

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC
Form 10-K
February 27, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission File Number 001-33805

OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

26-0354783
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number: (212) 790-0041

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Class A Shares
(Title of each class)

New York Stock Exchange
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting
company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2011 was approximately \$1.3 billion. As of February 17, 2012, there were 139,791,950 Class A Shares and 274,286,008 Class B Shares outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the 2012 annual meeting of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC's shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

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Available Information

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we refer to as the SEC. We make available free of charge on our website at <http://www.ozcap.com> our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and any amendments to those filings as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Also posted on our website in the Class A Shareholders Corporate Governance section are charters for our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating, Corporate Governance and Conflicts Committee as well as our Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics governing our directors, officers and employees. Information on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of, and is not incorporated into, this report or any other SEC filing. Requests for copies of Och-Ziff's SEC filings or the corporate governance materials posted on our website should be directed to: Office of the Secretary, Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, 9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

Any materials we file with the SEC are also publicly available through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> or may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

In this annual report, references to Och-Ziff, our Company, the Company, the firm, we, us, or our refer, unless the context requires otherwise, to Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and its consolidated subsidiaries, including the Och-Ziff Operating Group. References to the Och-Ziff Operating Group refer, collectively, to OZ Management LP, a Delaware limited partnership, which we refer to as OZ Management, OZ Advisors LP, a Delaware limited partnership, which we refer to as OZ Advisors I, OZ Advisors II LP, a Delaware limited partnership, which we refer to as OZ Advisors II, and their consolidated subsidiaries. References to our intermediate holding companies refer, collectively, to Och-Ziff Holding Corporation, a Delaware corporation, which we refer to as Och-Ziff Corp, and Och-Ziff Holding LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which we refer to as Och-Ziff Holding, both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC.

References to our partners refer to the current limited partners of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities other than the Ziffs and our intermediate holding companies, and include our founder, Mr. Daniel S. Och, except where the context requires otherwise. References to the Ziffs refer collectively to Ziff Investors Partnership, L.P. II and certain of its affiliates and control persons.

References to Class A Shares refer to our Class A Shares, representing Class A limited liability company interests of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, which are publicly traded and listed on the New York Stock Exchange. References to Class B Shares refer to Class B Shares of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, which are not publicly traded, are currently held solely by our partners and have no economic rights but entitle the holders thereof to one vote per share together with the holders of our Class A Shares.

References to our IPO refer to our initial public offering of 36.0 million Class A Shares that occurred in November 2007. References to the 2007 Offerings refer collectively to our IPO and the concurrent private offering of approximately 38.1 million Class A Shares to DIC Sahir Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dubai International Capital LLC. References to DIC refer to Dubai International Capital LLC and its affiliates. References to the 2011 Offering refer to the public offering of 33.3 million Class A Shares that occurred in November 2011.

References to our funds or Och-Ziff funds refer to the hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles for which we provide asset management services.

No statements herein, available on our website or in any of the materials we file with the SEC constitute or should be viewed as constituting an offer of any Och-Ziff fund.

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Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements under Item 1. Business, Item 1A. Risk Factors, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and elsewhere in this annual report may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act that reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, future events and financial performance. We generally identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as outlook, believe, expect, potential, continue, may, will, should, could, seek, approximately, predict, intend, plan, estimate, anticipate, opportunity, comfortable, sustain, achieve, see, think, position or the negative version of those words or other comparable words.

Any forward-looking statements contained herein are based upon historical information and on our current plans, estimates and expectations. The inclusion of this or other forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the future plans, estimates or expectations contemplated by us will be achieved. We caution that forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, estimates, risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the following: global economic, business, market and geopolitical conditions, including Euro-zone sovereign debt issues; U.S. and foreign regulatory developments relating to, among other things, financial institutions and markets, government oversight and taxation; the conditions impacting the alternative asset management industry; our ability to successfully compete for fund investors, assets, professional talent and investment opportunities; our ability to retain our partners, managing directors and other investment professionals; our successful formulation and execution of our business and growth strategies; our ability to appropriately manage conflicts of interest and tax and other regulatory factors relevant to our business; and assumptions relating to our operations, investment performance, financial results, financial condition, business prospects, growth strategy and liquidity.

If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our assumptions or estimates prove to be incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those indicated in these statements. These factors are not and should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements and risks that are included in our filings with the SEC, including but not limited to those described in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There may be additional risks, uncertainties and factors that we do not currently view as material or that are not known. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report are made only as of the date of this annual report. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Business
Business Description

Founded in 1994 by Daniel S. Och, we are one of the largest institutional alternative asset managers in the world, with approximately \$29.0 billion in assets under management as of February 1, 2012. Our funds seek to generate consistent, positive, absolute returns across market cycles with low volatility compared to the equity markets. We have always limited our use of leverage to generate investment performance and we emphasize preservation of capital. We serve the investment needs of a diversified institutional base, providing asset management services through our funds, which pursue a broad range of global investment opportunities.

We focus on establishing long-term relationships with a global base of institutional investors, which today includes many of the largest, most sophisticated investors in the world. These include pension funds, fund-of-funds, foundations and endowments, corporations and other institutions, private banks and family offices.

Our fund investors value our funds' consistent performance history, our global investing expertise and our diverse investment strategies, combined with our strong focus on risk management and sustaining a robust operational infrastructure. Our funds make investments in many regions around the world with a breadth that we believe is offered by few other alternative asset management firms.

Our assets under management are generally invested on a multi-strategy basis, across multiple geographies, although certain of our funds focus on specific sectors, strategies and geographies. Our primary investment strategies are convertible and derivative arbitrage, credit, long/short equity special situations, merger arbitrage, private investments and structured credit.

We have built an experienced investment management team around the world. As of December 31, 2011, we had 434 employees worldwide, including 131 investment professionals and 17 partners, working from our headquarters in New York City and offices in London, Hong Kong, Mumbai and Beijing. Our London office houses our European investment team and our Hong Kong office houses the majority of our Asian investment team.

We conduct substantially all of our operations through our one reportable segment, the Och-Ziff Funds segment, which provides asset management services to our hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles. Our Other Operations are comprised of our real estate business, which provides asset management services to our real estate funds, and investments in businesses established to expand certain of our private investment platforms. See Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report for additional information regarding the Och-Ziff Funds segment.

Our primary sources of revenues are management fees, which are based on the amount of our assets under management, and incentive income, which is based on the investment performance of our funds. Accordingly, for any given period, our revenues will be driven by the combination of assets under management and the investment performance of the Och-Ziff funds.

Funds Overview

We currently manage four main investment funds on a multi-strategy basis, across multiple geographies. As of December 31, 2011, these four funds comprised approximately 87% of our assets under management. The following is a description of these funds:

OZ Master Fund is our flagship, global, multi-strategy fund. The OZ Master Fund opportunistically allocates capital between the underlying investment strategies described below in North America, Europe and Asia. The OZ Master Fund's European and Asian investments mirror those made in the OZ Europe Master Fund and the OZ Asia Master Fund, respectively. As of January 1, 2012, the OZ Master Fund's geographic allocation was 52% in North America, Central America and South America, 31% in Europe, Africa and the Middle East and 17% in Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

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OZ Europe Master Fund is a multi-strategy fund that opportunistically allocates capital between the underlying investment strategies described below in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

OZ Asia Master Fund is a multi-strategy fund that opportunistically allocates capital between the underlying investment strategies described below in Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund allocates capital globally to private investments and to the private investment platforms we are developing, as well as to many of the other strategies described below. This fund has a higher concentration of investments that tend to be longer term than the investments we make in our other funds. The majority of the capital in this fund belongs to the partners of our firm.

The remaining 13% of our assets under management as of December 31, 2011 are related to our real estate funds, our dedicated credit platforms and other alternative investment vehicles we manage. Our real estate funds generally make investments in commercial and residential real estate in North America, including real property, multi-property portfolios, real estate related joint ventures, real estate operating companies and other real estate related assets. Our credit funds generally make investments in structured and distressed credit assets, primarily in the United States and Europe.

The following chart presents the composition of our assets under management by fund as of December 31, 2011:

The following chart presents the composition of our assets under management by geography as of January 1, 2012⁽¹⁾:

- (1) The North American exposure includes the United States, Canada, Central America and South America. The European exposure includes Africa and the Middle East. The Asian exposure includes Australia and New Zealand.

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Multi-Strategy Approach

Our funds invest across multiple strategies and geographies. The portfolio composition of our funds is determined by evaluating what we believe are the best market opportunities for each fund, consistent with each fund's goal of diversification and capital preservation. The primary investment strategies we employ in our funds include:

Convertible and derivative arbitrage, which takes advantage of price discrepancies between convertible and derivative securities and the underlying equity or other security. These investments may be made at multiple levels of an entity's capital structure to profit from valuation or other pricing discrepancies;

Credit, which includes a variety of credit-based strategies, such as high-yield debt investments in distressed businesses and investments in bank loans and senior secured debt. Credit also includes providing mezzanine financing and structuring creative capital solutions;

Long/short equity special situations, which consists of fundamental long/short and event-driven investing. Fundamental long/short investing involves analyzing companies and assets to profit where we believe mispricing or undervaluation exists. Event-driven investing attempts to realize gain from corporate events such as spin-offs, recapitalizations and other corporate restructurings, whether company specific or as a result of industry or economic conditions;

Merger arbitrage, which is an event-driven strategy involving multiple investments in entities contemplating a merger or similar business combination. This strategy seeks to realize a profit from pricing discrepancies among the securities of the entities involved in the event;

Private investments, which encompasses investments in a variety of special situations that seek to realize value through strategic sales or initial public offerings; and

Structured credit, which involves investments in residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities. This strategy also includes investments in collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations.

The following chart presents the composition, by strategy (excluding residual assets attributable to redeeming investors), of the OZ Master Fund as of January 1, 2012:

Investment Management Process

Our approach to asset management today is based on the same fundamental elements that we have employed since our firm was founded in 1994. Our objectives are to create long-term value for our fund investors by generating consistent, positive, absolute returns while protecting investor capital, and to develop new, carefully considered investment opportunities. Our extensive experience, combined with the consistency of our approach to investing and risk management, has been integral to extending our performance history. Our investment and risk management

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processes benefit from our dedicated and experienced investment teams operating out of our offices worldwide. Our portfolio managers, who are partners of the firm, combine qualitative judgment gained from their extensive experience with quantitative analysis in order to effectively manage our investment process. In all of our strategies, our approach is defined by certain common elements:

Consistent, positive, absolute returns. Our investment process focuses on generating consistent, positive, absolute returns across market cycles with low volatility compared to the equity markets. Our goal is to preserve capital during periods of market decline and produce competitive investment performance in rising markets. We seek to generate fund returns without relying on asset concentration or market direction.

Multi-strategy approach. Our funds invest across multiple strategies and geographies with no predetermined commitments of capital. Portfolio composition is determined by selecting what we believe are the best market opportunities, consistent with our goals of diversification and capital preservation. Our ability to invest in multiple strategies worldwide enables us to be nimble in adjusting our portfolio allocations as market conditions change.

Focus on fundamentals. We approach investments in each of our strategies through rigorous fundamental analysis of the drivers of potential investment risk and return. We look at both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing the risk/reward parameters and perform extensive due diligence.

Limited use of leverage. Our funds generally do not rely on extensive leverage to generate investment returns. Our approach to risk management limits the amount of leverage we employ on a portfolio-wide basis.

Disciplined investment and risk management processes. Our investment and risk management processes are central to the way we allocate capital. We focus on hedging and actively managing the exposures of our portfolios. Our risk management practices are based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses implemented at both the individual position and total portfolio levels, and they have been integrated into our daily investment process.

