/or market price of the Fund's shares. In connection with the forward-looking statements that appear in the periodic reports the Fund files with the SEC, the Fund's Current Reports on Form 8-K, its press releases and its other written and oral communications, investors should also carefully review the cautionary statements referred to in such reports and other communications referred to under "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." **Principal Risks of the Fund** The Fund invests in corporate CLOs, which exposes it to certain risks associated with corporate loans. Investments in corporate CLO securities involve certain risks. Corporate CLOs are securities that are typically backed by a pool of corporate loans or similar corporate credit-related assets that serve as collateral. The assets underlying the Fund's CLO investments generally consist of lower-rated first-lien corporate loans, although certain CLO structures may also allow for limited exposure to other asset classes including unsecured loans, second-lien loans, or corporate bonds. To the extent that the assets underlying the Fund's CLO investments are rated for creditworthiness by any nationally recognized statistical ratings organizations, they generally carry lower credit ratings, and certain assets may not be rated by any nationally recognized statistical ratings organization. As a result, the assets underlying the Fund's CLO investments are considered to bear significant credit risks. Corporate issuers of lower-rated debt securities may be highly leveraged and may not have access to more traditional methods of financing. During economic downturns or sustained periods of rising interest rates, issuers of lower-rated debt securities may be likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged, and in such periods the market for lower-rated debt securities could be severely disrupted, adversely affecting the value of such securities. The risk of loss for lower-rated debt securities is also magnified to the extent that such securities are unsecured or subordinated to more senior creditors. Lower-rated debt securities generally have limited liquidity and limited secondary market support. These risks are further exacerbated in the case of second-lien loans, as they are subordinated to first-lien loans and have weaker recovery prospects in the event of borrower distress or default. Further, ratings downgrades on the Fund's CLO debt investments may result in its investments being viewed as riskier than they were previously thought to be. This perception of increased riskiness resulting from a downgrade can result in adverse impacts to the market value and liquidity of the Fund's CLO debt investments, as well as reduce the availability or increase the cost of financing for the Fund's CLO debt investments. The CLOs in which the Fund invests, may acquire loans to smaller companies (middle-market loans), which may carry more inherent risks than loans to larger, publicly traded entities. Compared to larger companies, these middle-market companies tend to have more limited access to capital, weaker financial positions, narrower product lines, and tend to be more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as to general economic downturns. As a result, the securities issued by CLOs that hold significant investments in middle-market loans are generally considered riskier than securities issued by CLOs that primarily invest in broadly syndicated loans. The corporate loans that underlie the Fund's CLO investments may become nonperforming or impaired for a variety of reasons. Nonperforming or impaired loans may require substantial workout negotiations or restructurings that may result in significant delays in repayment, a significant reduction in the interest rate, and/or a significant write-down of the principal of the loan. A wide range of factors could adversely affect the ability of an underlying corporate borrower to make interest or other payments on its loan. The corporate issuers of the loans or securities underlying the Fund's CLO investments may be highly leveraged and may be subject to an increased risk of default depending on certain micro- or macro-economic conditions, such as economic recessions, heightened interest rates and/or inflation, tariffs, and other conditions. The risk of economic recession and declining creditworthiness of corporate borrowers would be amplified by rising corporate default rates, tightening credit conditions, and potential credit downgrades in leveraged loan markets. Accordingly, the subordinated and lower-rated (or unrated) CLO securities in which the Fund invests may experience significant price and performance volatility relative to more senior or higher-rated CLO securities, and they are subject to greater risk of loss than more senior or higher-rated CLO securities which, if realized, could materially adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Such defaults and losses, especially those in excess of the market's or the Fund's expectations, would have a negative impact on the value of the Fund's CLO investments, and reduce the cash flows that the Fund receives from its CLO investments, which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. In addition, if a CLO in which the Fund invests experiences an event of default as a result of the CLO's failure to make a payment when due, the erosion of the CLO's underlying collateral, or other reasons, the CLO would be subject to the possibility of liquidation. In such cases, the risks are heightened that the collateral underlying the CLO may not be able to be readily liquidated, or that when liquidated, the resulting proceeds would be insufficient to redeem in full the CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches that are the focus of the Fund's investment strategy. CLO equity tranches often suffer a loss of all of their value in these circumstances, which could materially adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Furthermore, following an event of default by a CLO, the holders of CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches typically have limited rights regarding decisions made with respect to the underlying collateral, with the result that such decisions might favor the more senior tranches of the CLO. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of an issuer of a loan or of an underlying asset held by a CLO in which the Fund invests, a court or other governmental entity may determine that the related claims held by such CLO are not valid or are subject to significant modification. In addition, any payments previously received by such CLO could be subject to avoidance as a preference if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year under U.S. Federal bankruptcy law or even longer under state laws) before insolvency. Further, covenant-lite loans may comprise a significant portion of the underlying collateral

of the CLOs in which the Fund invests. Generally, covenant-lite loans provide the obligor with more freedom to take actions that could negatively impact their lenders because the obligorâ€™s covenants are incurrence-based and not maintenance-based, which means that they are only tested and can only be breached following an affirmative action of the borrower, rather than by a deterioration in the borrowerâ€™s financial condition. At times, covenant-lite loans have represented a significant majority of the syndicated corporate loan market. To the extent that the corporate CLO securities in which the Fund invests hold covenant-lite loans, the Fund may have a greater risk of loss on such investments as compared to investments in CLOs holding loans with more robust covenants. The CLOs in which the Fund invests may also acquire interests in corporate loans indirectly, by way of participations. In a participation, the underlying debt obligation remains with the institution that has sold the participation, which typically results in a contractual relationship only with such selling institution, and not with the corporate obligor directly. As a result, the holder of a participation assumes the credit risk of both the obligor and the selling institution and may only have limited rights to influence any decisions made by the selling institution in connection with the underlying debt obligation. The Fundâ€™s CLO investments are subject to risks related to the financial leverage employed by the underlying corporate borrowers. The corporate borrowers of the underlying assets in a CLO are typically highly leveraged, and there may be few or no restrictions on the amount of indebtedness such borrowers can incur. Substantial indebtedness adds additional risk with respect to a borrower and could (i) limit its ability to borrow money or otherwise access funds for its working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, strategic initiatives or other purposes; (ii) require it to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow from operations to the repayment of its indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available to it for other purposes; (iii) make it more highly leveraged than some of its competitors, which may place it at a competitive disadvantage; and/or (iv) subject it to restrictive financial and operating covenants, which may preclude it from executing on favorable business activities or from financing future operations or other capital needs. In some cases, proceeds of indebtedness incurred by a borrower could be paid as a dividend to its equity holders rather than retained by the borrowers for its working capital or to pursue favorable opportunities. Highly leveraged companies are often more sensitive to declines in revenues, increases in expenses, and adverse business, political, or financial developments or economic factors such as a significant rise in interest rates, a severe downturn in the economy, or deterioration in the condition of such companies or their industries. A leveraged companyâ€™s income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used. If an underlying borrower is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and/or interest payments on its indebtedness, it may be forced to take other actions to satisfy its obligations under its indebtedness. These alternative actions may include reducing or delaying capital expenditures, selling assets, seeking additional capital, or restructuring or refinancing indebtedness. Any of these actions could significantly reduce the value of the related underlying asset held by the CLO, and thus the CLO security held by the Fund. Furthermore, if the borrower is unable to meet its scheduled debt service obligations even after taking these actions, the borrower may be forced into liquidation, dissolution or insolvency, and the value of the related underlying asset held by the CLO, and thus the CLO security held by the Fund, could decline significantly or even be rendered worthless.²⁵ The CLOs in which the Fund invests may be subject to risks associated with syndicated loans. Under the documentation for syndicated loans, a financial institution or other entity typically is designated as the administrative agent and/or collateral agent. This agent is granted a lien on any collateral on behalf of the other lenders and distributes payments on the indebtedness as they are received. The agent is the party responsible for administering and enforcing the loan and generally may take actions only in accordance with the instructions of a majority or two-thirds in commitments and/or principal amount of the associated indebtedness. In most cases for the Fundâ€™s syndicated loan investments, the Fund does not expect to hold a sufficient amount of the indebtedness to be able to compel any actions by the agent. Consequently, the Fund would only be able to direct such actions if instructions from it were made in conjunction with other holders of associated indebtedness that together with the Fund compose the requisite percentage of the related indebtedness then entitled to take action. Conversely, if holders of the required amount of the associated indebtedness other than the Fund desire to take certain actions, such actions may be taken even if the Fund did not support such actions. Furthermore, if a syndicated loan is subordinated to one or more senior loans made to the applicable obligor, the Fundâ€™s ability to exercise such rights may be subordinated to the exercise of such rights by the senior lenders. Whenever the Fund is unable to direct such actions, the parties taking such actions may not have interests that are aligned with the Fund, and the actions taken may not be in the Fundâ€™s best interests. Furthermore, in recent years, â€œprimingâ€ transactions in the distressed debt sector have become more common. These â€œprimingâ€ arrangements are transactions where a group of debtholders can move collateral away from existing lenders so that it can serve as the primary source of secured assets for new money and/or restructuring existing debt. If the Fund were to hold distressed debt, either directly or indirectly through its CLO investments, that became â€œprimedâ€ by another group of lenders, it could lose all or a significant part of such investment. If an investment is a syndicated revolving loan or delayed drawdown loan, other lenders may fail to satisfy their full contractual funding commitments for such loan, which could create a breach of contract, result in a lawsuit by the obligor against the lenders and adversely affect the value of the Fundâ€™s investment. There is a risk that a loan agent may become bankrupt or insolvent. If the loan agent becomes bankrupt or insolvent, holders of the related loan may be delayed and possibly impaired in their ability to access the collateral linked to the related indebtedness. They may also be limited in their ability to direct the agent to take actions against the related obligor. In addition, the Fund may be unable to remove the agent in circumstances in which removal would be in the Fundâ€™s best interests. Moreover, agented loans typically allow for the agent to resign with certain advance notice, and the Fund may not find a replacement agent on a timely basis, or at all, in order to protect its investment. The Fund's investments in corporate CLOs involve certain structural risks. Most CLOs are issued in multiple tranches, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics, often categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity according to their relative seniority and degree of risk. If the relevant collateral defaults or otherwise underperforms, payments to the more senior tranches of such securitizations take precedence over those of more junior tranches, such as mezzanine debt and equity tranches, which are the focus of the Fundâ€™s corporate CLO investment strategy. CLOs present risks similar to those of other types of credit investments, including credit, interest rate and prepayment risks. See â€œThe Fund invests in corporate CLOs, which exposes it to risks associated with corporate loans.â€ Even though the Fund expects that most of its CLO mezzanine debt investments will have floating rate coupons, these and other of the Fundâ€™s CLO investments are still exposed to interest rate risk. There can be significant mismatches between the timing and frequency of coupon resets on the floating rate CLO debt tranches and the underlying floating rate assets, and furthermore some of the underlying assets may bear fixed coupon rates. When interest rates are low but increasing, variations between interest rate floors on the CLO debt tranches and the underlying corporate loans can reduce the amount of excess interest available for payment to the CLO debt and equity tranches. This reduction in excess interest could adversely impact the Fundâ€™s CLO equity cashflows and valuations, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. CLOs have at times experienced negative credit events in their constituent loans, credit rating downgrades of constituent loans and issued debt tranches, and failures of certain deal metrics. The failure by a CLO in which the Fund invests to satisfy certain tests, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage, would generally lead to a reduction in the payments made to holders of its mezzanine debt and equity tranches. The Fundâ€™s CLO investments are exposed to the misalignment of the interests of CLO collateral managers with the interests of CLO investors, such as the Fund. As discussed under â€œâ€The Fund is subject to the risk of legislative and regulatory changes impacting its business or the markets in which the Fund invests,â€ CLO collateral managers are not securitizers subject to the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. This may reduce a CLO collateral managerâ€™s incentives to prioritize the interests of CLO investors, including the Fund, increase the 26risk of default as a result of less stringent credit or underwriting standards with respect to the underlying portfolios, and limit investor confidence in the CLOs. The Fundâ€™s investments in the primary corporate CLO market involve certain additional risks. Between the pricing date and the closing date of a corporate CLO, the collateral manager generally purchases additional assets for the CLO. During this period, the price and availability of these assets may be adversely affected by a number of market factors, including price volatility and availability of investments suitable for the CLO, which could hamper the ability of the collateral manager to acquire a portfolio of assets that will satisfy specified concentration limitations and allow the CLO to reach the target initial principal amount of collateral prior to the effective date. An inability or delay in reaching the target initial principal amount of collateral may adversely affect the timing and amount of payments received by the holders of CLO mezzanine debt securities and equity securities and could result in early redemptions which could cause significant principal losses on the CLO mezzanine debt and equity securities, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund and its investments are subject to prepayment and reinvestment risk. As part of the ordinary management of its portfolio, a CLO will typically generate cash flow from asset repayments and sales that is reinvested into substitute assets, subject to compliance with its investment tests and certain other conditions. If the CLO collateral manager causes the CLO to purchase substitute assets at a lower yield than those initially acquired, the excess interest-related cash flow available for distribution to the CLO equity tranches would decline. In addition, prepayment rates of the assets underlying a CLO are driven by a number of factors, including changing interest rates and other factors that are beyond the Fundâ€™s control. Furthermore, in most CLO transactions, CLO debt investors are subject to the risk that the holders of a majority of the equity tranche can direct a call or refinancing of a CLO, causing such CLOâ€™s outstanding CLO debt securities to be repaid at par earlier than expected. This and other factors can cause considerable uncertainty in the average lives of the CLO tranches in which the Fund invests. The Fundâ€™s portfolio of corporate CLO investments may lack diversification, which may subject the Fund to a risk of significant loss if one or more of these corporate CLOs experience a high level of defaults on collateral. The Fund operates as a non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act. Therefore, other than the limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and described under "Businessâ€"Operating and Regulatory Structureâ€"1940 Act, " the Fund does not have any limitations on the ability to invest in any one CLO, and its investments may be concentrated in relatively few CLOs, CLOs that have similar risk profiles (including by being concentrated in a limited number of industries), CLOs where there is an overlap of underlying corporate issuers, or CLOs that are managed by the same collateral manager. The overlap of underlying corporate issuers is often more prevalent across CLOs of the same year of origination, as well as across CLOs managed by the same asset manager or collateral manager. To the extent that the Fundâ€™s CLO investments are more concentrated, the Fund is susceptible to a greater risk of loss if one or more of the CLOs in which the Fund is invested performs poorly, or in the event a CLO collateral manager were to fail, experience the loss of key employees or sell its business. To the extent the Fund invests in CLOs that have a high level of overlap of underlying corporate obligors, there is a greater likelihood of experiencing multiple defaults in the Fundâ€™s CLO portfolio. In general, to the extent that the Fundâ€™s CLO portfolio is less diversified, the Fund may have a greater likelihood of experiencing large overall losses, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Failure by a CLO to satisfy certain tests, including as a result of loan defaults and/or negative loan ratings migration, may place pressure on the performance of the Fundâ€™s investments in such CLO. The failure by a CLO in which the Fund invests to satisfy certain tests, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage, would generally lead to a reduction in the payments made to holders of the Fundâ€™s mezzanine debt and equity tranches. In a typical corporate CLO, nonperforming assets, or performing assets rated â€œCCC+â€ or lower (or their equivalent) in excess of applicable limits, typically do not receive full par credit for purposes of calculation of the CLOâ€™s overcollateralization tests. As a result, if an asset were to default, or an assetâ€™s credit rating were to decrease to a lower credit rating level, also known as â€œnegative rating migration,â€ it could cause a CLO to move out of compliance with some or all of its overcollateralization tests. CLOs are also generally subject to interest coverage tests, under each of which the interest income generated by the underlying assets is compared to the interest owed to a given CLO tranche and all tranches more senior to it. To the extent that any overcollateralization tests or interest coverage tests are breached, cash flows could be diverted away from the CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches in favor of the more senior CLO debt tranches until and unless such breaches are cured, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders.²⁷ CLO investments involve complex documentation and complex accounting considerations. CLOs are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts. As a result, the risk of dispute over the interpretation or enforceability of the documentation may be higher relative to other types of investments. Further, the complex structure of a particular CLO may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The accounting calculations related to the Fundâ€™s CLO investments are complex in numerous ways. For instance, under GAAP, the Fund calculates its net investment incomeâ€"which is used to determine the performance fee payable to the Adviserâ€"based on effective yield calculations. These calculations involve significant judgment in projecting expected cash flows. If an investment underperforms expectations, the Fund may accrue more interest income than it ultimately realizes on such investment and pay the Adviser a higher performance fee than it otherwise would have if different projections had been used. The risks associated with the accounting complexities include inaccurate financial reporting, such as incorrect accruals, reserves and estimates, or the misapplication of accounting standards. These issues could lead to the miscalculation of fees, potentially in favor of the Adviser, and could necessitate a financial restatement. Financial restatements are often costly and time-consuming, and they may lead to regulatory scrutiny, legal proceedings, or shareholder litigation. In addition, a restatement could result in a loss of investor confidence, which would negatively impact the Fundâ€™s reputation in the marketplace and impair its ability to raise capital on favorable terms in the future. A financial restatement could also trigger a significant decline in the price of the Fundâ€™s common shares, eroding shareholder value and potentially exacerbating financial and reputational damage. These events could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund is dependent on the collateral managers of the corporate CLOs in which the Fund invests, and those corporate CLOs are generally not registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund invests in CLO securities issued by CLOs that are managed by collateral managers unaffiliated with the Fund, and the Fund is dependent on the skill and expertise of such managers. While the actions of the CLO collateral managers may significantly affect the return on the Fundâ€™s investments, the Fund typically does not have any direct contractual relationship with these collateral managers. While the Fund also relies on these collateral managers to act in the best interests of the CLOs in which the Fund invests, there can be no assurance that such collateral managers will do so. Moreover, such collateral managers are subject to fiduciary duties owed to other classes of notes besides those in which the Fund invests, and they may have other incentives to manage the CLO portfolios in a manner that disadvantages the particular classes of notes in which the Fund is invested. Furthermore, since the CLO issuer often provides an indemnity to its collateral manager, the CLO tranches the Fund holds may ultimately bear the burden of any legal claims brought against the collateral manager. In addition, the CLOs in which the Fund invests are generally not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. As investors in these CLOs, the Fund is not afforded the protections that shareholders in an investment company registered under the 1940 Act would have. The Fund may only have limited information regarding the underlying assets held by the CLOs in which it invests, and collateral managers may not identify or report issues relating to the underlying assets on a timely basis (or at all) to enable the Fund to take appropriate measures to manage the Fundâ€™s risks. Furthermore, much of the information furnished to the Fund as an investor in a corporate CLO is neither audited nor reviewed, nor is an opinion expressed, by an independent public accountant. Finally, the Fund is not required to disclose to its shareholders any trustee reports or any other information received concerning any of its CLO investments. Thus, the Fundâ€™s shareholders will have limited information on the assets held by, and the performance of, the CLOs in which the Fund invests. Collateral managers are subject to removal or replacement by other holders of CLO securities without the Fundâ€™s consent and may also voluntarily resign as collateral manager or assign their role as collateral manager to another entity. The removal, replacement, resignation, or assignment of any particular CLO collateral managerâ€™s role could adversely affect the returns on the CLO securities in which the Fund invests, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fundâ€™s CLO investments often have limited liquidity. The Fund expects to focus its CLO investment activity in mezzanine debt and equity tranches, which have less liquidity than many other securities, including as a result of lower or no trading volume, transfer restrictions, and their bespoke nature. This illiquidity results in price volatility and can make it more difficult to value or sell these securities if the need arises, which 28could require the Fund to realize a greater loss if the Fund is ever required to liquidate such assets, which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The CLOs in which the Fund invests incur significant operating expenses. The CLOs in which the Fund invests incur significant operating fees and expenses, including but not limited to collateral management fees, administrative expenses, and other operating expenses, which are all indirectly borne by CLO investors. CLO collateral management base fees, which typically range from 0.30% to 0.50% of a CLOâ€™s total assets, are charged on the CLOâ€™s total assets and are usually paid from residual cash flows after interest payments to senior debt tranches. Additional CLO operating expenses, estimated at 0.30% to 0.70%, may also apply, although these are

not routinely reported in a standardized manner. Furthermore, CLO collateral managers may also earn incentive fees tied to equity cash flows once the equity tranche achieves a cash-on-cash return of capital and a specified “hurdle” rate. All of these fees and expenses are borne first by the CLO equity tranche due to its subordinated position. Given that the CLO equity tranche represents only a fraction of the value of the entire CLO, these fees and expenses are greatly magnified when expressed as a percentage of the value of the CLO equity tranche. Both types of CLO tranches in which the Fund invests (equity tranches and mezzanine debt tranches) may bear these expenses, with the equity tranche being the most subordinated and “usually shouldering these costs. To the extent that the CLO equity tranche has suffered or will suffer a total principal loss, mezzanine debt tranches will then effectively bear these fees and expenses. In addition to the collateral management fees, administrative expenses, and other operating expenses incurred by the CLOs in which the Fund invests (and therefore indirectly incurred by the Fund), the Fund will also directly incur the Base Management Fee and the Performance Fee payable to the Adviser, as well as all the other operating expenses of the Fund. Therefore, each shareholder bears his or her share of the Base Management Fee and the Performance Fee of the Adviser, the Fund’s other operating expenses as well as indirectly bearing the ratable share of the collateral management fees, administrative expenses, and other operating expenses of a CLO. The Fund and its corporate CLO investments are subject to risks associated with non-U.S. investing, including in some cases foreign currency risk. While the Fund invests primarily in CLOs that hold underlying U.S. assets, the Fund may also invest in corporate CLOs that hold non-U.S. assets, and the Fund expects that many of the CLO issuers in which the Fund invests will be domiciled outside the United States. Investing directly or indirectly in non-U.S. issuers may expose the Fund to additional risks, including political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, currency fluctuations and greater price volatility. Further, the Fund, and the CLOs in which the Fund invests, may have difficulty enforcing creditor’s rights in foreign jurisdictions. A portion of the Fund’s CLO investments (and the income and gains received by the Fund in respect of such investments) may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may materially adversely affect the value of these investments. CLOs in which the Fund invests could become subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding requirements. The CLO issuers in which the Fund invests will generally operate pursuant to investment guidelines intended to ensure that the CLO is not treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as engaged in a U.S. trade or business. If a CLO issuer fails to comply with the investment guidelines, or if the Internal Revenue Service otherwise successfully asserts that the CLO should be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business, such CLO could be subject to U.S. federal income tax, which could reduce the amount available to distribute to mezzanine debt and equity holders in such CLO, including the Fund. The Code imposes a withholding tax of 30% on certain U.S. source periodic payments, including interest and dividends, to certain non-U.S. entities, including certain non-U.S. financial institutions and investment funds, unless such non-U.S. entity complies with certain reporting requirements regarding its U.S. account holders and its U.S. owners. Most CLOs in which the Fund invests will be treated as non-U.S. financial entities for this purpose and therefore will be required to comply with these reporting requirements to avoid the 30% withholding. If a CLO in which the Fund invests fails to properly comply with these reporting requirements, certain payments received by such CLO may be subject to the 30% withholding tax, which could reduce the amount available to distribute to equity and mezzanine debt holders in such CLO, including the Fund. The Adviser has significant latitude in determining the types of assets the Fund acquires, and there is no specific prohibition in the Fund’s investment strategy, investment guidelines and/or the RIC qualification requirements against investing in investments that are not CLOs.²⁹ To maintain the Fund’s qualification as a RIC and compliance with the 1940 Act, the Fund is subject to various requirements and tests that impose limits on its investment strategy. However, other than as described in this Transition Report or in our Registration Statement on Form N-2, neither the broad investment guidelines in its Advisory Agreement, the RIC qualification requirements, nor the 1940 Act impose any specific limits on, or prohibitions against, investing its capital in investments that are not CLOs. Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has significant latitude within its broad investment guidelines in determining the types of assets it may acquire. The Board generally does not review individual acquisitions, dispositions, or many other management decisions. The Fund is subject to risks associated with loan accumulation facilities. The Fund may invest capital in CLO warehouse facilities, otherwise known as loan accumulation facilities (“LAFs”). LAFs are generally short- to medium- term financing facilities provided by the investment bank that will ultimately serve as the arranger on a CLO transaction. Utilizing equity capital provided by the LAF investors and debt financing provided by the investment bank, LAFs acquire corporate loans and other similar corporate credit-related assets in anticipation of ultimately collateralizing a CLO transaction. This period of accumulating assets, often known as the “warehouse period,” typically terminates when the CLO vehicle issues various tranches of debt and equity securities to the market, using the issuance proceeds to repay the investment bank financing. Investments in LAFs have risks similar to those applicable to investments in CLO equity securities. The LAFs in which the Fund intends to invest are highly leveraged, with debt-to-equity ratios typically ranging from three to six times prior to a CLO’s pricing, which also magnifies the Fund’s risk of loss on such investments. Further, in the event that the corporate credit assets accumulated by a LAF are not eligible for purchase by the planned CLO, or in the event that the planned CLO is not issued, the LAF investors may be responsible for either holding or disposing of said assets, exposing the Fund to credit and/or price risk. This scenario may become more likely in times of economic distress or when the loans comprising the collateral pool of such warehouse, even if still performing, may have declined materially in market value, and the Fund may suffer a loss upon the disposition of these assets. The occurrence of any of the foregoing or similar events could affect the Fund’s investments in LAFs and, consequently, could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund may invest in corporate loans directly. In addition to gaining exposure to corporate loans through investments in CLO securities, the Fund may also invest in corporate loans directly. In some cases, these loan investments may result from asset sales or in-kind distributions from CLOs in which the Fund has invested, but in other cases the Fund may acquire such loans directly in the open market. To the extent the Fund invests in corporate loans directly, it will be exposed to all of the risks associated with corporate loans that CLOs are exposed to, as described above. See also “The Fund invests in corporate CLOs, which exposes it to certain risks associated with corporate loans.”³⁰ The Fund’s CLO investments are subject to risks related to the financial leverage employed by the underlying corporate borrowers, and “The CLOs in which the Fund invests may be subject to risks associated with syndicated loans.”³¹ Risks Related to the Fund’s Business There are risks associated with the implementation of the Conversion. The implementation of the Conversion required the Fund to make several changes to its day-to-day functions, including a number of complex operational, accounting, regulatory, and market-related changes. Each of these changes include significant risks, each of which could materially adversely affect the Fund’s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. These risks include, but are not limited to, “Regulatory and Compliance Risks Related to Bank Custody Rules.”³² Following the Conversion, the Fund will be subject to new regulatory requirements, including bank custody rules that were not previously applicable. Compliance with these rules necessitated changes in the Fund’s operational processes, including its custodial arrangements and its master trade agreements with its counterparties, potentially leading to additional costs, operational burdens, or constraints on its available executing counterparties for certain transactions.³³ Risks Related to the Change in the Fund’s Tax Year³⁴ To be eligible to be treated as a RIC beginning on the Conversion Date, the Fund has requested IRS approval to change its tax year to end on the day prior to the Conversion Date (i.e., March 31, 2025). The Fund expects it qualifies for an automatic change, but if it does not qualify for the automatic change, the Fund will need approval from the IRS to effectuate such change. In that scenario, if the IRS does not approve the application, the Fund may not qualify for a March 31 tax-year end, which could delay the Fund’s qualification as a RIC to a later date and force the Fund to keep its tax year of December 31 and operate as a taxable C-Corporation until that later date. It is also possible that the IRS may approve such application provided that the Fund recognizes additional income as a RIC in connection with its change of tax year.³⁵ Tax and Structural Uncertainties³⁶ The Conversion may result in unanticipated tax liabilities, including potential recognition of taxable gains or other inefficiencies that could impact the Fund. Additionally, changes in tax laws, IRS interpretations, or regulatory guidance could further affect the Fund’s tax treatment and require further adjustments to its structure. See also “The Fund will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if it is unable to maintain its RIC status under Subchapter M of the Code, which could adversely affect the value of its common shares and could substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to its shareholders.”³⁷ Accounting, Operational and Systems Transition³⁸ The Fund will prospectively apply investment company accounting and, accordingly, it has modified its internal systems, reporting processes, and third-party service provider arrangements as a result of the Conversion. Any delays, errors, or other challenges in transitioning to investment company accounting could result in operational disruptions, compliance issues, or increased administrative costs.³⁹ Legal and Regulatory⁴⁰ Upon Conversion, the Fund became subject to the 1940 Act, implicating a new regulatory reporting regime, including a new schedule, and new reporting forms, and additional compliance obligations, including the implementation of the Derivatives Risk Management Program. Adapting to this new regime may require enhancements to internal compliance protocols, additional personnel, and increased oversight, all of which could increase costs and regulatory risks and there may be delays, errors, or other challenges in adapting to the rules, regulations and requirements of the 1940 Act. The Fund’s ability to achieve its objectives once the Conversion is complete is contingent on the Fund’s ability to manage and maintain all of these, and other changes, to its business. Any failure to do so could materially adversely affect the Fund’s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders as well as its ability to comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Any failure on the part of the Fund to comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act could expose it to SEC enforcement actions, litigation, reputational damage, and limitations on future capital raising, which could materially adversely affect the Fund’s regulatory standing, tax status, business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Certain actions by the Federal Reserve and other central banks could materially adversely affect the Fund’s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Actions by the Federal Reserve (and similar actions by other central banks), including tightening or easing of monetary policy, increases or decreases in short-term interest rates, balance sheet liquidations or runoff, or other actions, or the perception that the Federal Reserve or other central banks are failing to take actions deemed necessary or advisable by the market, could cause elevated market volatility and adversely impact the value and performance of the Fund’s assets and the ability of the Fund to borrow money or otherwise access capital to fund its operations. See also “Interest rate mismatches between the Fund’s assets and its liabilities, and the assets and liabilities of the CLOs in which the Fund invests, may reduce the Fund’s income during periods of changing interest rates, and volatility in interest rates could adversely affect the value of the Fund’s assets”⁴¹ for the impact of changing interest rates on the Fund’s business. Interest rate mismatches between the Fund’s assets and its liabilities, and the assets and liabilities of the CLOs in which the Fund invests, may reduce the Fund’s income during periods of changing interest rates, and volatility in interest rates could adversely affect the value of the Fund’s assets.⁴² Although most of the assets underlying the Fund’s CLO investments carry floating rate coupons, some may have fixed rate coupons or have a fixed rate component, which is most apparent when a given CLO is backed by corporate bonds, rather than loans, since bonds generally are issued with a fixed coupon. The fixed coupons on assets of this nature present some risk of cashflow mismatch between the Fund’s liabilities and its assets, since the Fund’s primary short term liabilities are expected to be repos. Repo borrowings typically bear a floating rate, and so are typically sensitive to changes in short term interest rates, since maturing repos will typically be replaced by new repos bearing interest rates based on short term interest rates at the time of the replacement transaction. If the income from the Fund’s assets is insufficient to support the interest payments on its liabilities due to a rise in short term interest rates, the Fund may be forced to reduce its positions, potentially during an inopportune time in the market, which could force it to realize losses or be unable to hold its desired amount of assets. The Fund may also issue fixed rate debt, which could introduce a similar mismatch between interest owed on liabilities and interest income earned on its assets. As noted above, the Fund will primarily invest in CLOs that bear a floating rate coupon. In a falling interest rate environment, the Fund’s assets can be expected to pay a lower coupon rate, but any fixed-rate debt issued by the Fund will continue to require fixed payments, which could exceed the interest income available from its floating rate assets. This, too, could result in the Fund being forced to sell certain positions in order to meet interest and/or principal payments on its fixed liabilities. The Fund may initiate and maintain derivative and similar positions in order to address both forms of interest rate mismatch, though the Fund is not required to do so. There can be no certainty that such positions, if they are initiated, will be effective at eliminating the Fund’s exposure to interest rate mismatches. Furthermore, derivative and similar positions come with their own risks, including liquidity risk, which may impact the Fund’s ability to close or adjust such positions efficiently. See also “Hedging instruments and other derivatives, including some credit default swaps, may not, in many cases, be traded on exchanges, or may not be guaranteed or regulated by any U.S. or foreign governmental authority and involve risks and costs that could result in material losses.”⁴³ While increases in interest rates will typically increase the interest income on the Fund’s CLO debt investments, which are generally floating rate in nature, they could also place pressure on the ability of the corporate borrowers underlying the Fund’s CLO investments to cover their interest expenses or to refinance their debt, potentially resulting in higher credit losses on the Fund’s CLO investments. When interest rates are low but increasing, variations between interest rate floors on the CLO debt tranches and the underlying corporate loans can reduce the amount of excess interest available for payment to the CLO debt and equity tranches. Finally, assets held directly or indirectly by the Fund that pay a fixed rate coupon typically decline in value when interest rates increase, and if interest rates were to increase significantly, not only would the market value of these assets be expected to decline, but these assets could lengthen in duration because borrowers would be less likely to prepay their fixed rate corporate borrowings, both of which would be expected to have an adverse impact on the Fund’s financial results. Interest rates can change quickly and are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations, and other factors beyond the Fund’s control. Moreover, concerns over the United States’ debt ceiling and budget deficit increase the possibility of downgrades by rating agencies to the U.S. government’s credit rating, which could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise. Interest rate movements are highly uncertain and notoriously difficult to predict. For example, from February 28, 2022 to October 31, 2023, the lower bound of the Federal Reserve’s Federal Funds Target Rate rose from 0.00% to 5.25%, while the yield on the ten-year U.S. Treasury rose from 1.83% to 4.93%. While the Fund may opportunistically hedge its exposure to changes in interest rates, such hedging may be limited by the tax rules governing RICs, and the Fund can provide no assurance that its hedges will be successful or that the Fund will be able to enter into or maintain such hedges. As a result, interest rate fluctuations can cause significant losses, reductions in income, and can limit the cash available to pay dividends to its shareholders. Difficult conditions in the corporate sector as well as general market concerns may adversely affect the value of the assets in which the Fund invests. The Fund’s business is materially affected by conditions in the corporate sector, the financial markets, and the economy, including inflation, interest rates, energy costs, unemployment, geopolitical issues, concerns over the creditworthiness of governments worldwide and the stability of the global banking system. Any deterioration of financial markets or the economy or investor perception of the risks associated with financial markets or the economy could materially adversely affect the Fund’s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund’s investments are expected to be concentrated in subordinated and lower-rated securities that generally have greater risks of loss than senior and higher-rated securities and are subject to amplified market risks. The Fund’s portfolio is expected to be concentrated in CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches. These tranches are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more senior securities of the same CLO securitization and therefore absorb losses from CLO asset defaults before senior tranches are at risk. The CLO equity tranche typically represents less than 15% of the overall principal balance of a CLO, but it absorbs 100% of the CLO’s credit losses until its principal balance has been written off, after which the mezzanine debt absorbs all losses. As a result, the CLO equity and mezzanine securities that the Fund targets are deemed by rating agencies to have substantial vulnerability to default in payment of interest and/or principal. Such securities are therefore considered to be highly speculative investments. When a CLO underlying corporate borrower defaults, the Fund generally has the right to receive payments only from the CLOs and has no direct rights against the underlying borrowers or the entity that sponsored the CLO transaction. In addition, the Fund may have the option in certain CLOs to contribute additional amounts to the CLO issuer for purposes of acquiring additional assets or curing coverage tests, thereby increasing the Fund’s overall exposure and capital at risk to such CLO. The value and performance of CLO securities are subject to the same types of political and economic factors and risks that affect corporate issuers and capital markets generally, but, for all of the foregoing reasons, these risks are amplified in the case of CLO mezzanine debt and equity tranches. To the extent that due diligence is conducted on potential assets, such due diligence may not reveal all the risks associated with such assets and may not reveal other weaknesses in such assets, which could lead to losses. Before making an investment, the Adviser may decide to conduct (either directly or using third parties) certain due diligence on a potential investment. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will conduct any specific level of due diligence, or that, among other things, the Adviser’s due diligence processes will uncover all relevant facts or that any purchase will be successful, which

