

**CODE OF ETHICS & INSIDER TRADING POLICY
FOR
PHENIXFIN CORPORATION**

Section I Statement of General Fiduciary Principles

This Code of Ethics and Insider Trading Policy (the “*Code*”) has been adopted by PhenixFIN Corporation (the “**Company**” or “**PhenixFIN**”) in compliance with Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “*Act*”). The purpose of the Code is to establish standards and procedures for the detection and prevention of activities by which persons having knowledge of the investments and investment intentions of the Company may abuse their fiduciary duty to the Company, and otherwise to deal with the types of conflicts of interest situations which Rule 17j-1 is meant to address.

The Code is based on the principle that the directors, officers and employees of the Company owe a fiduciary duty to the Company to conduct their personal securities transactions in a manner that does not interfere with the Company’s transactions or otherwise take unfair advantage of their relationship with the Company. All directors, officers and employees of the Company (“*Covered Persons*”) are expected to adhere to this general principle as well as to comply with all of the specific provisions of this Code that are applicable to them.

Technical compliance with the Code will not automatically insulate any Covered Person from scrutiny of transactions that show a pattern of compromise or abuse of the individual’s fiduciary duty to the Company. Accordingly, all Covered Person must seek to avoid any actual or potential conflicts between their personal interests and the interests of the Company and its shareholders. In sum, all Covered Persons shall place the interests of the Company before their own personal interests.

All Covered Persons must read and retain this Code of Ethics.

Section II Definitions

(A) “*Access Person*” means (i) any director, officer or employee of the Company or (ii) any natural person serving as a consultant for the Company who in connection with his or her regular functions, makes, participates in, or obtains information regarding, the Company’s purchase or sale of Covered Securities or has access to nonpublic information regarding the portfolio holdings of the Company.

(B) “*Beneficial Ownership*” is interpreted in the same manner as it would be under Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “1934 Act”) in determining whether a person is a beneficial owner of a security for purposes of Section 16 of the 1934 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

(C) “*Chief Compliance Officer*” means the Chief Compliance Officer of the Company.

(D) “**Control**” shall have the same meaning as that set forth in Section 2(a)(9) of the Act.

(E) “**Covered Security**” means a security as defined in Section 2(a)(36) of the Act, to wit: any note, stock, treasury stock, security future, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security (including a certificate of deposit) or on any group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a “security,” or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing.

(F) “**Covered Security**” does not include: (i) direct obligations of the Government of the United States; (ii) bankers’ acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements; and (iii) shares issued by open-end investment companies registered under the Act. References to a Covered Security in this Code (e.g., a prohibition or requirement applicable to the purchase or sale of a Covered Security) shall be deemed to refer to and to include any warrant for, option in, or security immediately convertible into that Covered Security, and shall also include any instrument that has an investment return or value that is based, in whole or in part, on that Covered Security (collectively, “**Derivatives**”). Therefore, except as otherwise specifically provided by this Code: (i) any prohibition or requirement of this Code applicable to the purchase or sale of a Covered Security shall also be applicable to the purchase or sale of a Derivative relating to that Covered Security; and (ii) any prohibition or requirement of this Code applicable to the purchase or sale of a Derivative shall also be applicable to the purchase or sale of a Covered Security relating to that Derivative.

(G) “**Federal Securities Laws**” means the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Investment Company Act, the Advisers Act, Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, any rules adopted by the Commission under any of these statutes, the Bank Secrecy Act as it applies to funds and investment advisers, and any rules adopted under the Bank Secrecy Act by the Commission or the Department of the Treasury.

(H) “**Disinterested Director**” means a director of the Company who is not an “interested person” of the Company within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the Act.

(I) “**Initial Public Offering**” means an offering of securities registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”), the issuer of which, immediately before the registration, was not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the 1934 Act.

(J) **“Investment Personnel”** of the Company means: (i) any employee of the Company who, in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, makes or participates in making recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of securities by the Company; and (ii) any natural person who controls the Company and who obtains information concerning recommendations made to the Company regarding the purchase or sale of securities by the Company.