Portfolio Risk Management

Risk management is central to the investment process for all our portfolios. We use both quantitative and qualitative analyses to monitor financial and event risk and manage volatility. We may seek to hedge credit, interest rate, currency and market exposures; however, there can be no assurances that appropriate hedges will be available or in place to successfully limit losses. We place substantial emphasis on portfolio diversification by asset class, industry sector and geography. The active management of positions in our funds allows for timely reallocation of capital in response to changes in business, market or economic conditions.

Our Risk Committee oversees our risk management processes. The Risk Committee meets regularly to review, among other information, sophisticated risk analysis, including the results of stress testing our portfolios under numerous scenarios. The Risk Committee also considers other general risks, including, but not limited to, global economic, geopolitical, counterparty and operational risks. Additionally, our portfolio managers meet with our analysts daily to review inherent risks associated with the positions in each fund.

Risk management is also central to how we manage the operations of our business. We actively manage the operational risks of our business, including liquidity, counterparty exposures, legal and reputational risks.

Investment Performance

We believe one of the principal drivers of our ability to increase assets under management has been the investment performance track record of our funds. Our historical ability to generate consistent, absolute returns with limited use of leverage and low volatility compared to the equity markets, combined with our ability to preserve fund capital when markets decline, are hallmarks of our investment approach. We also believe that these attributes are key points of competitive differentiation for us.

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The historical and potential future returns of the funds we manage are not directly linked to returns on our Class A Shares; therefore, positive investment performance of the funds we manage may not necessarily correspond to positive returns on an investment in our Class A Shares. Poor performance of the funds that we manage, however, would cause a decline in our revenues from those funds, which may have a negative effect on the returns on an investment in our Class A Shares. An investment in our Class A Shares is not an investment in any of the Och-Ziff funds. See Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business An investment in our Class A Shares is not an alternative to an investment in any of our funds, and the returns of our funds should not be considered as indicative of any returns expected on our Class A Shares, although poor investment performance of, or lack of capital flows into, the funds we manage could have a materially adverse impact on our revenues and, therefore, the value of our Class A Shares.

Moreover our funds' historical returns reflect investment opportunities and general global economic and market conditions that may not repeat themselves, and the rates of return also reflect our funds' historical expenses, which may vary in the future due to factors beyond our control, including changes in applicable law. See Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Funds The historical returns attributable to our funds should not be considered as indicative of the future results of our funds or any future funds we may raise.

The table below sets forth, as of December 31, 2011, the net annualized return, volatility and Sharpe Ratio of the OZ Master Fund, the S&P 500 Index and the MSCI World Index, and is provided for illustrative purposes only. The OZ Master Fund includes every strategy and geography in which the Och-Ziff funds invest and constituted approximately 70% of our assets under management as of December 31, 2011. Our other funds implement geographical or strategy focused investment programs. The investment performance for our other funds varies from those of the OZ Master Fund, and that variance may be material. The performance reflected in the table below is not necessarily indicative of the future results of the OZ Master Fund. There can be no assurance that any Och-Ziff fund will achieve comparable results.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since OZ Master Fund Inception (January 1, 1998)	Since Och-Ziff Multi-Strategy Composite Inception (April 1, 1994)
Net Annualized Return through December 31, 2011					
OZ Master Fund Composite ⁽¹⁾	-0.48%	9.96%	4.50%	9.51%	n/a
Och-Ziff Multi-Strategy Composite ⁽²⁾	-0.48%	9.96%	4.50%	9.51%	13.27%
S&P 500 Index ⁽³⁾	2.11%	14.11%	-0.25%	3.70%	8.05%
MSCI World Index ⁽³⁾	-4.96%	9.96%	-2.91%	2.97%	5.65%
Volatility Standard Deviation (Annualized⁴)					
OZ Master Fund Composite ⁽¹⁾	3.82%	4.48%	6.15%	5.20%	n/a
Och-Ziff Multi-Strategy Composite ⁽²⁾	3.82%	4.48%	6.15%	5.20%	5.60%
S&P 500 Index ⁽³⁾	15.94%	18.97%	18.88%	16.58%	15.72%
MSCI World Index ⁽³⁾	14.25%	17.02%	17.81%	15.61%	14.74%
Sharpe Ratio⁽⁵⁾					
OZ Master Fund Composite ⁽¹⁾	-0.19	2.16	0.45	1.23	n/a
Och-Ziff Multi-Strategy Composite ⁽²⁾	-0.19	2.16	0.45	1.23	1.71
S&P 500 Index ⁽³⁾	0.12	0.73	-0.11	0.03	0.28
MSCI World Index ⁽³⁾	-0.36	0.57	-0.26	-0.01	0.13

- (1) The returns shown represent the composite performance of all feeder funds that comprise the OZ Master Fund since the inception of the OZ Master Fund on January 1, 1998 (collectively, the Master Fund Composite). The Master Fund Composite is calculated using the total return of all feeder funds net of all fees and expenses of such feeder funds and the OZ Master Fund (except incentive income on unrealized gains attributable to investments that we, as investment manager, believe lack a readily assessable market value, are illiquid or should be held until the resolution of a special event or circumstance (Special Investments) that could reduce returns on these investments at the time of realization), and the returns of each feeder fund include the reinvestment of all dividends and income. The Master Fund Composite also includes realized and unrealized gains and losses

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attributable to Special Investments and initial public offering investments that are not allocated to all investors in the feeder funds. Investors that were not allocated Special Investments and initial public offering investments may experience materially different returns. The Master Fund Composite is not available for direct investment.

- (2) The Och-Ziff Multi-Strategy Composite (the Multi-Strategy Composite) is provided as supplemental information to the Master Fund Composite. The Multi-Strategy Composite represents the composite performance of all accounts that were managed in accordance with our broad multi-strategy mandate that were not subject to portfolio investment restrictions or other factors that limited our investment discretion since our inception on April 1, 1994. Performance is calculated using the total return of all such accounts net of all investment fees and expenses of such accounts, except incentive income on unrealized gains attributable to Special Investments that could reduce returns in these investments at the time of realization, and the returns include the reinvestment of all dividends and income. For the period from April 1, 1994 through December 31, 1997, the returns are gross of certain overhead expenses that were reimbursed by the accounts. Such reimbursement arrangements were terminated at the inception of the OZ Master Fund on January 1, 1998. The size of the accounts comprising the composite during the time period shown vary materially. Such differences impacted our investment decisions and the diversity of the investment strategies we followed. Furthermore, the composition of the investment strategies we follow are subject to our discretion and varied materially since inception and are expected to vary materially in the future.
- (3) These comparisons show the returns of the S&P 500 Index (SPTR) and the MSCI World Index (GDDLWI) (the Broader Market Indices) against the Master Fund Composite and the Multi-Strategy Composite. These comparisons are intended solely for illustrative purposes to show a historical comparison of the Master Fund Composite and the Multi-Strategy Composite to the broader equity markets, as represented by the Broader Market Indices, and should not be considered as an indication of how the OZ Master Fund or the feeder funds will perform relative to the Broader Market Indices in the future. The Broader Market Indices are not performance benchmarks of the OZ Master Fund or the feeder funds. Neither the OZ Master Fund nor the feeder funds are managed to correlate in any way with the returns or composition of the Broader Market Indices, which are unmanaged. It is not possible to invest in an unmanaged index. You should not assume that there is any material overlap between the securities underlying the Master Fund Composite or the Multi-Strategy Composite and those that comprise the Broader Market Indices. The S&P 500 Index is an equity index owned and maintained by Standard & Poor's, a division of McGraw-Hill, whose value is calculated as the free float-weighted average of the share prices of 500 large-capitalization corporations listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ. The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index owned and maintained by MSCI Inc. that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. Returns of the Broader Market Indices have not been reduced by fees and expenses associated with investing in securities and include the reinvestment of dividends.
- (4) Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of volatility that measures the fluctuation of the monthly rates of return against the average return.
- (5) Sharpe Ratio represents a measure of the excess return of a portfolio over the risk-free rate. The Sharpe Ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate from the composite returns, and dividing that amount by the standard deviation of the returns. The risk-free rate of return used in computing the Sharpe Ratio is the one-month U.S. dollar London Interbank Offered Rate compounded monthly throughout the periods presented.

Past performance is no indication or guarantee of future results.

Assets Under Management

Our assets under management are a function of the capital that is placed with us by investors in our funds and the investment performance of our funds. Our ability to generate consistent, positive, absolute returns in rising markets and preserve fund investor capital during periods of market volatility or decline are key determinants of the long-term success of our business. Our investment track record is a key factor that enables us to attract additional

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assets under management from both existing and new fund investors. Growth in assets under management and positive investment performance by our funds drive growth in our revenues and earnings. Conversely, poor investment performance slows our growth by decreasing our assets under management and increases the potential for redemptions from our funds, which would reduce our assets under management and have a negative effect on our revenues and earnings. For additional information regarding assets under management, please see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Assets Under Management.

Industry Overview

The asset management business involves investing capital on behalf of institutional and individual investors in exchange for contracted fees and other performance-driven income. The industry invests trillions of dollars of assets and can be broadly divided into two categories: traditional asset management, such as mutual funds, and alternative asset management, such as hedge fund and private equity firms.

Alternative Asset Management / Hedge Funds

Alternative asset management, in general, involves a variety of investment strategies where the common element is the manager's goal of delivering, within certain risk parameters, investment performance that is typically measured on an absolute return basis, meaning that performance is measured not by how well a fund performs relative to a benchmark index, but by how well the fund performs in absolute terms. Alternative asset managers typically earn management fees based on the value of the assets they manage and incentive income based on the investment performance they generate on those assets. These managers typically run pooled investment vehicles that are not subject to the investment limitations of traditional mutual funds and may employ a wide variety of investment strategies. Alternative asset managers strive to produce investment returns that have a lower correlation to the equity markets than do traditional asset management strategies.

The term hedge funds generally refers to privately held collective investment vehicles managed by alternative asset managers, such as Och-Ziff. Hedge funds differ from traditional investment vehicles, such as mutual funds, by the strategies they employ and the asset classes in which they invest. Asset classes in which hedge funds may invest are very broad and include liquid and illiquid securities, derivative instruments, asset and mortgage-backed securities and a variety of other non-traditional assets, such as distressed securities and infrastructure investments, among others. Hedge funds generally have no predetermined investment parameters and are generally not precluded from making large investments that are concentrated by asset class, industry sector, geography or market directionality. Hedge funds are also generally not precluded from employing a variety of instruments, including swaps, options, futures and short sales to mitigate risk or synthetically create investment exposures.

The demand for exposure to alternative asset managers by institutional investors was the main driver of the hedge fund industry's historical growth. Institutional demand resulted from several factors, including the pursuit of higher returns compared to those generated by traditional equity and fixed income strategies, and the desire to diversify investment portfolios by placing capital with investment managers that generated returns with low correlation to the equity markets. Alternative investment strategies still account for a relatively small portion of all institutional assets, signifying potential opportunity for future growth.

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The following table presents the cumulative capital allocated to the hedge fund industry over the last ten years:

Historical Hedge Fund Assets Under Management

(dollars in billions as of December 31)

Source: Hedge Fund Research

During 2011, hedge funds experienced growth in assets under management that was driven by both investment performance and capital net inflows. Capital inflows in 2011 increased compared with those in the prior year as institutional investors increased their allocations to the hedge fund industry to diversify their holdings and enhance returns in their portfolios. The majority of the new capital flows to the industry were concentrated in the first half of the year. During the second half of 2011, capital flows were adversely impacted by significantly increased levels of market volatility and challenging market conditions, and the industry experienced moderate outflows in the 2011 fourth quarter. Investment performance among hedge funds was adversely impacted throughout 2011 by high levels of volatility, limited liquidity and the difficult macroeconomic environment worldwide, especially in Europe and the U.S.