could result in losses on these assets, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders.³² The Fund relies on analytical models and other data to analyze potential asset acquisition and disposition opportunities and to manage its portfolio. Such models and other data may be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, which could cause the Fund to purchase assets that do not meet the Fundâ€™s expectations or to make asset management decisions that are not in line with its strategy. The Fund relies on the Adviser and the Adviser relies on the analytical models used by Ellington (both proprietary and third-party models) and information and data supplied by third parties. These models and data may be used to value assets or potential asset acquisitions and dispositions and also in connection with the Fundâ€™s asset management activities. If Ellingtonâ€™s models (including the data utilized by the models) and/or third party models or data prove to be incorrect, misleading, or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon could expose the Fund to potential risks. The Adviserâ€™s reliance on the models and data used by Ellington may induce it to purchase certain assets at prices that are too high, to sell certain other assets at prices that are too low, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging activities that are based on faulty models and data may prove to be unsuccessful. Some of the risks of relying on analytical models and third-party data include the following:â€¢ collateral cash flows and/or liability structures may be incorrectly modeled in all or only certain scenarios, or may be modeled based on simplifying assumptions that lead to errors;â€¢ information about assets or the underlying collateral may be incorrect, incomplete, or misleading;â€¢ asset, collateral, or CLO historical performance (such as historical prepayments, defaults, cash flows, etc.) may be incorrectly reported, or subject to interpretation (e.g., different CLO issuers may report delinquency and default statistics based on different definitions of what constitutes a delinquent or defaulted loan); andâ€¢ asset, collateral, or CLO information may be outdated, in which case the models may contain incorrect assumptions as to what has occurred since the date information was last updated. Some models, such as prepayment models or default models, may be predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, the predictive models used by the Adviser may differ substantially from those models used by other market participants, with the result that valuations based on these predictive models may be substantially higher or lower for certain assets than actual market prices. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data, and, in the case of predicting performance in scenarios with little or no historical precedent (such as extreme broad-based widening in corporate credit yield spreads or deep economic recessions or depressions), such models must employ greater degrees of extrapolation and are therefore more speculative and of more limited reliability. All valuation models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded valuation model, the resulting valuations will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, â€œmodel pricesâ€ will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for securities with complex characteristics or whose values are particularly sensitive to various factors. If the Fundâ€™s market data inputs are incorrect or its model prices differ substantially from market prices, its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders could be materially adversely affected. The Fundâ€™s investment portfolio is recorded at market value and/or fair value, with its Board overseeing its Valuation Designee in its determination of fair value and, as a result, there will be uncertainty as to the value of its portfolio investments. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is required to carry its portfolio investments at market value, if such value is readily available, or fair value, if there is no readily available market value, as determined by the Adviser in good faith, as the Fundâ€™s valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, in accordance with its written valuation policy and subject to the oversight of the Board. Typically, there will not be a widely visible public market for the type of investments the Fund targets. As a result, the Fund will value these securities at fair value based on relevant information compiled by the Adviser and third-party pricing services (when available), and with oversight conducted by the Board. The values of the Fundâ€™s investments are often not readily determinable. The determination of market value or fair value and, consequently, the amount of unrealized gains and losses in the Fundâ€™s portfolio, are to a certain degree subjective and dependent on a valuation process conducted by the Adviser and overseen by the Board. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time, especially during periods of elevated market volatility, and may be based on estimates, the Adviserâ€™s determinations of fair value may differ from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these assets existed or from the prices at which trades occur. Furthermore, the Fund may not obtain third-party valuations for all of its assets. Changes in the fair value of the Fundâ€™s assets directly impact its 33net income through recording unrealized appreciation or depreciation of its investments and derivative instruments, and so the determination of fair value has a material impact on its net income. While in many cases the Adviserâ€™s determination of the fair value of its assets is based on valuations provided by third-party dealers and pricing services, the Adviser can and does value assets based upon its judgment, and such valuations may differ from those provided by third-party dealers and pricing services. Valuations of certain assets are often difficult to obtain or are unreliable, and many or all of the Fundâ€™s CLO investments may trade infrequently and are illiquid. In general, dealers and pricing services heavily disclaim their valuations. Additionally, dealers and pricing services may claim to furnish valuations only as an accommodation and without special compensation, and they may disclaim any and all liability for any direct, incidental, or consequential damages arising out of any inaccuracy or incompleteness in valuations, including any act of negligence or breach of any warranty. Depending on the complexity and illiquidity of an asset, valuations of the same asset can vary substantially from one dealer or pricing service to another. Higher valuations of the Fundâ€™s assets have the effect of increasing the amount of management fees the Fund pays to the Adviser. Therefore, conflicts of interest exist because the Adviser is involved in the determination of the fair value of the Fundâ€™s assets. Market-based inputs are generally the preferred source of values for purposes of measuring the fair value of the Fundâ€™s assets under U.S. GAAP. However, the markets for the Fundâ€™s investments have experienced, and could in the future experience, extreme volatility, reduced transaction volume and liquidity, and disruption as a result of certain events which has made, and could in the future make, it more difficult for the Fundâ€™s Adviser, and for third-party dealers and pricing services that the Fund uses, to rely on market-based inputs in connection with the valuation of its assets under U.S. GAAP. Furthermore, in determining the fair value of the Fundâ€™s assets, the Adviser uses proprietary models that require the use of a significant amount of judgment and the application of various assumptions including, but not limited to, assumptions concerning future prepayment rates, interest rates, default rates and loss severities. These assumptions might be especially difficult to project accurately during periods of economic disruption. The fair value of certain of the Fundâ€™s investments may fluctuate over short periods of time, and the Adviserâ€™s determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. The fair value of the Fundâ€™s investments has a material impact on its earnings through the recording of unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and may cause its Net Asset Value on a given date to materially understate or overstate the value that the Fund may ultimately realize on one or more of its investments. Investors purchasing the Fundâ€™s securities based on an overstated Net Asset Value may pay a higher price than the value of its investments might warrant. Conversely, investors selling shares during a period in which the Net Asset Value understates the value of the Fundâ€™s investments may receive a lower price for their shares than the value of its investments might warrant. The Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders could be materially adversely affected if the Adviserâ€™s fair value determinations of these assets were materially different from the values that would exist if a ready market existed for these assets. The lack of liquidity in the Fundâ€™s assets may materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Certain of the assets and other instruments the Fund acquires are not publicly traded. As such, these assets may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale, transfer, pledge or other disposition, or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly-traded securities. Other assets that the Fund acquires, while publicly traded, have limited liquidity on account of their complexity, turbulent market conditions, or other factors. Illiquid assets typically experience greater price volatility, because a ready market does not exist, and they can be more difficult to value or sell if the need arises. In addition, if the Fund is required to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, the Fund may realize significantly less than the value at which the Fund has previously recorded its assets. The Fund may also face other restrictions on its ability to liquidate any assets for which the Fund or the Adviser has or could be attributed with material non-public information. Furthermore, assets that are illiquid are more difficult to finance, and to the extent that the Fund finances assets that are or become illiquid, the Fund may lose that financing or have it reduced. If the Fund is unable to sell its assets at favorable prices or at all, it could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund is highly dependent on Ellingtonâ€™s information systems and those of third-party service providers, and system failures could significantly disrupt the Fundâ€™s business, which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fundâ€™s business is highly dependent on Ellingtonâ€™s communications and information systems and those of third-party service providers. Any failure or interruption of Ellingtonâ€™s or certain third-party service providersâ€™ systems or cyber-attacks or security breaches of their networks or systems could cause delays or other problems in the Fundâ€™s securities trading activities, could allow unauthorized access for purposes of misappropriating assets, stealing proprietary and confidential information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption, or could prevent the Fund from receiving distributions to which the Fund is entitled, any of which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Computer malware, ransomware, viruses, and computer hacking and phishing attacks have become more prevalent in the financial services industry and may occur on Ellingtonâ€™s or certain third party service providersâ€™ systems in the future. The Fund relies heavily on Ellingtonâ€™s financial, accounting and other data processing systems. Financial services institutions have reported breaches of their systems, some of which have been significant, and Ellington has experienced a data breach, which was not material to its or the Fundâ€™s operations. Even with all reasonable security efforts, not every breach can be prevented or even detected. It is possible that Ellington or certain third-party service providers have experienced an undetected breach, and it is likely that other financial institutions have experienced more breaches than have been detected and reported. There is no assurance that the Fund, Ellington, or certain of the third parties that facilitate the Fundâ€™s and Ellingtonâ€™s business activities, have not or will not experience a breach. It is difficult to determine what, if any, negative impact may directly result from any specific interruption or cyber-attacks or security breaches of Ellingtonâ€™s networks or systems (or the networks or systems of certain third parties that facilitate the Fundâ€™s and Ellingtonâ€™s business activities) or any failure to maintain performance, reliability and security of Ellingtonâ€™s or certain third-party service providersâ€™ technical infrastructure, but such computer malware, ransomware, viruses, and computer hacking and phishing attacks could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Additionally, operational failures or cyber incidents relating to the Fundâ€™s or Ellingtonâ€™s third-party service providers (or their service providers) may negatively impact the Fundâ€™s business in the future. If a material operational failure or material breach of the information technology systems of its third-party service providers occurs, the Fund could be required to expend significant amounts of money, be delayed in receiving funds (or not receive them at all) or have to expend significant time and resources to respond to these threats or breaches, each of which could materially adversely impact the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. New technologies also continue to develop, including tools that harness generative artificial intelligence and other machine learning techniques (collectively, â€œAIâ€). AI is developing at a rapid pace and becoming more accessible. As a result, the use of such new technologies by the Fund, Ellington, and/or the Fundâ€™s third-party service providers can present additional known and unknown risks, including, among others, the risk that confidential information may be stolen, misappropriated or disclosed and the risk that the Fund, Ellington, and/or its third-party service providers may rely on incorrect, unclear or biased outputs generated by such technologies, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Fund and its business. See â€œArtificial intelligence and other machine learning techniques could increase competitive, operational, legal and regulatory risks to the Fundâ€™s business in ways that the Fund cannot predict.â€ Risks Related to the Fundâ€™s Financing, Hedging, and Derivatives Activities The Fundâ€™s access to financing sources may not be available on favorable terms, may be limited or completely shut off, and its lenders and derivative counterparties may require the Fund to post additional collateral. The Fundâ€™s ability to fund its operations, meet financial obligations, and finance targeted asset acquisitions may be impacted by an inability to secure and maintain its financing through repos or other types of borrowings the Fund may enter into from time to time in the future with its counterparties. Because repos are generally short-term transactions, lenders may respond to adverse market conditions by refusing to renew or replace, or making it more difficult for the Fund to renew or replace, the Fundâ€™s maturing short-term borrowings, including imposing more onerous conditions or offering economically worse terms when renewing (â€œrollingâ€) such repos. The Fundâ€™s lenders are primarily large global financial institutions, with exposures both to global financial markets and to more localized conditions. In addition to borrowing from large banks, the Fund may also borrow from smaller non-bank financial institutions. Whether because of a global or local financial crisis or other circumstances, such as if one or more of the Fundâ€™s lenders experiences severe financial difficulties, they or other lenders could become unwilling or unable to provide the Fund with financing, could increase the haircut required for such financing, or could increase the costs of that financing. Moreover, the Fund is currently party to short-term borrowings (in the form of repos) and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to roll these borrowings as they mature on a continuous basis and it may be more difficult for the Fund to obtain debt financing on favorable terms, or at all. If the Fund is not able to renew the Fundâ€™s existing repos or other types of borrowings the Fund may enter into from time to time or arrange for new financing on terms acceptable to the Fund, or if the Fund defaults on any financial covenants, is otherwise unable to access funds under its financing arrangements, or is required to post more collateral or face larger haircuts, the Fund may have to dispose of assets at significantly depressed prices and at inopportune times, which could cause significant losses, and may also force the Fund to curtail its asset acquisition activities. Similarly, if the Fund were to move a financing from one counterparty to another that required a higher haircut, the Fund would have to repay more cash to the original counterparty than the Fund would be able to borrow from the new counterparty. To the 35extent that the Fund might be compelled to liquidate certain assets to repay debts, its compliance with the RIC asset tests, income tests, and distribution and other requirements could be negatively affected, which could jeopardize its qualification as a RIC. See â€œThe Fund will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if it is unable to maintain its RIC status under Subchapter M of the Code, which could adversely affect the value of its common shares and could substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to its shareholders.â€ Any such forced liquidations could also materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. In addition, if there is a contraction in the overall availability of financing for the Fundâ€™s assets, including if the regulatory capital requirements imposed on its lenders change or its shareholdersâ€™ equity decreases to levels that make the Fund a less attractive financing counterparty, its lenders may significantly increase the cost of the financing that they provide to the Fund, increase the amounts of collateral they require as a condition to providing the Fund with financing, or even cease providing it with financing. The Fundâ€™s lenders also have revised, and may continue to revise, their eligibility requirements for the types of assets that they are willing to finance or the terms of such financing arrangements, including increased haircuts and requiring additional cash collateral, based on, among other factors, the regulatory environment and their management of actual and perceived risk, particularly with respect to assignee liability. Moreover, the amount of financing that the Fund receives under its financing agreements will be directly related to its lendersâ€™ valuation of the financed assets subject to such agreements. Typically, the master repurchase agreements that govern the Fundâ€™s borrowings under repos grant the lender the right to reevaluate the value of the financed assets subject to such repos at any time. If a lender determines that the net decrease in the value of the portfolio of financed assets is greater in magnitude than any applicable threshold, it will generally initiate a margin call. In such cases, a lenderâ€™s valuations of the financed assets may be different than the values that the Fund ascribes to these assets and may be influenced by recent asset sales at distressed levels by forced sellers. A valid margin call requires the Fund to transfer cash or additional qualifying collateral to a lender or to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings. If the Fund were to dispute the validity of a margin call from a lender under one of its repos and refuse to deliver margin collateral as a result, a lender could still send the Fund a notice of default. In this situation, such lender will have possession of the financed assets, and might still decide to exercise its contractual remedies, despite the margin dispute. In the event of the Fundâ€™s default, its lenders or derivative counterparties can accelerate its indebtedness, terminate its derivative contracts (potentially on unfavorable terms requiring additional payments, including additional fees and costs), increase its borrowing rates, liquidate its collateral, and terminate its ability to borrow. In certain cases, a default on one repo or derivative agreement (whether caused by a failure to satisfy margin calls or another event of default) can trigger â€œcross defaultsâ€ on other such agreements. Similarly, if the market value of the Fundâ€™s derivative contracts with a derivative counterparty declines in value, the Fund generally will be subject to a margin call by the derivative counterparty. Significant margin calls and/or increased repo haircuts could have a material adverse effect on the Fundâ€™s results of operations, financial condition, business, liquidity, and ability to make distributions to its shareholders, and could cause the value of its common shares to decline. During March and April of 2020, the Fund observed that many of its

financing agreement counterparties assigned lower valuations to certain of its assets, resulting in the Fund having to pay cash to satisfy margin calls, which were higher than historical levels. In addition, during March and April of 2020 the Fund also experienced an increase in haircuts on repos that the Fund rolled. A sufficiently deep and/or rapid increase in margin calls or haircuts would have an adverse impact on the Fundâ€™s liquidity. The Fund may have to sell assets at disadvantageous times or prices to meet such obligations. Consequently, depending on market conditions at the relevant time, the Fund may have to rely on additional equity issuances to meet its capital and financing needs, which may be dilutive to its shareholders, or the Fund may have to rely on less efficient forms of debt financing that consume a larger portion of its cash flow from operations, thereby reducing funds available for its operations, future business opportunities, cash distributions to its shareholders, and other purposes. There can be no assurance that the Fund will have access to such equity or debt capital on favorable terms (including, without limitation, cost and term) at the desired times, or at all, which may cause the Fund to curtail its asset acquisition activities and/or dispose of assets, which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders, or in the worst case, cause its insolvency. The Fund uses financial leverage in executing its business strategy, which may adversely affect the return on its assets and may reduce cash available for distribution to its shareholders, as well as increase losses when economic conditions are unfavorable. The Fund uses borrowed money to fund many of its investment activities and to enhance its financial returns. These borrowings include short-term repos to finance its CLO assets, and may also include credit facilities, including term loans and revolving credit facilities, derivative transactions, issuance of preferred shares and issuance of debt securities, each in significant amounts and on terms that the Adviser and the Board deem appropriate, subject to applicable limitations under the 361940 Act. Such financings may be used for the acquisition and maintenance of its investments, to pay fees and expenses, and for other purposes. Such leverage may be secured or unsecured. Any such leverage is in addition to leverage embedded or inherent in the CLO structures or derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest. The CLO equity securities in which the Fund invests have capital structures that are highly leveraged, with debt-to-equity ratios typically ranging from eight to sixteen times, and the LAFs in which the Fund intends to invest are also highly leveraged, with debt-to-equity ratios typically ranging from three to six times prior to a CLOâ€™s pricing. Accordingly, the CLO equity tranches and LAFs in which the Fund invests will cause the Fund to indirectly incur substantial leverage, which magnifies the risk of significant or total loss on such investments. Through the use of leverage, the Fund may acquire positions with market exposure significantly greater than the amount of equity capital committed to the transaction. Leverage can enhance the Fundâ€™s potential returns but can also exacerbate losses. Even if an asset increases in value, if the asset fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds its cost of borrowing, the leverage will diminish the Fundâ€™s returns. Leverage also increases the risk of the Fundâ€™s being forced to swiftly liquidate its assets. See â€œThe Fundâ€™s access to financing sources may not be available on favorable terms, may be limited or completely shut off, and its lenders and derivative counterparties may require the Fund to post additional collateral.â€ Since financial leverage increases the amount of the Fundâ€™s assets without a corresponding increase in the Fundâ€™s common equity, any event that adversely affects the Fundâ€™s assets would have an amplified effect on the Fundâ€™s common shares to the extent that leverage is utilized. For instance, any decrease in the yield of the Fundâ€™s assets would cause the Fundâ€™s net interest income to decline more sharply than it would have had the Fund not borrowed. Such a decline could also negatively affect the Fundâ€™s ability to make distributions and other payments to its securityholders. Similarly, the more leverage that the Fund employs, the more likely a substantial change will occur in the Fundâ€™s Net Asset Value. The Fundâ€™s expected use of leverage is generally considered to be a speculative investment technique. Its ability to service any debt that the Fund incurs will depend largely on its financial performance and will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and competitive pressures. In a market that moves adversely to the Fundâ€™s assets, the use of leverage would be expected to result in a loss that would be greater than if the Fundâ€™s assets were not leveraged. The Fund intends to operate as a fully compliant derivatives fund under the Derivatives Rule, including treating repo borrowings as derivatives transactions and implementing a Derivatives Risk Management Program. By electing to operate under the full derivatives framework rather than qualifying as a â€œelimated derivatives user,â€ under the Derivatives Rule, the Fund will be permitted to take on a significantly higher level of leverage through the use of derivatives and repo transactions than would be allowed for a limited derivatives user. This increased leverage may amplify both potential gains and losses, subjecting the Fund to greater volatility and market risk. While the Fundâ€™s Derivatives Risk Management Program will include oversight and certain limits, leveraging the fund to a higher degree increases the potential for significant losses during periods of market stress or when asset prices move against its investments. Furthermore, any breach of its leverage or risk limits could result in forced portfolio adjustments, liquidity constraints, or regulatory scrutiny. See â€œSummaryâ€ Financing and Hedging Strategyâ€ Derivative Transactionsâ€ and â€œâ€ The Fund is subject to the risk of legislative and regulatory changes impacting its business or the markets in which the Fund invests.â€ Additionally, if the Fundâ€™s asset coverage declines below 300% (or 200%, as applicable), the Fund would not be able to declare dividends, incur additional debt or issue additional preferred shares, and could be required by law to sell a portion of its investments to repay some debt or redeem shares of preferred shares when it is disadvantageous to do so. As such, the Fund might not be able to make certain distributions or pay dividends of an amount necessary to continue to be subject to tax as a RIC. The amount of leverage that the Fund employs will depend on the Adviserâ€™s and its Boardâ€™s assessment of market and other factors at the time of any proposed borrowing. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to obtain credit at all or on terms acceptable to the Fund. In addition, any debt facility into which the Fund may enter would likely impose financial and operating covenants that restrict its business activities, including limitations that could hinder its ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain its qualification as a RIC. The following table is furnished in response to the requirements of the SEC and illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in the Fundâ€™s common shares assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing in the table below. Assumed Return on the Fund's Portfolio (Net of Expenses)(10.00%)(5.00%)â€%5.00%10.00%Corresponding return to common shareholder(1) (17.72%)(10.22%)(2.72%)4.78%12.28%(1)Assumes that the Fund incurs leverage in an amount equal to 33.3% of its total assets (as determined immediately after the leverage is incurred) and a projected annual rate of interest on the borrowings of 5.44%.37Based on the Fundâ€™s assumed leverage described above, its investment portfolio would have been required to experience an annual return of at least 1.81% to cover interest payments on its assumed indebtedness. Regulations governing the Fundâ€™s operation as a registered closed-end management investment company, including the asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act, affect the Fundâ€™s ability to issue debt or preferred equity. The raising of debt capital may expose the Fund to risks, including the typical risks associated with leverage. The Fund may in the future issue debt securities or preferred shares and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which the Fund refers to collectively as â€œsenior securities,â€ up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, the Fund will be permitted, as a registered closed-end management investment company, to issue senior securities representing indebtedness so long as its asset coverage ratio with respect thereto, defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio of its gross assets (less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities) to its outstanding senior securities representing indebtedness, is at least 300% after each issuance of such senior securities. In addition, the Fund will be permitted to issue preferred shares so long as its asset coverage ratio with respect thereto, defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio of its gross assets (less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities) to its outstanding senior securities representing indebtedness, plus the aggregate involuntary liquidation preference of its outstanding preferred shares, is at least 200% after each issuance of such preferred shares. If the value of its assets declines, the Fund may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, the Fund may be required to sell a portion of its investments and, depending on the nature of the Fundâ€™s leverage, repay a portion of its indebtedness or redeem outstanding preferred shares or debt, in each case at a time when doing so may be disadvantageous. Also, any amounts that the Fund uses to service its indebtedness or preferred dividends would not be available for distributions to its common shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of issuing senior securities, the Fund would also be exposed to typical risks associated with leverage, including an increased risk of loss. If the Fund issues preferred shares, the preferred shares would rank â€œseniorâ€ to common shares in its capital structure, preferred shareholders would have separate voting rights on certain matters and might have other rights, preferences, or privileges more favorable than those of its common shareholders, and the issuance of preferred shares could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change of control that might otherwise provide a premium price to holders of the Fundâ€™s common shares or otherwise be in the Fundâ€™s common shareholdersâ€ best interest. The Fund is not generally able to issue and sell its common shares at a price below its net asset value per common share, other than in connection with a rights offering to its existing shareholders. The Fund may, however, sell its common shares at a price below the then-current net asset value per common share if its Board determines that such sale is in the Fundâ€™s and its shareholdersâ€ best interests, and the Fundâ€™s shareholders approve such sale. In any such case, the price at which the Fundâ€™s securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price that, in the determination of its Board, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount). If the Fund raises additional funds by issuing more common shares, then the percentage ownership of its shareholders at that time will decrease, and existing shareholders may experience dilution. The Fundâ€™s rights under repos are subject to the effects of the bankruptcy laws in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the Fund or its lenders. In the event of the Fundâ€™s insolvency or bankruptcy, certain repos may qualify for special treatment under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the effect of which, among other things, would be to allow the lender to avoid the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and to foreclose on and/or liquidate the collateral pledged under such agreements without delay. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a lender during the term of a repo, the lender may be permitted, under applicable insolvency laws, to repudiate the contract, and the Fundâ€™s claim against the lender for damages may be treated simply as an unsecured claim. In addition, if the lender is a broker or dealer subject to the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, or an insured depository institution subject to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Fundâ€™s ability to exercise its rights to recover its securities under a repo or to be compensated for any damages resulting from the lenders' insolvency may be further limited by those statutes. These claims would be subject to significant delay and costs to the Fund and, if and when received, may be substantially less than the damages the Fund actually incurs. The Fund may hedge against changes in corporate credit risks, interest rates, and other risks, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Subject to maintaining its qualification as a RIC, the Fund may pursue various hedging strategies to seek to reduce its exposure to adverse changes in corporate credit spreads and corporate credit default rates (collectively, â€œcorporate credit risksâ€) and interest rates. The Fundâ€™s hedging activity is expected to vary in scope based on the level and volatility of corporate credit spreads and interest rates, the relative cost of protection against credit defaults, the types of CLO investments held, and other changing market conditions. Hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect the Fund because, among other things: 38â€ hedging of corporate credit risks and interest rates can be expensive, particularly during periods of higher and volatile credit spreads and interest rates; â€œavailable corporate credit risk and interest rate hedges may not correspond directly, or be correlated in the manner desired with, the credit risk and interest rate risk for which protection is sought; â€œmany hedges are structured as over-the-counter contracts with counterparties whose creditworthiness is not guaranteed, raising the possibility that the hedging counterparty may default on their obligations; â€œto the extent that the creditworthiness of a hedging counterparty deteriorates, it may be difficult or impossible to terminate or assign any hedging transactions with such counterparty to another counterparty; â€œthe value of derivatives used for hedging may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with accounting rules to reflect changes in market value and/or fair value. Downward adjustments (â€œmark-to-market lossesâ€) would reduce the Fundâ€™s earnings and its shareholders' equity; â€œthe Fund may fail to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the assets in the portfolio being hedged; â€œthe Adviser may fail to recalculate, re-adjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner; and â€œthe hedging transactions may actually result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in the hedging transactions. For these and other reasons, the Fundâ€™s hedging activity could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders, and its ability to maintain its qualification as a RIC. Hedging instruments and other derivatives, including certain types of credit default swaps, involve risk because they may not, in many cases, be traded on exchanges or cleared on a central counterparty clearinghouse (â€œCCPâ€). Consequently, for these instruments there may be less stringent requirements with respect to record keeping and compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and, depending on the identity of the counterparty, applicable international requirements. The Adviser is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. Furthermore, the Adviser has only a limited internal credit function to evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparties, mainly relying on its experience with such counterparties and/or their general reputation as participants in these markets. Under the terms of many of the Fundâ€™s derivatives transaction contracts, the business failure of a derivatives transaction counterparty with whom the Fund enters into a derivatives transaction will most likely result in a default under the governing agreement. Default by a party with whom the Fund enters into a derivatives transaction may result in losses and may force the Fund to re-initiate similar derivatives transactions with other counterparties at the then-prevailing market levels. In such an event, the Fund may lose any unrealized gain associated with the terminated derivative and, if the derivative was used for hedging purposes, the underlying asset or liability may become unhedged. If a derivative counterparty becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, the Fund may also be at risk for any collateral the Fund has pledged to such counterparty to secure its obligations under derivative contracts, and the Fund may incur significant costs in attempting to recover such collateral. Generally, the Fund will seek to reserve the right to terminate its derivatives transactions upon a counterpartyâ€s insolvency, but absent an actual insolvency, the Fund may not be able to terminate a derivatives transaction without the consent of the derivatives transaction counterparty, and the Fund may not be able to assign or otherwise dispose of a derivatives transaction to another counterparty without the consent of both the original derivatives counterparty and the potential assignee. If the Fund terminates a derivatives transaction, the Fund may not be able to enter into a replacement contract in order to cover its risk. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for derivatives transactions purchased or sold, and therefore the Fund may be required to maintain any derivatives transaction until exercise or expiration, which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. In this regard, the Fund may be required to hold additional cash or sell other investments in order to obtain cash to close out derivatives to meet the liquidity demands that derivatives can create to make payments of margin, collateral or settlement payments to counterparties. See â€œâ€ The Fundâ€™s access to financing sources may not be available on favorable terms, may be limited or completely shut off, and its lenders and derivative counterparties may require the Fund to post additional collateral. â€œIn addition, some portion of the Fundâ€™s derivatives transactions may be cleared through a CCP, which the Fund accesses through a futures commission merchant (â€œFCMâ€). The Fundâ€™s futures positions also are cleared with a CCP through an FCM. If an FCM that holds the Fundâ€™s futures or cleared derivatives account were to become insolvent, the CCP will make an effort to move the Fundâ€™s futures and cleared derivatives positions to an alternate FCM, though it is possible that no alternate FCM could be found to accept the Fundâ€™s positions, which could result in a total cancellation of its positions in the account; in such a 39case, if the Fund wished to reinstate such positions, the Fund would have to re-initiate such positions with an alternate FCM. In addition, in the case of both futures and cleared derivatives, there could be knock-on effects of the Fundâ€™s FCMâ€™s insolvency, such as the failure of co-customers of the FCM or other FCMs of the same CCP. In such cases, there could be a shortfall in the funds available to the CCP due to such additional insolvencies and/or exhaustion of the CCP's guaranty fund that could lead to total loss of the Fundâ€™s positions in the FCM account. Finally, the Fund faces a risk of loss (including total cancellation) of positions in the account in the event of fraud by its FCM or other FCMs of the CCP, where ordinary course remedies would not apply. Using derivatives also subjects the Fund to operational and legal risks. Operational risk generally refers to risk related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risk generally refers to insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract. The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (â€œCFTCâ€) and certain commodity exchanges have established limits referred to as speculative position limits or position limits on the maximum net long or net short position which any person or group of persons may hold or control in particular futures and options. Limits on trading in options contracts also have been established by the various options exchanges. It is possible that trading decisions may have to be modified and that positions held may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. Such modification or liquidation, if required, could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund engages in short selling transactions, which may subject it to additional risks. Certain of the Fundâ€™s hedging transactions, and occasionally its investment transactions, may be short sales or short positions. Short selling may involve selling securities