(K) **“Limited Offering”** means an offering that is exempt from registration under the 1933 Act pursuant to Section 4(2) or Section 4(6) thereof or pursuant to Rule 504, Rule 505, or Rule 506 thereunder.

(L) **“Security Held or to be Acquired”** by the Company means: (i) any Covered Security which, within the most recent 15 days: (A) is or has been held by the Company; or (B) is being or has been considered by the Company for purchase by the Company; and (ii) any option to purchase or sell, and any security convertible into or exchangeable for a Covered Security.

Section III Objective and General Prohibitions

Covered Persons may not engage in any investment transaction under circumstances in which the Covered Person benefits from or interferes with the purchase or sale of investments by the Company. In addition, Covered Persons may not use information concerning the investments or investment intentions of the Company, or their ability to influence such investment intentions, for personal gain or in a manner detrimental to the interests of the Company.

Covered Persons may not engage in conduct that is deceitful, fraudulent or manipulative, or that involves false or misleading statements, in connection with the purchase or sale of investments by the Company. In this regard, Covered Persons should recognize that Rule 17j-1 makes it unlawful for any affiliated person of the Company in connection with the purchase or sale, directly or indirectly, by the person of a Security Held or to be Acquired by the Company to:

- (i) employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud the Company;
- (ii) make any untrue statement of a material fact to the Company or omit to state to the Company a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading;
- (iii) engage in any act, practice or course of business that operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the Company; or
- (iv) engage in any manipulative practice with respect to the Company.

Covered Persons should also recognize that a violation of this Code or of Rule 17j-1 may result in the imposition of: (1) sanctions as provided by Section VIII below; or (2) administrative, civil and, in certain cases, criminal fines, sanctions or penalties.

Section IV Prohibited Transactions

An Access Person may not purchase or otherwise acquire direct or indirect Beneficial Ownership of any Covered Security, and may not sell or otherwise dispose of any Covered Security in which he or she has direct or indirect Beneficial Ownership, if he or she knows or should know at the time of entering into the transaction that: (1) the Company has purchased or sold the Covered Security within the last 15 calendar days, or is purchasing or selling or intends to purchase or sell the Covered Security in the next 15 calendar days.

Section V Pre-Clearance Requirement

The Company will maintain a restricted list that attempts to identify securities that (i) the Company has obtained non-public information and (ii) represent potential or actual conflicts of interest with the securities transactions of the Company.

An Access Person must obtain approval from the Company before directly or indirectly acquiring Beneficial Ownership in any Covered Security on the restricted list, an Initial Public Offering or a Limited Offering, or with a market capitalization under \$250 million, and before directly or indirectly disposing of Beneficial Ownership in any Covered Security on the restricted list or with a market capitalization below \$250 million. Such approval must be obtained from the Chief Compliance Officer, unless he is the person seeking such approval, in which case it must be obtained from the Chief Executive Officer.

Transactions in securities of the Company are subject to restrictions as more fully described in the Company's Insider Trading Policy (a "Blackout Period"). Transactions in the Company's securities are prohibited during the Blackout Period; however, even outside the Blackout Period transactions in the Company's securities require the additional approval of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer and then the Chief Compliance Officer.

No Access Person shall recommend any transaction in any Covered Securities by the Company without having disclosed to the Chief Compliance Officer his or her interest, if any, in such Covered Securities or the issuer thereof, including: the Access Person's Beneficial Ownership of any Covered Securities of such issuer; any contemplated transaction by the Access Person in such Covered Securities; any position the Access Person has with such issuer; and any present or proposed business relationship between such issuer and the Access Person (or a party in which the Access Person has a significant interest).