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Och-Ziff's Historical Assets Under Management⁽¹⁾

(dollars in billions as of December 31)

- (1) Includes investments by us, our partners, employees and certain other related parties. Prior to our IPO, we did not charge management fees or earn incentive income on these investments. Following our IPO, we began charging management fees and earning incentive income on new investments made in our funds by our partners and certain other related parties, including the reinvestment by our partners of the after-tax proceeds from the 2007 Offerings. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 9% of our assets under management represented investments by us, our partners, employees and certain other related parties in our funds. As of that date, approximately 34% of these affiliated assets under management are not charged management fees and are not subject to an incentive income calculation. For the period from 2001 through 2004, total assets under management do not include assets externally managed by an affiliated investment adviser pursuant to a joint venture arrangement.

Historically, we have achieved or exceeded the historical growth rates in assets under management for hedge funds generally. From December 31, 2001 through December 31, 2011, our compound annual growth rate was approximately 17%, compared to the industry's compound annual growth rate of 14% for the same period based on the industry assets under management information presented on the prior page.

Competitive Environment

The asset management industry is intensely competitive, and we expect that it will remain so. We face competition in all aspects of our business. Examples include attracting institutional investors and assets under management, pursuing attractive investment opportunities in all of our underlying strategies and in all geographies, and hiring and retaining professionals in all areas of our business. We compete globally for investment opportunities, investor capital and talent. We face competitors that are larger than we are and have greater financial, technical and marketing resources. Certain of these competitors continue to raise capital to pursue investment strategies that may be similar to ours. Some of these competitors may also have access to liquidity sources that are not available to us, which may pose challenges for us with respect to investment opportunities. In addition, some of these competitors may have higher risk tolerances or make different risk assessments than we do, allowing them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish broader networks of business relationships. Our competitive position depends on our reputation, our investment performance and processes, our ability to continue to offer innovative investment products, the breadth of our infrastructure and our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified employees while managing compensation and other costs. For additional information regarding the competitive risks that we face, see Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Competitive pressures in the asset management business could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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Competitive Strengths

Our business was built on certain fundamental elements that we believe are differentiating competitive strengths. They continue to define Och-Ziff today. As such, we view these elements as important to our ability to retain and attract new assets under management and, over time, increase our market share of new capital flows to the hedge fund industry.

Alignment of interests. We structure our business to align our firm's interests with those of the investors in our funds. Investments by our partners and employees comprise a meaningful portion of our total assets under management. Additionally, all of our partners have an ownership interest in the firm and receive distributions that are directly tied to the firm's profitability.

Employee and partner equity ownership. We have a history of hiring highly talented and experienced employees across all areas of our business, and developing them into senior roles as managing directors and partners. As of December 31, 2011, we had 17 partners, each of whom has an ownership interest in the firm, and 54 managing directors whose compensation structure includes receiving a portion of any bonus compensation in equity that vests over time. We believe the number of senior personnel we have, and their breadth of equity ownership, sets us apart in our industry and ensures the continuity and stability of our firm.

Team-based culture. We evaluate partner and employee contributions and have designed our compensation structure based on a one-firm approach, which encourages internal cooperation and the sharing of ideas. We are a global organization and we have fostered a culture that allows us to allocate capital and evaluate investment opportunities on a firm-wide basis, focusing on the best ideas and opportunities available. This collaborative approach emphasizes the success of our firm as a whole.

Global presence. Our ability to opportunistically invest worldwide is an important element of diversifying our portfolios and managing risk. Our dedicated and experienced investment professionals operate from our offices globally and have a long history of investing on an international scale.

Synergies among investment strategies. Our funds invest across a broad range of asset classes and geographies via our multi-strategy model. Our investment professionals have extensive experience and many are specialized by strategy, industry sector or asset class. This fosters consistent interaction among the investment professionals across our strategies and creates synergies that add to our market insight and ability to identify attractive investment opportunities.

Focus on infrastructure. Since our firm's inception, we have focused on building a robust infrastructure with an emphasis on strong financial, operational and compliance-related controls. As a public company, we are required to identify and document key processes and controls, which are subject to independent review. Additionally, we have added a number of independent, third-party processes to our fund operations that provide independent information to our fund investors.

Transparency. We believe that our fund investors should be provided with qualitative and quantitative information about our investment process, operational procedures and portfolio exposures in order to understand and evaluate our investment performance. We provide our fund investors with comprehensive reporting about each portfolio on a regular basis, and our senior management team and portfolio managers regularly meet with them to address their questions.

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Our Fund Investors

We focus on establishing long-term relationships with a global base of institutional investors, which today encompasses many of the largest, most sophisticated investors in the world. These include pension funds, fund-of-funds, foundations and endowments, corporations and other institutions, private banks and family offices.

Our partners and employees collectively are the single largest investor in our funds, comprising approximately 9% of our total assets under management as of January 1, 2012. The single largest unaffiliated investor in our funds accounted for approximately 5% of our total assets under management as of January 1, 2012, and the top five unaffiliated fund investors accounted, in the aggregate, for approximately 17%.

The following chart presents the composition of our fund investor base by type across our funds as of January 1, 2012:

The following chart presents the composition of our fund investor base by region across our funds as of January 1, 2012:

Our Structure

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC is a publicly traded holding company, and its primary assets are ownership interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities, which are held indirectly through two intermediate holding companies, Och-Ziff Corp and Och-Ziff Holding. We conduct substantially all of our business through the Och-Ziff Operating Group.

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Class A Shares

Class A Shares represent Class A limited liability company interests in Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC. The holders of Class A Shares are entitled to one vote per share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders and, as of December 31, 2011, represent 33.7% of our total combined voting power. The holders of Class A Shares are entitled to any distribution declared by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available, subject to any statutory or contractual restrictions on the payment of distributions and to any restrictions on the payment of distributions imposed by the terms of any outstanding preferred shares we may issue in the future. Additional Class A Shares are issuable upon exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units by our partners and the Ziffs, as described below, and upon vesting of equity awards granted under our Amended and Restated 2007 Equity Incentive Plan.

Class B Shares

Class B Shares have no economic rights but entitle the holders of record to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders. The Class B Shares are held solely by our partners and provide our partners with a voting interest in Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC commensurate with their economic interest in our business. As of December 31, 2011, the Class B Shares represent 66.3% of our total combined voting power. Our partners have granted an irrevocable proxy to vote all of their Class B Shares to the Class B Shareholder Committee, the sole member of which is currently Mr. Och, as it may determine in its sole discretion. This proxy will terminate upon the later of (i) Mr. Och's withdrawal, death or disability, or (ii) such time as our partners hold less than 40% of our total combined voting power. As a result, Mr. Och is currently able to control all matters requiring the approval of our shareholders. The Ziffs do not hold any of our Class B Shares.

Och-Ziff Operating Group Entities

We conduct substantially all of our business through the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Historically, we have used more than one Och-Ziff Operating Group entity to segregate our operations for business, financial, tax and other reasons. We may increase or decrease the number of our Och-Ziff Operating Group entities and intermediate holding companies based on our views as to the appropriate balance between administrative convenience and business, financial, tax and other considerations.

The Och-Ziff Operating Group currently consists of OZ Management, OZ Advisors I and OZ Advisors II. All of our interests in OZ Management and OZ Advisors I are held through Och-Ziff Corp. All of our interests in OZ Advisors II are held through Och-Ziff Holding. Each intermediate holding company is the sole general partner of the applicable Och-Ziff Operating Group entity and, therefore, generally controls the business and affairs of such entity. All of the equity interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group are represented by Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units and Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units, which we refer to collectively as Och-Ziff Operating Group Equity Units.

Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. Prior to the 2007 Offerings, our partners and the Ziffs collectively held all of the interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. In connection with and prior to the 2007 Offerings, we completed a reorganization of our business, which we refer to as the Reorganization. As part of the Reorganization, each partner's and the Ziffs' interests in an Och-Ziff Operating Group entity were reclassified as a Class A operating group unit, which represents a common equity interest in the respective Och-Ziff Operating Group entity. One Class A operating group unit in each of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities collectively represents one Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit.

Our partners and the Ziffs own 100% of the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units, which, as of December 31, 2011, represent a 68.1% equity interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units are exchangeable for our Class A Shares on a one-for-one basis, subject to minimum retained ownership requirements by our partners, transfer restrictions and certain exchange rate adjustments for splits, unit distributions and reclassifications. In addition, Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted to our partners in connection with the Reorganization are generally subject to ratable annual vesting through November 2012.

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Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units. We contributed our proceeds from the 2007 Offerings to our intermediate holding companies, which in turn contributed those proceeds to each of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities in exchange for Class B operating group units in each such entity. One Class B operating group unit in each of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities collectively represents one Och-Ziff Operating Group B Unit. Each intermediate holding company holds a general partner interest and Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units in each Och-Ziff Operating Group entity that it controls. Our intermediate holding companies own 100% of the Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units, which, as of December 31, 2011, represent a 31.9% equity interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units are economically identical to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by our partners and the Ziffs and represent common equity interests in our business, but are not exchangeable for Class A Shares and are not subject to vesting, forfeiture or minimum retained ownership requirements.

Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units. Subsequent to our IPO, we issued Class D operating group units to new partners in connection with their admission to the Och-Ziff Operating Group. One Class D operating group unit in each of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities collectively represents one Och-Ziff Operating Group D Unit. The Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units are non-equity, limited partner profits interests that are only entitled to share in residual assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up to the extent that there has been a threshold amount of appreciation or gain in the value of the Och-Ziff Operating Group subsequent to issuance of the units. The Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units automatically convert into Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units to the extent we determine that they have become economically equivalent to Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. Allocations to these interests are recorded within compensation and benefits in our consolidated statements of operations.

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The diagram below depicts our organizational structure as of December 31, 2011⁽¹⁾:

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- (1) This diagram does not give effect to 6,920,249 Class A restricted share units, or RSUs, that were outstanding as of December 31, 2011, and which were granted to our partners, managing directors, other employees and the independent members of our Board of Directors.
- (2) Mr. Och, the other partners and the Ziffs hold Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units representing 35.5%, 27.3% and 5.3%, respectively, of the equity in the Och-Ziff Operating Group, excluding the 1,972,626 Class A Shares collectively owned directly by Mr. Och and certain other executive officers. Our partners also hold Class C Non-Equity Interests and Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units as described below in notes (5) and (6).
- (3) Mr. Och holds Class B Shares representing 37.5% of the voting power of our Company and the other partners hold Class B Shares representing 28.8% of the voting power of our Company. Our partners have granted an irrevocable proxy to vote all of their Class B Shares to the Class B Shareholder Committee, the sole member of which is currently Mr. Och, as it may determine in its sole discretion. In addition, Mr. Och controls an additional 0.3% of the combined voting power through his direct ownership of 1,425,400 Class A Shares. The Ziffs do not hold any of our Class B Shares and, therefore, will only have voting power in our Company to the extent they exchange their Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares and retain such Class A Shares.
- (4) The Och-Ziff Operating Group Equity Units have no preference or priority over other securities of the Och-Ziff Operating Group (other than the Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units to the extent described above) and, upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, will be entitled to any assets remaining after payment of all debts and liabilities of the Och-Ziff Operating Group.
- (5) Class C Non-Equity Interests represent non-equity interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities. No holder of Class C Non-Equity Interests will have any right to receive distributions on such interests. Our partners hold all of the Class C Non-Equity Interests, which may be used for discretionary income allocations, if any, in the future.
- (6) The Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units, which represent an approximately 0.8% profits interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group, are not considered equity interests for GAAP purposes.