that are not owned and typically borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to repurchase the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows an investor to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such declines exceed the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. A short sale may create the risk of an unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security might theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of repurchasing the securities. There can be no assurance that securities sold short will be available for repurchase or borrowing. Market conditions, including lower liquidity in certain asset classes and derivatives, and increased short sale restrictions imposed by regulators during periods of financial stress, could limit the Fundâ€™s ability to execute or maintain short positions effectively. Repurchasing securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fundâ€™s investments that are denominated in foreign currencies, domiciled outside the U.S., or that involve non-U.S. assets are subject to risks associated with non-U.S. investing, including in some cases foreign currency risk, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fundâ€™s investments that are denominated in foreign currencies subject the Fund to foreign currency risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. While the Fund currently attempts to hedge the vast majority of its foreign currency exposure, it may not always choose to hedge such exposure, or it may not be able to hedge such exposure. To the extent that the Fund is exposed to foreign currency risk, changes in exchange rates of such foreign currencies to the U.S. dollar could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Further, the Fund also invests in CLOs that hold non-U.S. assets, and the Fund expect that many of the CLO issuers in which it invests will be domiciled outside the United States. Investing directly or indirectly in non-U.S. issuers may expose the Fund to additional risks, including political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, currency fluctuations and greater price volatility. Further, the Fund, and the CLOs in which the Fund invests, may have difficulty enforcing creditorâ€™s rights in foreign jurisdictions. Other Business Risks The Fund may change its current certain operating policies, investment criteria and strategy, hedging strategy, and asset allocation, operational, and management policies without notice or shareholder consent, which could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Other than a modification or waiver that would be deemed to be fundamental, the Board will have the authority to modify or waive its current operating policies, investment criteria and strategy, hedging strategy, and asset allocation, operational, and management policies at any time without notice to or consent from its shareholders. As a result, the types or mix of assets, liabilities, or hedging transactions in the Fundâ€™s portfolio may be different from, and possibly riskier than, the types or mix of assets, liabilities, and hedging transactions that the Fund has historically held, or that are otherwise described in this report. A change in the Fundâ€™s strategy may increase its exposure to corporate credit asset values, credit spreads, interest rates, and other factors. Changes in the Fundâ€™s investment strategy may also affect its ability to qualify as a RIC or cause the Fund to determine that it is not in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders for it to continue to qualify as a RIC. The Fundâ€™s Board determines its investment guidelines and its operational policies, and may amend or revise the Fundâ€™s policies, including those with respect to its acquisitions, growth, operations, indebtedness, capitalization, and dividends or approve transactions that deviate from these policies without a vote of, or notice to, its shareholders. The Fund cannot predict the effect of any changes to its current operating policies, its investment criteria and strategy, hedging strategy, and asset allocation, operational, and management policies and any such changes could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund operates in a highly competitive market. The Fundâ€™s profitability depends, in large part, on its ability to acquire targeted assets at favorable prices. The Fund competes with a number of entities when acquiring its targeted assets, including other closed-end funds, BDCs, hedge funds, specialty finance companies, banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, financial institutions, governmental bodies, and other entities. Many of the Fundâ€™s competitors are substantially larger and have considerably more favorable access to capital and other resources than the Fund does. Furthermore, new companies with significant amounts of capital have been formed or have raised additional capital, and may continue to be formed and raise additional capital in the future, and these companies may have objectives that overlap with the Fundâ€™s, which may create competition for assets the Fund wishes to acquire. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to the Fund. In addition, some of the Fundâ€™s competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of assets to acquire or pay higher prices than the Fund can. The Fund also may have different operating constraints from those of its competitors, including, among others, (i) tax-, legal-, or accounting-driven constraints such as those arising from its qualification as a RIC, including asset diversification and distribution requirements, (ii) restraints imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act as a registered closed-end fund and (iii) restraints and additional costs arising from the Fundâ€™s status as a public company. Furthermore, competition for assets in the Fundâ€™s targeted asset classes may lead to the price of such assets increasing, which may further limit its ability to generate desired returns. The competitive pressures the Fund faces could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. An increase in interest rates may cause a decrease in the issuance volumes of certain of the Fundâ€™s targeted assets, which could adversely affect its ability to acquire targeted assets that satisfy its investment objectives and to generate income and pay dividends. Rising interest rates generally reduce the demand to issue corporate loans due to the higher cost of borrowing. A reduction in the volume of corporate loans originated may affect the volume of targeted assets available to the Fund, which could adversely affect the Fundâ€™s ability to acquire assets that satisfy its investment objectives. If rising interest rates cause the Fund to be unable to acquire a sufficient volume of the Fundâ€™s targeted assets with a yield that is above its borrowing cost, the Fundâ€™s ability to satisfy its investment objectives and to generate income and pay dividends to its shareholders may be materially and adversely affected. The Fundâ€™s ability to pay dividends will depend on its operating results, its financial condition and other factors, and the Fund may not be able to pay dividends at a fixed rate or at all under certain circumstances. The Fund intends to pay dividends to its shareholders in amounts such that the Fund distributes all or substantially all of each year's taxable income (subject to certain adjustments). This distribution policy will enable the Fund to avoid being subject to U.S. federal income tax on its RIC taxable income that the Fund distribute to its shareholders. However, the Fundâ€™s ability to pay dividends will depend on its earnings, its financial condition and such other factors as its Board may deem relevant from time to time. The Fund will declare and pay dividends only to the extent approved by its Board. Risks Related to the Fund's Relationship with the Adviser and Ellington There are risks and conflicts of interests associated with the Performance Fee the Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser. In addition to its Base Management Fee, the Adviser is entitled to receive the Performance Fee based, in large part, upon its achievement of targeted levels of Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income. The Performance Fee payable to the Adviser is based on the Fundâ€™s Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income, without considering any realized or unrealized gains or losses on its investments. As a result, (i) for quarters in which a Performance Fee is payable, such Performance Fee will exceed 17.5% of the Fundâ€™s GAAP net income if the Fund generated net realized and unrealized losses on its investments during such quarter, (ii) the Adviser could earn a Performance Fee for fiscal quarters during which the Fund generates a GAAP net loss, and (iii) the Adviser might be incentivized to manage the Fundâ€™s portfolio using higher risk assets, using assets with deferred interest features, or using more financial leverage through indebtedness, to generate more income than would be the case if there were no Performance Fee, both of which could result in higher investment losses, especially during economic downturns. The Performance Fee is calculated quarterly, treating each quarter in isolation. As a result, the Hurdle Amount does not accumulate from quarter to quarter, and decreases in the Fundâ€™s Net Asset Value of Common Equity, such as those due to unrealized losses, will reduce the Hurdle Amount, potentially making it easier for the Adviser to earn a Performance Fee. The Fund will not have the ability to claw back, delay, or adjust the payment of any Performance Fee based on financial results in prior or subsequent quarters. In addition, over a series of quarters, if the Fundâ€™s Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income is positive in some quarters but negative in others, it is likely, when viewing the series of quarters as a whole, for the aggregate Performance Fee payable to the Adviser to exceed 17.5% of its aggregate Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income. There is also a conflict of interest related to managementâ€™s involvement in many accounting determinations (including but not limited to valuations, which affect the calculation of the Hurdle Amount, and calculations of interest income) that can affect the Fundâ€™s Performance Fee. Finally, because the Hurdle Rate does not float with overall interest rates, an increase in interest rates will likely make it easier for Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income to exceed the Hurdle Amount. The Performance Fee Catch-Up feature (which provides that if the Fundâ€™s Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a quarter exceeds the Hurdle Amount for such quarter but is less than or equal to 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, then 100% of the portion of the Fundâ€™s Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income that exceeds the Hurdle Amount is payable to the Adviser with respect to such quarter) may also cause the Fundâ€™s Adviser to capture a disproportionate share of any increase in the Fundâ€™s Net Investment Income resulting from higher interest rates. The Fund is dependent on the Adviser and certain key personnel of Ellington that are provided to the Fund through the Adviser and may not find a suitable replacement if the Adviser terminates the Advisory Agreement or such key personnel are no longer available to the Fund. The Fund does not have any employees of its own. The Fundâ€™s officers are employees of Ellington or one or more of its affiliates. The Fund has no separate facilities and are completely reliant on the Adviser, which has significant discretion as to the implementation of its operating policies and execution of its business strategies and risk management practices. The Fund also depends on the Adviserâ€™s access to the professionals of Ellington as well as information and deal flow generated by Ellington. The employees of Ellington identify, evaluate, negotiate, structure, close, and monitor the Fundâ€™s portfolio. The departure of any of the senior officers of the Adviser, or of a significant number of investment professionals of Ellington or the inability of such personnel to perform their duties due to acts of God, pandemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic, war or other geopolitical conflict, terrorism, elevated inflation, high energy costs, social unrest, or civil disturbances, could have a material adverse effect on the Fundâ€™s ability to achieve its objectives. The Fund can offer no assurance that the Adviser will remain investment adviser or that the Fund will continue to have access to the Adviserâ€™s senior management. The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser will terminate the Advisory Agreement or that the Fund may deem it necessary to terminate the Advisory Agreement or prevent certain individuals from performing services for the Fund and that no suitable replacement will be found to manage the Fund. There are risks and conflicts of interests associated with the Base Management Fee the Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser. The Fund pays the Adviser a Base Management Fee based on the Fundâ€™s Net Asset Value, regardless of the performance of the Fundâ€™s portfolio. The Adviser's entitlement to such non-performance-based compensation might reduce its incentive to devote the time and effort of its professionals to seeking profitable opportunities for the Fundâ€™s portfolio, which could result in worse performance for the Fundâ€™s portfolio and could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Furthermore, the participation of the Adviser (including the Adviserâ€™s investment professionals) in the Fundâ€™s valuation process, and the financial interest of the Fundâ€™s interested trustees in the Adviser, creates a conflict of interest as the Base Management Fee payable to the Adviser is based, in part, on the Fundâ€™s Net Asset Value. The Board has approved a very broad investment strategy and will generally not review or approve the decisions made by the Adviser to acquire, dispose of, or otherwise manage an asset. The Adviser is authorized to follow a very broad strategy in pursuing the Fundâ€™s investment objectives. While the Fundâ€™s Board periodically reviews the Fundâ€™s investment strategy and the Adviserâ€™s portfolio and asset-management decisions, it generally does not review the Fundâ€™s proposed acquisitions, dispositions, and other management decisions. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, the Board relies primarily on information provided to them by the Adviser. Furthermore, the Adviser may arrange for the Fund to use complex strategies or to enter into complex transactions that may be difficult or impossible to unwind by the time they are reviewed by the Board. The Adviser has great latitude in determining the types of assets it may decide are proper for the Fund to acquire, and in connection with other decisions with respect to the management of those assets. Poor decisions could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund competes with Ellingtonâ€™s other accounts for access to Ellington and for opportunities to acquire assets. Ellington has sponsored and/or currently manages accounts with a focus that overlaps with the Fundâ€™s investment focus and expects to continue to do so in the future. Ellington is not restricted in any way from sponsoring or accepting capital from new accounts, even for investing in asset classes or strategies that are similar to, or overlapping with, the Fundâ€™s asset classes or strategies. Therefore, the Fund competes for access to the benefits that its relationship with the Adviser and Ellington provides the Fund. For the same reasons, the personnel of Ellington and the Adviser may be unable to dedicate a substantial portion of their time to managing the Fundâ€™s assets. Further, to the extent that the Fundâ€™s targeted assets are also targeted assets of other Ellington accounts, the Fund will compete with those accounts for opportunities to acquire assets. Ellington has no duty to allocate such opportunities in a manner that preferentially favors the Fund. Ellington makes available to the Fund all opportunities to acquire assets that it determines, in its reasonable and good faith judgment, based on the Fundâ€™s objectives, policies and strategies, and other relevant factors, are appropriate for the Fund in accordance with Ellingtonâ€™s written investment allocation policy, it being understood that the Fund might not participate in each such opportunity, but will equitably participate with Ellington's other accounts in such opportunities on an overall basis. Since many of the Fundâ€™s targeted assets are typically available only in specified quantities and are also targeted assets for other Ellington accounts, Ellington often is not able to buy as much of any asset or group of assets as would be required to satisfy the needs of all of Ellingtonâ€™s accounts. In these cases, Ellington's investment allocation procedures and policies typically allocate such assets to multiple accounts in proportion to their needs and available capital. As part of these policies, accounts that are in a â€œstart-upâ€ or â€œramp-upâ€ phase may get allocations above their proportion of available capital, which could work to the Fundâ€™s disadvantage, particularly because there are no limitations surrounding Ellington's ability to create new accounts. In addition, the policies permit departure from proportional allocations under certain circumstances, for example when such allocation would result in an inefficiently small amount of the security or assets being purchased for an account, which may also result in the Fund not participating in certain allocations. There are other conflicts of interest in the Fundâ€™s relationships with the Adviser and Ellington, which could result in decisions that are not in the best interests of the Fundâ€™s shareholders. The Fund is subject to conflicts of interest arising out of its relationship with Ellington and the Adviser. Certain of the Fundâ€™s executive officers and trustees are employees of Ellington or one or more of its affiliates. As a result, the Adviser and its officers may have conflicts between their duties to the Fund and their duties to, and interests in, Ellington or the Adviser. For example, Mr. Penn, the Fundâ€™s President and Chief Executive Officer and one of the Fundâ€™s trustees, also serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of, and as a member of the Board of Directors of Ellington Financial Inc. ("EFC"), and Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of Ellington. Mr. Vranos, one of the Fundâ€™s trustees and one of the Fundâ€™s Portfolio Managers, also serves as the Co-Chief Investment Officer of EFC, and Chairman of Ellington. Mr. Borenstein, one of the Fund's Portfolio Managers, also serves as a Managing Director and Head of Corporate Credit at Ellington. Mr. Tecotzky, the Fundâ€™s Executive Vice President, also serves as the Co-Chief Investment Officer of EFC, and as Vice Chairman of Ellington. Mr. Smeroff, the Fundâ€™s Chief Financial Officer, also serves as the Chief Accounting Officer of EFC. Mr. Herlihy, the Fundâ€™s Chief Operating Officer, also serves as the Chief Financial Officer of EFC and as a Managing Director of Ellington. The Fund may acquire or sell assets in which Ellington or its affiliates have or may have an interest. Similarly, Ellington or its affiliates may acquire or sell assets in which the Fund has or may have an interest. Although such acquisitions or dispositions may present conflicts of interest, the Fund nonetheless may pursue and consummate such transactions. Additionally, the Fund may engage in transactions directly with Ellington or its affiliates, including the purchase and sale of all or a portion of a portfolio asset. Acquisitions made for entities with similar objectives may be different from those made on the Fundâ€™s behalf. Ellington may have economic interests in, or other relationships with, others in whose obligations or securities the Fund may acquire. In particular, such persons may make and/or hold an investment in securities that the Fund acquires that may be pari passu, senior, or junior in ranking to its interest in the securities or in which partners, security holders, officers, directors, agents, or employees of such persons serve on boards of directors or otherwise have ongoing relationships. Each of such ownership and other relationships may result in securities laws restrictions on transactions in such securities and otherwise create conflicts of interest. In such instances, Ellington may, in its sole discretion, make recommendations and decisions regarding such securities for other entities that may be the same as or different from those made with respect to such securities and may take actions (or omit to take actions) in the context of these other economic interests or relationships the consequences of which may be adverse to the Fundâ€™s interests. In deciding whether to issue additional debt or equity securities, the Fund will rely in part on recommendations made by the Adviser. While such decisions are subject to the approval of the Board, two of the Fundâ€™s trustees are interested trustees. Because the Adviser earns Base Management Fees that are based on the total amount of its equity capital, and because the Adviser earns Performance Fees that would be expected to increase should the Fundâ€™s equity capital increase, the Adviser may have

an incentive to recommend that the Fund issue additional equity securities. Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to the Fundâ€™s common shares upon liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities which would dilute the common share holdings of its existing shareholders and may be senior to its common shares for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market price of the Fundâ€™s common shares. The officers of the Adviser and its affiliates devote as much time to the Fund as the Adviser deems appropriate; however, these officers may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the Fund and Ellington and its affiliates' accounts. During times where there are turbulent conditions or distress in the credit markets or other times when the Fund will need focused support and assistance from the Adviser and Ellington employees, other entities that Ellington advises or manages will likewise require greater focus and attention, placing the Adviser and Ellington's resources in high demand. In such situations, the Fund may not receive the necessary support and assistance the Fund requires or would otherwise receive if Ellington or its affiliates did not act as a manager for other entities. The Fund, directly or through Ellington, may obtain confidential information about the companies or securities in which the Fund has invested or may invest. If the Fund does possess confidential information about such companies or securities, there may be restrictions on its ability to dispose of, increase the amount of, or otherwise take action with respect to the securities of such companies. The Adviser's and Ellingtonâ€™s management of other accounts could create a conflict of interest to the extent the Adviser or Ellington is aware of material non-public information concerning potential investment decisions. For example, an Ellington affiliateâ€™s membership in a loan syndicate or on a loan borrowerâ€™s creditorsâ€™ committee could potentially prevent the Adviser from entering into a transaction involving a CLO that holds the related loan. The Fund has implemented compliance procedures and practices designed to ensure that investment decisions are not improperly made while in possession of material non-public information. There can be no assurance, however, that these procedures and practices will be effective. In addition, this conflict and these procedures and practices may limit the freedom of the Adviser to make potentially profitable investments, which could have an adverse effect on the Fundâ€™s operations. These limitations imposed by access to confidential information could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Adviserâ€™s liability is limited under the Advisory Agreement, and the Fund has agreed to indemnify the Adviser against certain liabilities, which may lead the Adviser to act in a riskier manner on the Fundâ€™s behalf than it would when acting for its own account. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser does not assume any responsibility to the Fund other than to render the services called for under the agreement, and it is not responsible for any action of the Fundâ€™s Board in following or declining to follow the Adviserâ€™s advice or recommendations. The Adviser maintains a contractual and fiduciary relationship with the Fund. Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, its officers, managers, members, agents, employees and other affiliates are not liable to the Fund for acts or omissions performed in accordance with and pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, except those resulting from acts constituting willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the Adviserâ€™s duties under the Advisory Agreement. In addition, the Fund has agreed to indemnify the Adviser and each of its officers, managers, members, agents, employees and other affiliates from and against all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable legal fees and other amounts reasonably paid in settlement) incurred by such persons arising out of or based on performance by the Adviser of its obligations under the Advisory Agreement, except where attributable to willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the Adviserâ€™s duties under the Advisory Agreement. These protections may lead the Adviser to act in a riskier manner when acting on the Fundâ€™s behalf than it would when acting for its own account. The Adviser's failure to identify and acquire assets that meet the Fundâ€™s asset criteria or perform its responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders, and its ability to maintain its qualification as a RIC. The Fundâ€™s ability to achieve its objectives depends on the Adviserâ€™s ability to identify and acquire assets that meet the Fundâ€™s asset criteria. Accomplishing the Fundâ€™s objectives is largely a function of the Adviserâ€™s structuring of the Fundâ€™s 44investment process, its access to financing on acceptable terms, and general market conditions. The Fundâ€™s shareholders do not have input into the investment decisions. All of these factors increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in the Fundâ€™s common shares. The senior management team of the Adviser has substantial responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement. In order to implement certain strategies, the Adviser may need to hire, train, supervise, and manage new employees successfully. Any failure to manage the Fundâ€™s future growth effectively could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders and its ability to maintain its qualification as a RIC. If the Adviser ceases to be the Adviser or one or more of the Adviser's key personnel ceases to provide services to the Fund, the Fundâ€™s lenders and its derivative counterparties may cease doing business with the Fund. If the Adviser ceases to be the Adviser, including upon the non-renewal of the Advisory Agreement, or if one or more of the Adviserâ€™s key personnel cease to provide services for the Fund, it could constitute an event of default or early termination event under many of the Fundâ€™s repo financing and derivative hedging agreements, upon which the relevant counterparties would have the right to terminate their agreements with the Fund. If the Adviser ceases to be the Adviser for any reason, including upon the non-renewal of its Advisory Agreement, and the Fund is unable to obtain or renew financing or enter into or maintain derivative transactions, it could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund does not own the Ellington brand or trademark but may use the brand and trademark as well as its logo pursuant to the terms of a license granted by Ellington. Ellington has licensed the â€œEllingtonâ€ brand, trademark, and logo to the Fund for so long as the Adviser or another affiliate of Ellington continues to act as its investment adviser. The Fund does not own the brand, trademark, or logo that the Fund will use in its business and may be unable to protect this intellectual property against infringement from third parties. Ellington retains the right to continue using the â€œEllingtonâ€ brand and trademark to third parties, some of whom may compete against the Fund. Consequently, the Fund will be unable to prevent any damage to goodwill that may occur as a result of the activities of Ellington or others. Furthermore, in the event the Adviser or another affiliate of Ellington ceases to act as the Fundâ€™s investment adviser, or in the event Ellington terminates the license, the Fund will be required to change its name and trademark. Any of these events could disrupt the Fundâ€™s recognition in the marketplace, damage any goodwill the Fund may have generated, and otherwise harm its business. Finally, the license is a domestic license in the United States only and does not give the Fund any right to use the â€œEllingtonâ€ brand, trademark, and logo overseas even though the Fund expects to use the brand, trademark, and logo overseas. The Fundâ€™s use of the â€œEllingtonâ€ brand, trademark and logo overseas will therefore be licensed and could expose the Fund to a claim of infringement. Risks Related to the Fund's Common SharesCommon shares of closed-end management investment companies have in the past traded at discounts to their net asset values per common share, for sustained periods of time, and there can be no assurance that the market price of the Fundâ€™s common shares will not decline below the Fundâ€™s net asset value per common share. Common shares of closed-end management investment companies have in the past traded at discounts to their net asset values per common share and the Fundâ€™s stock may also be discounted in the market. This characteristic of closed-end management investment companies is separate and distinct from the risk that the Fundâ€™s net asset value per common share may decline. The Fund cannot predict whether its common shares will trade above, at, or below its net asset value per common share. The risk of loss associated with this characteristic of closed-end management investment companies may be greater for investors expecting to sell common shares purchased in an offering soon after such offering. In addition, if the Fundâ€™s common shares trade below its net asset value per common share, the Fund will not be able to sell additional common shares to the public at its market price except (i) in connection with a rights offering to the Fundâ€™s existing shareholders, (ii) with the consent of the majority of the Fundâ€™s shareholders, (iii) upon the conversion of a convertible security in accordance with its terms or (iv) under such circumstances as the SEC may permit. The Fundâ€™s shareholders may not receive dividends or dividends may decline over time. The declaration, amount, nature, and payment of any future dividends on the Fundâ€™s common shares are at the sole discretion of its Board. Under Delaware law, cash dividends on a companyâ€™s capital stock may only be paid if, after payment, the company will be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business; and the companyâ€™s assets will be greater than its liabilities, plus, unless the charter permits otherwise, the amount that would be needed, if the company were to be dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights on dissolution are superior to those receiving the distribution. Further, even if the Fund is permitted to pay a dividend under Delaware law, the Fund may not have sufficient cash to pay dividends on its common shares. In addition, in 45order to preserve the Fundâ€™s liquidity, its Board may not declare a dividend at all or declare all or any portion of a dividend to be payable in stock, may delay the record date or payment date for any previously declared, but unpaid, dividend, convert a previously declared, but unpaid, cash dividend on the Fundâ€™s common shares to a dividend paid partially or completely in common shares, or even revoke a declared, but unpaid, dividend. The Fundâ€™s ability to pay dividends may be impaired if any of the risks described in this filing, or any of the Fundâ€™s other periodic or current reports filed with the SEC, were to occur. In addition, payment of dividends depends upon the Fundâ€™s earnings, liquidity, financial condition, the RIC distribution requirements, its financial covenants, and other factors that the Board may deem relevant from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Fundâ€™s business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings or other capital will be available to the Fund in an amount sufficient to enable the Fund to make distributions on its common shares, to pay its indebtedness, or to fund other liquidity needs. The Board will continue to assess the dividend rate on its common shares on an ongoing basis, as market conditions and its financial position continue to evolve. The Board is under no obligation to declare any dividend distribution. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve results that will allow it to pay a specified level of dividends or to increase dividends from one period to the next. An increase in interest rates may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Fundâ€™s common shares and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. One of the factors that investors may consider in deciding whether to buy or sell the Fundâ€™s common shares is its dividend rate (or expected future dividend rate) as a percentage of its common share price, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates increase or do not decline from their current levels, prospective investors may demand a higher dividend rate on the Fundâ€™s common shares or seek alternative investments paying higher dividends or interest. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve results that will allow it to increase its dividend rate in response to market interest rate increases. As a result, interest rate fluctuations and capital market conditions can affect the market price of the Fundâ€™s common shares independent of the effects such conditions may have on its portfolio. For instance, if interest rates rise without an increase in the Fundâ€™s dividend rate, the market price of its common shares could decrease because potential investors may require a higher dividend yield on its common shares as market rates on interest-bearing instruments such as bonds rise. In addition, to the extent the Fund has variable rate debt, such as its repo financing, rising interest rates would result in increased interest expense on this variable rate debt, which might not be offset by increased interest income, and thereby adversely affecting the Fundâ€™s cash flow and its ability to service its indebtedness and pay dividends to its shareholders. Investing in the Fundâ€™s common shares involves a high degree of risk. The assets the Fund purchases in accordance with its objectives may result in a higher amount of risk than other alternative asset acquisition options. The assets the Fund acquires may be highly speculative and aggressive and may be subject to a variety of risks, including credit risk, prepayment risk, interest rate risk, and market risk. As a result, an investment in the Fundâ€™s common shares may not be suitable for investors with lower risk tolerance. If the Fund issues preferred shares, debt securities or convertible debt securities, its net asset value per common share may become more volatile. The Fund cannot assure shareholders that the issuance of preferred shares and/or debt securities would result in a higher yield or return to the shareholders. The issuance of preferred shares, debt securities and/or convertible debt would likely cause the Fundâ€™s net asset value per common share to become more volatile. If the dividend rate on the preferred shares, or the interest rate on the debt securities, were to approach the net rate of return on the Fundâ€™s investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to shareholders would be reduced. If the dividend rate on the preferred shares, or the interest rate on the debt securities, were to exceed the net rate of return on the Fundâ€™s portfolio, the use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return to shareholders than if the Fund had not issued the preferred shares or debt securities. Any decline in the value of the Fund's investment portfolio would generally be borne entirely by the holders of the Fundâ€™s common shares. Therefore, if the market value of the Fundâ€™s portfolio were to decline, the leverage would result in a greater decrease in the Fund's net asset value per common share than if the Fund were not leveraged through the issuance of preferred shares. There is also a risk that, in the event of a sharp decline in the value of its net assets, the Fund would be in danger of: (i) failing to maintain the required asset coverage ratios which may be required by the preferred shares, debt securities, convertible debt or units, or by the 1940 Act; (ii) a downgrade in the ratings of the preferred shares, debt securities, convertible debt or units, if such instruments were rated; or (iii) the Fundâ€™s current investment income not being sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on the preferred shares or the interest payments on the debt securities. If the Fund does not maintain its required asset coverage ratios, the Fund may not be permitted to declare dividends which could violate its distribution requirements and fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. In order to counteract such an event, the Fund might need to liquidate investments in order to fund redemption of some or all of the preferred shares, debt 46securities or convertible debt. In addition, the Fund would pay (and the holders of its common shares would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred shares, debt securities, convertible debt or any combination of these securities. Holders of preferred shares, debt securities or convertible debt may have different interests than holders of common shares and may, at times, have disproportionate influence over the Fundâ€™s affairs. Holders of any preferred shares that the Fund may issue would have the right to elect members of the Board and have class voting rights on certain matters. The 1940 Act requires that holders of shares of preferred shares must be entitled as a class to elect two trustees at all times and to elect a majority of the trustees if dividends on such preferred shares are in arrears by two years or more, until such arrearage is eliminated. In addition, certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred shares, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status and, accordingly, preferred shareholders could veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of the Fundâ€™s common shares and preferred shares, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies, might impair the Fundâ€™s ability to maintain its tax treatment as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of any future credit rating assigned by a rating agency to the Fund or any future issuances of preferred shares or debt securities, if any, or change in the debt markets could cause the liquidity or market value of the Fundâ€™s preferred shares or debt securities to decline significantly. Any credit rating to the Fund would be an assessment by rating agencies of the Fundâ€™s ability to pay its debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in any credit ratings will generally affect the market value of any issuances of preferred shares or debt securities. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to the structure or marketing of the Fundâ€™s preferred shares and debt securities. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization in its sole discretion. Neither the Fund nor any underwriter undertakes any obligations to obtain or maintain any credit ratings or to advise holders of its preferred shares or debt securities of any changes in any credit ratings. There can be no assurance that any credit ratings will be assigned to the Fund or remain for any given period of time or that such credit ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies if, in their judgment, future circumstances relating to the basis of the credit rating, such as adverse changes in the Fund, so warrant. The conditions of the financial markets and prevailing interest rates have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future, which could have an adverse effect on the market prices of the Fundâ€™s preferred shares and debt securities. Risks Related to the Fund's Organization and Structure The Fund has a limited prior operating history as a closed-end investment company. The Fund was recently reorganized as an externally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with a limited prior operating history as such. As a result, the Fundâ€™s current and historical financial information may not be suitable for evaluating an investment in the Fund as a closed-end management investment company. The Fund is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that the Fund will not achieve its investment objectives and that the value of an investment in the Fund could decline substantially or become worthless. As the Fund finalizes the rotation of its investment portfolio out of agency mortgage-backed securities and into CLOs, the Fund could invest some of its capital in temporary investments, including, but not limited to, cash and cash equivalents, which the Fund expects will have returns substantially lower than the returns that the Fund anticipates earning from investments in CLO securities and related investments. From January 1, 2024 through March 31, 2025, the Fund operated as a C-Corporation and focused on investments in both corporate collateralized loan obligations and agency mortgage-backed securities. Prior to January 1, 2024, the fund operated as a real estate investment trust focusing on agency mortgage-backed securities. Further, prior to the Conversion, the Fund was not required to comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Following the Conversion, any failure on the part of the Fund to comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act could expose it to SEC enforcement actions, litigation, reputational damage, and limitations on future capital raising, which could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s regulatory standing, tax status, business, financial condition and results of operations,

and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fundâ™s shareholdersâ™ ability to control the Fundâ™s operations is severely limited. The Board has approval rights with respect to the Fundâ™s major strategies, including strategies regarding investments, financing, growth, debt capitalization, compliance with the 1940 Act, RIC qualification and distributions. The Board may amend or revise these and other strategies without a vote of its shareholders, subject to such amendments or revisions not being fundamental.⁴⁷ Certain provisions of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act and the Fundâ™s Declaration of Trust and Bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of its common shares. The Delaware Statutory Trust Act, the Fundâ™s declaration of trust and its bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for the Fund. The Control Share Statute is a provision of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act that limits the voting rights of shares held in excess of certain specified thresholds. See âœDescription of the Fundâ™s Securitiesâ™ Certain Aspects of the Delaware Control Share Statute.â In addition, certain provisions in the Declaration of Trust impose limits on the rights of shareholders with respect to bringing claims against or on behalf of the Fund. See âœDescription of the Fundâ™s Securitiesâ™ Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Declaration of Trust.â Further, the Fundâ™s bylaws contain a provision requiring advance notice of shareholder nominees for trustee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, through the inclusion of Section 10.10 in the Declaration of Trust, the Fund has categorically exempted all acquisitions of its shares from the application of the Control Share Statute and therefore effectively âœopted-outâ of the Control Share Statute. The Fundâ™s authorized but unissued common and preferred shares may prevent a change in its control. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust authorizes the Fund to issue an unlimited number of shares, including common shares and preferred shares. In addition, the Board, without shareholder approval, may classify or reclassify any unissued common shares or preferred shares, may set the preferences, rights and other terms of the classified or reclassified shares and, with respect to the establishment of the terms of such preferred shares, may amend the declaration of trust as they deem necessary or appropriate. As a result, among other things, the Board may establish a class or series of common shares or preferred shares that could delay or prevent a transaction or a change in control of the Fund that might involve a premium price for its common shares or otherwise be in the best interests of its shareholders. The Fundâ™s rights and the rights of its shareholders to take action against its trustees and officers or against the Adviser or Ellington are limited, which could limit shareholdersâ™ recourse in the event actions are taken that are not in shareholdersâ™ best interests. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust limits the liability of its present and former trustees and officers to the Fund and its shareholders or any other person or entity for money damages other than liability arising from (i) willful misfeasance, (ii) bad faith, (iii) gross negligence, or (iv) reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her position. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust limits the liability of the Fundâ™s present and former trustees and officers to the maximum extent permitted under applicable law. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust requires the Fund to indemnify each of its present and former trustees and officers against any liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with actions taken by such trustee or officer in those capacities except with respect to any matter as to which he or she has not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that his or her action was in the best interest of the Fund or, in the case of any criminal proceeding, as to which he or she had reasonable cause to believe that the conduct was unlawful and provided that no trustee or officer shall be indemnified against any liability to any person or entity or any expense of such trustee or officer arising by reason of (i) willful misfeasance, (ii) bad faith, (iii) gross negligence, or (iv) reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her position. Further, no indemnification shall be made unless there has been a determination (i) by a final decision on the merits by a court or other body of competent jurisdiction that such trustee or officer is entitled to indemnification or, (ii) in the absence of such a decision, by (1) a majority vote of a quorum of trustees who are neither âœInterested Personsâ (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust nor parties to the proceeding, that such trustee or officer is entitled to indemnification, or (2) if such quorum is not obtainable or even if obtainable, if such majority so directs, independent legal counsel in a written opinion concludes that such trustee or officer should be entitled to indemnification. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust requires indemnification of the Fundâ™s present and former trustees and officers to the maximum extent permitted under applicable law. In addition, the Fund is obligated to pay or reimburse the expenses incurred by its present and former trustees and officers if certain conditions are satisfied. As a result, the Fund and its shareholders may have more limited rights against its present and former trustees and officers than might otherwise exist absent the current provisions in its declaration of trust or that might exist with other companies, which could limit recourse available to shareholders in the event actions are taken that are not in shareholdersâ™ best interest. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust contains provisions that make removal of its trustees difficult, which could make it difficult for its shareholders to effect changes to its management. The Fundâ™s declaration of trust provides that, subject to the rights of holders of any series of preferred shares, a trustee may be removed only for cause, and only by action taken by a majority of the remaining trustees. Vacancies generally may be filled only by a majority of the remaining trustees in office, even if less than a quorum, for the full term of the class of trustees 48 in which the vacancy occurred. These requirements make it more difficult to change the Fundâ™s management by removing and replacing trustees and may prevent a change in its control that is in the best interests of its shareholders. The Fund is subject to the risk of legislative and regulatory changes impacting its business or the markets in which the Fund invests. Legal and regulatory changes. Legal and regulatory changes could occur and may adversely affect the Fund and its ability to pursue its investment strategies and/or increase the costs of implementing such strategies. New or revised laws or regulations that could adversely affect the Fund may be imposed by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or the âœCFTC,â the SEC, the U.S. Federal Reserve and the other Central Banks, other banking regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities, or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. In particular, these agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of new rules pursuant to recently enacted financial reform legislation in the United States and the countries which they operate in. The Fund also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. Such changes, or uncertainty regarding any such changes, could adversely affect the strategies and plans set forth in this filing and may result in the Fundâ™s investment focus shifting from the areas of expertise of the investment team to other types of investments in which the investment team may have less expertise or little or no experience. Thus, any such changes, if they occur, could have a material adverse effect on the Fundâ™s results of operations and the value of an investment in the Fund. Relief from Registration as Commodity Pool Operator. With respect to the Fundâ™s operation, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term âœcommodity pool operatorâ pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.5, which imposes certain commodity interest trading restrictions on the Fund. These trading restrictions permit the Fund to engage in commodity interest transactions that include: (i) âœbona fide hedgingâ transactions, as that term is defined and interpreted by the CFTC and its staff, without regard to the percentage of the Fundâ™s assets committed to margin and option premiums; and (ii) non-bona fide hedging transactions, provided that the Fund does not enter into such non-bona fide hedging transactions if, immediately thereafter, (a) the sum of the amount of initial margin and premiums required to establish the Fundâ™s commodity interest positions would exceed 5% of its liquidation value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions, or (b) the aggregate net notional value of the Fundâ™s commodity interest positions would exceed 100% of its liquidation value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions. In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, interests in the Fund may not be marketed as or in a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the futures, options or swaps markets. In the event the Fund fails to qualify the Adviser for the exclusion, and the Adviser is required to register as a âœcommodity pool operatorâ in connection with serving as its investment adviser and becomes subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, its expenses may increase. The Fund currently intends to operate in a manner that would permit the Adviser to continue to claim such exclusion. Derivative Investments. The derivative investments in which the Fund may invest are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. In particular, certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the âœDodd-Frank Act,â require certain standardized derivatives to be executed on a regulated market and cleared through a CCP, which may result in increased margin requirements and costs for the Fund. The Dodd-Frank Act also established minimum margin requirements on certain uncleared derivatives which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared derivatives. The âœDerivatives Ruleâ (i.e., Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act) regulates and, in some cases limits, the use of derivatives, repos, and certain other transactions by funds registered under the 1940 Act. Unless the Fund qualifies as a âœelimitated derivatives user,â as defined in the Derivatives Rule, the Fund is required to establish a comprehensive Derivatives Risk Management Program, to comply with certain value-at-risk based leverage limits and reporting requirements, to appoint a derivatives risk manager and to provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding the Fundâ™s derivatives positions. Even if the Fund did qualify as a limited derivatives user, the Derivatives Rule would still require the Fund to have policies and procedures to manage its derivatives risk and limit its derivatives exposure. Under the Derivatives Rule, when the Fund trades repos or similar financing transactions, the Fund needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the repos or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating its asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. The Derivatives Rule also provides special treatment for repos and similar financing transactions. Specifically, a fund may elect whether to treat repos and similar financing transactions as âœderivatives transactionsâ subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or as senior securities equivalent to bank borrowings for purposes of Section 18 of the 1940 Act. The Fund has elected to treat repos and similar financing transactions as âœderivatives transactions.â See âœSummaryâ™ Financing and Hedging Strategyâ™ Derivative Transactions.â⁴⁹ The SEC also has provided guidance in connection with the Derivatives Rule regarding the use of securities lending collateral that may limit the Fundâ™s securities lending activities. In addition, the Fund is permitted to invest in a security on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security, provided that (i) the Fund intend to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the âœDelayed-Settlement Securities Provisionâ). The Fund may otherwise engage in such transactions that do not meet the conditions of the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision so long as the Fund treats any such transaction as a âœderivatives transactionâ for purposes of compliance with the Derivatives Rule. Furthermore, under the Derivatives Rule, the Fund will be permitted to enter into an unfunded commitment agreement, and such unfunded commitment agreement will not be subject to the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act, if the Fund reasonably believes, at the time the Fund enters into such agreement, that the Fund will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all such agreements as they come due. These requirements may increase the cost of the Fundâ™s investments and cost of doing business. European Credit Derivatives. Furthermore, the E.U. Regulation No 648/2012 on over the counter (âœOTCâ) derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (âœEMIRâ)), which came into force on 16 August 2012, introduced uniform requirements in respect of OTC derivative transactions by requiring certain âœeligibleâ OTC derivative transactions to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and by mandating the reporting of certain details of derivative transactions to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty credit risk in respect of OTC derivatives contracts which are not subject to mandatory clearing. These requirements include the exchange of margin and, where initial margin is exchanged, its segregation by the parties, including by the Fund. While many of the obligations under EMIR have already come into force, the requirement to submit certain OTC derivative transactions to central clearing counterparties and the margin requirements for non- cleared OTC derivative transactions are subject to a staggered implementation timeline. It is not yet fully clear how the OTC derivatives market will adapt to the new regulatory regime. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of EMIR on the Fund, which may include an increase in the overall costs of entering into and maintaining OTC derivative contracts. Prospective investors should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from EMIR and other similar regulations may in due course adversely affect the Fundâ™s ability to adhere to its hedging policy and achieve its objectives. Volcker Rule. Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act, commonly referred to as the âœVolcker Rule,â generally prohibits, subject to certain exemptions, covered banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading or sponsoring, or acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, a hedge fund or private equity fund (âœcovered fundsâ), which has been broadly defined in a way which could include many CLOs. Although certain CLOs are exempt from âœcovered fundâ status and amendments to the Volcker Rule have eased the ability of CLOs to meet those exemptions, any future changes to the Volcker Rule that further limit banking entitiesâ™ ability to invest in CLOs may adversely affect the market value or liquidity of any or all of the investments held by the Fund. It is uncertain how any future changes to the Volcker Rule could impact the Fund. U.S. Risk Retention. In 2014, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, U.S. federal regulators adopted joint final rules (the âœU.S. Risk Retention Rulesâ) implementing certain credit risk retention requirements which generally require the âœsecuritizerâ of an asset-backed security to retain an exposure to certain credit risk in the securitization for a certain period of time. However, in 2018, a federal court of appeals interpreting the credit risk retention requirements in the Dodd-Frank Act held that open market CLO collateral managers are not securitizers subject to the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. Therefore, CLO collateral managers of open market CLOs are not required to hold retained interests in those CLOs, and they may dispose of any retained interest they may hold at any time. This could reduce the alignment of interests between managers and noteholders, including the Fund, potentially influencing management decisions in ways that are adverse to the Fund. See âœThe Fundâ™s CLO investments are exposed to the misalignment of the interests of CLO collateral managers with the interests of CLO investors, such as the Fund.âœEU/UK Risk Retention. Regulators in the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) have imposed significant securitization-related regulations (collectively, the âœSecuritization Regulationsâ). Pursuant to the Securitization Regulations, sponsors of CLOs issued in the EU or UK (collectively, âœEuropean CLOsâ) are required to retain a material net economic interest in such securitizations (âœrisk retentionâ), and such sponsors are also subject to various disclosure-related obligations. To the extent that the Securitization Regulations relating to CLO sponsors or managers (including risk retention requirements) are made less stringent or rescinded, the sponsors or managers of European CLOs may have reduced incentives to prioritize the interests of CLO investors, which may increase the risk of poor performance or default because of less careful construction or management of the underlying loan portfolios; this could also limit investor confidence in such CLOs. To the extent that the Securitization Regulations relating to sponsors or managers are made more stringent, sponsors could be dissuaded from sponsoring new European CLOs, which could limit the available supply of such CLOs. Pursuant to the Securitization Regulations, EU-based or UK-based investors purchasing certain 50 securitizations (including CLOs) are required, prior to purchasing interests in such securitizations, to carry out due diligence assessments relating to the credit risks and other material risks of such interests (including verifying that such securitizations comply with risk retention), and such investors are also subject to various monitoring obligations related to the ongoing performance and risks of such interests. To the extent that the Securitization Regulations relating to EU-based or UK-based investors are made more stringent, such investors may be dissuaded from investing in (or maintaining their investments in) CLOs, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of such CLOs. European CLOs are generally structured in compliance with the Securitization Regulations so that prospective investors subject to the Securitization Regulations can invest in compliance with such requirements. To the extent the Fund invests in CLO securities that have not been structured to comply with the Securitization Regulations, the price and liquidity of such securities may be adversely affected. The SEC staff could modify its position on certain non-traditional investments, including investments in CLO securities. The staff of the SEC (and other regulators, including the European Securities and Markets Authority (âœESMAâ)) from time to time has undertaken a broad review of the potential risks associated with different asset management activities, focusing on, among other things, liquidity risk and leverage risk. The staff of the Division of Investment Management of the SEC has, in correspondence with registered management investment companies, previously raised questions about the level of, and special risks associated with, investments in CLO securities. While it is not possible to predict what conclusions, if any, the staff may reach in these areas, or what recommendations, if any, the staff might make to the SEC, the imposition of limitations on investments by registered management investment companies in CLO securities by the SEC or ESMA, as applicable, could adversely impact the Fundâ™s ability to implement its investment strategy and/or its ability to raise capital through public offerings, or could cause the Fund to take certain actions that may result in an adverse impact on the Fundâ™s shareholders, its financial condition and/or its results of operations. The Fund is unable at this time to assess the likelihood or timing of any such regulatory development. The Fund may experience fluctuations in its Net Asset Value and quarterly operating results. The Fund could experience fluctuations in its Net Asset Value from month to month and in its quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the timing of distributions to its shareholders, fluctuations in the value of the CLO securities that the Fund holds, its ability or inability to make investments that meet its investment criteria, the interest and other income earned on its investments, the level of its expenses (including the interest or dividend rate payable on the debt securities or preferred shares the Fund issues), variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which the Fund encounters competition in its markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, the Fundâ™s Net Asset Value and results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of its Net Asset Value and results in future periods. U.S. Federal Income Tax Risks Investment in the Fund has various U.S. federal, state,