Section VI Exceptions

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Access Person shall be required to submit a Pre-Clearance Request in connection with (i) the acquisition or disposition of a Covered Security by an account managed by an unaffiliated broker-dealer or registered investment adviser for the benefit of such Access Person (a "**Managed Account**") provided that the Access Person provides to the Chief Compliance Officer on the letterhead of the unaffiliated broker-dealer or investment adviser a

letter substantially in the form attached as Appendix A or, where the investment adviser or unaffiliated broker-dealer has its own form, as the Chief Compliance Officer approves, or as otherwise exempted from this requirement by the Chief Compliance Officer, (ii) the acquisition of a Covered Security directly from the Company in connection with a primary public offering where such acquisition is made on the same basis and in the same manner as all other investors participating in such offering or (iii) transactions under a dividend reinvestment plan. However, your election to participate in the dividend reinvestment plan of the Company, or to increase your level of participation in the plan, would be subject to this policy, including its applicable black-out periods. The policy also applies to your sale of any securities of the Company purchased pursuant to the plan.

Section VII Reports by Access Persons

(A) Personal Securities Holdings Reports.

All Access Persons shall within 10 days of the date on which they become Access Persons, and thereafter, within 30 days after the end of each calendar year, disclose the title, number of shares and principal amount of all Covered Securities in which they have a Beneficial Ownership as of a date within 45 days of the day the person became an Access Person, in the case of such person's initial report, and as of the last day of the year, as to annual reports. A form of such report, which is hereinafter called a "Personal Securities Holdings Report," is attached as Schedule A. Each Personal Securities Holdings Report must also disclose the name of any broker, dealer or bank with whom the Access Person maintained an account in which any securities were held for the direct or indirect benefit of the Access Person as of the date the person became an Access Person or as of the last day of the year, as the case may be. Each Personal Securities Holdings Report shall state the date it is being submitted.

(B) Quarterly Transaction Reports.

Within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, each Access Person shall make a written report to the Chief Compliance Officer of all transactions occurring in the quarter in a Covered Security in which he or she had any Beneficial Ownership. A form of such report, which is hereinafter called a "Quarterly Securities Transaction Report," is attached as Schedule B. A Quarterly Securities Transaction Report shall be in the form of Schedule B or such other form approved by the Chief Compliance Officer and must contain the following information with respect to each reportable transaction:

(1) Date and nature of the transaction (purchase, sale or any other type of acquisition or disposition);

(2) Title, interest rate and maturity date (if applicable), number of shares and principal amount of each Covered Security involved and the price of the Covered Security at which the transaction was effected;

(3) Name of the broker, dealer or bank with or through whom the transaction was effected; and

(4) The date the report is submitted by the Access Person.

(C) Disinterested Directors.

Notwithstanding the pre-clearance requirements set forth in Section V or the reporting requirements set forth in this Section VII, a Disinterested Director shall not be required to make a pre-clearance request or provide reports under Section V or this Section VII, respectively, solely by reason of being a director of the Company and is not required to obtain pre-clearance or file a Personal Securities Holding Report upon becoming a director of the Company or an annual Personal Securities Holding Report. Such a Disinterested Director also need not file a Quarterly Securities Transaction Report unless such director knew or, in the ordinary course of fulfilling his or her official duties as a director of the Company, should have known that during the 15-day period immediately preceding or after the date of the transaction in a Covered Security by the director such Covered Security is or was purchased or sold by the Company or the Company considered purchasing or selling such Covered Security.

(D) Managed Accounts.

Managed accounts are subject to the reporting requirements of Section VII, unless an exception to the reporting requirements is granted by the Chief Compliance Officer. The Chief Compliance Officer may generally grant such an exception, if the managed account is included in a letter substantially in the form attached as Appendix A or, where the investment adviser or unaffiliated broker-dealer has its own form, as the Chief Compliance Officer approves. Regardless of an exception, all managed accounts must still be disclosed.

(E) Duplicate Reporting of Access Persons

An Access Person need not make a Quarterly Transaction Report to the extent that the report would duplicate information contained in trade confirmations or account statements or similar information obtained in direct transaction feeds from the broker that the Company holds in its records, provided the Company has received those confirmations, statements or direct feeds not later than 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which the transaction takes place.

(F) Brokerage Accounts and Statements.