Our Fund Structure

Our funds are typically organized using a master-feeder structure. This structure is commonly used in the hedge fund industry and calls for the establishment of one or more U.S. or non-U.S. feeder funds, which are managed by us but are separate legal entities and have different structures and operations designed for distinct groups of investors. Fund investors, including our partners, managing directors and other employees, invest directly into our feeder funds. These feeder funds hold direct or indirect interests in a master fund that, together with its subsidiaries, is the primary investment vehicle for its feeder funds. Our funds are managed by the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Any of our existing or future funds may invest using any alternative structure that is deemed useful or appropriate.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, our worldwide headcount was 434 (including 63 in the United Kingdom and 47 in Asia), with 131 investment professionals (including 35 in the United Kingdom and 29 in Asia). As of this date, we had 17 partners and 54 managing directors.

Regulatory Matters

Our business is subject to extensive regulation, including periodic examinations and regulatory investigations, by governmental and self-regulatory organizations in the jurisdictions in which we operate around the world. As an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, which we refer to as the Advisers Act, and a company subject to the registration and reporting provisions of the Exchange Act, we are subject to regulation and oversight by the SEC. As a company with a class of securities listed on the NYSE, we are subject to the rules and regulations of the NYSE. In addition, we are subject to regulation by the Department of Labor under the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, which we refer to as ERISA. Our

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European and Asian operations, and our investment activities around the globe, are subject to a variety of regulatory regimes that vary country by country, including the U.K. Financial Services Authority, the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong and the Securities and Exchange Board of India. Currently, governmental authorities in the United States and in the other countries in which we operate have proposed additional disclosure requirements and regulation of hedge funds and other alternative asset managers. See Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Extensive regulation of our business affects our activities and creates the potential for significant liabilities and penalties. Our reputation, business and operations could be materially affected by regulatory issues and Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Increased regulatory focus could result in additional burdens on our business.

Global Compliance Program

We have implemented a global compliance program to address the legal and regulatory requirements that apply to our company-wide operations. We registered as an investment adviser with the SEC in 1999. Since that time, our affiliated companies have registered with the U.K. Financial Services Authority, the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, as well as other regulatory bodies. We have structured our global compliance program to address the requirements of each of these regulators, as well as the requirements necessary to support our global securities trading operations. Our compliance program includes comprehensive policies and supervisory procedures that have been implemented to monitor compliance with these requirements. All employees attend mandatory compliance training to remain informed of our policies related to matters such as the handling of material non-public information and employee securities trading. In addition to a robust internal compliance framework, we have strong relationships with a global network of local attorneys specializing in compliance matters to help us quickly identify and address compliance issues as they arise.

Our Executive Officers

Set forth below is certain information regarding our executive officers as of the date of this filing.

Daniel S. Och, 51, is the founder of the Och-Ziff Capital Management Group. Mr. Och serves as Och-Ziff's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Partner Management Committee. Prior to founding Och-Ziff in 1994, Mr. Och spent eleven years at Goldman, Sachs & Co. He began his career in the Risk Arbitrage Department, and later responsibilities included Head of Proprietary Trading in the Equities Division and Co-Head of U.S. Equities Trading. Mr. Och holds a B.S. in Finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Joel M. Frank, 56, is Chief Financial Officer and Senior Chief Operating Officer of Och-Ziff, and is a member of Och-Ziff's Board of Directors and Partner Management Committee. Prior to joining Och-Ziff at its inception in 1994, Mr. Frank was with Rho Management Company, Inc. as its Chief Financial Officer from 1988 to 1994. He was previously with Manufacturers Hanover Investment Corporation from 1983 to 1988 as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and with Manufacturers Hanover Trust from 1977 to 1983. Mr. Frank holds a B.B.A. in Accounting from Hofstra University and an M.B.A. in Finance from Fordham University. He is a C.P.A. certified in the State of New York.

David Windreich, 54, is Head of U.S. Investing for Och-Ziff and is a member of Och-Ziff's Board of Directors and Partner Management Committee. Prior to joining Och-Ziff at its inception in 1994, Mr. Windreich was a Vice President in the Equity Derivatives Department of Goldman, Sachs & Co. He began his career at Goldman Sachs in 1983 and became a Vice President in 1988. Mr. Windreich holds both a B.A. in Economics and an M.B.A. in Finance from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Michael L. Cohen, 40, is Head of European Investing for Och-Ziff, is a member of Och-Ziff's Partner Management Committee and helps manage Och-Ziff's London office. Prior to joining Och-Ziff in 1997, Mr. Cohen was with Franklin Mutual Advisory as an Equity Research Analyst and with CS First Boston as an Investment Banking Analyst specializing in the financial services sector. Mr. Cohen holds a B.A. in Economics from Bowdoin College.

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Zoltan Varga, 38, is Head of Asian Investing for Och-Ziff, is a member of Och Ziff's Partner Management Committee and helps manage Och-Ziff's Hong Kong office. Prior to joining Och-Ziff in 1998, Mr. Varga was with Goldman, Sachs & Co. as an Investment Banking Analyst in the Mergers and Acquisitions Department. Mr. Varga holds a B.A. in Economics from DePauw University.

Harold A. Kelly, 48, is Head of Global Convertible and Derivative Arbitrage for Och-Ziff and is a member of Och-Ziff's Partner Management Committee. Prior to joining Och-Ziff in 1995, Mr. Kelly spent seven years trading various financial instruments and held positions at Cargill Financial Services Corporation, Eagle Capital Management, Merrill Lynch International, Ltd. and Buchanan Partners, Ltd. Mr. Kelly holds a B.B.A. in Finance and also holds an M.B.A. and a Ph.D. in Business Administration from The University of Georgia.

Jeffrey C. Blockinger, 42, is Chief Legal Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary of Och-Ziff. Prior to joining Och-Ziff in April 2005, Mr. Blockinger was with Schulte, Roth and Zabel LLP from April 2003 to April 2005, Crowell & Moring LLP from January 2002 to April 2003 and Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP from September 1996 to January 2002. Mr. Blockinger holds a B.A. in Political Science from Purdue University and a J.D. from the University of Miami School of Law. Mr. Blockinger is admitted to the bars of New York and the District of Columbia.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

In the course of conducting our business operations, we are exposed to a variety of risks that are inherent to or otherwise impact the alternative asset management business. Any of the risk factors we describe below have affected or could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. The market price of our Class A Shares could decline, possibly significantly or permanently, if one or more of these risks and uncertainties occur. Certain statements in Risk Factors are forward-looking statements. See Forward-Looking Statements.

Our business has been and may be adversely affected by global economic and market conditions, which can change rapidly and which we cannot predict or control. A recurrence of the adverse conditions experienced during the financial crisis in 2008 to 2009 would adversely affect our business and financial condition.

As a global alternative asset manager, we seek to generate consistent, positive, absolute returns for the investors in our funds. Our ability to do this has been and may be materially impacted by conditions in the global financial markets and economic conditions generally. The financial crisis that began in the second half of 2008 resulted in significant global market turbulence, a lack of liquidity and substantial declines in the values of most asset classes worldwide. While these conditions have generally stabilized and improved since the first quarter of 2009, the global financial markets and economies have not fully recovered, adverse conditions resulting from the crisis continue to persist and certain businesses continue to be negatively impacted by events both leading to and resulting from the crisis. There continues to be broad concern about the trajectory of the global economy, including European sovereign debt issues, geopolitical uncertainties, regulatory uncertainty with respect to the operation of, and certain participants in, the global financial markets, and continued levels of risk averseness within institutional and other investment communities. Conditions affecting global economic and financial conditions are inherently outside of our control, can change rapidly and cannot be predicted, but can adversely impact in a material way our funds' investment performance and ability to retain and attract new assets under management, which in turn may slow or reduce the long-term growth of our business and adversely impact the price of our Class A Shares. If the prevailing economic, market and business conditions remain uncertain or worsen, we could experience continuing or increased adverse effects on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The financial crisis, together with widely publicized scandals involving certain financial institutions, had an adverse impact on the hedge fund industry. The industry experienced significant losses in assets under management as a result of these events and, while the industry experienced inflows during 2011, it may not be able to maintain these gains or achieve pre-crisis growth rates, even if market and economic conditions continue to improve. Our business may be adversely impacted by negative trends impacting the hedge fund industry as a whole, even if our business operations and infrastructure and fund performance can be positively differentiated from other hedge fund industry participants.

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Difficult global market, economic or geopolitical conditions may materially adversely affect our business and cause significant volatility in equity and debt prices, interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and credit spreads. These factors can materially adversely affect our business in many ways, including by reducing the value or performance of the investments made by our funds and by reducing the ability of our funds to raise or deploy capital, each of which could materially reduce our revenues and cash flows and materially adversely affect our financial condition.

The success and growth of our business are highly dependent upon conditions in the global financial markets and economic and geopolitical conditions throughout the world that are outside of our control and difficult to predict. Factors such as equity prices, equity market volatility, asset or market correlations, interest rates, counterparty risks, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws or regulation (including laws relating to the financial markets generally or the taxation or regulation of the hedge fund industry), trade barriers, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and controls, and national and international political circumstances (including governmental instability, wars, terrorist acts or security operations) can have a material impact on the value of our funds' portfolio investments or our general ability to conduct business. Difficult market, economic and geopolitical conditions can negatively impact those valuations and our business overall, which in turn would reduce or even eliminate our revenues and profitability.

Unpredictable or unstable market, economic or geopolitical conditions have resulted and may in the future result in reduced opportunities to find suitable risk-adjusted investments to deploy capital and make it more difficult to exit and realize value from our existing investments, which could materially adversely affect our ability to raise new funds and increase our assets under management. In addition, during such periods, financing and merger and acquisition activity may be greatly reduced, making it harder and more competitive for asset managers to find suitable investment opportunities and to obtain funding for such opportunities. If we fail to react appropriately to difficult market, economic and geopolitical conditions, our funds could incur material losses.

An investment in our Class A Shares is not an alternative to an investment in any of our funds, and the returns of our funds should not be considered as indicative of any returns expected on our Class A Shares, although poor investment performance of, or lack of capital flows into, the funds we manage could have a materially adverse impact on our revenues and, therefore, the returns on our Class A Shares.

The returns on our Class A Shares are not directly linked to the performance of the funds we manage or the manager of those funds. Even if our funds experience positive performance and our assets under management increase, holders of our Class A Shares may not experience a corresponding positive return on their Class A Shares.

However, poor performance of the funds we manage will cause a decline in our revenues from such funds, and will therefore have a negative effect on our performance and the returns on our Class A Shares. If we fail to meet the expectations of our fund investors or otherwise experience poor investment performance, whether due to difficult economic and financial conditions or otherwise, our ability to retain existing assets under management and attract new investors and capital flows could be materially adversely affected. In turn, the management fees and incentive income that we would earn would be reduced and our results would suffer, thus negatively impacting the price of our Class A Shares. Furthermore, even if the investment performance of our funds is positive, our business, results of operations and the price of our Class A Shares could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to attract and retain additional assets under management consistent with our past experience, industry trends or investor and market expectations.

Investors in our funds have the right to redeem their investments in our funds on a regular basis and could redeem a significant amount of assets under management during any given quarterly period, which would result in significantly decreased revenues.

Subject to any specific redemption provisions applicable to a fund, investors may generally redeem their investments in our funds on an annual or quarterly basis following the expiration of a specified period of time (typically between one and three years), although certain investors generally may redeem capital during such specified period upon the payment of a redemption fee and upon giving proper notice. In a declining market, the pace of

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redemptions and consequent reduction in our assets under management potentially could accelerate. Furthermore, investors in our funds may also invest in funds managed by other alternative asset managers that have restricted or suspended redemptions or may in the future do so. Such investors may redeem capital from our funds, even if our performance is superior to such other alternative asset managers' performance if they are restricted or prevented from redeeming capital from those other managers.

The decrease in revenues that would result from significant redemptions in our funds could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and business. In 2009, due to factors related to the financial crisis, investors redeemed approximately \$9.9 billion from our funds. If economic and market conditions remain uncertain or worsen, we may once again experience significant redemptions.