and local income tax risks. The Fund strongly urges investors to consult their own tax advisors concerning the effects of U.S. federal, state, and local income tax law on an investment in the Fund's common shares. The Fund will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if it is unable to maintain its RIC status under Subchapter M of the Code, which could adversely affect the value of its common shares and could substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to its shareholders. The U.S. federal income tax laws governing RICs are complex, and interpretations of the U.S. federal income tax laws governing qualification as a RIC are limited. Qualifying as a RIC requires the Fund to meet various tests regarding the nature of its assets, its income and the amount of its distributions on an ongoing basis. The Fund's ability to satisfy the RIC asset and income tests depends upon the characterization and fair market values of its assets, many of which are not precisely determinable, and for which the Fund may not obtain independent appraisals. The Fund's compliance with the RIC asset and income tests and the accuracy of its tax reporting to shareholders also depend upon its ability to successfully manage the calculation and composition of its taxable income and its assets on an ongoing basis. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize the Fund's RIC status. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the RIC asset and income tests if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns. Although the Fund intends to elect to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, no assurance can be given that it will be able to qualify for and maintain RIC status. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC under the Code, it generally will not be subject to corporate-level federal income taxes on its income and capital gains that are timely distributed (or deemed distributed) as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to its shareholders. To qualify as a RIC under the Code and to be relieved of federal taxes on income and gains distributed as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to its shareholders, the Fund must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements. The distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if it distributes dividends each tax year for U.S. federal income tax purposes of an amount generally at least equal to 90% of the sum of its net ordinary income and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any, to its shareholders. If the Fund fails to qualify or to maintain its qualification as a RIC in any calendar year, it would be required to pay U.S. federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes) on its taxable income at regular corporate rates, and dividends paid to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income (although such dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. taxpayers generally would be subject to a preferential rate of taxation). Further, if the Fund fails to maintain its qualification as a RIC, it might need to borrow money or sell assets in order to pay any resulting tax. The Fund's payment of income tax would decrease the amount of its income available for distribution to its shareholders and could adversely affect the value of its common shares. Furthermore, if the Fund fails to maintain its qualification as a RIC, it no longer would be required under U.S. federal tax laws to distribute substantially all of its taxable income to its shareholders. The Fund's investments may result in the Fund incurring tax or recognizing taxable income prior to receiving cash distributions related to such income. The tax implications of the corporate CLOs in which the Fund invests are complex and, in some circumstances, unclear. In particular, the Fund may recognize taxable income on certain of its CLO investments without the concurrent receipt of cash. The Fund expects that most of its investments in securities will be marked to market for tax purposes pursuant to its election under Section 475(f) of the Code (see "The Fund has made a mark-to-market election under Section 475(f) of the Code," regardless of whether the investments are generating cash flow. This could cause the Fund to recognize taxable income on such investments without the concurrent receipt of cash. For any of the Fund's investments that are not marked to market for tax purposes, such as certain CLO equity investments, the tax implications of such investments are often complex and, in some circumstances, unclear, which could also cause the Fund to recognize taxable income on such investments without the concurrent receipt of cash. If the Fund holds 10% or more (by vote or value) of the interests treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a foreign corporation that is treated as a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") (including equity tranche investments and certain debt tranche investments in a CLO treated as a CFC), the Fund may be treated as receiving a deemed distribution (taxable as ordinary income) each tax year from such foreign corporation in an amount equal to its pro rata share of the corporation's "cessation" income for the tax year (including both ordinary earnings and capital gains). Treasury Regulations generally treat the Fund's income inclusion with respect to a CFC as qualifying income for purposes of determining its ability to be subject to tax as a RIC if either (i) there is a current distribution out of the earnings and profits of the CFC that are attributable to such income inclusion or (ii) such inclusion is derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies. If the Fund fails to qualify or maintain its qualification for tax treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code for any reason, the Fund would be required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates, which could substantially reduce the Fund's net assets, as well as the amount of income available for distributions, and the amount of such distributions, to the Fund's shareholders and for payments to the holders of the Fund's other equity securities or obligations. See "The Fund will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax if it is unable to maintain its RIC status under Subchapter M of the Code, which could adversely affect the value of its common shares and could substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to its shareholders." Because the annual RIC distribution requirements are based on the RIC's taxable income as opposed to the cash flow received by the RIC, if the Fund recognizes taxable income on its investments in excess of the cash either received from such investments or otherwise maintained on hand by the Fund, the Fund may have to sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices the Fund would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities to satisfy the RIC distribution requirements. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. The Fund has made a mark-to-market election under Section 475(f) of the Code. The Fund has made an election under Section 475(f) of the Code to mark its securities to market. There are limited authorities under Section 475(f) of the Code as to what constitutes a trader for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under other sections of the Code, the status of a trader in securities depends on all of the facts and circumstances, including the nature of the income derived from the taxpayer's activities, the frequency, extent and regularity of the taxpayer's securities transactions, and the taxpayer's investment intent. There can be no assurance that the Fund will continue to qualify as a trader in securities eligible to make a mark-to-market election. The Fund has not received, nor is it seeking, an opinion from counsel or a ruling from the IRS regarding its qualification as a trader. If the qualification for, or the Fund's application of, such election were successfully challenged by the IRS, in whole or in part, it could, depending on the circumstances, result in retroactive (or prospective) changes in the amount or timing of recognized gross income, and potentially jeopardize its RIC qualification. If the IRS were to successfully challenge the treatment or timing of recognition of income from its securities, the Fund could fail to maintain its qualification as a RIC. Finally, mark-to-market gains and losses could cause volatility in the amount of its taxable income. For instance, the mark-to-market election could generate losses in one taxable year that the Fund is unable to use to offset taxable income, followed by mark-to-market gains in a subsequent taxable year that force the Fund to make additional distributions to its shareholders. Hence, the mark-to-market gains and losses could cause the Fund to distribute more dividends to its shareholders in a particular period than would otherwise be desirable from a business perspective. Complying with RIC requirements may cause the Fund to forgo or liquidate otherwise attractive investments. To maintain its qualification as a RIC, the Fund must continually satisfy various tests regarding the sources of its income, the nature and diversification of its assets and the amounts it distributes to its shareholders. In order to meet these tests, the Fund may be required to forgo investments it might otherwise make. It may be required to pay dividends to shareholders at disadvantageous times or when it does not have funds readily available for distribution and may be unable to pursue investments that would be otherwise advantageous to the Fund in order to satisfy the source of income or asset diversification requirements for qualifying as a RIC. Thus, compliance with the RIC requirements may hinder the Fund's investment performance. FATCA withholding may apply to payments to certain foreign entities. Payments made under the Fund's securities to a foreign financial institution ("FFI"), or non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") (including such an institution or entity acting as an intermediary), may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% under FATCA. This withholding tax may apply to certain payments of interest on the Fund's debt securities or dividends on its shares unless the FFI or NFFE complies with certain information reporting, withholding, identification, certification and related requirements imposed by FATCA. Depending upon the status of a holder and the status of an intermediary through which any of the Fund's debt securities or shares are held, the holder could be subject to this 30% withholding tax in respect of any interest paid on its debt securities or dividends on its shares. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding FATCA and how it may affect an investment in the Fund's securities. General Risk Factors The Fund, Ellington, or its affiliates may be subject to adverse legislative, regulatory or public policy changes. At any time, U.S. federal, state, local, or foreign laws or regulations that impact the Fund's business, or the administrative interpretations of those laws or regulations, may be enacted or amended. The Fund cannot predict when or if any new law, regulation, or administrative interpretation, or any amendment to or repeal of any existing law, regulation, or administrative interpretation, will be adopted or promulgated or will become effective. Additionally, the adoption or implementation of any new law, regulation, or administrative interpretation, or any revisions in or repeals of these laws, regulations, or administrative interpretations, could cause the Fund to change its portfolio, could constrain its strategy, or increase its costs. The Fund could be adversely affected by any change in or any promulgation of new law, regulation, or administrative interpretation. In addition, political leaders in the U.S. and certain foreign countries have recently been elected on protectionist platforms, fueling doubts about the future of global free trade. The U.S. government has indicated its intent to alter its approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate certain existing trade agreements with foreign countries. In addition, the U.S. government has recently imposed tariffs on certain foreign goods and has indicated a willingness to impose tariffs on imports of other products. Some foreign governments have instituted retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods and have indicated a willingness to impose additional tariffs on U.S. products. Global trade disruption, significant introductions of trade barriers and bilateral trade frictions, together with any future downturns in the global economy resulting therefrom, could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Changes in U.S. federal policy, including tax policies, and at regulatory agencies occur over time through policy and personnel changes following elections and otherwise, which lead to changes involving the level of oversight and focus on the financial services industry or the tax rates paid by corporate entities. The Fund cannot predict the ultimate impact of the foregoing on its business and investments, or the industries in which it invests generally, and any prolonged uncertainty could also have an adverse impact on the Fund and its investment objectives. Future changes may adversely affect the Fund's operating environment, including through increasing competition, and therefore its business, operating costs, financial condition and results of operations. Further, an extended federal government shutdown resulting from failing to pass budget appropriations, adopt continuing funding resolutions, or raise the debt ceiling, and other budgetary decisions limiting or delaying government spending, may negatively impact U.S. or global economic conditions, including corporate and consumer spending, and liquidity of capital markets. The Fund's failure to procure adequate funding and capital would adversely affect the Fund's results and may, in turn, negatively affect the value of its common shares and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The Fund depends upon the availability of adequate funding and capital for its operations. To maintain its status as a RIC, the Fund is required to distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its RIC taxable income annually, which generally includes ordinary income (e.g. dividends and interest) and net short-term capital gains. As a result, the Fund is not able to retain much or any of its earnings for new investments. There can be no assurance that any, or sufficient, funding or capital will be available to the Fund in the future on terms that are acceptable to the Fund. The Fund's access to external capital will depend upon a number of factors, including the market price of its common shares, the market's perception of its financial condition and potential future earnings, and general market conditions. In the event that the Fund cannot obtain sufficient funding and capital on acceptable terms, there may be a negative impact on the value of its common shares and the Fund's ability to pay dividends to its shareholders, and shareholders may lose part or all of their investment. The Fund, Ellington, or its affiliates may be subject to regulatory inquiries and proceedings, or other legal proceedings. At any time, industry-wide or company-specific regulatory or tax inquiries or proceedings can be initiated, and the Fund cannot predict when or if any such regulatory inquiries or proceedings will be initiated that involve the Fund or Ellington or its affiliates, including the Adviser. The Fund believes that the heightened scrutiny of the financial services industry increases the risk of inquiries and requests from regulatory or enforcement agencies. For example, as discussed under the caption "Investment Objective, Opportunities and Principal Strategies" "Legal Proceedings," over the years, Ellington and its affiliates have received, and the Fund expects in the future that the Fund and they may receive, inquiries and requests for documents and information from various federal, state, and foreign regulators. The Fund can give no assurances that, whether the result of regulatory inquiries or otherwise, neither the Fund nor Ellington nor its affiliates will become subject to investigations, enforcement actions, fines, penalties or the assertion of private litigation claims. If any such events were to occur, the Fund, or the Adviser's ability to perform its obligations to the Fund under the Advisory Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser, or Ellington's ability to perform its obligations to the Adviser under the services agreement between Ellington and the Adviser, could be materially adversely impacted, which could materially adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. The market for the Fund's common shares may be limited, and the price and trading volume of its common shares may be volatile. While the Fund's common shares are listed on the NYSE, such listing does not provide any assurance as to whether or not the market price reflects its actual financial performance, the liquidity of its stock, a holder's ability to sell its stock and/or at what price such holder could sell its stock. Market prices for the Fund's common shares may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations, including as a result of trading volumes. There can be no assurance that the market price of the Fund's common shares will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the price of the Fund's common shares, or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of its common shares include: actual or anticipated variations in the Fund's dividends or operating results; changes in the Fund's earnings estimates, failure to meet earnings or operating results expectations of public market analysts and investors, or publication of research reports about the Fund or the CLO closed-end fund and/or similar industries; increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of the Fund's common shares to demand a higher yield; repurchases and issuances by the Fund of its common shares; passage of legislation, changes in applicable law, court rulings, enforcement actions or other regulatory developments that adversely affect the Fund or its industry; changes in government policies or changes in timing of implementation of government policies; changes in market valuations of similar companies; adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness the Fund incurs in the future; additions or departures of key management personnel; actions by shareholders; speculation in the press or investment community; adverse changes in global, national, regional and local economic and market conditions, including those relating to pandemics, high unemployment, elevated inflation, volatile interest rates, volatile and/or elevated credit spreads, concerns regarding a recession, geopolitical conflicts, social unrest, or civil disturbances, and concerns regarding leveraged loan defaults and credit losses; the Fund's inclusion in, or exclusion from, various stock indices; the Fund's operating performance and the performance of other similar companies; and changes in accounting principles. Stock markets in general have experienced volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of a particular company. These broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of the Fund's common shares. Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to the Fund's common shares upon its bankruptcy liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities which could dilute the common share holdings of the Fund's existing shareholders and may be senior to the Fund's common shares for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market price of the Fund's common shares. In the future, the Fund may attempt to increase its capital resources by making offerings of debt securities or additional offerings of equity securities. Upon bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of the Fund's debt securities and preferred shares, if any, and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of the Fund's available assets prior to the holders of the Fund's common shares. The Fund's preferred shares, if issued, could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments or both that could limit the Fund's ability to pay a dividend or other distribution to the holders of its common shares. Because the Fund's decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond its control, the Fund cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of its future offerings. Thus, holders of the Fund's common shares bear the risk of the Fund's future offerings reducing the market price of the Fund's common shares and diluting their holdings in the Fund. Future sales of the Fund's common shares or other securities convertible into common shares could cause the market value of the common shares to decline and could result in dilution. Sales of substantial amounts of the Fund's common shares or other securities convertible into its common shares could cause the market price of the Fund's common shares to decrease significantly. The Fund cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of its common shares or other securities convertible into its common shares, or the availability of such securities for future sales, on the market price of its common shares. Sales of substantial amounts of the Fund's common shares or other securities convertible into the Fund's common shares, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market values for the Fund's common shares. Shareholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage if they do not participate

in the dividend reinvestment plan. All distributions declared in cash payable to shareholders that are participants in the Fundâ€™s dividend reinvestment plan are automatically reinvested in common shares. As a result, shareholders of the Fund that do not participate in its dividend reinvestment plan will experience dilution in their ownership percentage of the Fundâ€™s common shares over time. The Fund is subject to risks related to corporate social responsibility. The Fundâ€™s business faces public scrutiny related to environmental, social and governance (â€œESGâ€) activities. The Fund may risk damage to its reputation if the Fund or affiliates of the Adviser are viewed as failing to act responsibly in a number of areas, such as diversity and inclusion, environmental stewardship, support for local communities, corporate governance and transparency and considering ESG factors in the Fundâ€™s investment processes. Some investors have become more focused on ESG factors, including climate risks, in determining whether to invest in companies. However, regional and investor specific sentiment often differ in what constitutes a material positive or negative ESG corporate practice. The Fundâ€™s corporate social responsibility practices will not uniformly fit investorsâ€™ definitions, particularly across geographies and investor types, of best practices for ESG considerations. Adverse incidents with respect to ESG activities could impact the cost of the Fundâ€™s operations and relationships with investors, all of which could adversely affect its business and results of operations. There is a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding the definition, measurement and disclosure of ESG factors to enable investors to validate and better understand sustainability claims, including an increased regulatory focused on the accuracy of those claims. As a result, the Fund is subject to evolving rules and regulations promulgated by various governmental and self-regulatory organizations, including the SEC, the NYSE and the Financial Accounting Standards Board. These rules continue to expand in scope and complexity, with new requirements potentially increasing compliance challenges and uncertainty. If the Fund is perceived as, or accused of, "greenwashing" or overstating the extent of its sustainability-related practices, such allegations could damage the Fundâ€™s reputation, result in litigation or regulatory actions, and negatively impact its ability to raise capital. At the same time, so-called â€œanti-ESGâ€ sentiment has also gained momentum across the U.S., with several states having enacted or proposed â€œanti-ESGâ€ policies, legislation, or issued related legal opinions. For example, certain states now require 55 that relevant state entities or managers/administrators of state investments make investments based solely on pecuniary factors without consideration of ESG factors or have enacted "boycott bills." If investors subject to such legislation viewed the Fund, its policies, or its practices, as being in contradiction of such â€œanti-ESGâ€ policies, legislation or legal opinions, such investors may not invest in the Fund, which could negatively affect its financial performance. If the Fund fails or is perceived to fail to comply with or meet applicable rules, regulations and stakeholder expectations, it could negatively impact the Fundâ€™s reputation and its business results. Further, the Fundâ€™s business could become subject to additional regulations, penalties and/or risks of regulatory scrutiny and enforcement in the future. Moreover, the requirements of various regulations the Fund may become subject to may not be consistent with each other. There can be no assurance that the Fundâ€™s current ESG practices will meet future regulatory requirements, reporting frameworks or best practices, increasing the risk of related enforcement. Compliance with new requirements may lead to increased management burdens and costs. Climate change has the potential to impact the Fundâ€™s investments. Currently, it is not possible to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address greenhouse gas emissions will impact the assets underlying the Fundâ€™s investments. However, any such future laws and regulations imposing reporting obligations, limitations on greenhouse gas emissions, or additional taxation of energy use could negatively affect the businesses of the underlying borrowers on the CLOs in which the Fund invests, including, for example by requiring an underlying borrower to make significant expenditures to attain and maintain compliance. Any new legislative or regulatory initiatives related to climate change could adversely affect the assets underlying the Fundâ€™s investments and, therefore, the Fundâ€™s business. The physical impact of climate change could also have a material adverse effect on the assets underlying the Fundâ€™s investments. Physical effects of climate change such as increases in temperature, sea levels, the severity of weather events and the frequency of natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, tornadoes, wildfires, droughts, floods and earthquakes, among other effects, could reduce the value of the assets underlying the Fundâ€™s investments and, therefore, the Fundâ€™s investments. Periods of heightened inflation could adversely impact the Fundâ€™s financial results. High inflation, whether caused by low unemployment, high corporate demand, supply-chain issues, geopolitical conflicts, quantitative easing, imposition of tariffs by the federal government, or a combination of these or other factors, may undermine the performance of the Fundâ€™s investments by reducing the value of such investments and/or the income received from such investments. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had in the past, and may in the future have, significant effects on interest rates and negative effects on economies and financial markets. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have in the past had, and may in the future have, negative effects on economies and financial markets, particularly in emerging economies and particularly for some of the corporate sectors in which the Fundâ€™s underlying obligors operate. For example, if a corporate borrower under an asset held by one of the Fundâ€™s CLO investments is unable to increase its revenue in times of higher inflation, its profitability may be adversely affected. As inflation rises, an underlying obligor may earn more revenue but may incur higher expenses, as wages and prices of inputs increase during periods of inflation. Thus, heightened inflationary pressures could increase the risk of default by the underlying borrowers in CLOs. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, interest rates would be expected to rise, which could create a mismatch between the Fundâ€™s assets and liabilities. See â€œInterest rate mismatches between the Fundâ€™s assets and its liabilities, and between the assets and liabilities of the CLOs in which the Fund invests, the Fundâ€™s CLO investments and their underlying corporate credit assets may reduce the Fundâ€™s income during periods of changing interest rates, and volatility in interest rates could adversely affect the value of the Fundâ€™s assets.â€ Conversely, as inflation declines, the Fund and any CLO in which the Fund invests and any underlying corporate borrower of its CLO investments may not be able to reduce expenses commensurate with any resulting reduction in revenue. In addition, actions that the Federal Reserve has taken, and could continue to take in response to changes in inflation, could have an adverse impact on the economy broadly and/or on the Fundâ€™s financial results specifically. See â€œCertain actions by the Federal Reserve and other central banks could materially adversely affect the Fundâ€™s business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders.â€ Artificial intelligence and other machine learning techniques could increase competitive, operational, legal and regulatory risks to the Fundâ€™s business in ways that the Fund cannot predict. The use of AI by the Fund and others, and the overall adoption of AI throughout society, may exacerbate or create new and unpredictable competitive, operational, legal and regulatory risks to the Fundâ€™s business. There is substantial uncertainty about the extent to which AI will result in dramatic changes throughout the world, and the Fund may not be able to anticipate, prevent, mitigate or remediate all of the potential risks, challenges or impacts of such changes. These changes could potentially 56 disrupt, among other things, the Fundâ€™s business model, investment strategies and operational processes. Some of the Fundâ€™s competitors may be more successful than it in the development and implementation of new technologies, including services and platforms based on AI, to improve their operations. If the Fund is unable to adequately advance its capabilities in these areas, or do so at a slower pace than others in its industry, the Fund may be at a competitive disadvantage. If the data the Fund, or third parties whose services the Fund relies on, use in connection with the possible development or deployment of AI is incomplete, inadequate or biased in some way, the performance of the Fundâ€™s business could suffer. In addition, recent technological advances in AI both present opportunities and pose risks to the Fund. Data in technology that uses AI may contain a degree of inaccuracy and error, which could result in flawed algorithms in various models used in the Fundâ€™s business. The volume and reliance on data and algorithms also make AI more susceptible to cybersecurity threats, including data poisoning and the compromise of underlying models, training data or other intellectual property. The personnel provided to the Fund by the Adviser, and/or its third-party service providers could, without being known to the Fund, improperly utilize AI and machine learning-technology while carrying out their responsibilities. This could reduce the effectiveness of AI technologies and adversely impact the Fund and its operations to the extent that it relies on the AIâ€™s work product. There is also a risk that AI may be misused or misappropriated by the Fundâ€™s third party service providers. For example, a user may input confidential information, including material non-public information, into AI applications, resulting in the information becoming part of a dataset that is accessible by third-party technology applications and users, including the Fundâ€™s competitors. Further, the Fund may not be able to control how third-party AI that it chooses to use is developed or maintained, or how data the Fund inputs is used or disclosed. The misuse or misappropriation of the Fundâ€™s data could have an adverse impact on its reputation and could subject it to legal and regulatory investigations or actions or create competitive risk. In addition, the use of AI by the Fund or others may require compliance with legal or regulatory frameworks that are not fully developed or tested, and the Fund may face litigation and regulatory actions related to its use of AI. There has been increased scrutiny, including from global regulators, regarding the use of â€œbig data,â€ diligence of data sets and oversight of data vendors. The Fundâ€™s ability to use data to gain insights into and manage its business may be limited in the future by regulatory scrutiny and legal developments. Item 1B. Unresolved Staff CommentsNone. Item 1C. CybersecurityAs discussed further in "Item 1. Businessâ€Our Adviser and Ellington," we are externally managed and advised by our Adviser, an affiliate of Ellington. Our Adviser does not have any employees and instead relies on the employees of Ellington to fulfill its obligations to us pursuant to a services agreement. We rely on Ellington's information systems in conducting our day-to-day operations. As such, we also rely on Ellington's processes for assessing, identifying, and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats. Ellington's cybersecurity processes and practices are integrated into Ellington's risk management and oversight program. In general, Ellington seeks to address cybersecurity risks through a cross-functional approach that is focused on preserving the confidentiality, security and availability of the information that Ellington collects and stores by identifying, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity threats and responding to cybersecurity incidents when they occur. Ellington's Risk Management and StrategyEllington's cybersecurity program is focused on the following key areas:â€¢Governance: As discussed in more detail below under "Governance," our Board's oversight of cybersecurity risk management is supported by the Audit Committee of our Board (the â€œAudit Committeeâ€), which regularly interacts with our management team and other professionals who are responsible for assessing and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats at Ellington.â€¢Collaborative Approach: Ellington has implemented a cross-functional approach to identifying and evaluating, preventing, mitigating and remediating cybersecurity threats and incidents, while also implementing controls and procedures that provide for the prompt escalation of certain cybersecurity incidents. Such escalation allows Ellington to make timely decisions regarding its response to such incidents and whether disclosure to senior management, our Audit Committee and/or the public is appropriate.â€¢Technical Safeguards: Ellington deploys technical safeguards that are designed to protect information systems from cybersecurity threats. These systems cover many facets of cyber security including identity protection, anti-virus and anti-malware defense, data loss prevention, endpoint protection (including managed detection and response services), 57 patch and vulnerability management and others. Ellington regularly evaluates new technologies as the cyber security landscape evolves.â€¢Incident Response and Recovery Planning: Ellington has established and maintains incident response and recovery plans that we believe properly address the response to a cybersecurity incident or other business disruption. To the extent feasible, such plans are tested and evaluated on a regular basis.â€¢Third-Party Risk Management: Ellington follows a risk-based approach to identifying and overseeing cybersecurity risks presented by third-parties, including vendors, service providers and other external users of Ellingtonâ€™s systems, as well as the systems of third-parties that could adversely impact Ellingtonâ€™s business in the event of a cybersecurity incident affecting their systems. Third-party service providers are regularly evaluated by Ellington to assess their cyber security posture and general information technology practices to determine if they are suitable partners; where applicable, relevant certifications are obtained such as SOC 2 or ISO 27001.â€¢Education and Awareness: Ellington: (i) provides regular, mandatory cyber security training to all personnel to equip them with tools to identify and address cybersecurity threats; (ii) communicates evolving information security policies, standards, processes and practices to employees via email; (iii) delivers additional training to all users who have access to personally identifiable information on Ellingtonâ€™s processes for handling such information; and (iv) conducts regular, monthly phishing tests to assess user alertness, and retains a separate external cybersecurity vendor to conduct similar tests on an annual basis. Ellington's technology team assesses the firmâ€™s cybersecurity and infrastructure postures regularly with two separate working groupsâ€one group, meeting weekly, focused on IT implementation and one group, meeting bi-weekly, focused on engineering integration. Both groups include senior members of the technology team. These meetings cover a broad range of topics including implementation planning for the deployment of new hardware and software, patch and vulnerability management, considerations for disaster recovery and business continuity, user access controls, data security and more. In such continued monitoring of its cybersecurity posture, Ellington conducts continuous deprecation of obsolete or unsuitable technology, including legacy hardware and software, has a robust patch and vulnerability management process, and has personnel dedicated to the continued monitoring of new developments in threat actorsâ€™ activities in order to take preventative actions. Ellington also regularly engages third parties to perform assessments of Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity posture, including penetration testing, user access control reviews and independent reviews of Ellingtonâ€™s information security control environment, and operating effectiveness. The results of such assessments, tests and reviews are reported to the Audit Committee and our Board, and Ellington adjusts its cybersecurity policies, standards, processes and practices as necessary based on the information provided by these assessments, tests and reviews, including the implementation of new software and technologies. To date, no risks from cybersecurity threats to Ellington have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us. Cyber criminals do, however, target us, Ellington and Ellingtonâ€™s employees and other third parties. Ongoing or future attacks such as these could have impacts on our or Ellingtonâ€™s operations. For additional information on these ongoing risks, please refer to "Part 1, Item 1A. Risk Factorsâ€We are highly dependent on Ellington's information systems and those of third-party service providers, including mortgage servicers, and system failures could significantly disrupt our business, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders." and "â€Because we are highly dependent on information systems when sharing information with third party service providers, systems failures, breaches or cyber-attacks could significantly disrupt our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows." While Ellington did experience two business email compromise incidents in recent years, neither had a material impact on our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. Governance Our Board, through the Audit Committee, oversees our cybersecurity risk management process. Our Audit Committee receives regular presentations and reports on cybersecurity risks at Ellington, each of which addresses a wide range of topics including recent developments, evolving standards, vulnerability assessments, third-party and independent reviews, the threat environment, technological trends and information security considerations arising with respect to our peers and third parties. Ellington employs internal or external resources whose responsibilities include oversight of their respective firmâ€™s cybersecurity posture. Ellington's cybersecurity team is led by Ellington's Chief Technology Officer (the "CTO"), who is primarily responsible for assessing and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats to Ellington. The CTO has extensive experience in application development, database architecture, systems design, and third-party software integration. During his tenure at Ellington, the CTO has led large technical efforts such as the development of Ellingtonâ€™s proprietary internally hosted rapid application system and the overhaul of Ellington's engineering infrastructure and development services. The CTO works closely with Ellingtonâ€™s head of Data Platform and Infrastructure (the "DPI Head") to manage Ellingtonâ€™s infrastructure and cybersecurity posture. During his tenure at Ellington, the DPI Head has led several critical efforts such as the revitalization of Ellingtonâ€™s hardware, networking and disaster recovery facilities, major improvements to Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity infrastructure, and the development and maintenance of Ellingtonâ€™s Data Engineering infrastructure. Ellingtonâ€™s Senior Systems Administrator (the "SSA") works closely with both the CTO and the DPI Head to implement Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity program and infrastructure. The SSA is responsible for all systems and telecommunication design and implementation, with a focus on cybersecurity. The SSA ensures that Ellington's systems are secure and resilient against cyber threats. Prior to joining Ellington in 1997, the SSA was a Senior PC Technical Support at Bear Stearns for seven years. The CTO, after consultation with others, including the DPI Head and the SSA, regularly provides an assessment of Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity posture and reviews Ellingtonâ€™s information technology roadmap with the Audit Committee. The CTO's reports cover a range of topics including, at various times, a discussion of the primary cybersecurity risks facing Ellington, an overview of Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity program, common attack vectors and types, the primary functions of Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity program, how Ellingtonâ€™s cybersecurity programs are applied to critical cybersecurity areas, any recent cybersecurity incidents, Ellingtonâ€™s ongoing focus areas in its cybersecurity program, Ellingtonâ€™s employee education program, management of patches and system vulnerabilities, various threat detection methods, malicious activity monitoring, any new cybersecurity focus areas for Ellington, a review of Ellingtonâ€™s key technologies, Ellingtonâ€™s incident response procedures and Ellingtonâ€™s backup systems and redundancy and disaster recovery processes. Item 2. PropertiesWe do not own any properties. Our principal offices are located in leased space at 53 Forest Avenue, Old Greenwich, CT 06870. The offices of our Adviser and Ellington are at the same location. As part of our Advisory Agreement, our Adviser is responsible for providing offices necessary for all operations, and accordingly, all lease responsibilities belong to our Adviser. Item 3. Legal ProceedingsNeither we nor Ellington nor its affiliates (including our Adviser) are currently subject to any legal proceedings that we or our Adviser consider material. Nevertheless, we and Ellington and its affiliates operate in highly