Access Persons, except Disinterested Directors, shall:

(1) within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, identify the name of the broker, dealer or bank with whom the Access Person established an account in which any securities were held during the quarter for the direct or indirect benefit of the Access Person and identify any new account(s) and the date the account(s) were established. This information shall be included on the appropriate Quarterly Securities Transaction Report.

(2) instruct the brokers, dealers or banks with whom they maintain such an account to provide duplicate account statements or direct feeds as established by the Company to the Chief Compliance Officer.

(3) on an annual basis, certify that they have complied with the requirements of (1) and (2) above.

(G) Form of Reports.

A Quarterly Securities Transaction Report may consist of broker statements or other statements that provide a list of all personal Covered Securities holdings and transactions in the time period covered by the report and contain the information required in a Quarterly Securities Transaction Report.

(H) Responsibility to Report.

It is the responsibility of each Access Person to take the initiative to comply with the requirements of this Section VII. Any effort by the Company to facilitate the reporting process does not change or alter that responsibility.

(I) Where to File Reports.

All Quarterly Securities Transaction Reports and Personal Securities Holdings Reports must be filed with the Chief Compliance Officer.

(J) Disclaimers.

Any report required by this Section V may contain a statement that the report will not be construed as an admission that the person making the report has any direct or indirect Beneficial Ownership in the Covered Security to which the report relates.

Section VIII Additional Prohibitions

(A) Confidentiality of the Company's Transactions.

Until disclosed in a public report to shareholders or to the Securities and Exchange Commission in the normal course, all information concerning the securities "being considered for purchase or sale" by the Company shall be kept confidential by all Covered Persons and disclosed by them only on a "need to know" basis. It shall be the responsibility of the Chief Compliance Officer to report any inadequacy found in this regard to the directors of the Company.

It is improper and inappropriate for any Covered Person to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities. It is therefore the Company's policy that you may not engage in any of the following transactions:

Short-Term Trading. Short-term trading of the Company's securities by a director, officer or employee may be distracting to such person and may unduly focus such person on the Company's short-term performance instead of the Company's long-term business objectives. For these reasons, if you purchase the Company's securities in the open market, you may not sell any of the Company's securities of the same class during the six months following such purchase. In addition, Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 imposes short-swing profit restrictions on the purchase or sale of the Company's securities by the Company's officers and directors and certain other persons.

Short Sales. Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, you may not engage in short sales of the Company's securities. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits officers and directors, and certain other persons, from engaging in short sales.

Publicly Traded Options. A transaction in options, puts, calls or other derivative securities is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that a Covered Person is trading based on inside information. Transactions of this sort also may unduly focus such person on the Company's short-term performance instead of the Company's long-term business objectives. Accordingly, you may not enter into any transactions involving options, puts, calls or other derivative securities of the Company's securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market other than covered call writing. (Option positions arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the section of the Company's Statement of Policy on Insider Trading captioned "Hedging Transactions.")

(B) Outside Business Activities and Directorships.

Covered Persons may not engage in any outside business activities that may give rise to conflicts of interest or jeopardize the integrity or reputation of the Company. Similarly, no outside business activities may be inconsistent with the interests of the Company. All directorships of public or private companies held by Access Persons shall be reported to the Chief Compliance Officer. Covered Persons are prohibited from being employed full-time by or accepting compensation from any non-affiliated person as a result of any business activity, unless the Covered Person has obtained pre-clearance of such outside employment from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer.

(C) Gratuities.

Access Persons shall not, directly or indirectly, take, accept or receive gifts or other consideration in merchandise, services or otherwise of more than nominal value from any person, firm, corporation, association or other entity other than such person's employer that does business, or proposes to do business, with the Company. See Receipt of Gifts Policy attached hereto as Appendix C.

Section IX Annual Certification

(A) Access Persons.

Access Persons (including Disinterested Directors) who are directors, officers or employees of the Company are required to certify annually that they have read this Code and that they understand it and recognize that they are subject to it. Further, such Access Persons shall be required to certify annually that they have complied with the requirements of this Code. A form of such certification is attached as Schedule C.