Our business and financial condition may be materially adversely impacted by the highly variable nature of our revenues, results of operations and cash flows. In a typical year, a substantial portion of our incentive income and all of our annual discretionary bonus expense is determined and recorded in the fourth quarter each year, which means that our interim results are not expected to be indicative of our results for a full year, causing increased volatility in the price of our Class A Shares.

Our revenues are influenced by the combination of the amount of assets under management and the investment performance of our funds. Asset flows, whether inflows or outflows, can be highly variable from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter. Furthermore, our funds' investment performance, which affects the amount of assets under management, can be volatile due to, among other things, general market and economic conditions. Accordingly, our revenues, results of operations and cash flows are all highly variable. This variability is exacerbated during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, primarily due to the fact that a substantial portion of our revenues historically has been and we expect will continue to be derived from incentive income from our funds. Such incentive income is contingent on the investment performance of the funds as of the relevant measurement period, which generally is as of the end of each calendar year; however, as of December 31, 2011 with respect to 18.0% of assets under management, the measurement period can be three years or longer depending on how the assets are invested. A portion of these assets under management earn incentive income at the end of a three-year measurement period, which may occur on dates other than December 31. Moreover, in a typical year, we determine the amount of our annual discretionary cash bonus during the fourth quarter as we determine our incentive income for that year. Because this bonus is variable and discretionary, it can exacerbate the volatility of our results. We may also experience fluctuations in our results from quarter to quarter due to a number of other factors, including changes in management fees resulting from changes in the values of our funds' investments, other changes in the amount of assets under management, changes in our operating expenses, unexpected business developments and initiatives and, as discussed above, general economic and market conditions. Such variability and unpredictability may lead to volatility or declines in the price of our Class A Shares and cause our results for a particular period not to be indicative of our performance in a future period or particularly meaningful as a basis of comparison against results for a prior period.

The amount of incentive income that may be generated by our funds is uncertain until it is actually crystallized. We generally do not record incentive income in our interim financial statements other than incentive income earned (i) as a result of investor redemptions during the interim period, (ii) at the end of the three-year investment period for assets under management subject to a three-year measurement period, (iii) upon realization or sale of certain other assets subject to longer-term measurement periods, or (iv) from tax distributions relating to assets with longer term measurement periods. Furthermore, all of our assets under management that have longer-term measurement periods are subject to hurdle rates which, if not exceeded, could reduce the amount of incentive income that we earn. As a result of these and other factors, our interim results may not be indicative of historical performance or any results that may be expected for a full year.

In addition, all of our hedge funds have perpetual high-water marks. This means that if a fund investor experiences losses in a given year, we will not be able to earn incentive income with respect to such investor's investment unless and until our investment performance surpasses the perpetual high-water mark. The incentive

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income we earn is therefore dependent on the net asset value of each fund investor's investment in the fund. Investors in our funds for the year ended December 31, 2011 generally experienced losses, resulting in a high-water mark for such investors. Accordingly, our funds' investment performance in 2012 will have to exceed those high-water marks in order for us to earn incentive income in 2012. As a result, we may not earn incentive income in 2012 or until our investment performance surpasses the high-water marks for those funds. Failure to earn incentive income as a result of these high-water marks may adversely impact our financial condition and operations, including our ability to make distributions to our Class A Shareholders. In addition, incentive income distributions from our real estate and certain other funds is subject to clawback obligations generally measured as of the end of the life of a fund, which means that we are required to repay amounts to a fund to the extent we have received excess incentive income distributions during the life of the fund relative to the aggregate performance of the fund. We cannot predict when realization events will occur or whether, upon occurrence, these investments will be profitable.

As a result of quarterly fluctuations in, and the related unpredictability of, our revenues and profits, the price of our Class A Shares can be significantly volatile.

Competitive pressures in the asset management business could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The asset management business remains intensely competitive, with competition based on a variety of factors, including investment performance, the quality of service and level of desired information provided to fund investors, brand recognition and business reputation. We compete for fund investors, highly qualified talent, including investment professionals, and for investment opportunities with a number of hedge funds, private equity firms, specialized funds, traditional asset managers, commercial banks, investment banks and other financial institutions. A number of factors create competitive risks for us:

We compete in an international arena and, to remain competitive, we may need to further expand our business into new geographic regions or new business areas where our competitors may have a more established presence or greater experience and expertise;

A number of our competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources and more personnel than we do;

Several of our competitors have raised and continue to raise significant amounts of capital, and many of them have or may pursue investment objectives that are similar to ours, which would create additional competition for investment opportunities and may reduce the size and duration of pricing inefficiencies that many alternative investment strategies seek to exploit;

Some of our competitors may also have access to funding or other liquidity sources that are not available to us, which may create competitive disadvantages for us with respect to investment opportunities;

Some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and to bid more aggressively than us for investments that we may want to make; and

Other industry participants will from time to time seek to recruit our partners, investment professionals and other professional talent away from us.

We may lose investors in the future if we do not match or provide more attractive investment fees, structures and terms than those offered by competitors. However, we may experience decreased revenues if we match or provide more attractive investment fees, structures and terms offered by competitors. In addition, changes in the global capital markets could diminish the attractiveness of our funds relative to investments in other investment products. This competitive pressure could materially adversely affect our ability to make successful investments and limit our ability to raise future successful funds, either of which would materially adversely impact our business, revenues, results of operations and cash flows.

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If our investment performance, including the level and consistency of returns or other performance criteria, does not meet the expectations of our fund investors, it will be difficult for our funds to retain or raise capital and for us to grow our business. Additionally, even if our fund performance is strong it is possible that we will not be able to attract additional capital. Further, the allocation of increasing amounts of capital to alternative investment strategies over the long term by institutional and individual investors may lead to a reduction in profitable investment opportunities, including by driving prices for investments higher and increasing the difficulty of achieving consistent, positive returns. Competition for investors is based on a variety of factors, including:

Investment performance;

Investor liquidity and willingness to invest;

Investor perception of investment managers' ability, drive, focus and alignment of interest with them;

Investor perception of robustness of business infrastructure and financial controls;

Transparency with regard to portfolio composition;

Investment and risk management processes;

Quality of service provided to and duration of relationship with investors;

Business reputation, including the reputation of a firm's investment professionals; and

Level of fees and incentive income charged for services.

If we are not able to successfully compete based on these and other factors, our assets under management, earnings and revenues may be significantly reduced and our business may be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, if we are forced to compete with other alternative asset managers on the basis of fees, we may not be able to maintain our current management fee and incentive income structures, which drive our revenues and earnings. We have historically competed for fund investors primarily on the investment performance of our funds and our reputation, and not on the level of our fees or incentive income relative to those of our competitors. However, as the alternative asset management sector matures and addresses current market and competitive conditions, there is a risk that management fee and incentive income rates will decline, without regard to the historical performance of a manager. Management fee or incentive income rate reductions on existing or future funds, particularly without corresponding increases in assets under management or decreases in our cost structure, could materially adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Even if we are able to successfully compete based on the factors noted above, it is possible we could lose assets under management to our competitors. During the financial crisis, for example, many investors in our funds were also investors in funds managed by other alternative asset managers that restricted or suspended redemptions for a period of time. During that period of time, investors redeemed assets from our funds due, we believe, to their inability to obtain liquidity from other sources. It is possible that similar circumstances could cause us to experience unusually high redemptions or a decrease in inflows, even if our investment performance and other business attributes are otherwise competitive or superior.

Our term loans may restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to certain changes or to take future actions.

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We entered into a credit agreement for a term loan (the 2007 Term Loan) that was used to purchase interests in our real estate business and to make distributions to our partners prior to the 2007 Offerings. We also entered into a separate credit agreement for delayed draw term loans (the Delayed Draw Term Loan) that were used in part to fund the buyback of a portion of our 2007 Term Loan and that will be used to repay the remaining indebtedness outstanding under our 2007 Term Loan at maturity. The 2007 Term Loan, which matures in July 2012, and the Delayed Draw Term Loan, which matures in November 2016, are evidenced by separate credit agreements for OZ Management, OZ Advisors I, OZ Advisors II and certain of their subsidiaries (collectively, the Och-Ziff Operating

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Group Credit Parties), each of which contains a number of restrictive covenants which collectively impose significant operating and financial restrictions on the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties, including restrictions that may limit their ability to engage in acts that may be in our long-term best interests. The restrictions in the credit agreements include, among other things, limitations on the ability of the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties to:

Incur additional indebtedness or issue certain equity interests;

Create liens;

Pay dividends or make other restricted payments;

Merge, consolidate, or sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of their assets;

Engage in certain transactions with shareholders or affiliates;

Engage in substantially different lines of business; and

Amend their organizational documents in a manner materially adverse to the lenders.

Additionally, our credit agreement for the Delayed Draw Term Loan includes two financial maintenance covenants relating to assets under management and an economic income leverage ratio.

Each credit agreement also identifies a number of events that, if they occurred, would constitute an event of default under such credit agreement.

A failure by any of the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties to comply with the covenants or amortization requirements or upon the occurrence of other defaults or events of default specified in the credit agreements could result in an event of default under each credit agreement, which would give the 2007 Term Loan lenders and the Delayed Draw Term Loan lenders the right to declare the 2007 Term Loan and/or all indebtedness outstanding under the Delayed Draw Term Loan, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be immediately due and payable. In addition, the 2007 Term Loan lenders and the Delayed Draw Term Loan lenders would have the right to proceed against the collateral the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties granted to them, which consists of substantially all the assets of the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties. If the debt under either or both of the credit agreements were to be accelerated, the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties may not have sufficient cash on hand or be able to sell sufficient collateral to repay this debt, which would have an immediate material adverse affect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For more detail about risks relating to any refinancing, repurchasing or repayment of our term loans, see An increase in our borrowing costs may materially adversely affect our earnings and liquidity. For more detail regarding the credit agreements, their terms and the current status of compliance with each credit agreement by the Och-Ziff Operating Group Credit Parties, please see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources and Debt Obligations.

Our business and financial condition may be materially adversely impacted by the loss of any of our key partners, particularly Daniel S. Och, Joel M. Frank, David Windreich, Michael L. Cohen, Zoltan Varga or Harold A. Kelly.

The success of our business depends on the efforts, judgment and personal reputations of our key partners, particularly our founder, Daniel S. Och, and other members of our senior management team, including Joel M. Frank, David Windreich, Michael L. Cohen, Zoltan Varga and Harold A. Kelly. Our key partners' reputations, expertise in investing and risk management, relationships with investors in our funds and third parties on which our funds depend for investment opportunities and financing are each critical elements in operating and expanding our business. The loss of any of these individuals could harm our business and jeopardize our relationships with our fund investors and members of the business community. We believe our performance is highly correlated to the performance of these individuals. Accordingly, the retention of

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our key partners is crucial to our success, but none of them is obligated to remain actively involved with us. In addition, if any of our key partners were to join or form a competitor, some of our fund investors could choose to invest with that competitor rather than in our funds. The loss of the services of any of our key partners could have a material adverse effect on us, including the performance of our funds, our ability to retain and

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attract investors and highly qualified employees and our ability to raise new funds. We do not carry any key man insurance that would provide us with proceeds in the event of the death or disability of any of our key partners.

In addition, investors in most of our funds have one-time special redemption rights that are triggered upon the loss of services of Mr. Och. See

Most of our funds have special withdrawal provisions pursuant to which the failure of Daniel S. Och to be actively involved in the business provides investors with the right to redeem from such funds. The loss of the services of Mr. Och would have a material adverse effect on each of such funds and on us for additional information. Further, investors in certain of our funds having an initial three-year measurement period have a special conversion right, which could provide for earlier redemption rights, in the event that two of three certain key partners, currently David Windreich, Michael L. Cohen or Harold A. Kelly, cease to provide services to such funds. Accordingly, the loss of such key partners could also result in significant or earlier redemptions from our funds, which could have a material adverse impact on our revenues, results of operations and cash flows.