of Funds Average Borrowed Funds Interest Expense Average Cost of Funds (\$ in thousands) Repurchase Agreements: Credit: CLO \$26,165 \$1,594 6.09% % \$576 \$39 6.85% % Non-Agency
 RMBS \$9,025 614 6.81% % 14,921 976 6.54% % Total Credit: 35,190 2,208 6.28% % 15,497 1,015 6.55% % Agency
 RMBS \$543,768 29,557 5.44% % 822,543 42,386 5.15% % Subtotal: 578,958 31,765 5.49% % 838,040 43,401 5.18% % U.S. Treasury
 securities: 23,370 1,235 5.28% % 16,023 849 5.30% % Total: 602,328 \$33,000 5.48% % \$854,063 44,250 5.18% % (1) Amounts exclude interest expense on cash and cash equivalents
 (including when received as margin) and short positions in U.S. Treasury securities. Adjusted Cost of Funds Among other instruments, we use interest rate swaps and U.S. Treasury securities to hedge against the risk to our borrowings of rising interest rates. As an alternative cost of funds measure, we add to our repo borrowing cost the net periodic amounts paid or payable by us on our interest rate swaps and the net interest (income) expense we incur on our positions in U.S. Treasury securities, and express the total as a percentage of our average outstanding repurchase agreement borrowings on yield-bearing assets (excluding U.S. Treasury securities). The following table details the components of our adjusted cost of funds(1) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Year Ended December 31, 2024 Year Ended December 31, 2023 (\$ in thousands) Average Borrowed Funds(3) Interest Expense (Benefit) Average Cost of Funds Average Borrowed Funds(3) Interest Expense (Benefit) Average Cost of Funds Repurchase Agreements: Credit(2): CLO \$26,165 \$1,594 6.09% % \$576 \$39 6.85% % Non-Agency
 RMBS \$9,025 614 6.81% % 14,921 976 6.54% % Total Credit: 35,190 2,208 6.28% % 15,497 1,015 6.55% % Agency
 RMBS \$543,768 29,557 5.44% % 822,543 42,386 5.15% % Subtotal(4) 578,958 31,765 5.49% % 838,040 43,401 5.18% % Adjustments: Net interest (income) expense related to U.S. Treasury securities(5) 125 0.02% % 94% % A Net periodic expense (benefit) paid or payable on interest rate swaps(19,105) (3.30%)(21,078) (2.52%)
 Total Adjusted Cost of Funds \$578,958 \$12,785 2.21% % \$838,040 \$22,332 2.66% % (1) This metric does not take into account other instruments that we use to hedge interest rate risk, such as TBAs, swaptions, and futures. (2) Conformed to current period presentation. (3) Excludes average borrowed funds related to repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. (4) Excludes U.S. Treasury securities. (5) Includes interest expense from repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and from positions in short U.S. Treasury securities and interest income from reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and from positions in long U.S. Treasury securities. 78 For the year ended December 31, 2024, the weighted average yield on our Agency RMBS and credit portfolios excluding the impact of the Catch-up Amortization Adjustment was 6.57%, while our total adjusted average cost of funds, including interest rate swaps and net short U.S. Treasury securities, was 2.21%, resulting in a net interest margin of 4.37%. By comparison, for the year ended December 31, 2023, the weighted average yield of our portfolio of Agency and credit portfolios excluding the impact of the Catch-up Amortization Adjustment was 4.09%, while our total adjusted average cost of funds, including interest rate swaps and net short U.S. Treasury securities, was 2.66%, resulting in a net interest margin of 1.43%. Management Fees For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, our management fee expense was approximately \$2.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. Management fees are calculated based on our shareholders' equity at the end of each quarter. The increase in the management fee period over period was driven by higher shareholders' equity during the year ended December 31, 2024. Other Operating Expenses Other operating expenses, as presented above, includes professional fees, compensation expense, insurance expense, and various other operating expenses included on the Consolidated Statement of Operations incurred in connection with the operation of our business. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, our other operating expenses were approximately \$6.2 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. The increase in other operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 was primarily due to increases in professional fees, compensation expense, and other operating expenses related to the CLO Strategic Transformation. Other Income (Loss) Other income (loss) consists of net realized and net change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities and financial derivatives. For the year ended December 31, 2024, Other income (loss) was \$0.8 million, consisting primarily of net realized and unrealized gains of \$19.9 million on our financial derivatives, which were partially offset by net realized and unrealized losses of \$(18.4) million on our securities. Net realized and unrealized gains of \$19.9 million on our financial derivatives consisted of net realized and unrealized gains of \$26.2 million on our interest rate swaps and \$0.4 million on our forwards, partially offset by net realized and unrealized losses of \$(4.1) million on our U.S. Treasury futures, \$(1.8) million on our TBAs, \$(0.7) million on our credit default swaps, and \$(0.1) million on Euro FX futures. The net gain on our financial derivatives was primarily the result of rising interest rates during much of 2024, partially offset by net losses in the third quarter driven by declining interest rates in that period. Net realized and unrealized losses of \$(18.4) million on our securities consisted primarily of net realized and unrealized losses of \$(16.1) million on our Agency RMBS, \$(3.7) million on our corporate CLOs, and \$(0.4) million on our U.S. Treasury securities, partially offset by net realized and unrealized gains of \$1.9 million on our non-Agency RMBS. For the year ended December 31, 2023, Other income (loss) was \$12.8 million, consisting of net realized and unrealized gains of \$9.6 million and \$3.2 million on our financial derivatives and securities, respectively. Net realized and unrealized gains of \$9.6 million on our financial derivatives consisted of net realized and unrealized gains of \$8.3 million on our TBAs and \$2.6 million on our interest rate swaps, partially offset by net realized and unrealized losses of \$(0.8) million on our U.S. Treasury futures and \$(0.4) million on our credit default swaps. The net gain on our financial derivatives was primarily the result of sharply rising interest rates in the second and third quarters of the year. These gains were partially offset by net losses in the first and fourth quarters, driven by declining interest rates. Net realized and unrealized gains of \$3.2 million on our securities consisted primarily of net realized and unrealized gains of \$1.5 million on our non-Agency RMBS and \$1.4 million on our U.S. Treasury securities. Income Tax Expense (Benefit) We revoked our election to be taxed as a REIT, effective January 1, 2024, and operated as a taxable C-Corporation during 2024. While we operate as a taxable C-Corporation, we plan to use our existing net operating loss carryforwards (atcēNOLsā) to offset a majority of our US federal taxable income; to the extent that those NOLs are unable to offset our income, whether a majority or at all, our income is subject to the typical corporate federal and state income tax rates. For the year ended December 31, 2024, income tax expense (benefit) was \$0.5 million. No such expense was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023, during which time we operated as a REIT. As a REIT, we generally were not subject to U.S. federal income tax on our REIT taxable income that was distributed to our shareholders. 79 Adjusted Distributable Earnings The following table reconciles, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, Adjusted Distributable Earnings to the line on the Consolidated Statement of Operations entitled Net Income (Loss), which we believe is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure: Year Ended December 31, (In thousands except for share amounts and per share amounts) 2024 2023 Net Income (Loss) \$6,586 \$4,559 Income tax expense (benefit) 510 A Net Income (Loss) before income taxes \$7,096 \$4,559 Adjustments: Net realized (gains) losses on securities 18,068 58,103 A Change in net unrealized (gains) losses on securities 364 61,274 Net realized (gains) losses on financial derivatives (38,487) (28,562) Change in net unrealized (gains) losses on financial derivatives 18,579 18,932 A Net realized gains (losses) on periodic settlements of interest rate swaps 27,118 7,388 A Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on accrued periodic settlements of interest rate swaps (8,013) 13,690 A Strategic Transformation costs and other adjustments (1) 2,452 102 A Negative (positive) component of interest income represented by Catch-up Amortization Adjustment 491 A 62 Subtotal 20,572 A 8,441 A Adjusted Distributable Earnings \$27,668 \$13,000 A Weighted Average Shares Outstanding 23,576,696 A 14,875,314 A Adjusted Distributable Earnings Per Share \$1.17 A \$0.87 A (1) For the year ended December 31, 2024, includes \$1.7 million of expenses incurred primarily in connection with our strategic transformation, \$0.8 million of net realized and unrealized (gains) losses on foreign currency translation, which is included in Other, net on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. For the year ended December 31, 2023, includes \$0.1 million, respectively, of non-recurring transaction-related expenses. Liquidity and Capital Resources Liquidity refers to our ability to generate and obtain adequate amounts of cash to meet our requirements, including repaying our borrowings, funding and maintaining RMBS and other assets, paying dividends, and other general business needs. Our short-term (the 12 months following period end) and long-term (beyond 12 months from period end) liquidity requirements include acquisition costs for assets we acquire, payment of our management fee, compliance with margin requirements under our repurchase agreements, TBA and other financial derivative contracts, repayment of repurchase agreement borrowings to the extent we are unable or unwilling to extend our repurchase agreements, the payment of dividends, and payment of our general operating expenses. Our capital resources primarily include cash on hand, cash flow from our investments (including periodic principal and interest payments received on our securities and proceeds from the sale of securities), borrowings under repurchase agreements, and proceeds from equity offerings. We expect that these sources of funds will be sufficient to meet our short-term and long-term liquidity needs. We borrow funds in the form of repurchase agreements. The terms of our repo borrowings are predominantly governed by Master Repurchase Agreements, or "MRAs," which generally conform to the terms in the standard master repurchase agreement as published by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association as to repayment and margin requirements. In addition, each lender may require that we include supplemental terms and conditions to the standard master repurchase agreement. Typical supplemental terms and conditions include the addition of or changes to provisions relating to margin calls, net asset value requirements, cross default provisions, certain key person events, changes in corporate structure, and requirements that all controversies related to the repurchase agreement be litigated in a particular jurisdiction. These provisions may differ for each of our lenders. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had \$517.5 million, \$563.0 million, and \$729.5 million outstanding under our repurchase agreements, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, our outstanding repurchase agreements were with 13 counterparties. The amounts borrowed under our repurchase agreements are generally subject to the application of "haircuts." A haircut is the percentage discount that a repo lender applies to the marked value of an asset serving as collateral for a repurchase, for the purpose of determining whether such repo borrowing is adequately collateralized. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 802024 and 2023, the weighted average contractual haircut applicable to the assets that serve as collateral for our outstanding repo borrowings was 9.4%, 9.5% and 5.7%, respectively. The following table details total outstanding borrowings, average outstanding borrowings, and the maximum outstanding borrowings at any month end for each quarter under repurchase agreements for the past twelve quarters. Quarter Ended Borrowings Outstanding at Quarter End Average Borrowings Outstanding Maximum Borrowings Outstanding at Any Month End (In thousands) March 31, 2025 \$17,538 A \$530,822 A \$517,538 A December 31, 2024 562,974 A 522,275 A 562,974 A September 30, 2024 486,921 A 526,138 A 542,365 A June 30, 2024 (1) 578,503 A 687,433 A 700,152 A March 31, 2024 463,171 A 675,226 A 683,171 A December 31, 2023 27,118 A 7,388 A September 30, 2023 80,180 A 877,620 A 900,511 A June 30, 2023 20,3875,030 A 880,957 A 883,043 A March 31, 2023 20,3875,670 A 876,846 A 897,629 A December 31, 2022 28,452,455 A 899,752 A 881,401 A September 30, 2022 29,938,046 A 928,942 A 940,321 A June 30, 2022 20,2950,339 A 1,070,229 A 1,087,826 A (1) During this quarter, our borrowings decreased as we continued to transition our portfolio, in connection with our strategic transformation, out of highly leveraged positions such as Agency RMBS to a higher concentration of CLOs, which are typically leveraged at lower levels. As of March 31, 2025, we had an aggregate amount at risk under our repurchase agreements with 14 counterparties of \$49.6 million. As of December 31, 2024, we had an aggregate amount at risk under our repurchase agreements with 18 counterparties of \$55.7 million. As of December 31, 2023, we had an aggregate amount at risk under our repurchase agreements with 19 counterparties of \$50.1 million. Amounts at risk represent the excess, if any, for each counterparty of the fair value of collateral held by such counterparty over the amounts outstanding under repurchase agreements. If the amounts outstanding under repurchase agreements with a particular counterparty are greater than the collateral held by the counterparty, there is no amount at risk for the particular counterparty. Amounts at risk under our repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, does not include \$3.3 million, \$3.1 million, and \$0.5 million, respectively, of net accrued interest receivable, which is defined as accrued interest on securities held as collateral less interest payable on cash borrowed. Our derivatives are predominantly subject to bilateral master trade agreements or clearing in accordance with the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the "Dodd-Frank Act." We may be required to deliver or receive cash or securities as collateral upon entering into derivative transactions. Changes in the relative value of derivative transactions may require us or the counterparty to post or receive additional collateral. Entering into derivative contracts involves market risk in excess of amounts recorded on our balance sheet. In the case of cleared derivatives, the clearinghouse becomes our counterparty and the future commission merchant acts as an intermediary between us and the clearinghouse with respect to all facets of the related transaction, including the posting and receipt of required collateral. As of March 31, 2025, we had an aggregate amount at risk under our derivative contracts, excluding TBAs, with two counterparties of approximately \$3.3 million. As of December 31, 2024, we had an aggregate amount at risk under our derivatives contracts, excluding TBAs, with three counterparties of approximately \$31.3 million. As of December 31, 2023, we had an aggregate amount at risk under our derivatives contracts, excluding TBAs, with three counterparties of approximately \$47.1 million. Additionally, we had \$0.5 million, \$17.1 million, and \$21.1 million of initial margin for cleared OTC derivatives received from central clearinghouses as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Amounts at risk under our derivatives contracts represent the excess, if any, for each counterparty of the fair value of our derivative contracts plus our collateral held directly by the counterparty less the counterparty's collateral held by us. If a particular counterparty's collateral held by us is greater than the aggregate fair value of the financial derivatives plus our collateral held directly by the counterparty, there is no amount at risk for the particular counterparty. Prior to the Conversion we would purchase and sell TBAs and Agency pass-through certificates on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. The delayed delivery for these securities means that these transactions are more prone to market fluctuations between the trade date and the ultimate settlement date, and therefore are more vulnerable, especially in the absence of margining arrangements with respect to these transactions, to increasing amounts at risk with the applicable counterparties. As of March 31, 2025, in connection with our forward settling TBA and Agency pass-through certificates, we had an aggregate amount at risk with one counterparty of approximately \$2 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, in connection with our forward settling TBA and Agency pass-through certificates, we had an aggregate amount at risk with six counterparties of approximately \$1.2 million. As of December 31, 2023, in connection with our forward settling TBA and Agency pass-through certificates, we had an aggregate amount at risk with seven counterparties of approximately \$1.7 million. Amounts at risk in connection with our forward settling TBA and Agency pass-through certificates represent the excess, if any, for each counterparty of the net fair value of the forward settling contracts plus our collateral held directly by the counterparty less the counterparty's collateral held by us. If a particular counterparty's collateral held by us is greater than the aggregate fair value of the forward settling contracts plus our collateral held directly by the counterparty, there is no amount at risk for the particular counterparty. Shortly after the Conversion, we sold our remaining Agency RMBS and liquidated our remaining TBA positions. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$17.4 million, \$31.8 million, and \$38.5 million, respectively. The timing and frequency of distributions will be determined by our Board based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by our trustees, including restrictions under applicable law and our capital requirements. The declaration of dividends to our shareholders and the amount of such dividends are at the discretion of our Board. The following table sets forth the dividend distributions authorized by our Board for the periods indicated below: Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2025 Dividend Per Share Dividend Amount Declaration Date Record Date Payment Date (In thousands) \$0.08 A \$3,005 A March 7, 2025 March 31, 2025 April 25, 2025 0.08 A 2,977 A February 10, 2025 February 28, 2025 March 25, 2025 0.08 A 2,733 A January 8, 2025 January 31, 2025 February 25, 2025 Year Ended December 31, 2024 Dividend Per Share Dividend Amount Declaration Date Record Date Payment Date (In thousands) \$0.08 A \$2,372 A December 6, 2024 December 31, 2024 January 27, 2025 0.08 A 2,304 A November 7, 2024 November 29, 2024 December 26, 2024 0.08 A 2,304 A October 7, 2024 October 31, 2024 November 25, 2024 0.08 A 2,237 A September 9, 2024 September 30, 2024 October 25, 2024 0.08 A 2,160 A August 7, 2024 August 30, 2024 September 25, 2024 0.08 A 2,026 A July 8, 2024 July 31, 2024 August 26, 2024 0.08 A 1,691 A June 10, 2024 June 28, 2024 July 25, 2024 0.08 A 1,638 A May 7, 2024 May 31, 2024 June 25, 2024 0.08 A 1,610 A April 8, 2024 April 30, 2024 May 28, 2024 0.08 A 1,586 A March 7, 2024 March 29, 2024 April 25, 2024 0.08 A 1,586 A February 7, 2024 February 29, 2024 March 25, 2024 0.08 A 1,585 A January 8, 2024 January 31, 2024 February 26, 2024 0.08 A 1,582 A December 6, 2023 December 31, 2023 January 25, 2024 0.08 A 1,332 A November 7, 2023 November 30, 2023 December 26, 2023 0.08 A 1,307 A October 6, 2023 October 31, 2023 November 27, 2023 0.08 A 1,270 A September 7, 2023 September 29, 2023 October 25, 2023 0.08 A 1,258 A August 7, 2023 August 31, 2023 September 25, 2023 0.08 A 1,209 A July 10, 2023 July 31, 2023 August 25, 2023 0.08 A 1,150 A June 7, 2023 June 30, 2023 July 25, 2023 0.08 A 1,115 A May 8, 2023 May 31, 2023 June 26, 2023 0.08 A 1,106 A April 10, 2023 April 28, 2023 May 25, 2023 0.08 A 1,064 A March 7, 2023 March 31, 2023 April 25, 2023 0.08 A 1,033 A February 7, 2023 February 28, 2023 March 27, 2023 0.08 A 1,096 A January 9, 2023 January 31, 2023 February 27, 2023 On April 3, 2023, the Board approved a monthly dividend in the amount of \$0.08 per share payable on May 7, 2025 to shareholders of record as of April 30, 2025. On May 7, 2025, the Board approved a monthly dividend in the amount of \$0.08 per share payable on June 30, 2025 to shareholders of record as of June 30, 2025. At those times when cash flows from our operating activities are insufficient to fund our dividend payments, we fund such dividend payments through cash flows from our investing and/or financing activities, and in some cases from additional cash on hand. The following paragraphs summarize our cash flows for the three-

month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, our operating activities provided net cash of \$9.2 million and our investing activities used net cash of \$27.1 million. Our repo activity used to finance our purchase of securities (including repayments, in conjunction with the sales of securities, of amounts borrowed under our repurchase agreements as well as collateral posted in connection with our repo activity) used net cash of \$39.7 million. Thus our operating and investing activities, when combined with such net financing activities, used net cash of \$57.7 million. We also received proceeds from the issuance of common shares, net of commissions and offering costs paid of \$52.3 million and we used \$1.0 million to repurchase our common shares and \$8.1 million to pay dividends. As a result of these activities, there was a decrease in our holdings of cash and cash equivalents of \$14.5 million, from \$31.8 million as of December 31, 2024 to \$17.4 million as of March 31, 2025. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2024, our operating activities used net cash of \$1.2 million and our investing activities provided net cash of \$40.6 million. Our repo activity used to finance our purchase of securities (including repayments, in conjunction with the sales of securities, of amounts borrowed under our repurchase agreements as well as collateral posted in connection with our repo activity) used net cash of \$58.2 million. Thus our operating and investing activities, when combined with our net repo financing activities, used net cash of \$18.7 million. We also received proceeds from the issuance of common shares, net of commissions and offering costs paid of \$7.3 million. We also used \$4.7 million to pay dividends. As a result of these activities, there was a decrease in our cash holdings of \$16.1 million, from \$38.5 million as of December 31, 2023 to \$22.4 million as of March 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024, our operating activities provided net cash of \$9.1 million and our investing activities provided net cash of \$116.4 million. Our repo activity used to finance our purchase of securities (including repayments, in conjunction with the sales of securities, of amounts borrowed under our repurchase agreements as well as collateral posted in connection with our repo activity) used net cash of \$183.9 million. Thus our operating and investing activities, when combined with such net financing activities, used net cash of \$58.3 million. We also received proceeds from the issuance of common shares, net of commissions and offering costs paid of \$73.8 million and we used \$22.2 million to pay dividends. As a result of these activities, there was a decrease in our holdings of cash and cash equivalents of \$6.7 million, from \$38.5 million as of December 31, 2023 to \$31.8 million as of December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2023, our operating activities used net cash of \$10.0 million and our investing activities provided net cash of \$85.7 million. Our repo activity used to finance our purchase of securities (including repayments, in conjunction with the sales of securities, of amounts borrowed under our repurchase agreements as well as collateral posted in connection with our repo activity) used net cash of \$91.4 million. Thus our operating and investing activities, when combined with our net repo financing activities, used net cash of \$15.7 million. We also received proceeds from the issuance of common shares, net of commissions and offering costs paid of \$33.6 million. We also used \$14.1 million to pay dividends. As a result of these activities, there was an increase in our cash holdings of \$3.7 million, from \$34.8 million as of December 31, 2022 to \$38.5 million as of December 31, 2023. On November 14, 2023, we implemented an *at the market* offering ("ATM") program (the "2023 ATM program"), by entering into equity distribution agreements with third party sales agents under which we are authorized to offer and sell up to \$100.0 million of common shares from time to time. On January 13, 2025 and February 11, 2025, the Company amended the equity distribution agreements (collectively the "EDA Amendments") with each of the sales agents. The EDA Amendments authorize the Company to offer and sell up to \$90.0 million of common stock from time to time (the "2025 Common ATM Program"); the 2023 ATM Program and 2025 ATM Program are collectively referred to as the "ATM Programs." During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, we issued 8,075,118 common shares which provided \$52.1A million of net proceeds after \$0.4 million of commissions and \$0.1 million of offering costs. During the year ended December 31, 2024, we issued 10,964,023 common shares which provided \$73.6A million of net proceeds after \$0.6 million of commissions and \$0.5 million of offering costs. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company issued 5,183,037 common shares, which provided \$33.6A million of net proceeds after \$0.7A million of commissions and offering costs. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$48.5 million of common shares available to be issued under the 2023 ATM program. Subsequent to the Conversion, we are no longer able to utilize the 2023 ATM program. On June 13, 2018, our Board approved the adoption of a share repurchase program under which we are authorized to repurchase up to 1.2 million common shares (the "2018 Share Repurchase Program"). The 2018 Share Repurchase Program, which is open-ended in duration, allows us to make repurchases from time to time on the open market or in negotiated transactions, including through Rule 10b-1 plans. Repurchases are at our discretion, subject to applicable law, share availability, price and our financial performance, among other considerations. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, we repurchased 167,476 common shares at an average price per share of \$5.84 and a total cost of \$1.0 million. We did not repurchase any shares under this program during the three-month period ended March 31, 2024. Subsequent to the Conversion, we are no longer able to utilize the 2018 Share Repurchase Program. Based on our current portfolio, amount of free cash on hand, debt-to-equity ratio and current and anticipated availability of credit, we believe that our capital resources will be sufficient to enable us to meet anticipated short-term and long-term liquidity requirements. Contractual Obligations and Commitments We are a party to an advisory agreement with the Adviser. Pursuant to that agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive a management fee, a performance fee, reimbursement of certain expenses and, in certain circumstances, a termination fee. Such fees and expenses do not have fixed and determinable payments. For a description of the advisory agreement provisions, see Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements. We enter into repurchase agreements with third-party broker-dealers whereby we sell securities to such broker-dealers at agreed-upon purchase prices at the initiation of the repurchase agreements and agree to repurchase such securities at predetermined repurchase prices and termination dates, thus providing the broker-dealers with an implied interest rate on the funds initially transferred to us by the broker-dealers. We may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with third-party broker-dealers whereby we purchase securities under agreements to resell at an agreed-upon price and date. In general, we most often will enter into reverse repurchase agreement transactions in order to effectively borrow securities that we can then deliver to counterparties to whom we have made short sales of the same securities. The implied interest rates on the repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements we enter into are based upon competitive market rates at the time of initiation. Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that are conducted with the same counterparty may be reported on a net basis if they meet the requirements of ASC 210-20, Balance Sheet, Offsetting. As of both March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements reported on a net basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$517.5 million of outstanding borrowings with 13 counterparties. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements As of March 31, 2025, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as 84 entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. Further, we have not guaranteed any obligations of unconsolidated entities nor do we have any commitment or intent to provide funding to any such entities. As such, we are not materially exposed to any market, credit, liquidity, or financing risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships. Inflation Virtually all of our assets and liabilities are interest rate-sensitive in nature to varying degrees. As a result, interest rates and other factors generally influence our performance more than does inflation. Our activities and balance sheet are measured with reference to historical cost and/or fair market value without considering inflation. However, elevated long-term inflation could adversely impact the performance of our investment portfolio, or the prices of our investments, or both. For example, if higher inflation is not matched by an increase in wages, inflation could cause the real income of consumers to decline. A decline in the real income of consumers could also cause a decline in consumer spending, which could negatively impact the profitability of many of the corporate borrowers whose loans underlie our corporate CLOs. Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk The primary components of our market risk are related to interest rate risk, prepayment risk, and credit risk. We seek to actively manage these and other risks and to acquire and hold assets that we believe justify bearing those risks, and to maintain capital levels consistent with those risks. Credit Risk We are subject to credit risk in connection with certain of our assets, especially our corporate CLOs. Credit losses can occur on our CLO investments. The corporate loans and other corporate credit assets underlying our CLO investments will typically be rated below investment grade and, as a result, involve greater credit and liquidity risk than investment grade corporate credit obligations and hence may carry a greater risk of default, especially during recessionary environments. These underlying assets will generally be floating rate in nature, and as a result, can suffer from weaker abilities to service debt costs in higher interest rate environments, increasing credit risks on the CLO investments. While most of the assets underlying our CLO investments are expected to be senior secured and first lien in nature, CLOs also invest, in some cases, in subordinated obligations that do not have first priority claims in the event of a default by their related obligors. Our CLO investments will typically be in subordinated positions within the CLO capital structure with respect to realized losses, and the leveraged nature of the CLO vehicle amplifies the negative impact of any collateral losses. For our CLO credit risk, the two primary components of such credit risk are default risk and severity risk. Default Risk Default risk for a CLO is the risk that the corporate borrowers of the underlying debt obligations fail to make principal and interest payments. We may selectively attempt to mitigate our default risk by, among other things, opportunistically entering into credit hedging transactions, utilizing instruments such as credit default swaps. These instruments can reference various corporate bond indices or corporate entities, and they may also be derivative contracts such as options or tranches on said indices or entities. Severity Risk Severity risk for a CLO is the risk of loss upon a default on an underlying debt obligation. Severity risk includes the risk of loss of value of the asset, if any, securing the debt obligation, as well as the risk of loss associated with taking over the asset, if any. With corporate debt, if a company declares bankruptcy, the bankruptcy process has a number of significant inherent risks. Many events in a bankruptcy proceeding are the product of contested matters and adversarial proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy filing by a company whose debt we have purchased may adversely and permanently affect such company. If the proceeding results in liquidation, the liquidation value of the company may have deteriorated significantly from what we believed to be the case at the time of our initial investment. The duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is also difficult to predict, and our return on investment can be adversely affected by delays until a plan of reorganization or liquidation ultimately becomes effective. A bankruptcy court may also re-characterize our debt investment as equity, and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. This could occur even if our investment had initially been structured as senior debt. Interest Rate Risk 85 Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations, and other factors beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with most of our assets and liabilities. For some securities in our portfolio, the coupon interest rates on such securities are sensitive to interest rate movements, such as floating rate CLO debt tranches. Our repurchase agreements generally have maturities of up to 364 days and carry interest rates that are determined by reference to a benchmark rate such as SOFR for those same periods. Whenever one of our fixed-rate repo borrowings matures, it will generally be replaced with a new fixed-rate repo borrowing based on market interest rates prevailing at such time. We opportunistically hedge our interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swaps, TBAs, U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury futures, and other instruments. In addition to measuring and mitigating the risk related to changes in interest rates with respect to the generally shorter-term liabilities we incur to acquire and hold generally longer-lived RMBS and CLOs, we also monitor the effect of changes in interest rates on the discounted present value of our portfolio of assets and liabilities. The following sensitivity analysis table shows the estimated impact on the fair value of our portfolio segregated by certain identified categories as of March 31, 2025, assuming a static portfolio and immediate and parallel shifts in interest rates from current levels as indicated below. (\$ In thousands) Estimated Change for a Decrease in Interest Rates by Estimated Change for an Increase in Interest Rates by 50 Basis Points 100 Basis Points 50 Basis Points 100 Basis Points Category of Instruments Market Value % of Total Equity Agency RMBS, and CMBS excluding TBAs \$9,849A 4.31A % \$18,020A 7.89A % \$(11,526)(5.04)% \$(24,729)(10.82)% Short TBAs (10,181)(4.46)% (18,688)(8.18)% 11,853A 5.19A % 25,378A 11.11A % CLOs 413A 0.18A % 826A 0.37A % (414)(0.18)% (828)(0.37)% Corporate Securities and Derivatives on Corporate Securities (6)A % (12)(0.01)% 6A % "A" 12A 0.01A % Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements (101)(0.04)% (203)(0.09)% 101A 0.04A % 203A 0.09A % Total \$(26)(0.01)% \$(57)(0.02)% \$20A 0.01A % \$36A 0.02A % The preceding analysis does not show sensitivity to changes in interest rates for instruments for which we believe that the effect of a change in interest rates is not material to the value of the overall portfolio and/or cannot be accurately estimated. In particular, this analysis excludes certain of our holdings of CLOs, corporate securities, and derivatives on corporate securities, and reflects only sensitivity to U.S. interest rates. Our analysis of interest rate risk is derived from Ellington's proprietary models as well as third-party information and analytics. Many assumptions have been made in connection with the calculations set forth in the table above and, as such, there can be no assurance that assumed events will occur or that other events will not occur that would affect the outcomes. For example, for each hypothetical immediate shift in interest rates, assumptions have been made as to many important factors that can significantly and/or adversely affect the fair value of the instruments in our portfolio, including the response of mortgage prepayment rates, the shape of the yield curve, and market volatilities of interest rates. Furthermore, the fair value of each of the instruments comprising our portfolio is impacted by many other factors, each of which may or may not be correlated, or may only be loosely correlated, with interest rates. Depending on the nature of the instrument, these additional factors may include credit spreads, yield spreads, option-adjusted spreads, real estate prices, collateral adequacy, borrower creditworthiness, inflation, unemployment, general macroeconomic conditions, and other factors. For each instrument, our analysis makes many simplifying assumptions as to the response of these additional factors to shifts in interest rates, including that many if not most such factors are unaffected by such shifts. The above analysis utilizes assumptions and estimates based on management's judgment and experience, and relies on financial models, which are inherently imperfect; in fact, different models can produce different results for the same instruments. While the table above reflects the estimated impacts of immediate parallel interest rate increases and decreases on specific categories of instruments in our portfolio, we actively trade many of the instruments in our portfolio, and therefore our current or future portfolios may have risks that differ significantly from those of our March 31, 2025 portfolio estimated above. Moreover, the impact of changing interest rates on fair value can change significantly when interest rates change by a greater amount than the hypothetical shifts assumed above. For all of the foregoing reasons and others, the table above is for illustrative purposes only and actual changes in interest rates would likely cause changes in the actual fair value of our portfolio that would differ from those presented above, and such differences might be significant and adverse. See "At Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Prepayment Risk Prepayment risk is the risk of change, whether an increase or a decrease, in the rate at which principal is returned in respect of our RMBS and CLOs, including both through voluntary prepayments by the underlying mortgage or corporate borrowers, through liquidations or other accelerations due to defaults and foreclosures, or through the optional redemptions of such securities by the issuers. Most significantly, our RMBS portfolio is exposed to the risk of changes in prepayment rates of the mortgage loans underlying our RMBS, and our CLO portfolio is exposed to the changes in prepayment rates of the underlying corporate loans. These prepayment rates are affected by a variety of factors, including the prevailing level of interest rates as well as economic, demographic, tax, social, legal, and other factors. Mortgage prepayment rates can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates, but they are also affected by housing turnover, which can be driven by factors other than interest rates, including worker mobility and home price appreciation. Changes in prepayment rates will have varying effects on the different types of securities in our portfolio, and we attempt to take these effects into account in making asset management decisions. Increases in prepayment rates may cause us to experience both realized and unrealized losses on our interest-only securities, or "IOs," and inverse interest only securities, or "IIOs," as these securities are extremely sensitive to prepayment rates. Conversely, decreases in prepayment rates on our securities with below-market interest rates may cause the duration of such securities to extend, which may cause us to experience unrealized losses on such securities. Prepayment rates, besides being subject to interest rates and borrower behavior, are also substantially affected by government policy and regulation. For example, mortgage prepayment rates are generally lower in states with substantially higher mortgage recording taxes. Liquidity Risk To fund our assets, in addition to using equity capital, we may use a variety of debt alternatives, each of which may present us with liquidity risks. Certain of our assets are long-term fixed-rate assets, and we become exposed to liquidity by funding these assets with shorter-term variable rate borrowings. We seek to manage these risks, including by maintaining a prudent level of leverage, implementing interest rate hedges, maintaining sources of long-term financing, monitoring our liquidity position on a daily basis, monitoring the ongoing financial stability and future business plans of our financing counterparties, and maintaining a reasonable cushion of cash and unpledged securities in our portfolio in order to meet future margin calls. We pledge assets, including MBS and CLOs, as collateral to secure most of our financing arrangements. However, should the value of our collateral or the value of our derivative instruments suddenly decrease, or margin requirements increase, we may be required to post additional collateral for certain of these arrangements, causing an adverse change in our liquidity position. Furthermore, there is no assurance that we will always be able to renew (or roll) our short-term funding liabilities at their scheduled maturities, which could materially harm our liquidity position and result in substantial losses. In addition, in some cases our counterparties have the option to increase our haircuts (margin requirements) on the assets we pledge against our funding liabilities, thereby reducing the amount that can be borrowed against an asset even if they agree to renew or roll our funding liabilities. Significantly higher haircuts would require us to post additional collateral