(B) Board Review.

No less frequently than annually, the Chief Compliance Officer will furnish to the Company's board of directors, and the board must consider, a written report that: (A) describes any issues arising under this Code of Ethics or procedures since the last report to the board, including, but not limited to, information about material violations of the Code or procedures and sanctions imposed in response to material violations; and (B) certifies that the Company has adopted procedures reasonably necessary to prevent Access Persons from violating the Code.

Section X Sanctions

Any violation of this Code shall be subject to the imposition of such sanctions by the Chief Executive Officer, in consultation with the Chief Compliance Officer, as may be deemed appropriate under the circumstances to achieve the purposes of Rule 17j-1 and this Code. The sanctions to be imposed for material violations of this Code shall be determined by the board of directors, including a majority of the Disinterested Directors. Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, suspension or termination of employment, a letter of censure and/or restitution of an amount equal to the difference between the price paid or received by the Company and the more advantageous price paid or received by the offending person.

Section XI Administration and Construction

(A) The administration of this Code shall be the responsibility of the Chief Compliance Officer.

(B) The duties of the Chief Compliance Officer are as follows:

(1) Continuous maintenance of a current list of the names of all Access Persons with an appropriate description of their title or employment, including a notation of any directorships

held by Access Persons and informing all Access Persons of their reporting obligations hereunder;

(2) On an annual basis, providing all Covered Persons a copy of this Code and informing such persons of their duties and obligations hereunder including any supplemental training that may be required from time to time;

(3) Maintaining or supervising the maintenance of all records and reports required by this Code;

(4) Issuance either personally or with the assistance of counsel as may be appropriate, of any interpretation of this Code that may appear consistent with the objectives of Rule 17j-1 and this Code;

(5) Conduct such inspections or investigations as shall reasonably be required to detect and report, with recommendations, any apparent material violations of this Code to the board of directors of the Company;

(6) Submission of a report to the board of directors of the Company, no less frequently than annually, a written report that describes any issues arising under the Code since the last such report, including but not limited to the information described in Section VII (B); and

(C) The Chief Compliance Officer shall maintain and cause to be maintained in an easily accessible place at the principal place of business of the Company, the following records:

(1) A copy of all codes of ethics adopted by the Company pursuant to Rule 17j-1 that have been in effect at any time during the past five (5) years;

(2) A record of each violation of such codes of ethics and of any action taken as a result of such violation for at least five (5) years after the end of the fiscal year in which the violation occurs;

(3) A copy of each report made by an Access Person for at least two (2) years after the end of the fiscal year in which the report is made, and for an additional three (3) years in a place that need not be easily accessible;

(4) A copy of each report made by the Chief Compliance Officer to the board of directors for two (2) years from the end of the fiscal year of the Company in which such report is made or issued and for an additional three (3) years in a place that need not be easily accessible;

(5) A list of all persons who are, or within the past five (5) years have been, required to make reports pursuant to the Rule and this Code of Ethics, or who are or were responsible for reviewing such reports;

(6) A copy of each report required by Section VII (B) for at least two (2) years after the end of the fiscal year in which it is made, and for an additional three (3) years in a place that need not be easily accessible; and

(7) A record of any decision, and the reasons supporting the decision, to approve the acquisition by Investment Personnel of securities in an Initial Public Offering or Limited Offering for at least five (5) years after the end of the fiscal year in which the approval is granted.

(D) This Code may not be amended or modified except in a written form that is specifically approved by majority vote of the Disinterested Directors.

This Code of Ethics was adopted and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, including a majority of the Disinterested Directors, on January 4, 2021.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

ON INSIDER TRADING

Introduction

It is illegal for any person, either personally or on behalf of others, to trade in securities on the basis of material, non-public information. It is also illegal to communicate (or “tip”) material, non-public information to others who may trade in securities on the basis of that information. These illegal activities are commonly referred to as “insider trading.”