Our ability to retain and attract partners, managing directors and other investment professionals is critical to the success and growth of our business.

Our investment performance and ability to successfully manage and expand our business, including into new geographic areas, is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals, including our partners, managing directors and other investment professionals. Accordingly, our future success and growth depend on our ability to retain and motivate our partners and other key personnel and to strategically recruit, retain and motivate new talent. We may not be successful in our efforts to recruit, retain and motivate the required personnel as the global market for qualified investment professionals is extremely competitive, particularly in cases where we are competing for qualified personnel in geographic or business areas where our competitors have a significantly greater presence or more extensive experience. We compete intensely with businesses both within and outside the alternative asset management industry for highly talented and qualified personnel. Accordingly, in order to retain and attract talent, our total compensation and benefits expense could increase to a level that may materially adversely affect our profitability and reduce our cash available for distribution to our partners and Class A Shareholders.

After November 2012, there will no longer be any vesting conditions or restrictions on exchanges by our pre-IPO partners of their Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares or cash under our Exchange Agreement, and transfers to effect such exchanges will be unrestricted, subject to minimum ownership requirements and minimum exchange requirements. In order to motivate and retain our existing partners or to attract new partners, we will consider different options, which may include issuing substantial additional equity interests in our business to such partners; establishing other compensation programs; and incurring significant additional other expenses. These options may cause dilution to existing Class A Shareholders, which could be significant, and may also adversely affect our profitability thereby reducing amounts available for distribution to our Class A Shareholders. If we are unable to retain the services of any of our partners, the loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on our business and could harm our ability to maintain or grow assets under management in existing funds or raise additional funds in the future.

In any year where our funds experience losses and we do not earn incentive income, bonuses for that year (and in subsequent years until such losses are recouped) may be significantly reduced. Reduced bonuses, particularly during subsequent years, could have a material adverse impact on our ability to motivate and retain our investment professionals and other employees.

Furthermore, our partners and investment professionals possess substantial experience and expertise in investing, are responsible for locating and executing our funds' investments, have significant relationships with the institutions that are the source of many of our funds' investment opportunities, and in certain cases have strong relationships with our fund investors. Therefore, if our partners or investment professionals join competitors or form competing businesses, we could experience a loss of investment opportunities and existing fund investor relationships, which if significant, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The Och-Ziff Operating Group entities' limited partnership agreements provide that the ownership interests in our business that are held by our partners are subject to vesting and forfeiture conditions. In addition, the RSUs that

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have been awarded to our managing directors, certain partners and certain other employees are also subject to certain vesting and forfeiture requirements. Further, all of our partners and managing directors are subject to certain restrictions with respect to competing with us, soliciting our employees and fund investors and disclosing confidential information about our business. These restrictions, however, may not be enforceable in all cases and can be waived by us at any time. There is no guarantee that these requirements and agreements, or the forfeiture provisions of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities' limited partnership agreements (which are relevant to our partners) or the agreements we have with our managing directors will prevent any of these professionals from leaving us, joining our competitors or otherwise competing with us. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Most of our funds have special withdrawal provisions pursuant to which the failure of Daniel S. Och to be actively involved in the business provides investors with the right to redeem from such funds. The loss of the services of Mr. Och would have a material adverse effect on each of such funds and on us.

Investors in most of our funds are generally given a one-time special redemption right (not subject to redemption fees) if Daniel S. Och dies or ceases to perform his duties with respect to the fund for 90 consecutive days or otherwise ceases to be involved in the activities of the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The death or inability of Mr. Och to perform his duties with respect to any of our funds for 90 consecutive days, or termination of Mr. Och's involvement in the activities of the Och-Ziff Operating Group for any reason, could result in substantial redemption requests from investors in certain of our funds. Any such event would have a direct material adverse effect on our revenues and earnings, and would likely harm our ability to maintain or grow assets under management in existing funds or raise additional funds in the future. Such withdrawals could lead to a liquidation of certain funds and a corresponding elimination of our management fees and potential to earn incentive income. The loss of Mr. Och could, therefore, ultimately result in a loss of substantially all of our revenues and earnings.

We have experienced and may again experience periods of rapid growth and significant declines in assets under management, which place significant demands on our legal, compliance, accounting, risk management, administrative and operational resources.

Our assets under management grew from approximately \$6.2 billion as of December 31, 2001 to \$33.4 billion as of December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2008, our assets under management had declined to \$27.0 billion, due to investment losses and redemptions experienced by our funds during the financial crisis that began in the second half of 2008. Assets under management further declined to \$23.1 billion as of December 31, 2009, primarily due to fund investor redemptions in the first half of 2009. As of December 31, 2011, our assets under management were approximately \$28.8 billion.

Rapid changes in our assets under management impose substantial demands on our legal, compliance, accounting, risk management, administrative and operational infrastructures. The complexity of these demands, and the time and expense required to address them, is a function not simply of the amount by which our assets under management have changed, but also of significant differences in the investing strategies employed within our funds and the time periods during which these changes occur. Furthermore, our future growth will depend on, among other things, our ability to maintain highly reliable operating platforms, management systems and financial reporting and compliance infrastructures that are also sufficiently flexible to promptly and appropriately address our business needs, applicable legal and regulatory requirements and relevant market and other operating conditions, all of which can change rapidly. Addressing these matters may require us to incur significant additional expenses and to commit additional senior management and operational resources, even if we are experiencing declines in assets under management.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage our operations effectively without incurring substantial additional expense or that we will be able to grow our business and assets under management, and any failure to do so could materially adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and control our expenses.

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We are highly dependent on information systems and other technology, including those used or maintained by third parties with which we do business. Any failure in any such systems or infrastructure could materially impair our business and result in significant losses.

Our business is highly dependent on information systems and technology. We rely heavily on our financial, accounting, trading, risk management and other data processing and information systems to, among other things, execute, confirm, settle and record a very large number of transactions, which can be highly complex and involve multiple parties across multiple financial markets and geographies, and to facilitate financial reporting and legal and regulatory compliance all in an extremely time-sensitive, efficient and accurate manner. We must continually update these systems to properly support our operations and growth, which creates risks associated with implementing new systems and integrating them into existing ones. We also use and rely upon third-party information systems and technology to perform certain business functions. Such third-party technology may be integrated with our own. Therefore we face additional significant risks that would arise from the failure, disruption, termination or constraints in the information systems and technology of such third parties, including financial intermediaries such as exchanges and other service providers whose information systems and technology we use. If any of these information systems or technology infrastructures fail, are disrupted or otherwise do not operate properly or as intended, particularly those that directly affect our New York headquarters, we could suffer a disruption or cessation in our business operations, an interception of confidential or proprietary information, liability to our funds, regulatory intervention, legal action or reputational damage, any or all of which could materially impair our business or result in significant financial loss.

We have taken important precautions to limit the impact of failures or disruptions in the information systems and technology infrastructures that we use as well as the impact of physical disruptions to our New York headquarters and London office. These precautions, including our disaster recovery programs, may not be sufficient to adequately mitigate the harm that may result from such a disaster or disruption. In addition, insurance and other safeguards might only partially reimburse us for any losses, if at all.

We are subject to third-party litigation that could result in significant legal and other liabilities and reputational harm which could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We face significant risks in our business that subject us to third-party litigation and legal liability. In general, we will be exposed to litigation risk in connection with any allegations of misconduct, negligence, dishonesty or bad faith arising from our management of any fund. We may also be subject to litigation arising from investor dissatisfaction with the performance of our funds, including certain losses due to the failure of a particular investment strategy or improper trading activity, if we violate restrictions in our funds' organizational documents or from allegations that we improperly exercised control or influence over companies in which our funds have large investments. In addition, we are exposed to risks of litigation relating to claims that we have not properly addressed conflicts of interest. Any litigation arising in such circumstances is likely to be protracted, expensive and surrounded by circumstances that could be materially damaging to our reputation and our business. Moreover, in such cases, we would be obligated to bear legal, settlement and other costs, which may be in excess of any available insurance coverage. In addition, although we are indemnified by our funds, our rights to indemnification may be challenged. If we are required to incur all or a portion of the costs arising out of any litigation or investigation as a result of inadequate insurance proceeds, if any, or fail to obtain indemnification from our funds, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

It is possible that we would be made a party to any lawsuit involving any of the fund-related litigation described above. As with the funds, while we maintain insurance, there can be no assurance that our insurance will prove to be adequate. If we are required to incur all or a portion of the costs arising out of litigation, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, any such litigation could be protracted, expensive and highly damaging to our reputation, which could result in a significant decline in our assets under management and revenues, even if the underlying claims are without merit. In addition, we may participate in transactions that involve litigation (including the enforcement of property rights) from time to time, and such transactions may expose us to reputational risk and increased risk from countersuits.

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Extensive regulation of our business affects our activities and creates the potential for significant liabilities and penalties. Our reputation, business and operations could be materially affected by regulatory issues.

Our business is subject to extensive and complex regulation, including periodic examinations and regulatory investigations, by governmental and self-regulatory organizations in the jurisdictions in which we operate and trade around the world. As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a company subject to the registration and reporting provisions of the Exchange Act, we are subject to regulation and oversight by the SEC. As a company with a class of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), we are subject to the rules and regulations of the NYSE. As a registered commodity pool operator (CPO) and a registered commodity trading advisor (CTA), we are subject to regulation and oversight by the United States Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association. In addition, we are subject to regulation by the Department of Labor under ERISA. In the United Kingdom, we are subject to regulation by the U.K. Financial Services Authority. Our Asian operations, and our investment activities around the globe, are subject to a variety of other regulatory regimes that vary country by country, including the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong and the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

The regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over us have the authority to grant, and in specific circumstances to cancel, permissions to carry on our business and to conduct investigations and administrative proceedings. Such investigations can result in fines, suspensions of personnel or other sanctions, including censure, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion of an investment adviser from registration or memberships. For example, a failure to comply with the obligations imposed by the Advisers Act, including recordkeeping, advertising and operating requirements, disclosure obligations and prohibitions on fraudulent activities, or a failure to maintain our funds' exemption from compliance with the 1940 Act could result in investigations, sanctions and reputational damage. Our funds are involved regularly in trading activities that implicate a broad number of U.S. and foreign securities law regimes, including laws governing trading on inside information, market manipulation and a broad number of technical trading requirements that implicate fundamental market regulation policies. Even if an investigation or proceeding did not result in a sanction or the sanction imposed against us or our personnel by a regulator were small in monetary amount, the adverse publicity relating to the investigation, proceeding or imposition of these sanctions could harm our reputation and cause us to lose existing investors or to fail to gain new investors. Furthermore, the legal, technology and other costs associated with regulatory investigations could increase to such a level that they could have a material impact on our results.

In addition, we regularly rely on exemptions or exclusions from various requirements of the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, the 1940 Act, the Commodity Exchange Act and ERISA in conducting our asset management activities. These exemptions or exclusions are sometimes highly complex and may in certain circumstances depend on compliance by third parties whom we do not control. If for any reason these exemptions or exclusions were to become unavailable to us, we could become subject to regulatory action or third-party claims and our business could be materially adversely affected. Certain of the requirements imposed under the 1940 Act, the Advisers Act, ERISA and by non-U.S. regulatory authorities are designed primarily to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect investors in our funds and are not designed to protect holders of our Class A Shares. At any time, the regulations applicable to us may be amended or expanded by the relevant regulatory authorities. If we are unable to correctly interpret and timely comply with any amended or expanded regulatory requirements, our business could be adversely impacted in a material way.

Increased regulatory focus could result in additional burdens on our business.