from those estimates and those differences could be material. In management's opinion, all material adjustments considered necessary for a fair statement of the Company's consolidated financial statements have been included and are only of a normal recurring nature. (B) Valuation: The Company applies ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurement ("ASC 820-10"), to its holdings of financial instruments. ASC 820-10 establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the observability of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:¹Level 1="inputs to the valuation methodology are observable and reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Currently, the types of financial instruments the Company generally includes in this category are exchange-traded derivatives and equities;Level 2="inputs to the valuation methodology other than quoted prices included in Level 1 are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Currently, the types of financial instruments that the Company generally includes in this category are Agency RMBS, U.S. Treasury securities, certain non-Agency RMBS, CLOs, and actively traded derivatives such as TBAs, interest rate swaps, swaptions, credit default swaps, or "CDS", foreign currency forwards, and other over-the-counter derivatives; andLevel 3="inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Currently, this category generally includes certain CLOs, private corporate debt and equity investments, CDS, and RMBS, such as certain non-Agency RMBS and certain Agency interest only securities, or "IOs," where there is less price transparency. For certain financial instruments, the various inputs that management uses to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. For each such financial instrument, the determination of which category within the fair value hierarchy is appropriate is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the various inputs that management uses to measure fair value, with the highest priority given to inputs that are observable and reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets (Level 1), and the lowest priority given to inputs that are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement (Level 3). The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the financial instrument. The Company may use valuation techniques consistent with the market and income approaches to measure the fair value of its assets and liabilities. The market approach uses third-party valuations and information obtained from market transactions involving identical or similar assets or liabilities. The income approach uses projections of the future economic benefits of an instrument to determine its fair value, such as in the discounted cash flow methodology. The inputs or methodology used for valuing financial instruments are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in these financial instruments. The leveling of each financial instrument is reassessed at the end of each period. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are assumed to occur at the end of the reporting period. Summary Valuation Techniques For financial instruments that are traded in an "active market," the best measure of fair value is the quoted market price. However, many of the Company's financial instruments are not traded in an active market. Therefore, management generally uses third-party valuations when available. If third-party valuations are not available, management uses other valuation techniques, such as the discounted cash flow methodology. The following are summary descriptions, for the various categories of financial instruments, of the valuation methodologies management uses in determining fair value of the Company's financial instruments in such categories. Management utilizes such methodologies to assign a fair value (the estimated price that, in an orderly transaction at the valuation date, would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, as the case may be) to each such financial instrument. For the Company's investments in securities and TBAs, management seeks to obtain at least one third-party valuation, and often obtains multiple valuations when available. Management has been able to obtain third-party valuations on the vast majority of these instruments and expects to continue to solicit third-party valuations in the future. Management generally values each financial instrument at the average of third-party valuations received and not rejected as described below. Third-party valuations are not binding, management may adjust the valuations it receives (e.g., downward adjustments for odd lots), and management may challenge or reject a valuation when, based on its validation criteria, management determines that such valuation is unreasonable or erroneous. Furthermore, based on its validation criteria, management may determine that the average of the third-party valuations received for a given instrument does not result in what management believes to be the fair value of such instrument, and in such circumstances management may override this average with its own good faith valuation. The validation criteria may take into account output from management's own models, recent trading activity in the same or 97similar instruments, and valuations received from third parties. The use of proprietary models requires the use of a significant amount of judgment and the application of various assumptions including, but not limited to, assumptions concerning future prepayment rates and default rates. Given their relatively high level of price transparency, Agency RMBS pass-throughs, and TBAs are typically designated as Level 2 assets. Non-Agency RMBS, CLOs, corporate debt, and Agency interest only and inverse interest only RMBS are generally classified as either Level 2 or Level 3 based on the analysis of available market data and/or third-party valuations. Furthermore, the methodology used by the third-party valuation providers is reviewed at least annually by management, so as to ascertain whether such providers are utilizing observable market data to determine the valuations that they provide. Interest rate swaps, swaptions, and foreign currency forwards are typically valued based on internal models that use observable market data, including applicable interest rates and foreign currency rates in effect as of the measurement date; the model-generated valuations are then typically compared to counterparty valuations for reasonableness. These financial derivatives are generally designated as Level 2 instruments. For financial derivatives with greater price transparency, such as CDS on corporate indices, market-standard pricing sources are used to obtain valuations; these financial derivatives are generally classified as Level 2. In valuing its derivatives, the Company also considers the creditworthiness of both the Company and its counterparties, along with collateral provisions contained in each derivative agreement. The Company's reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements are classified as Level 2 assets and liabilities based on the adequacy of the collateral and their short term nature. The Company's valuation process, including the application of validation criteria, is directed by the Manager's Valuation Committee ("Valuation Committee") and overseen by the Company's audit committee. The Valuation Committee includes senior level executives from various departments within the Manager, and each quarter the Valuation Committee reviews and approves the valuations of the Company's investments. The valuation process also includes a monthly review by the Company's third party administrator. The goal of this review is to replicate various aspects of the Company's valuation process based on the Company's documented procedures. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the financial instruments existed, and the differences could be material to the consolidated financial statements. (C) Accounting for Securities: Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on trade date and realized and unrealized gains and losses are calculated based on identified cost. Investments in securities are recorded in accordance with ASC 320, Investmentsâ"Debt and Equity Securities ("ASC 320") or ASC 325-40, Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets ("ASC 325-40"). The Company generally classifies its securities as available-for-sale. The Company has chosen to elect the fair value option, or "FVO," pursuant to ASC 825, Financial Instruments ("ASC 825") for its investments in securities. Electing the FVO allows the Company to record changes in fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, which, in management's view, more appropriately reflects the results of operations for a particular reporting period as all securities activities will be recorded in a similar manner. As such, securities are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the period change in fair value is recorded in current period earnings on the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on securities. Many of the Company's investments in securities, such as CLOs, are issued by entities that are deemed to be VIEs. For the majority of such investments, the Company has determined it is not the primary beneficiary of such VIEs and therefore has not consolidated such VIEs. The Company's maximum risk of loss in these unconsolidated VIEs is generally limited to the fair value of the Company's investment in the VIE. The Company evaluates the cost basis of its securities on at least a quarterly basis under ASC 326-30, Financial Instrumentsâ"Credit Losses: Available-for-Sale Debt Securities ("ASC 326-30"). When the fair value of a security is less than its amortized cost basis as of the balance sheet date, the security's cost basis is considered impaired. The Company must evaluate the decline in the fair value of the impaired security and determine whether such decline resulted from a credit loss or non-credit related factors. In its assessment of whether a credit loss exists, the Company compares the present value of estimated future cash flows of the impaired security with the amortized cost basis of such security. The estimated future cash flows reflect those that a "market participant" would use and typically include assumptions related to fluctuations in interest rates, prepayment speeds, default rates, collateral performance, and the timing and amount of projected credit losses, as well as 98incorporating observations of current market developments and events. Cash flows are discounted at an interest rate equal to the current yield used to accrete interest income. If the present value of estimated future cash flows is less than the amortized cost basis of the security, an expected credit loss exists and is included in Unrealized gains (losses) on securities and loans, net, on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. If it is determined as of the financial reporting date that all or a portion of a security's cost basis is not collectible, then the Company will recognize a realized loss to the extent of the adjustment to the security's cost basis. This adjustment to the amortized cost basis of the security is reflected in Net realized gains (losses) on securities, on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. (D) Interest Income: Coupon interest income on fixed-income investments is accrued based on the outstanding principal balance or notional amount and the current coupon rate. The Company amortizes purchase premiums and accretes purchase discounts on its debt securities. For RMBS that are deemed to be of high credit quality at the time of purchase, premiums and discounts are generally amortized/accreted into interest income over the life of such securities using the effective interest method. For such RMBS whose cash flows vary depending on prepayments, an effective yield retroactive to the time of purchase is periodically recomputed based on actual prepayments and changes in projected prepayment activity, and a catch-up adjustment, or "Catch-up Amortization Adjustment," is made to amortization to reflect the cumulative impact of the change in effective yield. For debt securities (generally RMBS and CLOs) that are deemed not to be of high credit quality at the time of purchase, interest income is recognized based on the effective interest method. For purposes of estimating future expected cash flows, management uses assumptions including, but not limited to, assumptions for future prepayment rates, default rates, and loss severities (each of which may in turn incorporate various macro-economic assumptions, such as future housing prices). These assumptions are re-evaluated not less than quarterly. Changes in estimated future cash flows, as applied to the current amortized cost of the security, may result in a prospective change in the yield/interest income recognized on such securities. Certain of the Company's debt securities, at the date of acquisition, have experienced or are expected to experience more-than-insignificant deterioration in credit quality since origination. If at the date of acquisition for a particular asset the Company projects a significant difference between contractual cash flows and expected cash flows, it establishes an initial estimate for credit losses as an upward adjustment to the acquisition cost of the asset for the purpose of calculating interest income using the effective yield method. In estimating future cash flows on the Company's debt securities, there are a number of assumptions that are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies; these estimates require the use of a significant amount of judgment. The Company's accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on securities for U.S. federal and other tax purposes is likely to differ from the accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP of these items as described above. (E) Other Income: In connection with certain of the Company's CLO equity investments the Company receives distributions from fee letters associated to such CLO equity positions. Distributions from such fee letters are based upon a percentage of the collateral manager's fees. Income from fee letters is included in Other, net, on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. (F) Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents typically include amounts held in interest bearing overnight accounts and amounts held in money market funds, and these balances generally exceed insured limits. The Company holds its cash at institutions that it believes to be highly creditworthy. (G) Due from brokers/Due to brokers: Due from brokers and Due to brokers accounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet include collateral transferred to or received from counterparties, including clearinghouses, along with receivables and payables for open and/or closed derivative positions. (H) Financial Derivatives: The Company enters into various types of financial derivatives subject to its investment guidelines. The Company's financial derivatives are predominantly subject to bilateral master trade agreements or clearing in accordance with the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. The Company may be required to deliver or may receive cash or securities as collateral upon entering into derivative transactions. In addition, changes in the relative value of financial derivative transactions may require the Company or the counterparty to post or receive additional collateral. In the case of cleared financial derivatives, the clearinghouse becomes the Company's counterparty and a futures commission merchant acts as intermediary between the Company and the clearinghouse with respect to all facets of the related transaction, including the posting and receipt of required collateral. Collateral received by the Company is reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as "Due to Brokers." Conversely, collateral posted by the Company is reflected as "Due from Brokers" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The types of financial derivatives that have been utilized by the Company to date include interest rate swaps, TBAs, swaptions, and futures. 99Swaps: The Company enters into various types of swaps including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps. The primary risk associated with the Company's interest rate swap activity is interest rate risk. The primary risk associated with the Company's credit default swaps and total return swaps is credit risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk exposure in the normal course of pursuing its investment objectives. Interest rate swaps are contractual agreements whereby one party pays a floating interest rate on a notional principal amount and receives a fixed-rate payment on the same notional principal, or vice versa, for a fixed period of time. A credit default swap is a contract under which one party agrees to compensate another party for the financial loss associated with the occurrence of a "credit event" in relation to a "reference amount" or notional value of a "reference asset" (usually a bond or an index or basket of bonds). The definition of a credit event may vary from contract to contract. A credit event may occur (i)A when the reference asset (or underlying asset, in the case of a reference asset that is an index or basket) fails to make scheduled principal or interest payments to its holders, (ii)A with respect to credit default swaps referencing asset-backed securities and indices, when the reference asset (or underlying asset, in the case of a reference asset that is an index or basket) is downgraded below a certain rating level, or (iii)A with respect to credit default swaps referencing corporate entities and indices, upon an event of default of the obligor of the reference asset (or underlying obligor, in the case of a reference asset that is an index). Swaps change in value with movements in interest rates or total return of the reference securities. During the term of swap contracts, changes in value are recognized as unrealized gains or losses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. When a contract is terminated, the Company realizes a gain or loss equal to the difference between the proceeds from (or cost of) the closing transaction and the Company's basis in the contract, if any. Periodic payments or receipts required by swap agreements are recorded as unrealized gains or losses when accrued and realized gains or losses when received or paid. Upfront payments paid and/or received by the Company to open swap contracts are recorded as an asset and/or liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are recorded as a realized gain or loss on the termination date. TBA Securities: The Company transacts in the forward settling TBA market. A TBA position is a forward contract for the purchase ("long position") or sale ("short position") of Agency RMBS at a predetermined price, face amount, issuer, coupon, and maturity on an agreed-upon future delivery date. For each TBA contract and delivery month, a uniform settlement date for all market participants is determined by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association. The specific Agency RMBS to be delivered into the contract at the settlement date are not known at the time of the transaction. The Company typically does not take delivery of TBAs, but rather enters into offsetting transactions and settles the associated receivable and payable balances with its counterparties. The Company uses TBAs to mitigate interest rate risk, usually by taking short positions. The Company also invests in TBAs as a means of acquiring additional exposure to Agency RMBS, or for speculative purposes, including holding long positions. TBAs are accounted for by the Company as financial derivatives. The difference between the contract price and the fair value of the TBA position as of the reporting date is included in Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on financial derivatives in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Upon settlement of the TBA contract, the realized gain (loss) on the TBA contract is equal to the net cash amount received (paid). Options: The Company enters into swaption contracts. It may purchase or write put, call, straddle, or other similar options contracts. The Company enters into options contracts primarily to help mitigate interest rate risk. When the Company purchases an options contract, the option asset is initially recorded at an amount equal to the premium paid, if any, and is subsequently marked-to-market. Premiums paid for purchasing options contracts that expire unexercised are recognized on the expiration date as realized losses. If an options contract is exercised, the premium paid is subtracted from the proceeds of the sale or added to the cost of the purchase to determine whether the Company has realized a gain or loss on the related investment transaction. When the Company writes an options contract, the option liability is initially recorded at an amount equal to the premium received, if any, and is subsequently marked-to-market. Premiums received for writing options contracts that expire unexercised are recognized on the expiration date as realized gains. If an options contract is exercised, the premium received is subtracted from the cost of the purchase or added to the proceeds of the sale to determine whether the Company has realized a gain or loss on the related investment transaction. When the Company enters into a closing transaction, the Company will realize a gain or loss depending upon whether the amount from the closing transaction is greater or less than the premiums paid or received. In general, the Company's options contracts contain forward-settling premiums. In this case, no money is exchanged upfront; instead, the agreed-upon premium

repurchase agreement counterparties net cash collateral of \$0.1 million, \$4.2 million, \$(11.2) million, respectively, as a result of margin calls with various repurchase agreement counterparties. Additionally, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, repurchase agreement counterparties posted/received RMBS of \$(3.1) million and \$0.8 million, respectively, to/(from) the Company as a result of margin calls. Amount at risk represents the excess, if any, for each counterparty of the fair value of collateral held by such counterparty over the amounts outstanding under repurchase agreements. There was no counterparty for which the amount at risk was greater than 10% of shareholders' equity as of either March 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024 and 2023.1217. Offsetting of Assets and LiabilitiesThe Company records certain financial instruments at fair value as described in Note 2. In connection with its financial derivatives, repurchase agreements, and related trading agreements, the Company and its counterparties are required to pledge collateral. Cash or other collateral is exchanged as required with each of the Company's counterparties in connection with open derivative positions and repurchase agreements. The following tables present information about certain assets and liabilities representing financial instruments as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023. The Company has not previously entered into master netting agreements with any of its counterparties. Certain of the Company's repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and financial derivative transactions are governed by underlying agreements that generally provide a right of net settlement, as well as a right of offset in the event of default or in the event of a bankruptcy of either party to the transaction. March 31, 2025: Description of Assets (Liabilities) Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet(1) Financial Instruments Available for Offset Financial Instruments Transferred or Pledged as Collateral(2)(3) Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged(2)(3) Net Amount (In thousands) Assets: Financial derivatives as of "assets \$476.6 \$(319.6) \$157.4 Reverse repurchase agreements as of "A 638.4 A Repurchase agreements \$(517,538) A 517,388.1 150.4 A (1) In the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, all balances associated with repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and financial derivatives are presented on a gross basis. (2) For the purpose of this presentation, for each row the total amount of financial instruments transferred or pledged and cash collateral (received) or pledged may not exceed the applicable gross amount of assets or (liabilities) as presented here. Therefore, the Company has reduced the amount of financial instruments transferred or pledged as collateral related to the Company's repurchase agreements and cash collateral pledged on the Company's financial derivative assets and liabilities. As of March 31, 2025, the fair value of financial instruments transferred or pledged as collateral on the Company's repurchase agreements, net of the fair value of any financial instruments received by the Company as the result of margin calls, were \$567.0 million. As of March 31, 2025, total cash collateral (received) pledged on financial derivative assets and financial derivative liabilities excludes \$2.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of net excess cash collateral. (3) When collateral is pledged to or pledged by a counterparty, it is often pledged or posted with respect to all positions with such counterparty, and in such cases such collateral cannot be specifically identified as relating to a particular asset or liability. As a result, in preparing the above table, the Company has made assumptions in allocating pledged or posted collateral among the various rows. December 31, 2024: Description of Assets (Liabilities) Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet(1) Financial Instruments Available for Offset Financial Instruments Transferred or Pledged as Collateral(2)(3) Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged(2)(3) Net Amount (In thousands) Assets: Financial derivatives as of "assets \$41,867.6 \$(2,561.6) \$ (29,768) \$9,538.4 Reverse repurchase agreements as of "23,000.4 A (23,000) A Liabilities: Financial derivatives as of "liabilities \$(5,681.2) \$5,561.4 A 1,826.4 A 1,294.4 Repurchase agreements \$(562,974) A 558,792.4 4,182.4 A (1) In the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, all balances associated with repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and financial derivatives are presented on a gross basis. (2) For the purpose of this presentation, for each row the total amount of financial instruments transferred or pledged and cash collateral (received) or pledged may not exceed the applicable gross amount of assets or (liabilities) as presented here. Therefore, the Company has reduced the amount of financial instruments transferred or pledged as collateral related to the Company's repurchase agreements and cash collateral pledged on the Company's financial derivative assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2024, the fair value of financial instruments transferred or pledged as collateral on the Company's repurchase agreements, net of the fair value of any financial instruments received by the Company as a result of margin calls, were \$614.5 million. As of December 31, 2024, total cash collateral (received) pledged on financial derivative assets and financial derivative liabilities excludes \$31 thousand and \$2.6 million, respectively, of net excess cash collateral. (3) When collateral is pledged to or pledged by a counterparty, it is often pledged or posted with respect to all positions with such counterparty, and in such cases such collateral cannot be specifically identified as relating to a particular asset or liability. As a result, in preparing the above table, the Company has made assumptions in allocating pledged or posted collateral among the various rows. December 31, 2023: Description of Assets (Liabilities) Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet(1) Financial Instruments Available for Offset Financial Instruments Transferred or Pledged as Collateral(2)(3) Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged(2)(3) Net Amount (In thousands) Assets: Financial derivatives as of "assets \$74,279.6 \$(6,851.6) \$ (42,344) \$25,084.4 Liabilities: Financial derivatives as of "liabilities \$(7,329) \$6,851.4 A 374.4 (104) Repurchase agreements \$(729,543) A 740,748.4 (11,205) A (1) In the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, all balances associated with repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and financial derivatives are presented on a gross basis. (2) For the purpose of this presentation, for each row the total amount of financial instruments transferred or pledged and cash collateral (received) or pledged may not exceed the applicable gross amount of assets or (liabilities) as presented here. Therefore, the Company has reduced the amount of financial instruments transferred or pledged as collateral related to the Company's repurchase agreements and cash collateral pledged on the Company's financial derivative assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of financial instruments transferred or pledged as collateral on the Company's repurchase agreements, net of the fair value of any financial instruments received by the Company as a result of margin calls, were \$790.6 million. As of December 31, 2023, total cash collateral (received) pledged on financial derivative assets and financial derivative liabilities excludes \$1.4 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of net excess cash collateral. (3) When collateral is pledged to or pledged by a counterparty, it is often pledged or posted with respect to all positions with such counterparty, and in such cases such collateral cannot be specifically identified as relating to a particular asset or liability. As a result, in preparing the above table, the Company has made assumptions in allocating pledged or posted collateral among the various rows. 8. Earnings Per ShareBasic earnings per share, or "EPS," is calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average of the Company's common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS takes into account the effect of outstanding dilutive instruments, such as share options and warrants, if any, and uses the average share price for the period in determining the number of incremental shares that are to be added to the weighted average number of shares outstanding. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have any dilutive instruments outstanding. The following table presents a reconciliation of the earnings/(losses) and shares used in calculating basic EPS for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Three-Month Period Ended Year Ended March 31, 2025/31/2024 December 31, 2024 December 31, 2023 (In thousands except for share amounts) (Unaudited) Numerator: Net income (loss) \$(7,870) \$3,961.4 \$6,586.4 \$4,559.4 Denominator: Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding 34,811,555.4 19,548,408.4 23,576,696.4 14,875,314.4 Basic and diluted earnings per share \$(0.23) \$0.20 A 0.28 A 0.31 A 9. Related Party TransactionsManagement AgreementThe Company was party to the Fifth Amended and Restated Management Agreement, (the "Previous Management Agreement"). On June 25, 2024, the Company Board of Trustees unanimously approved the Sixth Amended and Restated Management Agreement, (the "New Management Agreement") which replaced the Previous Management Agreement. The New Management Agreement became effective beginning July 1, 2024. The Company is externally managed and advised by the Manager. Pursuant to the terms of the Previous Management Agreement and the New Management Agreement (collectively the "Management Agreement"), the Manager provides the Company with its management team, including its officers, and appropriate support personnel. The Company does not have any employees. The Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Company. For periods prior to July 1, 2024, under the terms of the Previous Management Agreement, the Manager received an annual management fee in an amount equal to 1.50% per annum of shareholders' equity (as defined in the Previous 123 Management Agreement) as of the end of each fiscal quarter (before deductions for any management fee with respect to such fiscal period). The management fee was payable quarterly in arrears. Under the terms of the New Management Agreement, for periods beginning after June 30, 2024, the Manager receives an annual management fee in an amount equal to 1.50% per annum of the Company's Net Asset Value, calculated as the Company's total assets minus its total liabilities (the "Base Management Fee"). The Base Management Fee is payable quarterly in arrears. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the total management fee incurred was \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total management fee incurred was \$2.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. In addition to the Base Management Fee, pursuant to the New Management Agreement, the Company will pay the Manager a performance fee (the "Performance Fee"). The Performance Fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income, with respect to each fiscal quarter. Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for any fiscal quarter means, interest income (including accretions of discounts, amortization of premiums, and payment-in-kind income), dividend income, and any other income (including any fee income) earned or accrued by the Company during such fiscal quarter, minus the Company's operating expenses for such quarter (which, for this purpose, will not include any litigation-related expenses, any extraordinary expenses, or Performance Fee). Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. For purposes of computing Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income, the calculation methodology will look through total return swaps as if the Company owned the referenced assets directly. As a result, Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income includes net interest (whether positive or negative) associated with a total return swap, which is the difference between (a) the interest income and transaction fees related to the reference assets and (b) all interest and other expenses paid by the Company to the total return swap counterparty. In the case of an interest rate swap, Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income includes the net payments and net accruals of periodic payments. The Performance Fee is subject to a hurdle rate of 2.00% per quarter, or 8.00% per annum (the "Hurdle Rate"), and is subject to a "catch-up" feature. Specifically: a) If the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter does not exceed the result obtained by multiplying the Net Asset Value attributable to common equity at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter by the Hurdle Rate (the "Hurdle Amount") for such quarter, then no Performance Fee is payable to the Manager with respect to such quarter; b) If the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter exceeds the Hurdle Amount for such quarter but is less than or equal to 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, then 100% of the portion of the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income that exceeds the Hurdle Amount (the "Catch-Up") is payable to the Manager as the Performance Fee with respect to such quarter. Therefore, once the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for such quarter exactly reaches 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, the Manager will have accrued a Performance Fee with respect to such quarter that is exactly equal to 17.5% of the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income (because 21.21% of the Hurdle Amount (which is the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income captured by the Manager during the Catch-Up phase) is equal to 17.5% of 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount (which is the entire Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income at the end of the Catch-Up phase)); and c) If the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter exceeds 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount for such quarter, then 17.5% of the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income is payable to the Manager as the Performance Fee with respect to such quarter. With respect to the Performance Fee, there will be no accumulation of the Hurdle Amount from quarter to quarter, no claw back of amounts previously paid if the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income in any subsequent quarter is below the Hurdle Amount for such subsequent quarter, and no delay or adjustment of payment if the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income in any prior quarter was below the Hurdle Amount for such prior quarter. The Manager has agreed to waive all of the Performance Fees payable under the New Management Agreement for all periods through March 31, 2025. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 and year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a performance fee of \$1.5 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, which was fully waived by the Manager. The New Management Agreement has an initial term expiring on June 25, 2025, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms. Thereafter, the New Management Agreement will continue to renew automatically each year for an additional one-year period, unless the Company or the Manager exercise its respective termination rights. 12.4 Expense ReimbursementUnder the terms of the Management Agreement, the Company is required to reimburse the Manager for operating expenses related to the Company that are incurred by the Manager, including expenses relating to legal, accounting, due diligence, other services, and all other costs and expenses. The Company's reimbursement obligation is not subject to any dollar limitation. Expenses will be reimbursed in cash within 60 days following delivery of the expense statement by the Manager; provided, however, that such reimbursement may be offset by the Manager against amounts due to the Company from the Manager. The Company will not reimburse the Manager for the salaries and other compensation of the Manager's personnel except that the Company will be responsible for expenses incurred by the Manager in employing certain dedicated or partially dedicated personnel as further described below. The Company reimburses the Manager for the allocable share of the compensation, including, without limitation, wages, salaries, and employee benefits paid or reimbursed, as approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees, to certain dedicated or partially dedicated personnel who spend all or a portion of their time managing the Company's affairs, based upon the percentage of time devoted by such personnel to the Company's affairs. In their capacities as officers or personnel of the Manager or its affiliates, such personnel will devote such portion of their time to the Company's affairs as is necessary to enable the Company to operate its business. During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company reimbursed the Manager \$0.5 million, \$1.0 million, \$4.7 million, and \$2.7 million, respectively, for previously incurred operating and compensation expenses. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, the outstanding payable to the Manager for operating and compensation expenses was \$0.6 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively, and is included in Accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Termination FeeThe Management Agreement requires the Company to pay a termination fee to the Manager in the event of (1) the Company's termination or non-renewal of the Management Agreement without cause or (2) the Manager's termination of the Management Agreement upon a default by the Company in the performance of any material term of the Management Agreement. Such termination fee will be equal to 5% of Shareholders' Equity, as defined in the Management Agreement as of the month-end preceding the date of the notice of termination or non-renewal of the Management Agreement. The Company will not be required to pay any termination fee as a result of the CLO Strategic Transformation or the Conversion. Services AgreementThe Manager and EMG are parties to a services agreement, pursuant to which EMG is required to provide the Manager sufficient personnel, services, and resources to enable the Manager to carry out its obligations and responsibilities under the Management Agreement. The Company is a named third-party beneficiary to the services agreement and, as a result, has, as a non-exclusive remedy, a direct right of action against EMG in the event of any breach by the Manager of any of its duties, obligations, or agreements under the Management Agreement that arise out of or result from any breach by EMG of its obligations under the services agreement. The services agreement will terminate upon the termination of the Management Agreement. Pursuant to the services agreement, the Manager makes certain payments to EMG in connection with the services provided. The Manager and EMG have overlapping ownership and are under common control. Transactions with AffiliatesThe Company may from time to time enter into a purchase or sales transaction of investments with an affiliate of EMG. Pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement, EMG may enter into such transactions where it acts both on the behalf of the Company and on behalf of the other party to the transaction. Unless approved in advance by a majority of our independent trustees or pursuant to and in accordance with a policy that has been approved by a majority of our independent trustees, all such affiliated transactions must be effected at the then-prevailing market prices. Pursuant to our Manager's current policies and procedures, assets for which there are no readily observable market prices may be purchased or sold in cross transactions (i) at prices based upon third-party bids received through auction, (ii) at the average of the highest bid and lowest offer quoted by third-party dealers, or (iii) according to another pricing methodology approved by our Manager's Chief Compliance Officer. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, the Company entered into transactions with an affiliated entity whereby the Company purchased securities with a principal balance of \$0.3 million at a cost of \$0.1 million. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2024 and year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into transactions with an affiliated entity whereby the Company purchased securities with a principal balance of \$10.2 million at a cost of \$5.3 million. The price of each affiliated transaction was determined using the Manager's current policies and procedures based on bid prices received through auction. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 the securities purchased from affiliates of EMG had a principal balance of \$10.4 million and \$9.8 million, respectively, and fair value of \$3.8 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized net income on such securities of \$0.1 million, \$(0.3) million, and \$0.2 million, respectively. The Company did not purchase any securities from affiliated entities during the year ended December 31, 2023. 10. Capital Preferred SharesThe Company has authorized 100,000,000 preferred shares, \$0.01 par value per share. The Board of Trustees may authorize the issuance of additional shares. On December 9, 2024, the Company issued 1,000 Series A Preferred Shares, par value \$0.01 per share,

or the "Preferred Shares," with each Preferred Share having 25,000 votes. Any votes cast by the holder of the Preferred Shares are required to *mirror* the actual votes cast by the common shareholders. The Preferred Shares were sold to the Manager for an aggregate purchase price of \$1 thousand. The Preferred Shares must vote together with the Company's outstanding common shares as a single class; they only have the right to vote on proposals related to the CLO Strategic Transformation; they are not entitled to receive dividends of any kind; and they must be automatically redeemed, at par, upon the earliest of: (i) if such redemption is authorized and directed by the Board in its sole discretion, automatically and effective on such time and date specified by the Board in its sole discretion, (ii) automatically upon the approval of the Conversion Proposals by the Company's shareholders at any meeting of shareholders, or (iii) immediately prior to the record date of the 2025 Annual Meeting. As of December 31, 2024, there were 1,000 preferred shares outstanding. Subsequent to the Special Meeting the Company repurchased all preferred shares outstanding for an aggregate purchase price of \$1A thousand, and as of March 31, 2025 there were no preferred shares outstanding. Common Shares The Company has authorized 500,000,000 common shares, \$0.01 par value per share. The Board of Trustees may authorize the issuance of additional shares. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were 37,559,195, 29,651,553, and 18,601,464, common shares outstanding, respectively. Detailed below is a roll forward of the Company's common shares outstanding for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Three-Month Period Ended Year Ended March 31, 2025 March 31, 2024 (1) December 31, 2024 December 31, 2023 (Unaudited) Common Shares Outstanding (12/31/2024, 12/31/2023, 12/31/2023, and 12/31/2022, respectively) 29,651,553A 18,601,464A 18,601,464A 13,377,840A Share Activity: Common shares issued 8,075,118A 1,218,146A 10,964,023A 5,183,037A Restricted common shares issuedA A A A 90,229A 47,393A Common shares repurchased (167,476)A A A A Forfeiture of common shares to satisfy tax withholding obligationsA A A A (4,163)(6,806) Common Shares Outstanding (3/31/2025, 3/31/2024, 12/31/2024, 12/31/2023, respectively) 37,559,195A 19,819,610A 29,651,553A 18,601,464A Unvested restricted shares outstanding (3/31/2025, 3/31/2024, 12/31/2024, 12/31/2023, respectively) 39,577A 53,448A 62,729A 53,448A 126The below table provides details on the Company's restricted shares granted pursuant to share award agreements which are unvested at March 31, 2025: Grant Recipient Number of Restricted Shares Granted Date Vesting Date (1) Partially dedicated employees: 7,236A December 14, 2023 December 14, 2025A December 20, 2024 December 12, 2025A December 12, 2026(1) Date at which such restricted shares will vest and become non-forfeitable. On May 16, 2023, the Company's 2023 Equity Incentive Plan became effective and replaced the Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Awards previously granted under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan remain outstanding and valid in accordance with their terms, but no new awards will be granted under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. As of March 31, 2025, there were 1,950,083 shares available for future issuance under the Company's 2023 Equity Incentive Plan. On June 13, 2018, the Company's Board of Trustees approved the adoption of a share repurchase program under which the Company is authorized to repurchase up to 1.2 million common shares (the "2018 Share Repurchase Program"). The 2018 Share Repurchase Program, which is open-ended in duration, allows the Company to make repurchases from time to time on the open market or in negotiated transactions, including through Rule 10b5-1 plans. Repurchases are at the Company's discretion, subject to applicable law, share availability, price and its financial performance, among other considerations. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 167,476 common shares at an average price per share of \$5.84 and a total cost of \$1.0A million; the Company did not repurchase any shares during the three-month period ended March 31, 2024 or the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. From inception of the 2018 Share Repurchase Program through March 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 641,668 of its common shares at an aggregate cost of \$5.3 million, and an average price per share of \$8.33. On November 14, 2023, the Company implemented an "at the market" offering program, or the "2023 ATM program," by entering into equity distribution agreements with third party sales agents under which it was authorized to offer and sell up to \$100.0A million of common shares from time to time. On January 13, 2025 and February 11, 2025, the Company amended the equity distribution agreements (collectively the "EDA Amendments") with each of the sales agents. The EDA Amendments authorize the Company to offer and sell up to \$90.0A million of common stock from time to time (the "2025 Common ATM Program"); the 2023 ATM Program and 2025 ATM Program are collectively referred to as the "ATM Programs." During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, the Company issued 8,075,118 common shares, which provided \$52.1A million of net proceeds after \$0.6A million of commissions and offering costs. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 10,964,023 common shares, which provided \$73.6A million of net proceeds after \$0.7A million of commissions and offering costs. As of March 31, 2025, the Company's remaining authorization under the ATM programs was \$48.5A million. Distribution Policy The timing and frequency of distributions will be determined by the Board of Trustees based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by the Company's trustees, including restrictions under applicable law and capital requirements of the Company. Distributions to shareholders generally will be taxable as ordinary income, although a portion of such distributions may be designated as long-term capital gain or qualified dividend income, or may constitute a return of capital. The Company will furnish annually to each shareholder a statement setting forth distributions paid or deemed paid during the preceding year and their U.S. federal income tax treatment. Income Taxes The Company revoked its prior REIT election, effective for the tax year beginning January 1, 2024, and operates as a taxable C-Corporation, subject to applicable U.S. federal, state, and local income tax. Cash dividends declared by the Company that do not exceed its current or accumulated earnings and profits are considered ordinary income to shareholders for income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits are characterized as return of capital or are treated by shareholders as capital gains. The following table details the estimated tax characteristics of the Company's dividends declared on its common stock for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 and the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023: Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2025 Year Ended December 31, 2024 Tax Characteristic 2024 2023 Ordinary incomeA A 29.1A % 38.0A % Return of capital 100.0A % 75.9A % 62.0A % 100.0A % 100.0A % Certain foreign and domestic subsidiaries of the Company are taxed as corporations for U.S. federal, state, and local income tax purposes. To the extent that those entities incur, or are expected to incur, U.S. federal, state, or local income taxes, or foreign income taxes, such tax expense is recognized by the Company. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes, or "ASC 740" and has applied ASU 2023-09 on a prospective basis as discussed in Note 2. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences that may exist between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities under U.S. GAAP and the carrying amounts used for income tax purposes. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an income tax expense (benefit) of \$(6)A thousand, \$0.3A million, and \$0.5A million, respectively. No such expense was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023, during which time the Company was operating as a REIT and generally not subject to income tax. The Company evaluates its deferred tax assets for recoverability using an approach which considers the relative impact of negative and positive evidence, including historical profitability and projections of future taxable income. As of March 31, 2025, there was an approximate increase of \$2.2A million in the Company's deferred tax assets and the Company has recorded a valuation allowance of \$13.3A million to fully reserve against its deferred tax assets. The following table summarizes the Company's (benefit) provision for income tax for the period January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company did not record any provision for income tax for the year ended December 31, 2023. (In thousands) Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2025 Year Ended December 31, 2024 Current provision for income tax FederalA A \$238A State(6)272A Total current provision for income tax, net(6)510A Deferred (benefit) provision for income tax FederalA A A StateA A A Total deferred (benefit) provision for income tax, netA A A Total (benefit) provision for income tax(6)510A 128The following table details the components of the Company's net deferred tax asset (liability) as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. (In thousands) March 31, 2025 December 31, 2024 Deferred tax asset Net operating loss available for carry-back and carry-forward(1) \$13,333A \$11,147A Net capital loss carry-forwardA A A Basis difference for investmentsA A A A Valuation allowance(13,333)(11,147) Deferred tax assetA A A A Deferred tax liability Basis difference for investmentsA A A A Valuation allowanceA A A A Deferred tax liabilityA A A A Net deferred tax asset (liability), net of valuation allowanceA A A A (1) Includes state net operating losses available for carry-back and carry-forward as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 of \$3.3A million and \$2.8A million, respectively. These deferred tax assets were fully offset by a valuation allowance. The Company had a pre-tax U.S. federal net operating loss carryforward ("NOL Carryforward") of approximately \$47.6A million and \$39.8A million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively; such NOL Carryforward has an unlimited carryforward period. The following table details the reconciliation between the Company's U.S. federal and state statutory income tax rate and the effective tax rate for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2025 (In thousands) Federal statutory amount and rate(1,654)21.00A % State statutory amount and rate, net of federal benefit(CT)4675.93A % Other(32)0.41A % Change in valuation allowance2,147A (27.26)% Income tax expense (benefit) and Effective tax rate(6)0.07A % The following table details the reconciliation between the Company's U.S. federal and state statutory income tax rate and the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2024. Year Ended December 31, 2024 Federal statutory rate 21.00A % State statutory rate, net of federal benefit 6.34A % Change in valuation allowance(20.15)% Effective tax rate 7.19A % The Company did not pay any income tax or receive any income tax refunds for either federal or state jurisdictions during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. Based on its analysis of any potential uncertain income tax positions, the Company concluded that it did not have any uncertain tax positions that meet the recognition or measurement criteria of ASC 740 as of March 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024 and 2023. Tax authorities in the relevant jurisdictions may select the Company's tax returns for audit and propose adjustments before the expiration of the statute of limitations. Tax returns filed for the Company's open tax years or any ongoing audits remain open to adjustment in the major tax jurisdictions. Commitments and Contingencies From time to time, the Company may become involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company provides current trustees and officers with a limited indemnification against liabilities arising in connection with the performance of their duties to the Company. In the normal course of business the Company may also enter into contracts that contain a variety of representations, warranties, and general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements, including future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred, is unknown. The Company has not incurred any costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. The Company has no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and 2023 and management is not aware of any significant contingencies at March 31, 2025.13. Subsequent Events Conversion After receiving shareholder approval of certain matters related to the Conversion at a special meeting of shareholders held on January 17, 2025, on April 1, 2025 (the "Conversion Date"), the Company filed a Notification of Registration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the 1940 Act, Form N-8A, and a Registration Statement on Form N-2 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, thereby completing the Conversion. The Company also changed its fiscal year to end on March 31 and it and the Manager entered into the Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Shortly after the Conversion Date, the Company sold its remaining Agency RMBS, receiving sales proceeds of \$500.9 million, and also liquidated its remaining TBA positions. Following the Conversion, the Company has applied to be taxed as a RIC under subchapter M of the Code. As a result of the Conversion, the 2023 Equity Incentive Plan, the ATM program, and the 2018 Share Repurchase Program, each as discussed in Note 10, are no longer operative. The Management Agreement was terminated and the investment advisory functions set forth therein have been replaced by those set forth in the Advisory Agreement. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Company will pay the Adviser a quarterly fee (the "Base Management Fee") equal to 1.50% per annum of the Company's Net Asset Value (as defined below), prorated for partial quarterly periods based on the number of days in such partial period compared to a 90-day quarter, and calculated and payable quarterly in arrears. In addition to the Base Management Fee, pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Company will pay the Adviser a performance fee (the "Performance Fee"). The Performance Fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income (as defined below) with respect to each fiscal quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on the Company's common equity, equal to 2.00% per quarter (i.e. 8.00% per annum), and is subject to a "catch-up" feature. Specifically: if the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter does not exceed the Hurdle Amount (as defined below) for such quarter, then no Performance Fee is payable to the Manager with respect to such quarter; if the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter exceeds the Hurdle Amount for such quarter but is less than or equal to 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, then 100% of the portion of the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income that exceeds the Hurdle Amount (the "Catch-Up") is payable to the Manager as the Performance Fee with respect to such quarter. Therefore, once the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for such quarter exactly reaches 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, the Manager will have accrued a Performance Fee with respect to such quarter that is exactly equal to 17.5% of the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income (because 21.21% of the Hurdle Amount (which is the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income captured by the Manager during the Catch-Up phase) is equal to 17.5% of 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount (which is the entire Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income at the end of the Catch-Up phase)); and if the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter exceeds 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount for such quarter, then 17.5% of the Company's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income is payable to the Manager as the Performance Fee with respect to such quarter. With respect to the Performance Fee, there will be no accumulation of the Hurdle Amount from quarter to quarter, no claw back of amounts previously paid if the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income in any subsequent quarter is below the Hurdle Amount for such subsequent quarter, and no delay or adjustment of payment if the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income in any prior quarter was below the Hurdle Amount for such prior quarter.130 The Advisory Agreement has the following definitions: Hurdle Amount for any fiscal quarter means the result obtained by multiplying the Net Asset Value of Common Equity at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter by the Hurdle Rate. The Hurdle Amount will be appropriately adjusted for any common share issuances or repurchases during the fiscal quarter. Hurdle Rate means 2.00% per quarter, or 8.00% per annum. The Hurdle Rate will be appropriately prorated for partial quarterly periods based on the number of days in such partial period compared to a 90-day quarter. Net Asset Value means the figure that is equal to the total assets of the Company minus its total liabilities. Net Asset Value of Common Equity means the portion of Net Asset Value attributable to common equity. Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for any fiscal quarter means interest income (including accretions of discounts, amortization of premiums, and payment-in-kind income), dividend income, and any other income (including any fee income) earned or accrued by the Company during such fiscal quarter, minus the Company's operating expenses for such quarter (which, for this purpose, will not include any litigation-related expenses, any extraordinary expenses, or Performance Fee). Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. For purposes of computing Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income, the calculation methodology will look through total return swaps as if the Company owned the referenced assets directly. As a result, Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income includes net interest (whether positive or negative) associated with a total return swap, which is the difference between (a) the interest income and transaction fees related to the reference assets and (b) all interest and other expenses paid by the Company to the total return swap counterparty. In the case of an interest rate swap, Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income includes the net payments and net accruals of periodic payments. The Advisory Agreement has an initial term expiring on April 1, 2027, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms. Thereafter, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year, so long as such continuance shall be approved at least annually by (a) the vote of the Company's Board, or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Company and (b) the vote of a majority of the Company's trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or of disinterested persons (as such term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of any such party, in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Administration Agreement In connection with the Conversion, on the Conversion Date, the Company and Ellington Credit Company Administration LLC (the "Administrator") entered into the Administration Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"). Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator will furnish the Company with certain services, including office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services and the Administrator will also perform, or oversee the performance of, its required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records which the Company is required to maintain and preparing reports for its shareholders. In addition, the Administrator will assist the Company in determining and publishing its Net Asset Value, oversee the preparation and filing of the Company's tax returns and print and disseminate reports to the Company's shareholders, as well as oversee the payment of the Company's expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to the Company by other parties. In exchange for the services rendered under the Administration Agreement, the Company will pay the Administrator an amount equal to the Company's allocable portion of the Administrator's costs and expenses incurred in performing its obligations and providing personnel (including wages, salaries, bonuses and related payroll expenses) under the Administration Agreement, including rent, office supplies, the fees and expenses associated with performing compliance functions, as well as the Company's allocable portion of the costs of compensation and related