Potential penalties for each insider trading violation include imprisonment for up to 20 years, civil fines of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided by the trading, and criminal fines of up to \$5 million. In addition, a company whose director, officer or employee violates the insider trading prohibitions may be liable for a civil fine of up to the greater of \$1 million or three times the profit gained or loss avoided as a result of the director, officer or employee’s insider trading violations. Furthermore, engaging in short-term trading or other speculative transactions involving the securities of the Company may subject you to additional penalties.

Moreover, your failure to comply with the insider trading policy of the Company, as set forth herein, may subject you to sanctions imposed by the Company, including dismissal for cause, whether or not your failure to comply with this policy results in a violation of law.

This memorandum sets forth the Company’s policy against insider trading. The objective of this policy is to protect both you and the Company from securities law violations, or even the appearance thereof. All directors, officers and employees (including temporary employees and consultants serving in similar roles) of the Company must comply with this policy.

You are encouraged to ask questions and seek any follow-up information that you may require with respect to the matters set forth in this policy. Please direct any questions you may have to Gerald Cummins who serves as the Company’s Chief Compliance Officer.

Statement of Policy

It is the policy of the Company that *no* director, officer or employee (including a temporary employee or a consultant serving in a similar role) of the Company, or of any of its affiliates or subsidiaries and any other persons designated by the Chief Compliance Officer, or this policy, as being subject to this policy (collectively, the “**Covered Persons**”):

who is aware of material, non-public information relating to the Company, may, directly or indirectly through family members or other persons or entities, (a) buy or sell securities of the Company (other than pursuant to a pre-approved trading plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), or engage in any other action to take personal advantage of that information, or (b) pass that information on to others outside of the Company, including family and friends, except as required in the performance of your regular duties.

- who, in the course of working for or on behalf of the Company, learns of material, non-public information about a company with which the Company does, or is proposing to do, business, including a customer or supplier of the Company, may trade in that company’s securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material; or
- may engage in any transaction involving the Company’s securities (including any stock plan transaction, gift, loan or pledge or hedge, contribution to a trust, or any other transfer) without first obtaining pre-clearance approval of the transaction by emailing the Chief Compliance Officer, Gerald Cummins, at gcummins@alariccompliance.com

As a Covered Person, you are subject to the foregoing restrictions and to the other terms of this policy.

Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) are *not* exempted from the policy. Even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company’s reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct.

What information is material? There is no statutory definition of what is material information. The Supreme Court has said that information is material if there a substantial likelihood that the disclosure of the information would have been viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the "total mix" of information made available. Under SEC rules information is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would attach importance to the information in determining whether to buy or sell securities. Information that is likely to affect the price of a company’s securities is almost always material. Examples of some types of material information are:

- financial results or expectations for the quarter or the year;
- financial forecasts;
- changes in dividends;
- possible mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and other purchases and sales of companies and investments in companies;
- changes in customer relationships with significant customers;
- obtaining or losing important contracts;

- important product developments;
- major financing developments;
- major personnel changes; and
- major litigation developments.

What is non-public information? Information is considered to be non-public unless it has been *effectively* disclosed to the public. Examples of such public disclosure include public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and company press releases. Not only must the information have been publicly disclosed, but in many cases there must also have been adequate time for the market as a whole to digest the information. Timing may vary depending upon the circumstances, and if you are unsure whether information is no longer non-public, you should email the Chief Compliance Officer, Gerald Cummins, at jcummins@alariccompliance.com.

What transactions are prohibited? When you know material, non-public information about the Company, you, your spouse and members of your immediate family living in your household are prohibited from the following activities:

- trading in the Company's securities (including trading in puts and calls for the Company's securities);
- having others trade for you in the Company's securities; and
- disclosing the information to anyone else who might then trade.

Neither you nor anyone acting on your behalf nor anyone who learns the information from you (including your spouse and family members) can trade. This prohibition continues whenever and for as long as you know material, non-public information, even following your termination of employment or other relationship with the Company.

Although it is most likely that any material, non-public information you might learn would be about the Company or its affiliates or subsidiaries, these prohibitions also apply to trading in the securities of *any* other company, including any portfolio company or potential merger partner, about which you have material, non-public information.