The financial industry is becoming more highly regulated. Legislation has been introduced in recent years by both U.S. and foreign governments relating to financial markets and institutions, including alternative asset management firms, that would result in increased oversight and taxation. There has been, and may continue to be, a related increase in regulatory investigations of the trading and other investment activities of alternative investment funds, including our funds. Such investigations may impose additional expenses on us, may require the attention of senior management and may result in fines if any of our funds are deemed to have violated any regulations.

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On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act imposes significant new regulations on the U.S. financial services industry, including aspects of our business and the markets in which we operate. The Dodd-Frank Act imposes a wide array of regulations covering, among other things: (i) oversight and regulation of systemic market risk (including the power to liquidate certain financial institutions); (ii) the ability of the Federal Reserve to regulate certain non-bank financial institutions and to prohibit insured depository institutions and their affiliates from conducting proprietary trading and investing in private equity funds and hedge funds; (iii) new registration, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for private fund investment advisers; (iv) minimum equity retention requirements for issues of asset-backed securities; (v) the establishment of a new bureau of consumer financial protection; and (vi) new requirements and higher liability standards for credit rating agencies.

Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act (the Derivatives Title) imposes for the first time a comprehensive regulatory regime on over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and the operations of the markets for, and the activities of the dealers in and users of, OTC derivatives. The Derivatives Title, among other things: (i) requires a substantial majority of OTC derivatives, including swaps (such as rate, credit, equity and commodity swaps) and security-based swaps (swaps and security-based swaps, collectively, Swaps), to be traded on a regulated exchange and cleared through a regulated clearing entity, potentially increasing significantly the collateral costs associated with such activities; (ii) creates several new classes of CFTC and SEC registrants, including swap dealers, security-based swap dealers, major swap participants and major security-based swap participants, that will be subject to comprehensive regulation, including minimum net capital, margin, disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements, conflicts of interest policies and procedures, new business conduct standards and other regulatory requirements; and (iii) expands the CFTC s authority to impose speculative position limits with respect to certain Swaps (such as Swaps based on oil, gas, precious metals and agricultural commodities) that perform a price discovery function and aggregate position limits for instruments (including futures and options contracts and other listed instruments that are economically equivalent to such contracts) based on the same underlying physical commodity, including oil, gas, precious metals and agricultural commodities.

We may be directly affected by the Derivatives Title and its rules because (i) funds we manage trade in Swaps which will be subject to the Derivatives Title and its rules, (ii) we and/or funds we manage may become subject to increased regulation as major swap participants and/or major security-based swap participants, (iii) we and/or funds we manage may be subject to position limits with respect to certain types of exchange-listed instruments and Swaps that are based on certain underlying physical commodities, and (iv) we and/or funds we manage may become subject to additional rules promulgated by the SEC and the CFTC under the Derivatives Title. We may be indirectly affected by the Derivatives Title and its rules due to changes in the marketplace for Swaps resulting therefrom, and while some such indirect effects could be positive, such as increased transparency and better pricing in the Swaps markets, other indirect effects could be negative, such as fewer Swaps dealers and decreased liquidity.

In addition, the CFTC has proposed rules that would eliminate certain exemptions from CPO and CTA registration on which the operators of and advisers to certain of our funds rely. The repeal of these exemptions and the adoption of proposed rules that would enhance reporting and compliance obligations of CPOs and CTAs could result in increased administrative costs and impose additional regulatory, reporting and compliance burdens on the activities of these operators and advisers.

Many provisions of the Derivatives Title were scheduled to become effective on the later of July 16, 2011 or, to the extent a provision requires a rulemaking, not less than 60 days after publication of the final rule. However, certain key concepts, processes and issues under the Derivatives Title that were to be defined or addressed by the relevant regulators, primarily the CFTC and the SEC, have not yet been defined or addressed in final form. Consequently, the CFTC and the SEC have taken measures to provide temporary relief from certain of these undefined or unaddressed provisions of the Derivatives Title that would have otherwise taken effect beginning on July 16, 2011. Many, if not most, of the requirements from which the CFTC and the SEC have provided relief are likely to be gradually implemented during the course of 2012. However, it is still likely to be a number of months before there is greater clarity on these key aspects of the Derivatives Title, including some of those aspects summarized above, that could

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potentially affect our funds and our business. At this time we cannot fully predict what impact the Derivatives Title will have on us, the funds we manage, our counterparties, the financial services industry or the markets, although it will likely have a meaningful impact on the financial services industry and the markets.

The Dodd-Frank Act provides that non-bank financial companies (including alternative asset management firms and hedge funds) may be evaluated for designation as systemically significant financial institutions subjected to enhanced supervisory standards relating to, for example, risk-based capital, leverage, risk management, credit exposure and concentration limits, and gives the FDIC authority to act as receiver of bank holding companies, financial companies and their subsidiaries in specific situations under the Orderly Liquidation Authority. If we or any of our funds were to be designated as a systemically significant financial institution we would be subject to increased costs of doing business by virtue of fees and assessments associated with such designation as well as by virtue of increased regulatory compliance costs, all of which would be likely to adversely affect our competitive position.

The Dodd-Frank Act also requires increased disclosure of executive compensation and provides shareholders with the right to vote on executive compensation. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act empowers federal regulators to prescribe regulations or guidelines to prohibit any incentive-based payment arrangements that the regulators determine encourage covered financial institutions to take inappropriate risks by providing officers, employees, directors or principal shareholders with excessive compensation or that could lead to a material financial loss by such financial institutions. Until all of the relevant regulations and guidelines have been established, we cannot predict what effect, if any, these developments may have on our business or the markets in which we operate.

Furthermore, the Dodd-Frank Act required the SEC and the CFTC to implement more expansive regulations concerning whistleblowers. The SEC and the CFTC have each adopted rules under this requirement, establishing reward programs for persons who bring information to the SEC or the CFTC. To receive a reward under these programs, the information must lead to the successful enforcement of a judicial or administrative action brought by the SEC or CFTC that results in a monetary sanction of \$1 million or more against a public company for a violation of the securities laws or the Commodity Exchange Act, respectively. While it is too soon to predict the full effect of these rules, they may result in increased regulatory inquiries or investigations by the SEC or the CFTC. Such inquiries or investigations could impose significant additional expense on us, require the attention of senior management and result in negative publicity and harm to our reputation.

These and many other key aspects of the changes imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act will be established by various regulatory bodies and other groups over the next several years and the Dodd-Frank Act mandates multiple agency reports and studies (which could result in additional legislative or regulatory action). As a result of the regulatory and other action yet to be taken, including with respect to the definition of certain key terms in the Dodd-Frank Act, we do not know what the final regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act will require and it is difficult to predict how significantly the Dodd-Frank Act will affect us. The Dodd-Frank Act will likely increase our administrative costs and could impose additional restrictions on our business.

Over the past several years, a number of legislative and administrative proposals have been introduced and, in one case, passed by the U.S. House of Representatives that could preclude us from qualifying as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and could subject certain income and gain to tax at increased rates. In May 2010, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 4213, the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act of 2010. Similar versions of the legislation were considered by the U.S. Senate. On September 12, 2011, the Obama administration submitted similar legislation to Congress in the American Jobs Act, a version of which was recently proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives. The proposed legislation contains a provision that, if enacted, would have the effect of treating some or all of the income recognized from carried interests as ordinary income and would treat such income as non-qualifying income under the publicly traded partnership rules, thereby precluding us from qualifying for treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, after a 10-year transition period. In addition, versions of the proposed legislation could, if enacted, prevent us from completing certain types of internal reorganization transactions on a tax-free basis and acquiring other asset management companies on a tax-free basis.

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Further, holders of Class A Shares could be subject to tax on our conversion into a corporation after the transition period. The proposed legislation could also increase the portion of any gain realized from the sale or other disposition of a Class A Share that is treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain.

The European Directive on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (the AIFMD) became effective on July 21, 2011. Member States of the European Union (the EU) are required to implement the AIFMD by July 22, 2013. The AIFMD's legislative process is not yet complete. The European Commission is still to make a number of secondary laws after considering the advice of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The AIFMD and its associated implementation process is complex and key aspects of it remain unclear and subject to new interpretation.

The AIFMD will impose significant new regulatory requirements on alternative investment fund managers (AIFMs), operating within the EU, including with respect to required regulatory authorizations, conduct of business, regulatory capital, valuations, disclosures and marketing. Under a staged implementation expected to take place from July 2013 and then from the latter half of 2015, AIFMs who are organized in the EU (EU AIFMs) or non-EU AIFMs who manage alternative investment funds (AIFs) organized in the EU (EU AIFs) will become subject to significant restrictions, including the requirement that the AIFMs comply with the requirements of the AIFMD. These requirements include: risk management in particular, liquidity risks; the management and disclosure of conflicts of interest; the fair valuation of assets; the appointment of a depositary in respect of each EU AIF's assets; the remuneration policies of the AIFM; and the jurisdiction of organization of non-EU AIFMs satisfying certain conditions with regard to regulatory standards, cooperation and transparency. Should we manage an EU organized AIF from July 2013, such rules, assuming they apply in full to our business, could impose significant additional costs on the operation of our business in the EU and could limit our operating flexibility. National private placement regimes will be available up to at least 2018 for non-EU AIFMs who market EU AIFs, however, in the event that national regulators decide to use powers to impose further marketing restrictions, our ability to raise funds in Europe could still be reduced.

Where both the principal investment adviser to a non-EU AIF is organized outside the EU, and that non-EU investment adviser appoints a sub-adviser that is organized in the EU to manage some of the AIF's assets but retains responsibility for the management of the AIF itself, both the non-EU investment adviser and the EU sub-adviser should (at least until 2018) be subject only to the marketing requirements in the AIFMD (and not the full requirements described above), on the basis that only the non-EU AIFM, not the EU sub-adviser, is the AIFM for the purposes of the AIFMD. Consequently, such persons should (at least until 2018) be able to continue to market AIFs in the EU on the basis of existing national private placement exemptions provided that certain conditions are satisfied and that national regulators do not impose further restrictions. The conditions are that the AIFM complies with certain additional transparency requirements requiring disclosures to investors in the AIF and to EU regulators; the AIFM also complies with requirements relating to the acquisition of substantial stakes in EU companies; and the jurisdictions in which the non-EU AIFM and the relevant AIF are organized satisfy certain conditions with regard to regulatory standards, cooperation and transparency. From in or around 2018 onwards, national private placement regimes will be phased out, in which case such persons would, thereafter, need to comply with the AIFMD in full in order to be able to continue to market their AIFs within the EU. Again, such rules could, if they start to apply in full to our business, potentially impose significant additional costs on the operation of our business in the EU and could limit our operating flexibility and our ability to raise funds within the EU. These rules could apply in full in 2013 (if the position regarding EU sub-advisers is clarified contrary to our current interpretation), or from some point between September 2015 and 2018 (if national placement regimes are phased out earlier than expected), or at some point after the beginning of 2018 (when private placement regimes are in fact expected to be phased out).

The regulatory environment in Europe is changing in response to the financial crisis. Measures, if and when implemented, such as the draft revisions to the current Markets in Financial Instruments Directive regime (which includes proposals on intermediary remuneration, derivatives trading, pre- and post-trade transparency and the banning of certain products), the draft EMIR regulation (dealing with OTC derivatives) and the Solvency II directive (which applies new capital charges on insurers for fund investments) could have direct and indirect effects on our

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business. Finally, recent changes to the UCITS directive through UCITS IV and further proposed changes through the UCITS V process could have direct and indirect business effects.