expenses of the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and their respective support staff. The Administration Agreement has an initial term expiring on April 1, 2027, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms. Thereafter, the Administration Agreement will renew automatically for successive annual periods, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (a) the vote of the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Company and (b) the vote of a majority of the Company's trustees who are not parties to this Agreement or an interested persons (as such term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of any such party. 131Dividend Reinvestment Plan in connection with the Conversion, on the Conversion Date the Company adopted the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "DRP"), to be administered by Equiniti Trust Company, LLC as plan agent (the "Plan Agent"), pursuant to an agreement adopted on the Conversion Date. Under the DRP, the Company's cash dividends and/or distributions (collectively, "Dividends"), after deducting any applicable U.S. withholding taxes, will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the same class to which the Dividends relate. Shareholders will automatically participate in the DRP unless they opt out by notifying the Plan Agent via telephone, in writing, or through the Plan Agent's online portal. An opt-out election must be received by the Plan Agent before the record date of a given Dividend for such election to be effective for that Dividend. Shareholders holding shares through a nominee (e.g., a broker) must contact their nominee to make such elections. Shareholders who opt out will receive Dividends in cash. Under the DRP, whenever the Company pays a Dividend, the Plan Agent will reinvest such Dividends for participating Shareholders in newly issued shares of the Company at a price per share equal to 95% of the market price per share at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") on the Dividend payment date (or, if no sale is reported that day, the average of the last bid and ask prices reported by the NYSE). While the Company generally intends to issue new shares under the DRP, the Board reserves the right to authorize the purchase of shares in the open market in connection with the DRP. Dividends On April 3, 2025, the Board of Trustees approved a monthly dividend in the amount of \$0.08 per share paid on May 27, 2025 to shareholders of record as of April 30, 2025. On May 7, 2025, the Board of Trustees approved a monthly dividend in the amount of \$0.08 per share paid on June 30, 2025 to shareholders of record as of May 30, 2025. On June 9, 2025, the Board of Trustees approved a monthly dividend in the amount of \$0.08 per share payable on July 31, 2025 to shareholders of record as of June 30, 2025. Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial DisclosuresNone. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures Disclosure Controls and Procedures We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of March 31, 2025. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2025. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting for the period January 1, 2025 at March 31, 2025 Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with 132authorizations of our management and trustees; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment and those criteria, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2025. Item 9B. Other InformationNone. Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent InspectionsNot applicable. 133PART III Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance The Fund's Board of Trustees Four of the Fund's trustees are not an interested person(s) of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act (the "Independent Trustees") and, those Trustees who are an interested persons, the "Interested Trustees"). Each trustee has been elected to serve until the Fund's 2026 annual meeting of shareholders or until such time as his or her respective successor is elected and qualified. Information Regarding the Fund's Trustees See below for biographical descriptions and certain other information with respect to each of the Fund's trustees, including the experience, qualifications, attributes, or skills of each trustee. Independent Trustees Name, and Year of Birth Position(s) With the Fund Term of Office and Length of Time Served Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex to be Overseen Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years Robert B. Allardice, III 1946 Chairman of the Board Board Member until 2026 annual shareholder meeting. Has served on the Board since May 2013 and has served as Chairman since January 2021. Private Investor 1 Director, member of the audit committee, and chairman of the finance, investment and risk management committee of The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (NYSE: HIG), from September 2008 until June 2023. Director of GasLog Partners LP (NYSE: GLOP) from October 2014 until January 2021. Ronald I. Simon, Ph.D. 1938 Trustee Board Member until 2026 annual shareholder meeting. Has served on the Board since May 2013. Private Investor 1 Director of EFC since 2007. Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Committee since January 2021. Director of the successor company of SoftNet, Inc., American Independence Corp. ("AIC"), from 2002 until August 2016, when AIC was acquired by Independence Holdings Company ("IHC"). Director of IHC from August 2016 until February 2022. Member of the Audit Committee of IHC from November 2017 until February 2022. 134 Name, Address and Year of Birth Position(s) With the Fund Term of Office and Length of Time Served Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex to be Overseen Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years David J. Miller 1959 Trustee Board Member until 2026 annual shareholder meeting. Has served on the Board since May 2013. Private Investor 1 Director of StoneMor Inc. (NYSE: STON), the public predecessor to Everstory Inc., from July 2019 until November 2022 and Chairman of the Compensation, Nominations & Governance Committee and as a member of the Audit Committee from July 2019 until November 2022. Director of Everstory Inc. since November 2022, when StoneMor Inc. was taken private. Has served as Chairman of the Compensation, Nominations & Governance Committee and as a member of the Audit and Trust Investment Committees at Everstory Inc. since November 2022. Director of J.G. Wentworth since January 2018. Chairman of the Board since January 2018. Director of Prima Insurance since July 2018. Chairman of the Risk and Control Committee since July 2018. Director of Figure Acquisition Corp. (NYSE: FACA) from February 2021 until December 2022 and Chair of the Audit Committee from February 2021 until December 2022. Director of Lombard International Assurance from July 2015 until his resignation in December 2023. Mary McBride 1955 Trustee Board Member until 2026 annual shareholder meeting. Has served on the Board since March 2021. President of CoBank, ACB from 2013 until 2016. Private Investor 1 Director of Intrepid Potash Inc., a diversified minerals company, since May 2020. Director of CatchMark Timber Trust, Inc., a real estate company that invests in timberlands, from February 2018 until September 2022. 135 Interested Trustees Name, and Year of Birth Position(s) With the Fund Term of Office and Length of Time Served Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex to be Overseen Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years Michael W. Vranos 1961 Portfolio Manager & Trustee Board Member until 2026 annual shareholder meeting. Has served on the Board since the Fund's inception in September 2012. Co-Chief Investment Officer of the Fund (from October 2012 until April 2025); Portfolio Adviser of the Fund (since April 2025) Chief Executive Officer and President of the Adviser (since October 2012) Co-Chief Investment Officer of EFC (since June 2009) Founder and Chief Executive Officer of EMG (since December 1994) 1 None Laurence E. Penn 1962 Chief Executive Officer, President & Trustee Board Member until 2026 annual shareholder meeting. Has served on the Board since the Fund's inception in September 2012. Chief Executive Officer and President of the Fund (since October 2012) Vice Chairman of EMG (since 1995) Executive Vice President of our Adviser at EMG and member of EMG's Investment and Risk Management Committee (since 1995) Chief Executive Officer and President of EFC (since August 2007) 2 Trustee of Ellington Income Opportunities Fund, a closed-end management investment company, since October 2018. Director of EFC since 2007. 136 Information Regarding the Fund's Executive Officer See below for biographical descriptions and certain other information with respect to each of the Fund's executive officers. Name and Position With our Fund Age Background Summary Laurence E. Penn Chief Executive Officer, President & Trustee 63 See "Information Regarding the Fund's Trustees" Interested Trustees. Michael W. Vranos Portfolio Manager & Trustee 63 See "Information Regarding the Fund's Trustees" Interested Trustees. Gregory Borenstein Portfolio Manager 40 Mr. Borenstein currently serves as one of our Portfolio Managers. He is also a Managing Director and the Head of Corporate Credit at EMG, and is responsible for EMG's CLO investment business. Mr. Borenstein joined EMG in 2012 to establish and grow the firm's CLO capabilities, which has led to CLOs representing an important component of EMG's overall assets under management. In addition to CLOs, he is responsible for the management of index and bespoke tranches and is closely involved in the development of hedging strategies and broader portfolio management across the firm. Mr. Borenstein currently serves on the Portfolio Management and Risk Oversight Committees of EMG. Prior to joining EMG, Mr. Borenstein was a member of the Secondary CLO trading desk at Goldman Sachs, where he traded both US and European CLOs, along with Trust Preferred Securities (TruPS). He began his career on Goldman Sachs' Proprietary Structured Credit Desk, which managed a multi-billion dollar portfolio, where Mr. Borenstein primarily focused on CLOs and credit derivatives. Mr. Borenstein holds degrees in Applied Mathematics and Economics from Johns Hopkins University. Mark Tecotzky Executive Vice President 63 Mr. Tecotzky currently serves as Executive Vice President. Mr. Tecotzky previously served as our Co-Chief Investment Officer from October 2012 until April 2025. In addition, he has served as the Co-Chief Investment Officer of EFC since March 2008. Mr. Tecotzky is also Vice Chairman of EMG (since 1995) Executive Vice President of our Adviser at EMG and member of EMG's Investment and Risk Management Committee (since 1995) Chief Executive Officer and President of EFC (since August 2007) 2 Trustee of Ellington Income Opportunities Fund, a closed-end management investment company, since October 2018. Director of EFC since 2007. 136 Information Regarding the Fund's Executive Officer See below for biographical descriptions and certain other information with respect to each of the Fund's executive officers. Name and Position With our Fund Age Background Summary Laurence E. Penn Chief Executive Officer, President & Trustee 63 See "Information Regarding the Fund's Trustees" Interested Trustees. Michael W. Vranos Portfolio Manager & Trustee 63 See "Information Regarding the Fund's Trustees" Interested Trustees. Christopher Smernoff Chief Financial Officer 48 Mr. Smernoff joined EMG in January 2007 and has served as our Chief Financial Officer since April 2018. Mr. Smernoff is responsible for managing all aspects of our finance and accounting operations. In addition, Mr. Smernoff has served as the Chief Accounting Officer of EFC since April 2018. Prior to that, Mr. Smernoff served as EFC's Controller since February 2010. From January 2007 through February 2010, Mr. Smernoff was an Assistant Controller for various private entities managed by EMG. Prior to January 2007, Mr. Smernoff was employed as a manager in the assurance practice of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, where he was primarily focused on providing audit and accounting services to a variety of clients in the investment management industry. Mr. Smernoff is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and holds a B.S. in Accounting and Finance from Boston College. 137 Name and Position With our Fund Age Background Summary JR Herlihy Chief Operating Officer 43 Mr. Herlihy joined EMG in April 2011 and has served as our Chief Operating Officer since April 2018 and as our Treasurer since May 2017. In addition, Mr. Herlihy has been the Chief Financial Officer of EFC since April 2018, and its Treasurer since May 2017. Mr. Herlihy is also a Managing Director at EMG, where he has served in various capacities, including serving as Co-Chief Investment Officer of Ellington Housing Inc. ("EHR"), a real estate investment trust that was focused on single- and multi-family residential real estate assets, from EHR's inception in September 2012 through December 2016. Mr. Herlihy also served as EHR's Interim Chief Financial Officer from March 2015 through January 2016. Prior to April 2011, Mr. Herlihy held various positions in the real estate industry, including at the real estate private equity firm GTIS Partners LP, Capmark Financial Group (formerly GMAC Commercial Mortgage), and Jones Lang LaSalle. Mr. Herlihy earned a B.A. in Economics and History from Dartmouth College, summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. Daniel Margolis General Counsel 51 Mr. Margolis has been our General Counsel since April 2013 and also served as our Secretary from inception to April 2013. Mr. Margolis has also served as General Counsel of EMG and of EFC since July 2010. He is responsible for advising EMG on all legal, regulatory, compliance, documentation and litigation matters. Prior to joining EMG, Mr. Margolis was a Partner at Pillsbury, Winthrop, Shaw, Pittman LLP from 2007 to 2010 and before that was a Junior Partner at Wilmer, Cutler, Pickering, Hale and Dorr LLP from 2004 to 2007. In both positions, Mr. Margolis represented corporations and individuals, including financial services organizations, in criminal and regulatory investigations and in complex civil litigation. From 2000 to 2004, he served as an Assistant United States Attorney in the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York where he prosecuted a variety of white-collar crimes including securities fraud, investment fraud, tax fraud and money laundering. In 2004, he received the John Marshall Award, the Department of Justice's highest award for excellence in legal performance. He has a J.D. from New York University Law School, where he graduated cum laude, and a B.A. from Binghamton University where he graduated magna cum laude with highest honors in Political Science and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. The Board of Trustees The Fund's business is managed through the oversight and direction of its Board of Trustees, which has established investment guidelines for the Adviser to follow in its day-to-day management of our business. The Adviser is an affiliate of EMG, a private investment management firm and registered investment advisor, and is responsible for administering the Fund's business activities and day-to-day operations. The Fund's Board currently consists of six trustees. The trustees are informed about the Fund's business at meetings of our Board and its committees and through supplemental reports and communications. The Fund's Independent Trustees meet regularly in executive sessions without the presence of our corporate officers. The Fund's Board has established two standing committees that are comprised solely of Independent Trustees, the principal functions of which are briefly described below. Matters put to a vote at either committee must be approved by majority of the trustees on the committee who are present at a meeting at which there is a quorum or by unanimous written consent of the trustees on that committee. Trustee Independence Pursuant to the 1940 Act, a majority of the Board will consist of directors who are not an interested person(s) of the Fund, the Adviser, or of any of their respective affiliates (the "Independent Trustees"). Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act defines an interested person(s) to include, among other things, any person who has, or within the last two years had, a material business or professional relationship with the Fund or its affiliates. The Board has determined that, currently, four of the Fund's six current trustees are Independent Trustees. The Fund monitors the relationships of its directors and officers through a questionnaire each director and officer completes at least annually and updates periodically as information provided in the most recent questionnaire changes. The Fund has determined that the following members nominated to be trustees of our Board are independent: Robert B. Allardice, III, David J. Miller, Mary McBride, and Ronald I. Simon, Ph.D. Based upon information requested from each such trustee concerning his or her background, employment and affiliations, the Board has affirmatively determined that none of the Independent Trustees has a material business or professional relationship with the Fund or its affiliates, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the Board or any committee thereof. 138 Executive Sessions of Our Independent Trustees In accordance with NYSE requirements, the Independent Trustees of the Fund's Board meet in executive session at least quarterly, without management present. Generally, these executive sessions follow a regularly scheduled quarterly meeting of our Board. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, the Independent Trustees of our Board met in executive session seven times without management. The Board's Chairman typically presides over such executive sessions of the Independent Trustees. Information Regarding Our Board and Its Committees Trustees are expected to attend all of the Fund's regular and special meetings of the Board and all meetings of the committees on which they serve. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, there were three meetings of the Board, and each of the current trustees attended at least 75% of the meetings of both the Board and committees on which he or she served. The Fund has a policy that trustees attend our annual meetings of shareholders. Mr. Miller, Mr. Allardice, Dr. Simon, Mr. Vranos, Mr. Penn, and Ms. McBride attended the 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and the Special Meeting. The Board has established two standing committee: Audit, and Nominating and Corporate Governance. The charter for each committee, more fully describing the responsibilities of each committee, can be found on the Fund's website at www.elingtoncredit.com under the "For Investors" "Corporate Governance" section.

Pursuant to their charters, each of these committees consists solely of Independent Trustees. The table below indicates the current committee membership and the number of times each committee met during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. Trustee Name Audit Committee Governance Committee Robert B. Allardice, III Chair Member Mary McBride Member Member David J. Miller Member Member Ronald I. Simon, Ph.D. Member Chair Number of meetings during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 11 The Fund's committees make recommendations to the Board as appropriate and regularly report on their activities to the entire Board. Audit Committee The members of the Audit Committee are Mr. Miller, Mr. Allardice, Dr. Simon, and Ms. McBride, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. Mr. Allardice serves as chairman of the Audit Committee. Pursuant to its charter, the Audit Committee assists the Board in overseeing (1) the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Fund and its internal control over financial reporting and, as the Audit Committee deems appropriate, to inquire into the internal control over financial reporting of certain third-party service providers, (2) the quality and integrity of the financial statements; (3) the Fund's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (4) the engagement of the Fund's independent auditor, including the review and evaluation of its qualifications, independence, and performance; and (5) the performance of the Fund's independent auditors and internal audit function. The Audit Committee also (1) acts as a liaison between the Fund's independent auditors and the Board, and (2) assists the Board's oversight of any internal audit function of the Fund. Each member of the Audit Committee meets the independence requirements of the 1940 Act, NYSE, and SEC rules and regulations, and each is financially literate. The Board has determined that each of Mr. Allardice, Ms. McBride, Mr. Miller, and Dr. Simon is an independent committee financial expert as that term is defined by the SEC and that each satisfies the financial expertise requirements of the NYSE. Governance Committee The members of the Governance Committee are Mr. Miller, Mr. Allardice, Dr. Simon, and Ms. McBride, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. Dr. Simon serves as chairman of the Governance Committee. Pursuant to its charter, the Governance Committee is responsible for identifying, recruiting, evaluating, and recommending to the Board qualified candidates for election as trustees and recommending a slate of nominees for election as trustees at the Fund's annual meetings of shareholders. It also reviews the background and qualifications of individuals being considered as trustee candidates pursuant to attributes and criteria established by the committee and the Board from time to time. It reviews and makes recommendations on matters involving general operation of the Board and its corporate governance, and annually recommends to the Board nominees for each committee of the Board. In addition, the committee annually facilitates the assessment of the Board's 139 performance as a whole and of the individual trustees, and reports thereof to the Board. The Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving in advance any related party transactions, other than related party transactions which have been pre-approved pursuant to pre-approval guidelines to address specific categories of transactions, which the committee reviews, evaluates and updates, as appropriate, from time to time. In selecting candidates to recommend to the Board as trustee nominees, the Governance Committee looks at a number of attributes and criteria, including experience, skills, expertise, diversity of experience, personal and professional integrity, character, business judgment, time availability in light of other commitments (including the number of public and private company boards on which a candidate serves), dedication, conflicts of interest and such other relevant factors that the Governance Committee considers appropriate in the context of the needs of the Board. In assessing the needs of the Board, the Governance Committee and the Board review and consider from time to time the requisite skills and characteristics of individual trustees as well as the composition of the Board as a whole. After completing its evaluation of individual trustee nominees and our Board as a whole, our Board concluded that the six current trustees collectively have the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills to effectively oversee the management of our Fund, including a high degree of personal and professional integrity, an ability to exercise sound business judgment on a broad range of issues, sufficient experience and background to have an appreciation of the issues facing our Fund, a willingness to devote the necessary time to Board duties, a commitment to representing the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, and a dedication to enhancing shareholder value. The Governance Committee will consider candidates recommended by shareholders for service on our Board and such proposed nominees will be considered and evaluated under the same criteria as described above. Any recommendation submitted to the Fund should be in writing and should include any supporting material the shareholder considers appropriate in support of that recommendation, but must include all information relating to such proposed nominee that would be required to be disclosed in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the election of the proposed nominee as a trustee in an election contest (even if an election contest is not involved), or would otherwise be required in connection with such solicitation, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A (or any successor provision), a written statement certifying, among other things, that the proposed nominee, will serve as a trustee if elected and must otherwise comply with the requirements under our bylaws for shareholders to propose nominees. Shareholders wishing to propose a candidate for consideration may do so by submitting the above information addressed to Attention: Secretary, Ellington Credit Company, 53 Forest Avenue, Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870. All recommendations for trustee nominations received by the Secretary that satisfy our bylaws requirements relating to such trustee nominations will be presented to the Governance Committee for its consideration. Shareholders also must satisfy the notification, timeliness, consent, and information requirements set forth in our bylaws. Board Leadership Structure While the roles are currently separated, the Board has not established a fixed policy regarding the separation of the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. Instead, the Board believes this determination is part of the succession planning process and should be considered upon the appointment or re-appointment of a Chief Executive Officer. The Board believes that the current separation of the role of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board is appropriate because it allows our Chief Executive Officer to focus on running our business, while allowing the Chairman of the Board to lead the Board in its fundamental role of providing advice to and independent oversight of management. Board Oversight of Risk The Board believes an effective risk management system will (1) timely identify the material risks that the Fund faces; (2) communicate necessary information with respect to material risks to the Fund's principal executive officer or principal financial officer and officers of the Adviser and, as appropriate, to the Board or relevant committee thereof; (3) implement appropriate and responsive risk management strategies consistent with the Fund's risk profile; and (4) integrate risk management into management and the Board's decision-making. EMG has an Investment and Risk Management Committee that advises and consults with the Fund's senior management team with respect to, among other things, the Fund's investment policies, portfolio holdings, financing and hedging strategies, and investment guidelines. The members of the Investment and Risk Management Committee include two of the Fund's trustees, Mr. Vranos and Mr. Penn, as well as one of its officers, Mark Tecotzky. The Audit Committee has been designated by the Board to take the lead in overseeing risk management. As part of its oversight function, the Audit Committee receives briefings provided by members of the Investment and Risk Management Committee, officers of the Adviser, and various advisors to the Fund regarding the adequacy of our risk management processes. The Audit Committee also regularly receives briefings from the Fund's internal auditor. In addition, the Audit Committee receives regular reports from management on cybersecurity and related risks. The Board's oversight of cybersecurity risk management is supported by the Audit Committee, which regularly interacts with the Fund's management team and other professionals who are responsible for assessing and managing material risks from 140 cybersecurity threats at the Fund. The Adviser also regularly engage third parties to perform assessments of its cybersecurity posture, including penetration testing, user access control reviews and independent reviews of the information security control environment, and operating effectiveness. The results of such assessments, tests, and reviews are reported to the Audit Committee and the Board, and the Adviser adjusts its cybersecurity policies, standards, processes, and practices as necessary based on the information provided by these assessments, tests, and reviews, including the implementation of new software and technologies. The Board also encourages the Fund's officers and the officers of the Adviser to promote a corporate culture that incorporates risk management into the Fund's corporate strategy and day-to-day business operations and continually works with the Fund's officers, the officers of the Adviser and the Fund's advisors to assess and analyze the most likely areas of future risk for the Fund. In addition, the Compensation Committee has reviewed its compensation policies and practices with respect to certain employees of the Adviser who are dedicated or partially dedicated to providing services to the Fund taking into consideration risk management practices and risk-taking incentives. Following such review, the Compensation Committee (which was dissolved in connection with the Conversion) determined that its compensation policies and practices for such employees do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Fund. Communications with Our Board The Board has established a process for shareholders and other interested parties to communicate with the members of the Board, any trustee (including the Chairman of the Board), non-management members of the Board as a group or any committee. To do so, a shareholder or other interested party may send a letter addressed to Attention: Secretary, Ellington Credit Company, 53 Forest Avenue, Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870. The Secretary will forward all such communications to the Fund's trustees. Code of Ethics The Board has established a Code of Ethics that applies to the Fund's officers and trustees and to the Adviser and certain of its affiliates' officers, directors, and employees when such individuals are acting for the Fund or on the Fund's behalf which is available on the Fund's website at www.ellingtoncredit.com. Any waiver of the Code of Ethics of an executive officer or trustee may be made only by the Board or one of its committees. Item 11. Board and Executive Compensation Trustee Compensation For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, each of the Independent Trustees received a cash retainer of \$17,500. In addition, the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee (which has since been dissolved), and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee received additional cash retainers of \$6,250, \$3,750, \$1,875, and \$1,875, respectively. These amounts represent the pro rata portion of the applicable annual retainers of \$70,000 for Independent Trustees, and \$25,000, \$15,000, \$7,500, and \$7,500, respectively, for the aforementioned leadership roles as based on each Trustee's period of service during the shortened fiscal year. The Fund changed its fiscal year end from December 31 to March 31, resulting in a three-month transition period from January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025. Accordingly, compensation figures for this period reflect one-quarter of the full annual retainer amounts. The Fund reimburses each trustee for their travel expenses incurred in connection with their attendance at full Board and committee meetings as well as the Annual Meeting of Shareholders and certain trustee education events. Compensation of the Fund's Trustees in the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 The table below describes the compensation earned by the Fund's trustees during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. Any member of our Board who is also an employee of our Adviser, EMG, or their respective affiliates does not receive additional compensation for serving on our Board of Trustees. Name Fees Earned or Paid in Cash Restricted Common Share Awards All Other Compensation (1) Total Compensation Robert B. Allardice, III \$27,500 A \$463 A \$27,963 A David J. Miller (2) 19,375 A 19,838 A Mary McBride 17,500 A 463 A 19,838 A Laurence E. Penn 141 (1) Amounts reported in this column represent cash paid with respect to dividends paid during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 on unvested restricted Common Share awards held by our Independent Trustees. (2) Includes \$1,875 paid to Mr. Miller for his service as chair of the Compensation Committee of the Board during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. The Compensation Committee was dissolved in 2025 prior to the Conversion. Executive Compensation None of the Fund's executive officers are employees of the Fund, and the Fund does not have any employees. The Adviser provides investment management services to the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, and the Administrator provides certain administrative services to the Fund pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Fund's executive officers are employed by EMG, and EMG makes them available to the Adviser and the Administrator pursuant to the Services Agreement. Other than indirectly through our Administrator as provided below, the Fund's executive officers do not receive cash compensation from the Fund for serving as named executive officers (a NEO), and the Fund does not pay or provide benefits, nor do the Fund reimburse the cost of any compensation or benefits paid by our Adviser, or EMG, to our NEOs. The following individuals were our NEOs for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025: Laurence E. Penn, our Chief Executive Officer and President; Christopher Smernoff, our Chief Financial Officer; and JR Herlihy, our Chief Operating Officer. The Fund does not currently have any agreements with any of its NEOs regarding their cash compensation and it does not intend to enter into any such agreement or pay any cash compensation directly to them. Additionally, the Fund's NEOs are not required to devote a specific percentage of their time to the Fund's business. None of the Fund's executive officers receive any direct compensation from the Fund. Mr. Penn, the Fund's Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Vranos, a Portfolio Manager and Trustee, and Mr. Tecotzky, the Fund's Executive Vice President, through their ownership interest in the EMG, an affiliate of the Adviser, are entitled to a portion of any profits earned by the Adviser, which includes any fees payable to the Adviser under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, less expenses incurred by the Adviser in performing its duties under the Advisory Agreement. Messrs. Penn, Vranos and Tecotzky do not receive any additional compensation from EMG in connection with the management of the Fund's portfolio. The compensation of the Fund's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer/Treasurer, and other officers and administrative personnel that provide services to the Fund, is paid by the Administrator, subject to reimbursement by the Fund of an allocable portion of such compensation for services rendered by such person to the Fund. The allocable portion of such compensation that is reimbursed to the Administrator by the Fund is based on an estimate of the time spent by such personnel in performing their respective duties for the Fund in accordance with the Administration Agreement. The Administration Agreement was not in place for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025; as a result, as of March 31, 2025 the Fund has not yet accrued any allocable portion of compensation expenses incurred by the Administrator on the Fund's behalf for any personnel. However, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, the Fund estimates that it would have incurred approximately \$0.4 million of expenses, including compensation for the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer, that would have been paid to the Administrator had the Administration Agreement been in place during such time. Ms. Suzanne Hammer, the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, is a Director of Vigilant Compliance, LLC (a Vigilant) and performs her functions as the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer under the terms of an agreement between the Fund and Vigilant. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, we incurred approximately \$13,950 in fees payable to Vigilant, and for the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2025 and ending on March 31, 2026, we expect to incur approximately \$55,800 in fees payable to Vigilant. Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters The following table sets forth, as of June 6, 2025, certain ownership information with respect to the Fund's common shares for those persons known to us to be the beneficial owners of more than 5% of our outstanding common shares and all of the Fund's trustees, and all of the Fund's trustees and executive officers as a group. In accordance with SEC rules, each listed person's beneficial ownership includes: (a) all Common Shares the investor actually owns beneficially or of record; (b) all Common Shares over which the investor has or shares voting or dispository control (such as in the capacity as a general partner of a fund); and (c) all Common Shares the investor has the right to acquire within 60 days of June 6, 2025 (such as upon exercise of options that are currently vested or which are scheduled to vest within 60 days). 142 Common Shares Beneficially Owned Name Number Percentage of Outstanding Common Shares (1) Independent Trustees: Robert B. Allardice, III 55,703 A * David J. Miller (2) 65,703 A * Mary McBride 33,667 A * Ronald I. Simon, Ph.D. 69,464 A * Interested Trustees and Executive Officers: (3) Michael W. Vranos (4) 139,605 A * Laurence E. Penn 35,710 A * Christopher Smernoff (5) 27,214 A * Gregory Borenstein 18,000 A * Mark Tecotzky 8,282 A * All executive officers and trustees as a group (10 persons) (7) 510,442 A 14.4 % * Denotes beneficial ownership of less than 1% of our Common Shares. (1) Based on an aggregate amount of 37,559,195 Common Shares issued and outstanding as of June 6, 2025. Assumes that derivative securities, if any, beneficially owned by a person are exercised for Common Shares. The total number of Common Shares outstanding used in calculating this percentage assumes that none of the derivative securities owned by other persons are exercised for Common Shares. (2) Mr. Miller holds 10,000 of such Common Shares in a joint account with his spouse. (3) The address for all NEOs and trustees is Ellington Credit Company, 53 Forest Avenue, Old Greenwich, CT 06870. (4) Includes 106,472 Common Shares held directly by EMG Holdings, L.P., or a VC Investments L.L.C., or a VC, and Michael W. Vranos each has shared voting and dispository power over these Common Shares. VC is the general partner of EMG. Mr. Vranos is the managing member of and holds a controlling interest in VC. The address for each entity is 53 Forest Avenue, Old Greenwich, CT 06870. (5) Includes 5,663 Common Shares that will vest on December 12, 2025, 2,216 Common Shares that will vest on December 14, 2025, and 2,332 Common Shares that will vest on December 12, 2026. (6) Includes 11,687 Common Shares that will vest on December 12, 2025, 5,020 Common Shares that will vest on December 14, 2025, and 12,659 Common Shares that will vest on December 12, 2026. (7) Includes 17,350 Common Shares that will vest on December 12, 2025, 7,236 Common Shares that will vest on December 14, 2025, and 14,991 Common Shares that will vest on December 12, 2026. Dollar Ranges of Shares Beneficially Owned by Trustees and Executive Officers The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities of the Fund that each trustee and executive officer beneficially owned as of June 6, 2025 using a per share value of \$5.88, the midpoint of the range of the Fund's estimated net asset value per common share as of April 30, 2025. For purposes of this table, beneficial ownership is defined to mean a direct or indirect pecuniary interest. Independent Trustees Name of Independent Trustee Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund (1) Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustees in Family of Investment Companies (1) Robert B. Allardice, III \$100,001 A \$500,000 \$100,001 A \$500,000 Mary McBride \$100,001 A \$500,000 \$100,001 A \$500,000 David J. Miller \$100,001 A \$500,000 \$100,001 A \$500,000 Ronald I. Simon, Ph.D. \$100,001 A \$500,000 \$100,001 A \$500,000 (1) Dollar ranges are as follows: None, \$1 A \$10,000, \$10,001 A \$50,000, \$50,001 A \$100,000, \$100,001 A \$500,000, \$500,001 A \$1,000,000, or Over \$1,000,000. (4) Interested Trustees and