Transactions by Family Members. As noted above, the Company's insider trading policy applies to your family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household, and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in the Company's securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control (such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in the Company's securities). You are responsible for the transactions of these other persons and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in the Company's securities.

What is a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan? Notwithstanding the prohibition against insider trading, Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and this policy permit a Covered Person to trade in the Company's securities regardless of his or her awareness of inside information if the transaction is made pursuant to a *pre-arranged* trading plan that was entered into when the Covered Person was not in possession of material, non-public information. This policy requires trading plans to be written and to specify the amount of, date on, and price at which the securities are to be traded or establish a formula for determining such items. A Covered Person who wishes to enter into a trading plan must email the trading plan to the Chief Compliance Officer,

Gerald Cummins, at jcummins@alariccompliance.com, for his approval prior to the adoption of the trading plan, or any amendment of a previously adopted plan. Further, trading plans may not be adopted when the Covered Person is in possession of material, non-public information about the Company. A Covered Person may adopt, amend or replace his or her trading plan only during periods when trading is permitted in accordance with this policy.

Transactions Under Company Plans

Dividend Reinvestment Plan. If you participate in the Company's dividend reinvestment plan, this policy does not apply to purchases of the Company's securities under that dividend reinvestment plan resulting from your automatic reinvestment of dividends paid on the Company's securities. However, your election to participate in the dividend reinvestment plan, or to increase your level of participation in the plan, would be subject to this policy, including its applicable black-out periods. The policy also applies to your sale of any securities of the Company purchased pursuant to the plan.

Additional Prohibited Transactions

The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for any Covered Person to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities. It is therefore the Company's policy that you may not engage in any of the following transactions:

Short-Term Trading. Short-term trading of the Company's securities by a director, officer or employee may be distracting to such person and may unduly focus such person on the Company's short-term performance instead of the Company's long-term business objectives. For these reasons, if you purchase the Company's securities in the open market, you should generally not sell any of the Company's securities of the same class during the six months following such purchase, absent approval of the CCO. In addition, Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 imposes short-swing profit recapture on the purchase or sale of the Company's securities by the Company's officers and directors and certain other persons.

Short Sales. Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, you may not engage in short sales of the Company's securities. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits officers and directors, and certain other persons, from engaging in short sales.

Publicly Traded Options. A transaction in options, puts, calls or other derivative securities is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that a Covered Person is trading based on inside information. Transactions of this sort also may unduly focus such person on the Company's short-term performance instead of the Company's long-term business objectives. Accordingly, you may not enter into any transactions involving options, puts, calls or other derivative securities of the Company's securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market other than covered call writing. (Option positions arising from

certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the section below captioned “Hedging Transactions.”)

Hedging Transactions. Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, including as examples zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow a person to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. These transactions allow the person to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the person may no longer have the same objectives as other shareholders. Therefore, the Company prohibits any Covered Person from engaging in such transactions with respect to the Company’s securities.

Margin Accounts and Pledges. Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer’s consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Therefore, because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when you are aware of material, non-public information or you are otherwise not permitted to trade in the Company’s securities, you are prohibited from holding the Company’s securities in a margin account or pledging the Company’s securities as collateral for a loan. An exception to this prohibition may be granted where you wish to pledge the Company’s securities as collateral for a loan and clearly demonstrate the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities. In this regard, any person who wishes to pledge the Company’s securities as collateral for a loan must email a request for approval to the Chief Compliance Officer, Gerald Cummins, at jcummins@alariccompliance.com, at least two weeks prior to the proposed execution of the documents evidencing the proposed pledge.

Post-Termination Transactions.

The policy continues to apply to your transactions in the Company’s securities even after you have terminated employment. If you are in possession of material, non-public information when your employment terminates, you may not trade in the Company’s securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

Unauthorized Disclosure

As discussed above, the disclosure of material, non-public information to others can lead to significant legal difficulties. Therefore, you should not discuss material, non-public information about the Company with anyone, including other employees, except as required in the performance of your regular duties.