Executive Officers Name of Interested Trustee or OfficerDollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund(1)Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustees in Family of Investment Companies(1)Michael Vranos(2)\$500,001â€\$1,000,000\$500,001â€\$1,000,000Laurence Penn(2)\$100,001â€\$500,000\$100,001â€\$500,000Christopher Smernoff\$100,001â€\$500,000\$100,001â€\$500,000JR Herlihy\$100,001â€\$500,000\$100,001â€\$500,000Greg Borenstein\$100,001â€\$500,000\$100,001â€\$500,000Mark Tecotzky\$10,001â€\$50,000\$10,001â€\$50,000Daniel MargolisNoneNone(1)Dollar ranges are as follows: None, \$1â€\$10,000, \$10,001â€\$50,000, \$50,001â€\$100,000, \$100,001â€\$500,000, \$500,001â€\$1,000,000, or Over \$1,000,000.(2)Interested Trustee of the Fund. Equity Compensation Plan InformationThe Fund's has no compensation plan under which it can issue equity securities out of. However, the Fund's previous 2023 Equity Incentive Plan, which was terminated in connection with the Conversion, still has unvested restricted Common Shares issued pursuant to such plan. The following table sets forth information as of June 30, 2025 with respect to the 2023 Equity Incentive Plan.Plan CategoryNumber of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)Weighted-average exercise price of our outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)Equity compensation plans approved by security holders39,577N/A(1)N/AEquity compensation plans not approved by security holdersâ€A â€A (1)All outstanding awards issued under the 2023 Equity Incentive Plan represent restricted Common Shares, which do not have an exercise price.item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director IndependenceEach of the Fund's trustees and executive officers is required to complete an annual disclosure questionnaire and report all transactions with us in which they and their immediate family members had or will have a direct or indirect material interest with respect to us. The Governance Committee generally reviews any past or proposed transactions between the Fund and related persons (as such term is defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K). If the Governance Committee believes a transaction is significant to the Fund and raises particular conflict of interest issues, the Governance Committee will discuss the matter with legal or other appropriate counsel to evaluate and approve the transaction.Upon completion of the Conversion, the Fund is now subject to the restrictions under the 1940 Act prohibiting certain transactions with affiliated persons of the Fund, including restrictions on engaging in principal transactions and joint transactions with affiliated persons absent exemptive relief, which the Fund has submitted an application for.Advisory AgreementThe Fund entered into the Advisory Agreement with its Adviser upon the Conversion, pursuant to which the Fund's Adviser provides for the day-to-day management of our operations. Mr. Vranos, one of the Fund's Portfolio Managers and Trustee, Mr. Penn, the Fund's Chief Executive Officer, President, and Trustee, Mark Tecotzky, the Fund's Executive Vice President, Christopher Smernoff, the Fund's Chief Financial Officer, JR Herlihy, the Fund's Chief Operating Officer, and Daniel Margolis, the Fund's General Counsel, each also serves as an officer of the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement requires the Adviser to, among other things, (i) determine the composition of the Fund's portfolio, the nature and timing of the changes therein and the manner of implementing such changes; (ii) identify, evaluate, and negotiate the structure of the investments we make; (iii) close, monitor, and service our investments; and (iv) determine the securities and other assets that we will purchase, retain, or sell. A description of the material terms of the Advisory Agreement is included under the heading â€œThe Advisory Agreementâ€ in the Registration Statement on Form N-2 that we filed with the SEC.144Management FeesBase Management FeesUnder the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a Base Management Fee with respect to each fiscal quarter, equal to the product of 0.375% (i.e., 1.50% per annum) and the Fund's â€œNet Asset Value,â€ which is equal to its total assets minus total liabilities, as of the end of such fiscal quarter. The Base Management Fee is prorated for partial quarterly periods based on the number of days in such partial period compared to a 90-day quarter and is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears.Performance FeesUnder the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays our Adviser a Performance Fee calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon the Fund's â€œPre-Performance Fee Net Investment Incomeâ€ with respect to each fiscal quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on our common equity, equal to 2.00% per quarter (i.e. 8.00% per annum), and is subject to a "catch-up" feature. Specifically,â€If the Fund's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter does not exceed the Hurdle Amount (as defined below) for such quarter, then no Performance Fee is payable to the Adviser with respect to such quarter; â€If the Fund's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter exceeds the Hurdle Amount for such quarter but is less than or equal to 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, then 100% of the portion of the Fundâ€™s Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income that exceeds the Hurdle Amount (the â€œCatch-Upâ€) is payable to the Adviser as the Performance Fee with respect to such quarter. â€Therefore, once the Fund's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for such quarter exactly reaches 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount, the Adviser will have accrued a Performance Fee with respect to such quarter that is exactly equal to 17.5% of the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income (because 21.21% of the Hurdle Amount (which is the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income captured by the Adviser during the Catch-Up phase) is equal to 17.5% of 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount (which is the entire Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income at the end of the Catch-Up phase)); andâ€If the Fund's Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income for a fiscal quarter exceeds 121.21% of the Hurdle Amount for such quarter, then 17.5% of our Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income is payable to the Adviser as the Performance Fee with respect to such quarter. With respect to the Performance Fee, there will be no accumulation of the Hurdle Amount from quarter to quarter, no claw back of amounts previously paid if the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income in any subsequent quarter is below the Hurdle Amount for such subsequent quarter, and no delay or adjustment of payment if the Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income in any prior quarter was below the Hurdle Amount for such prior quarter. For these purposes, the following definitions are applicable: "Hurdle Amount" for any fiscal quarter means the result obtained by multiplying the Net Asset Value of Common Equity at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter by the Hurdle Rate. The Hurdle Amount will be appropriately adjusted for any common share issuances or repurchases during the fiscal quarter."Hurdle Rate" means 2.00% per quarter, or 8.00% per annum. The Hurdle Rate will be appropriately prorated for partial quarterly periods based on the number of days in such partial period compared to a 90-day quarter."Net Asset Value" means the figure that is equal to the total assets of the Fund minus its total liabilities.â€Net Asset Value of Common Equityâ€ means the portion of Net Asset Value attributable to common equity."Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income" for any fiscal quarter means interest income (including accretions of discounts, amortization of premiums, and payment-in-kind income), dividend income, and any other income (including any fee income) earned or accrued by the Fund during such fiscal quarter, minus the Fundâ€™s operating expenses for such quarter (which, for this purpose, will not include any litigation-related expenses, any extraordinary expenses, or Performance Fee). Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income does not include any realized capital gains, realized capital losses or unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. For purposes of computing Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income, the calculation methodology will look through total return swaps as if the Fund owned the referenced assets directly. As a result, Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income includes net interest (whether positive or negative) associated with a total return swap, which is the difference between (a) the interest income and transaction fees related to the reference assets and (b) all interest and other expenses paid by the Fund to the total return swap counterparty. In the case of an interest rate swap, Pre-Performance Fee Net Investment Income includes the net payments and net accruals of periodic payments.145Under the now-terminated management agreement, total management fees incurred for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were approximately \$2.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. The Adviser previously agreed to waive all Performance Fees payable for all fiscal periods through the first quarter of 2025.Administration AgreementThe Fund entered into an administration agreement, dated as of April 1, 2025, with Ellington Credit Company Administration LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the â€œAdministratorâ€) (such agreement, the â€œAdministration Agreementâ€). Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator, among other things, furnishes us with office facilities, equipment and clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services at such facilities and also performs, or oversees the performance of, its required administrative services, which include, among other things, being responsible for the financial records which the Fund is required to maintain, and preparing reports to the Fund's shareholders. Payments under the Administration Agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of the Administratorâ€™s costs and expenses incurred in performing its obligations and providing personnel (including wages, salaries, bonuses and related payroll expenses) under the Administration Agreement, including rent, office supplies, the fees and expenses associated with performing compliance functions, and the Fundâ€™s allocable portion of the costs of compensation and related expenses of the Fundâ€™s Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and their respective support staff. To the extent the Administrator outsources any of its functions, the Fund pays the fees on a direct basis, without profit to the Administrator. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by the Fund without penalty upon not less than 60 daysâ€™ written notice to the Administrator and by the Administrator upon not less than 90 daysâ€™ written notice to the Fund. The Administration Agreement will remain in effect if approved by the Board, including by a majority of the Independent Trustees. Mr. Vranos, one of the Fund's Portfolio Managers and Trustee, Mr. Penn, the Fund's Chief Executive Officer, President, and Trustee, Mark Tecotzky, our Executive Vice President, Christopher Smernoff, the Fund's Chief Financial Officer, JR Herlihy, the Fund's Chief Operating Officer, and Daniel Margolis, the Fund's General Counsel, each also serves as an officer of the Administrator. Services AgreementBoth the Adviser and the Administrator are party to a services agreement with EMG, pursuant to which EMG provides the personnel, services, and resources as needed to enable the Adviser and the Administrator to carry out their respective obligations and responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement. The Fund is a named third-party beneficiary to the services agreement and, as a result, have, as a non-exclusive remedy, a direct right of action against EMG in the event of any breach by the Adviser or the Administrator of any of their respective duties, obligations or agreements under the Advisory Agreement or the Administration Agreement, respectively, that arise out of or result from any breach by EMG of its obligations under the services agreement. The services agreement will terminate with respect to the Adviser, upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, and with respect to the Administrator, upon termination of the Administration Agreement. Pursuant to the services agreement, the Adviser and the Administrator make certain payments to EMG in connection with the services provided. The Adviser, the Administrator, and EMG are under common ownership and control. As a result, all advisory fee compensation earned by the Adviser, all payments made to the Administrator and all fees earned by EMG accrue to the common benefit of the owners of the Adviser, the Administrator and EMG, namely EMG Holdings, L.P. and VC Investments L.L.C. Compensation of TrusteesThe Fund's Interested Trustees do not receive compensation for serving on the Board. For information regarding the compensation of the Fund's Independent Trustees, see â€œTrustee Compensationâ€ above.Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and ServicesThe Audit Committee has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (â€œPwCâ€) as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm to audit the financial statements of the Fund and its subsidiaries for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. At the annual meeting held on May 29, 2025, shareholders ratified the appointment of PwC to serve as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.PwC has advised the Audit Committee that they are an independent accounting firm with respect to the Fund and its subsidiaries within the meaning of standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or the â€œAICPA,â€ the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the â€œPCAOB,â€ the Independence Standards Board and federal securities laws.146PwCâ€™s fees for professional services rendered in or provided for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, as applicable, were:Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2025Year Ended December 31, 2024December 31, 2023Audit Fees\$205,000A \$514,250A \$476,840A Audit-related Feesâ€A 44,700A 76,500A Tax Feesâ€A 44,700A 1,010A 1,641A Total Fees\$205,253A \$559,960A \$554,981A Audit Feesâ€Audit fees consist of fees billed by PwC related to the audit of the Fund's consolidated financial statements. Audit fees are those billed or expected to be billed for audit services related to each fiscal year.Audit-related Feesâ€Audit-related fees consist of fees billed or expected to be billed by PwC for other audit and attest services, financial accounting, reporting and compliance matters, risk and control reviews, and the issuance of comfort letters and SEC consents and certain agreed upon procedures and other attestation reports including fees for such services provided in connection with the Fund's public offerings. Fees for audit-related services are for those services rendered during each fiscal year.Tax Feesâ€All other fees consist of fees billed or expected to be billed by PwC for tax compliance, advisory, and planning services rendered during the fiscal year. All Other Feesâ€All other fees mostly consist of costs associated with certain online subscription services.Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and ProceduresOn at least an annual basis, the Audit Committee pre-approves a list of services and sets pre-approval fee levels that may be provided by PwC without obtaining engagement specific pre-approval from the Audit Committee. The pre-approved list of services consists of audit services, audit-related services, tax services and all other services. All requests or applications for PwC audit services, audit-related services, tax services, or all other services must be submitted to the Fund's Chief Financial Officer to determine if the services are included within the pre-approved list of services that have received Audit Committee pre-approval. Any type of service that is not included on the pre-approved list of services must be specifically approved by the Audit Committee or its designee. Any proposed service that is included on the list of pre-approved services but will cause the pre-approved fee level to be exceeded will also require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee or its designee. The Audit Committee has chosen the Audit Committee Chairman as its designee.All of the services rendered by and fees paid to PwC during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee, and there were no services for which the de minimis exception permitted in certain circumstances under SEC rules was utilized.In addition, following the Conversion, the Audit Committee, as the audit committee to registered investment company, pre-approves annually any permitted non-audit services (including audit-related services) to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm to the Adviser and any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser that provides ongoing services to the Fund (together, the â€œService Affiliatesâ€), provided, in each case, that the engagement relates directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Fund. Although the Audit Committee does not pre-approve all services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm to the Service Affiliates (for instance, if the engagement does not relate directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Fund), the Audit Committee receives an annual report showing the aggregate fees paid by the Service Affiliates for such services.The Audit Committee may also from time to time pre-approve individual non-audit services to be provided to the Fund or a Service Affiliate that were not pre-approved as part of the annual process described above. The Audit Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one (1) or more members when appropriate, including the authority to grant pre-approvals of audit and permitted non-audit services, provided that any decisions of such subcommittee to grant pre-approvals shall be presented to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.147The pre-approval policies provide for waivers of the requirement that the Audit Committee pre-approve non-audit services provided to the Fund pursuant to de minimis exceptions described in Section 10A of the Exchange Act and applicable regulations. There were no non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm to any Service Affiliates in the years presented above.148Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules (a) Documents filed as part of this report:1. Financial Statements.See Index to consolidated financial statements, included in Part II, Item 8, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.2. Schedules to Financial Statements:All financial statement schedules not included have been omitted because they are either inapplicable or the information required is provided in our Financial Statements and Notes thereto, included in Part II, Item 8, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.3. Exhibits Exhibit Description3.1 Articles of Conversion filed with the State Department of Assessments & Taxation of Maryland on March 28, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).3.2 Certificate of Conversion filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on March 28, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).3.3 Certificate of Trust filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on March 28, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).3.4 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust dated as of April 1, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).3.5 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Ellington Credit Company dated as of April 1, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).4.1 Specimen Common Share Certificate of Ellington Residential Mortgage REIT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the registration statement on Form S-11 (No. 333-187662), filed on April 23, 2013).4.2 Description of Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 12, 2020).4.3 Rights Agreement, dated as of April 23, 2024, by and between Ellington Credit Company and Equiniti Trust Company, LLC, as rights agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 23, 2024).10.1+ Advisory Agreement between Ellington Credit Company and Ellington Credit Company Management LLC, dated as of April 1, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).10.2+2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registration statement on Form S-11 (No. 333-187662), filed on April 23, 2013).10.3+2023 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the Company's definitive proxy statement filed on April 6, 2023).10.4+ Form of Share Award Agreement (for trustees) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's current report on Form 8-K, filed on September 25, 2013).10.5+ Form of Share Award Agreement (for trustees) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014).10.6+ Form of Share Award Agreement (for Ellington employees) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed on

December 18, 2015).10.7+Form of Share Award Agreement (for Ellington employees) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016).10.8+Form of Share Award Agreement (for Ellington employees) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019).10.9+Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 the registration statement on Form S-11 (No. 333-187662), filed on April 29, 2013).10.10+Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 24, 2012, by and among Ellington Residential Mortgage REIT, EMG Holdings, L.P. and Blackstone Tactical Opportunities EARN Holdings, L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the registration statement on Form S-11 (No. 333-187662), filed on April 23, 2013).149ExhibitDescription(Continued)10.11Shareholders Agreement by and among Ellington Residential Mortgage REIT, EMG Holdings, L.P., and Blackstone Tactical Opportunities EARN Holdings, L.L.C. dated May 6, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013).10.12Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Ellington Residential Mortgage LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the registration statement on Form S-11 (No. 333-187662), filed on April 23, 2013).10.13Administration Agreement between Ellington Credit Company and Ellington Credit Company Administration LLC, dated as of April 1, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Fund's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025).10.14Sixth Amended and Restated Management Agreement, dated June 25, 2024, by and between Ellington Credit Company and Ellington Credit Company Management LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2024).10.15Ellington Credit Company Dividend Reinvestment Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2024).10.16Termination Notice, dated March 31, 2025, from Ellington Credit Company Management LLC to Ellington Credit Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2024).19.1Insider Trading Policy, dated as of April 1, 202521.1List of Subsidiaries24.1Power of Attorney (included on signature page)31.1Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 200231.2Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 200232.1*Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 200232.2*Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 200297.1+Policy Relating to Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation, dated as of April 1, 202510.1INSInline XBRL Instance Document101.SCHInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema101.CALInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase101.DEFInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase101.LABInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase101.PREInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase104Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)*À Á À Furnished herewith. These certifications are not deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.À Á À Management or compensatory plan or arrangement. Item 16. Form 10-K SummaryNone.150SIGNATURESPursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.À ELLINGTON CREDIT COMPANYND Date: June 23, 2025À By:/s/ LAURENCE PENNÀ Laurence PennChief Executive Officer(Principal Executive Officer)POWER OF ATTORNEYWe, the undersigned officers and trustees of Ellington Credit Company, hereby severally constitute Laurence Penn, Daniel Margolis, Alaael-Deen Shilleh, and Christopher Smernoff, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and trustees to enable Ellington Credit Company to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all requirements of the SEC, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and dates indicated.SignatureTitleDate/s/ LAURENCE PENNChief Executive Officer, President and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)June 23, 2025LAURENCE PENN/s/ CHRISTOPHER SMERNOFFChief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)June 23, 2025CHRISTOPHER SMERNOFF/s/ MICHAEL W. VRANOSTrusteeJune 23, 2025MICHAEL W. VRANOS/s/ ROBERT B. ALLARDICE, IIChairman of the BoardJune 23, 2025ROBERT B. ALLARDICE, III/s/ RONALD I. SIMON PH.D/s/ MARY MCBRIDETrusteeJune 23, 2025MARY MCBRIDE/s/ DAVID MILLERTrusteeJune 23, 2025DAVID MILLER151DocumentExhibit 19.1ELLINGTON CREDIT COMPANYINSIDER TRADING POLICY (Adopted as of April 1, 2025)This Insider Trading Policy (this "Policy") sets policies for trustees, directors, officers, employees, agents and consultants of Ellington Credit Company and its affiliates (the "Fund") and Ellington Management Group, L.L.C. and its affiliates, including Ellington Credit Company Management LLC (the Ellington) with respect to transactions in the Fund's securities (such as common shares, options to buy or sell common shares, warrants, convertible securities and debt securities) and derivative securities relating to the Fund's common shares, whether or not issued by the Fund (such as exchange-traded options) for the purpose of promoting compliance with applicable securities laws. This Policy applies to all trustees, directors, officers, employees, agents and consultants of the Fund and Ellington. The trustees, officers, employees, agents and consultants of the Fund are referred to in this Policy as "Fund Personnel" and the directors, officers, employees, agents and consultants of Ellington are referred to in this Policy as "EMG Personnel". The people to whom this Policy applies are referred to in this Policy as "Insiders". All insiders must comply with this Policy. This Policy sets forth certain policies with respect to transactions in the Fund's securities and, when specified by the Fund's Compliance Officers (as defined below), the securities of other companies. This Policy is in addition to any other policy on insider trading to which an insider is subject (e.g., policies of Ellington). The Fund reserves the right to amend or rescind this Policy or any portion of it at any time and to adopt different policies and procedures at any time. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this Policy and any other materials distributed by the Fund, this Policy shall govern. If a law conflicts with this Policy, you must comply with the law. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer in conjunction with the General Counsel and Associate General Counsel or their designees shall serve as the Compliance Officers (the "Compliance Officers") for the purposes of this Policy. All determinations and interpretations by the Compliance Officers shall be final and not subject to further review. You should read this Policy carefully and, upon request, promptly sign and return the certification attached as Annex A acknowledging receipt of this Policy to: Ellington Credit Company 53 Forest Avenue Old Greenwich, CT 06870 Attention: General Counsel and Associate General Counsel All insiders must promptly sign and return the attached certification acknowledging receipt of this Policy when requested to do so by the Compliance Officers.1.Definitions and Explanations. Material, Non-Public Information i.What Information is Material?Information is material if there is a substantial likelihood a reasonable investor would consider the information as significantly altering the total mix of information available. Thus, information may be material if it is likely that a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold, or sell a security. Similarly, information may be material if you reasonably expect that it would affect the price of the security. Both positive and negative information can be material. Common examples of information that could be, but are not necessarily, material include: financial results or forecasts (annual, quarterly or otherwise); projections of future earnings or losses; news of a pending or proposed merger; news of an acquisition or disposition of significant assets; impending announcements of bankruptcy or financial liquidity problems; changes in the Fund's distribution or dividend policy; stock splits; changes in the Fund's s or its subsidiaries' credit ratings; new equity or debt offerings; significant developments in litigation or regulatory proceedings; significant corporate events, including material cyber, data or personnel matters; and major personnel changes, particularly departures or elections of executive officers or certain directors.ii.What Information is Non-Public?Information is non-public if it has not been previously disclosed to the general public and is otherwise not generally available to the investing public. In order for information to be considered non-public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to the investing public with enough time for the investing public to absorb the information fully. Although timing may vary depending on the circumstances, generally, the Fund expects that insiders should allow one full Trading Day (as defined below) following publication as a reasonable waiting period before information is deemed to be public. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Fund may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of Material, Non-Public Information.b.Related Person"Related Person" means, with respect to the Fund insiders: any family member living in the insider's household (including a spouse, minor child, minor stepchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, sibling, in-law) and anyone else living in the insider's household; any family members who do not live in the insider's household but whose transactions in Fund securities are directed by the insider or subject to the insider's influence or control (such as parents or children who consult with the insider before transacting in Fund securities); and partnerships, trusts, estates, and other legal entities controlled by an insider. c.Trading Day"Trading Day" means a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading, and a Trading Day begins at the time trading begins.2.General PolicyThis Policy prohibits insiders from (i) transacting in or (ii) tipping, either directly or indirectly, others who may transact in the Fund's securities, in each case, while aware of Material, Non-Public Information about the Fund. These transactions are commonly referred to as "insider trading". It is also the policy of the Fund that the Fund will not engage in transactions in the Fund's equity securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) while aware of Material, Non-Public Information relating to the Fund or its securities, except for transactions with plan participants (or their permitted assignees) pursuant to an equity-based compensation plan of the Fund; transactions with holders of outstanding options, warrants, rights, convertible securities or other derivative securities that are issued by the Fund and that result from the holder's exercise, conversion or other election pursuant to the terms of the security or result from the Fund's exercise, notice of redemption or conversion, or other election made pursuant to the terms of the security; transactions made pursuant to written plans for transacting in the Fund's securities that, at the time adopted, conform to all of the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 as then in effect; transactions with counterparties who are at the time also aware of the Material, Non-Public Information or who acknowledge, agree or represent that they are aware that the Fund may possess Material, Non-Public Information but are not relying on the disclosure or omission to disclose to them of any such information; or any other transaction expressly authorized by the board of directors of the Fund or any committee thereof, or by senior management in consultation with the Compliance Officers.2a.Transacting on Material, Non-Public InformationExcept as otherwise specified in this Policy, no insider or Related Person shall engage in any transaction in the Fund's securities, including making any offer to purchase or offer to sell or giving any gift of the Fund's securities, during any period commencing with the date that such person is aware of Material, Non-Public Information concerning the Fund, and ending after one full Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the Material, Non-Public Information, or at the time that the information is no longer material. b.Tipping Others of Material, Non-Public Information No insider shall disclose or tip, either directly or indirectly, Material, Non-Public Information about the Fund to any other person (including Related Persons) where the Material, Non-Public Information about the Fund may be used by that person to such person's profit by transacting in the securities of the Fund. No insider or Related Person shall make recommendations, either directly or indirectly, or express opinions on the basis of Material, Non-Public Information about the Fund as to transacting in the Fund's securities.c.Special and Prohibited TransactionsThe Fund has adopted policies regarding certain special and prohibited transactions applicable to insiders for each of the transactions listed below.1.Transactions in Fund Debt Securities. Transactions in Fund debt securities, whether or not those securities are convertible into Fund common stock, are prohibited by this Policy for all insiders.2.Hedging Transactions and Other Transactions Involving Fund Derivative Securities. Hedging or monetization transactions, whether direct or indirect, involving the Fund's securities are prohibited for all insiders, regardless of whether such insiders are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information. Short sales are also prohibited for all insiders. Transactions involving Fund-based derivative securities are prohibited for all insiders, whether or not such insiders are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information. à Á Derivative securities are options, warrants, stock appreciation rights, convertible notes or similar rights whose value is derived from the value of an equity security, such as Fund common stock. Transactions in derivative securities include, but are not limited to, trading in Fund-based option contracts, transactions in straddles or collars and writing or buying puts or calls. Transactions in debt that may be convertible into Fund common stock would also constitute a transaction in derivative securities prohibited by this Policy. This Policy does not, however, restrict holding, exercising or settling awards such as options, restricted stock, restricted stock units or other derivative securities granted under a Fund equity-based compensation plan as described in more detail below under "Permitted Transactions," or as otherwise expressly permitted by this Policy.3.Purchases of Fund Securities on Margin. Any of the Fund's securities purchased in the open market by an insider should be paid for in full at the time of purchase. Purchasing the Fund's securities on margin (e.g., borrowing money from a brokerage firm or other third party to fund the stock purchase) is prohibited for all insiders by this Policy.4.Pledges of Fund Securities. Insiders are prohibited from pledging Fund securities as collateral. 5.Standing and Limit Orders. Standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans) should be used only for a very brief period of time. d.Permitted TransactionsExcept for the restrictions for the Pre-Clearance Group as set forth below and as otherwise specifically noted, the following transactions, (if applicable to the Fund) are permitted regardless of whether you are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information:1.Stock Options and Other Stock-Based Compensation. This Policy does not restrict the exercise or settlement of Fund share options, LTIP Units granted under the Fund's share incentive plans, or other stock-based compensation acquired pursuant to the Fund's plans, or to the exercise of a tax withholding right or net settlement pursuant to which the Fund withholds shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements or the exercise price. This Policy does, however, restrict any sale of stock in the market as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option.2.Automatic Reinvestment in Dividends. This Policy does not restrict the automatic reinvestment of dividends paid on Fund securities. This Policy does, however, restrict (i) the insider's election to participate in automatic reinvestment of dividends and (ii) the insider's election to increase or decrease the insider's level of automatic reinvestment of dividends.3.Diversified Mutual Funds. This Policy does not restrict transactions in diversified mutual funds that are invested in Fund securities.4.Other Transactions. This Policy does not restrict any other purchase of Fund securities from the Fund or sales of Fund securities to the Fund.5.Rule 10b5-1 Plans. This Policy does not restrict transactions made pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 Plan.À Á A Rule 10b5-1 Plan is a written plan for transacting in the Fund securities that, at the time it is adopted or modified, conforms to all of the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 as then in effect. Insiders must obtain authorization from the Compliance Officers before entering into or modifying a Rule 10b5-1 Plan, as well as terminating a Rule 10b5-1 Plan other than pursuant to the expiration of its terms.6.Other Approved Transactions. This Policy does not restrict any transaction specifically approved in advance by the Compliance Officers. e.Post-Termination TransactionsIf an insider is aware of Material, Non-Public Information at the time that such insider's employment or service relationship terminates, the insider may not transact in the securities of the Fund or another Fund as set forth in Section III.B below until that information has become public or is no longer material.3.Additional Transaction Requirements for Certain Insiders. Scheduled Restrictive Periods and the Window Group Except as set forth in Section II.D above, all Fund Personnel, Ellington Personnel and other insiders identified by the Fund who are notified from time to time by the Compliance Officers that they have been so identified (the "Window Group") are prohibited from transacting in Fund securities during the periods designated by the Compliance Officers from time to time (the "Scheduled Restrictive Periods"). Insiders who have not been identified as being in the Window Group should adhere to the other applicable prohibitions set forth in this Policy. Insiders who have been designated as members of the Window Group and notified of the Scheduled Restrictive Period must comply with the Scheduled Restrictive Period whether or not they receive a reminder of the commencement of each Scheduled Restrictive Period.b.Unscheduled Restrictive Periods From time to time, the Fund may also prohibit some or all of the insiders from transacting in the securities of the Fund or the securities of another Fund because of developments known to the Fund and not yet disclosed to the public (an "Unscheduled Restrictive Period"). In this event, the Compliance Officers will notify the affected persons, and those persons, except as set forth in Section II.D above, may not engage in any transaction involving the securities of the Fund or the other specified Fund, as applicable, until the Compliance Officers notify them that the Unscheduled Restrictive Period is over. In addition, any person made aware of the existence of an Unscheduled Restrictive Period should not disclose the existence of the Unscheduled Restrictive Period to any other person (outside of those subject to the Unscheduled Restrictive Period). Transacting in the Fund's securities outside of a Scheduled or Unscheduled Restrictive Period should not be considered a safe harbor, and all insiders should use good judgment at all times.4c.Restrictions for the Pre-Clearance GroupThe Fund has determined that all Fund Personnel, Ellington Personnel and others as identified by the Fund and who have been notified that they have been so identified (collectively, the "Pre-Clearance Group") must not transact in the Fund's securities, even outside of a Scheduled or Unscheduled Restricted Period, without first complying with the Fund's à Á pre-clearance process. Each member of the Pre-Clearance Group should contact the Compliance Officers prior to commencing any transactions in the Fund's securities (whether or not listed in Section II.D above). Pre-Clearance Group members must obtain written clearance (which may include clearance via email) from the Compliance Officers; oral pre-clearance is not sufficient. Members of the Pre-Clearance Group that receive permission to engage in a

transaction from the Compliance Officers must complete their transaction within (i) two Trading Days or (ii) such shorter or longer period as is designated by the Compliance Officers, or make a new request for clearance. Please note that clearance of a proposed transaction by the Compliance Officers does not constitute legal advice or otherwise acknowledge that a member of the Pre-Clearance Group does not possess Material, Non-Public Information. Insiders must ultimately make their own judgments regarding, and are personally responsible for determining, whether they are in possession of Material, Non-Public Information.4. Potential Criminal and Civil Liability and/or Disciplinary ActionCivil and criminal penalties and disciplinary action by the Fund or Ellington, which may include termination or other appropriate action, may result from transacting on Material, Non-Public Information regarding the Fund.****This document states a policy of Ellington Credit Company and is not intended to be regarded as the rendering of legal advice.5ANNE A INSIDER TRADING POLICY CERTIFICATIONI have read and understand the Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy") of Ellington Credit Company (the "Fund"). I agree that I will comply with the policies and procedures set forth in the Policy. I understand and agree that my failure to comply in all respects with the Fund's policies, including the Policy, is a basis for termination for cause of my employment or service with the Fund, and any subsidiary or other affiliate to which my employment or service now relates or may in the future relate. I am aware that this signed Certification will be filed with my personal records in the Fund's and/or Ellington's Human Resources Department.

Signature _____ Type or Print Name _____

Date 6DocumentExhibit 21.1Subsidiaries of Ellington Credit CompanyNameState of Incorporation or OrganizationEARN CMO LLCDelawareEARN

Corporate Holdings Ltd.Cayman IslandsEARN Mortgage LLCDelawareEARN Securities LLCDelawareEllington Residential Mortgage LPDelawareEARN TRS LLCDelawareEARN OP GP LLCDelawareEARN Cayman Ltd.Cayman IslandsEARN Cayman NQ Ltd.Cayman IslandsDocumentExhibit 31.1CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, Laurence Penn, certify that:1. I have reviewed this Transition Report on Form 10-K of Ellington Credit Company (the "registrant") for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025;2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have: (a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;(b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;(c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and(d)Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and(b)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.Date:June 23, 2025A A /s/ Laurence PennA A Laurence PennA A Chief Executive Officer(Principal Executive Officer)DocumentExhibit 31.2CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, Christopher Smernoff, certify that:1. I have reviewed this Transition Report on Form 10-K of Ellington Credit Company (the "registrant") for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025;2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:(a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; (b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and(d)Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and(b)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.Date:June 23, 2025A A /s/ Christopher SmernoffA A Christopher SmernoffA A Chief Financial Officer(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)DocumentExhibit

32.1CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TOSECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002In connection with the Transition Report of Ellington Credit Company (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Laurence Penn, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. A Date:June 23, 2025A A /s/ Laurence PennA A Laurence PennChief Executive Officer(Principal Executive Officer)DocumentExhibit 32.2CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TOSECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002In connection with the Transition Report of Ellington Credit Company (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Christopher Smernoff, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. A Date:June 23, 2025A A /s/ Christopher SmernoffA A Christopher SmernoffChief Financial Officer(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)DocumentExhibit 19.1ELLINGTON CREDIT COMPANYclawback Policy(this "Policy")Adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Ellington Credit Company (the "Fund") on April 1, 2025. This Policy supersedes and replaces all prior and contemporaneous policies of the Fund, oral or written, regarding the subject matter contained herein.1.Recoupment. If the Fund is required to prepare a Restatement, the Board shall, unless determined to be impracticable, take reasonably prompt action to recoup all Recoverable Compensation from any Covered Person. This Policy is in addition to (and not in lieu of) any right of repayment, forfeiture or offset set against any Covered Person that may be available under applicable law or otherwise (whether implemented prior to or after adoption of this Policy). The Committee may, in its sole discretion and in the exercise of its business judgment, determine whether and to what extent additional action is appropriate to address the circumstances surrounding any recovery of Recoverable Compensation tied to a Restatement and to impose such other discipline as it deems appropriate.2.Method of Recoupment. Subject to applicable law, the Board may seek to recoup Recoverable Compensation by (i) requiring a Covered Person to repay such amount to the Fund; (ii) offsetting a Covered Person's other compensation; or (iii) such other means or combination of means as the Board, in its sole discretion, determines to be appropriate. To the extent that a Covered Person fails to repay all Recoverable Compensation to the Fund as determined pursuant to this Policy, the Fund shall take all actions reasonable and appropriate to recover such amount, subject to applicable law. The applicable Covered Person shall be required to reimburse the Fund for any and all expenses reasonably incurred (including legal fees) by the Fund in recovering such amount.3.Administration of Policy. The Board shall have full authority to administer, amend or terminate this Policy. The Board shall, subject to the provisions of this Policy, make such determinations and interpretations and take such actions in connection with this Policy as it deems necessary, appropriate or advisable. All determinations and interpretations made by the Board shall be final, binding and conclusive. Notwithstanding anything in this Section 3 to the contrary, no amendment or termination of this Policy shall be effective if such amendment or termination would (after taking into account any actions taken by the Fund contemporaneously with such amendment or termination) cause the Fund to violate any federal securities laws, rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or the rules of any national securities exchange or national securities association (as applicable, the "Exchange") on which the Fund's securities are then listed. The Board shall consult with the Fund's audit committee, chief financial officer or chief accounting officer, as applicable, as needed in order to properly administer and interpret any provision of this Policy.4.Acknowledgement by Executive Officers. The Board may provide notice to and seek written acknowledgement of this Policy from each Executive Officer; provided that the failure to provide such notice or obtain such acknowledgement shall not affect the applicability or enforceability of this Policy. For purposes of clarity, such notice and acknowledgement may be contained within a separate agreement (such as an employment, severance, retention, bonus, incentive compensation, equity award or similar agreement) that may, in whole or in part, be subject to this Policy.5.No Indemnification. Notwithstanding the terms of any of the Fund's organizational documents, any corporate policy or any contract, the Fund shall not indemnify any Covered Person against the loss of any Recoverable Compensation.6.Disclosures and Record Keeping. The Fund shall make all disclosures and filings with respect to this Policy and maintain all documents and records that are required by the applicable rules and forms of the SEC (including, without limitation, Rule 10D-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) and any applicable exchange listing standard.7.Governing Law. The validity, construction, and effect of this Policy and any determinations relating to this Policy shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Maryland without regard to its conflicts of laws principles.8.Successors. This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Persons and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.9.Definitions. In addition to terms otherwise defined in this Policy, the following terms, when used in this Policy, shall have the following meanings:10.Applicable Period means the three completed fiscal years preceding the earlier of: (i) the date that the Board, or the officer or officers of the Fund authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Fund is required to prepare a Restatement; or (ii) the date a court, regulator, or other legally authorized body directs the Fund to prepare a Restatement. The Applicable Period shall also include any transition period (that results from a change in the Fund's fiscal year) of less than nine months within or immediately following the three completed fiscal years; provided that, a transition period of nine to 12 months shall be treated as a completed fiscal year.11.Covered Person means an Executive Officer who receives Recoverable Compensation.12.Effective Date means February 3, 2025.13.Executive Officer includes the Fund's current and former president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice-president of the Fund in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person (including any executive officer of the Fund's controlled affiliates) who performs similar policy-making functions for the Fund. For purposes of clarity, the term "Executive Officer" shall include, at a minimum, any executive officers of the Fund identified pursuant to 17 CFR § 229.401(b).14.Financial Reporting Measure means a measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Fund's financial statements (including non-GAAP financial measures, such as those appearing in earnings releases), and any measure that is derived wholly or in part from such measure. Stock price and total shareholder return (TSR) are Financial Reporting Measures. Examples of additional Financial Reporting Measures include, but are not limited to, measures based on: revenues, net income, operating income, financial ratios, EBITDA, liquidity measures, adjusted distributable earnings, or book value per share. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented within the Fund's financial statements or included in a filing made by the Fund with the SEC.15.Impracticable means, after exercising a review of all the relevant facts and circumstances and taking all steps required by Exchange Act Rule 10D-1 and any applicable exchange listing standard, the Board determines that recovery of the Incentive-Based Compensation is impracticable because: (i) it has determined that the direct expense that the Fund would pay to a third party to assist in recovering the Incentive-Based Compensation would exceed the amount to be recovered; (ii) it has concluded that the recovery of the Incentive-Based Compensation would violate home country law adopted prior to November 28, 2022; or (iii) it has determined that the recovery of Incentive-Based Compensation would cause a tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to the Fund's employees, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 401(a)(13) or 26 U.S.C. 411(a) and regulations thereunder.16.Incentive-Based Compensation includes any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure; however Incentive-Based Compensation does not include: (i) base salaries; (ii) discretionary cash bonuses; (iii) awards (either cash or equity) that are based upon subjective, strategic or operational standards; and (iv) equity awards that vest solely on the passage of time.17.Received means Incentive-Based Compensation is deemed Received in any Fund fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period.18.Recoverable Compensation means all Incentive-Based Compensation (calculated on a pre-tax basis) Received on or after the Effective Date by a person: (i) after beginning service as an Executive Officer; (ii) who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period for that Incentive-Based Compensation; (iii) while the Fund has or had a class of securities listed on the Exchange; and (iv) during the Applicable Period, that exceeds or exceeded the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been Received had the amount been determined based on the Financial Reporting Measures, as reflected in the Restatement. With respect to Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or TSR, when the amount of Recoverable Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in a Restatement, the amount must be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Restatement on the stock price or TSR upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was Received (in which case, the Fund shall maintain documentation of such determination of such reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to the Exchange).19.Restatement means an accounting restatement of any of the Fund's financial statements due to the Fund's material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under U.S. securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements (often referred to as a "Big Rat" restatement), or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (often referred to as a "little rat" restatement). As of the Effective Date (but subject to changes that may occur in accounting principles and rules following the Effective Date), a Restatement does not include situations in which financial statement changes did not result from material non-compliance with financial reporting requirements, such as, but not limited to retrospective: (i) application of a change in accounting principles; (ii) revision to reportable segment information due to a change in the structure of the Fund's internal organization; (iii) reclassification due to a discontinued operation; (iv) application of a change in reporting entity, such as from a reorganization of

entities under common control; (v) adjustment to provision amounts in connection with a prior business combination; and (vi) revision for stock splits, stock dividends, reverse stock splits or other changes in capital structure. April 1, 20253