Also, it is important that only specifically designated representatives of the Company discuss the Company with the news media, securities analysts, and investors. Inquiries of this type received by any employee should be referred to the Company’s investor relations contact, info@phenixfc.com. Alternatively, such inquiries may be referred to the Chief Compliance Officer.

Pre-Clearance Procedures

To help prevent inadvertent violations of the federal securities laws and to avoid even the appearance of trading on inside information, Covered Persons, together with their immediate family members living in their households, may not engage in any transaction involving the Company's securities (including any stock plan transaction, gift, loan or pledge or hedge, contribution to a trust, or any other transfer) without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Chief Compliance Officer.

A request for pre-clearance should be emailed to the Chief Compliance Officer, Gerald Cummins, at jcummins@alariccompliance.com, in advance of the proposed transaction. The Chief Compliance Officer is under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the transaction. The Chief Compliance Officer may establish any other pre-clearance procedures as deemed appropriate, including the requirement that the Covered Person obtain the additional pre-clearance of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

As noted above, any person subject to the pre-clearance requirements who wishes to implement a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, must first pre-clear the plan with the Chief Compliance Officer by emailing Gerald Cummins at jcummins@alariccompliance.com. As required by Rule 10b5-1, Covered Persons may enter into a trading plan only when they are not in possession of material non-public information. In addition, Covered Persons may not enter into a trading plan during a blackout period. Transactions effected pursuant to a pre-cleared trading plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the transaction if the plan specifies the dates, prices and amounts of the contemplated trades, or establishes a formula for determining the dates, prices and amounts.

Blackout Periods

Quarterly Blackout Periods. The Company's announcement of its quarterly financial results almost always has the potential to have a material effect on the market for the Company's securities. Therefore, you can anticipate that, to avoid even the appearance of trading while aware of material, non-public information, Covered Persons will not be pre-cleared to trade in the Company's securities during the period beginning two weeks prior to the end of the Company's fiscal quarter and ending after the next full business day following the Company's issuance of its quarterly earnings release or analyst conference call. All Covered Persons are subject to these quarterly blackout periods.

Event-specific Blackout Periods. From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few Covered Persons. So long as the event remains material and non-public, *no* Covered Persons may trade in the Company's securities. This restriction applies regardless of whether such persons have actual knowledge of the material event in question. The existence of an event-specific blackout will not be announced, other than to those who are aware of the event giving rise to the blackout. If, however, a person whose trades are subject to pre-clearance requests permission to trade in the Company's securities during an event-specific blackout, the Chief Compliance Officer will inform the requester of the existence of a blackout period, without disclosing the reason for the blackout. Any person made aware of the existence of an event-specific blackout should not disclose the existence of the blackout to any other person. The failure of the Chief Compliance Officer to designate a person as being

subject to an event-specific blackout will not relieve that person of the obligation not to trade while aware of material, non-public information.

Hardship Exceptions. A person who is subject to a quarterly earnings blackout period and who has an unexpected and urgent need to sell the Company's stock in order to generate cash may, in appropriate circumstances, be permitted to sell such stock even during the blackout period. Hardship exceptions may be granted only by the Chief Compliance Officer and must be requested at least two business days in advance of the proposed trade by emailing Gerald Cummins at jcummins@alariccompliance.com. A hardship exception may be granted only if the Chief Compliance Officer concludes that the Company's earnings information for the applicable quarter does not constitute material, non-public information. Under no circumstance will a hardship exception be granted during an event-specific blackout period.

Questions about this Policy

Compliance by all Covered Persons with this policy is of the utmost importance both for you and for the Company. If you have any questions about the application of this policy to any particular case, please immediately contact the Chief Compliance Officer.

Your failure to observe this policy could lead to significant legal problems, as well as other serious consequences, including termination of your employment.

Certifications

All Covered Persons must certify their understanding of, and intent to comply with, this policy. A copy of the certification that all such persons must sign is attached to this policy.

Adopted: January 4, 2021