Due to regulatory or legislative action taken by regulators around the world as a result of the financial crisis, taking short positions on certain securities has been restricted. The levels of restriction vary across different jurisdictions and are subject to change over time, including in the short term. These restrictions vary from outright prohibition, disclosure to local regulators and disclosure to the public markets. Such restrictions have made it difficult and in some cases impossible for numerous market participants either to continue to implement their investment strategies or to control the risk of their open positions. In particular, on February 13, 2012, the European Union adopted a regulation on short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps (the Regulation), which is due to come into effect on November 1, 2012. It will restrict uncovered short sales in shares, sovereign debt and sovereign debt-related credit default swaps. The Regulation will also require persons with net short positions in shares, sovereign debt or uncovered sovereign debt credit default swaps to notify the relevant EU national regulator and publicly disclose details of specific positions which reach or fall below certain thresholds. The relevant EU national regulator and ESMA are also given power to restrict short-selling in exceptional situations. Much of the detailed requirements supporting the Regulation will be set out in delegated acts which are yet to be made by the European Commission.

On September 28, 2011, the European Commission published draft legislation and guidance announcing the implementation of an EU-wide financial transactions tax (FTT). The essence of the FTT is that a wide range of financial transactions would be taxed at a minimum percentage by reference to the price of the transaction. It was announced that the FTT would be in force from January 1, 2014 but there is currently significant uncertainty as to whether it will be implemented, because several EU governments, including the UK, are publicly opposed to its implementation, and partial implementation within the EU faces legal obstacles. If implemented, it would have a global impact because it would apply to all financial transactions where a financial institution is involved (as principal or agent, which includes a fund manager acting as agent for a fund) and one of the parties (whether the financial institution or its counterparty) is in the EU. The FTT would therefore introduce additional systemic costs to investing, trading and hedging activities where an EU-based counterparty and a financial institution is involved.

The uncertainty within the global financial services business, including the alternative asset management business, concerning the regulations yet to be finalized under the Dodd-Frank Act, provisions included in the proposed tax legislation described above, the AIFMD and other outstanding legislation may continue to adversely impact aspects of the global financial markets and, accordingly, our business. We may also be adversely affected if additional legislation or regulations are enacted, or by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing rules and regulations imposed by the SEC, other U.S. or foreign governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets and their participants. Such changes could place limitations on the type of investor that can invest in alternative asset funds or on the conditions under which such investors may invest. Further, such changes may limit the scope of investing activities that may be undertaken by alternative asset managers as well as their funds. It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any of the proposals will become law. Compliance with additional new laws or regulations could be difficult and expensive and affect the manner in which we conduct business, which could have adverse impacts on our results of operations.

If third-party investors in our funds exercise their right to remove us as investment manager or general partner of the funds, we would lose the assets under management in such funds which would eliminate our management fees and incentive income derived from such funds.

The governing agreements of most of our funds provide that, subject to certain conditions, third-party investors in those funds have the right, without cause, to vote to remove us as investment manager or general partner of the fund by a simple majority vote, resulting in the elimination of the assets under management by those funds and the management fees and incentive income derived from those funds. In addition to having a significant negative impact on our revenues, results of operations and cash flows, the occurrence of such an event would likely result in significant reputational damage to us.

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Our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on the price of our Class A Shares.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the related rules require our management to conduct annual assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and require a report by our independent registered public accounting firm, as well as an independent audit of our internal control over financial reporting. To comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we have documented formal policies, processes and practices related to financial reporting. Such policies, processes and practices are important to ensure the identification of key financial reporting risks, assessment of their potential impact and linkage of those risks to specific areas and activities within our organization.

If we fail for any reason to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to opine on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Matters impacting our internal controls may cause us to be unable to report our financial information on a timely basis and thereby subject us to adverse regulatory consequences, including sanctions by the SEC or violations of applicable stock exchange listing rules. There could also be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of investor confidence in us and the reliability of our financial statements. Any such event could materially adversely affect the price of our Class A Shares and impair our ability to raise capital.

Our failure to deal appropriately with conflicts of interest could damage our reputation and materially adversely affect our business.

As we have expanded the scope of our business, we increasingly confront potential conflicts of interest relating to our funds' investment activities. Certain of our funds have overlapping investment objectives and potential conflicts may arise with respect to our decisions regarding how to allocate investment opportunities among or even within those funds. For example, a decision to acquire material non-public information about a company while pursuing an investment opportunity for a particular fund gives rise to a potential conflict of interest when it results in our having to restrict the ability of other funds to buy or sell securities in the public markets. In addition, fund investors and holders of our Class A Shares may perceive conflicts of interest regarding investment decisions for funds in which our partners and employees, who have and may continue to make significant personal investments, are personally invested.

It is possible that actual, potential or perceived conflicts could give rise to investor dissatisfaction or litigation or regulatory enforcement actions. Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with one or more potential or actual conflicts of interest. Regulatory scrutiny of, or litigation in connection with, conflicts of interest would have a material adverse effect on our reputation which would materially adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including an inability to raise additional funds and a reluctance of counterparties to do business with us.

Misconduct by our partners, employees or agents could harm us by impairing our ability to attract and retain investors and subjecting us to significant legal liability, regulatory scrutiny and reputational harm.

There is a risk that our partners, employees, joint venture partners, consultants or agents could engage in misconduct that materially adversely affects our business. We are subject to a number of obligations and standards arising from our asset management business and our authority over the assets we manage as well as our status as a public company with securities listed on the NYSE. The violation of these obligations and standards by any of our partners, employees, joint venture partners, consultants or agents could materially adversely affect our investors, both in our funds and in our Class A Shares, and us. In addition to these numerous and complex obligations, our business requires that we properly deal with confidential matters of great significance to companies in which we may invest or with which we otherwise do business. If our partners, employees, joint venture partners, consultants or agents were improperly to use or disclose confidential information, we could be subject to litigation, regulatory investigations or sanctions and suffer serious harm to our reputation, financial position and current and future business relationships. Furthermore, there have been a number of recent highly publicized cases involving fraud or other misconduct by employees in the financial services industry generally and there can be no assurance that we will not suffer from similar

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employee misconduct. It is not always possible to detect or deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity have not been and may not be effective in all cases. If one of our partners, employees, joint venture partners, consultants or agents were to engage in misconduct or were to be accused of such misconduct, even if such allegations were unsubstantiated, our business and our reputation could be materially adversely affected.

We may enter into new businesses, make future strategic investments or acquisitions or enter into joint ventures, each of which may result in additional risks and uncertainties in our business.

We intend, to the extent that market conditions warrant, to grow our business by increasing assets under management and creating new investment platforms and businesses. Accordingly, we may pursue growth through strategic investments, acquisitions or joint ventures, which may include entering into new lines of business in which we may not have extensive experience. In addition, we expect opportunities will arise to acquire, or enter into joint ventures with, other alternative or traditional asset managers. To the extent we make strategic investments or acquisitions, enter into joint ventures, or enter into a new line of business, we will face numerous risks and uncertainties, including risks associated with the required investment of capital and other resources, the possibility that we have insufficient expertise to engage in such activities profitably or without incurring inappropriate amounts of risk, combining or integrating operational and management systems and controls, or loss of investors in our funds due to the perception that we are no longer focusing on our core fund management duties. Entry into certain lines of business may subject us to more complex or extensive new laws and regulations with which we may not be familiar, or from which we are currently exempt, and may lead to increased litigation and regulatory risk. If a new business that we enter into generates insufficient revenues or if we are unable to efficiently manage any expansion of our operations, our reputation and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In the case of joint ventures, we are subject to additional risks and uncertainties in that we may be dependent upon, and subject to liability, losses or reputational damage relating to, systems, controls and personnel that are not under our control.

Changes in the credit markets may negatively impact our ability to refinance our term loans or our ability to otherwise obtain attractive financing for our business, and may increase the cost of such financing if it is obtained, which would lead to higher interest expense or, with respect to our funds, lower-yielding investments, either of which would decrease our earnings. An increase in our borrowing costs may materially adversely affect our earnings and liquidity.

Our 2007 Term Loan will mature in July 2012, prior to which time we plan to make a borrowing of Delayed Draw Term Loan to repay in full our 2007 Term Loan. Our Delayed Draw Term Loan will mature in November 2016, at which time we will be required to either refinance it by entering into new facilities, which could result in higher borrowing costs, or issuing equity, which would dilute existing shareholders. We could also repurchase or repay the Delayed Draw Term Loan by using cash on hand or cash from the sale of our assets, which would reduce amounts available for compensation of our employees or distribution to our Class A Shareholders and our partners. No assurance can be given that we will be able to enter into new facilities or issue equity in the future on attractive terms, or at all. Our term loans are LIBOR-based floating-rate obligations and the interest expenses we incur vary with changes in the applicable LIBOR reference rates. See Item 7A. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk Interest Rate Risk, for additional information regarding the impact that a change in LIBOR would have on our annual interest expenses associated with our debt obligations.

We also hold a note payable on our corporate aircraft, the balance of which is due at maturity on May 25, 2014. The note bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.35%. The terms of the note require us to comply with certain covenants relating to minimum assets under management and revenues, among other items. We may determine to repay, repurchase or renegotiate the terms and conditions of the note. No assurance can be given that any refinancing would be available in the future on attractive terms. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Debt Obligations for additional information regarding the aircraft loan.

Following the financial crisis, during which there was a significant lack of liquidity available in the global markets, the markets for debt financing contracted. As a general matter, large commercial banks and other lenders

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subsequently have demanded higher rates, more restrictive covenants and generally more onerous terms (including posting additional collateral) in order to provide financing or credit, and in some cases will not provide any financing to entities that received or would have received credit prior to the financial crisis. As our term loans and, with respect to our funds, other committed secured credit facilities expire, or if our lenders fail, we will need to replace them by entering into new facilities or finding other sources of liquidity.

To the extent that the debt financing markets make it difficult or impossible for us to refinance our term loans, we may be unable to repay the term loans upon maturity and may be forced to surrender assets to the lenders, sell assets, undergo a recapitalization or seek bankruptcy protection, and substantial doubt may be raised as to our status as a going concern. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources and Debt Obligations for a discussion of our term loans and overall liquidity position.

In addition, although our funds' use of leverage has historically not been significant, our funds have historically used leverage to increase the yield on certain of their investments. To the extent that financing of that type is limited or becomes unavailable, our funds may determine not to make certain types of investments if, as a result of the lack of or cost of financing, the yield on these investments will be outside the funds' investment profile. This could reduce the overall rate of return such funds obtain in their investments and could lead to those funds making fewer overall investments, either of which would materially adversely impact our assets under management and results.

Furthermore, depending on the facts and circumstances, we may want to use significant borrowings to finance our business operations or growth. If we incur additional substantial indebtedness, we will be exposed to risks associated with the use of substantial borrowings, including those discussed below under Risks Related to Our Funds. Our funds may determine to use leverage in investments, which could materially adversely affect our ability to achieve positive rates of return on those investments.

Risks Related to Our Funds

Our results of operations are dependent on the performance of our funds. Poor performance of our funds will result in reduced revenues and earnings and make it difficult for us to retain or attract investors to our funds, retain and increase assets under management and grow our business. The performance of each fund we manage is subject to some or all of the following risks.

Difficult market conditions can adversely affect our funds in many ways, including by negatively impacting their performance and reducing their ability to raise or deploy capital, which could materially reduce our revenues and adversely affect our results of operations.

A recurrence of significant disruption and volatility in the global financial markets and economies could impair the investment performance of our funds. Additionally, we may not be able to raise capital for existing or new funds during, or even following, periods of market instability. Although we seek to generate consistent, positive, absolute returns across all market cycles, our funds have been and may be materially affected by conditions in the global financial markets and economic conditions. The global market and economic climate may become increasingly uncertain due to numerous factors beyond our control, including but not limited to, concerns related to unpredictable global market and economic factors, regulatory uncertainty, rising interest rates, inflation or deflation, the availability of credit, performance of financial markets, terrorism or political uncertainty.

A general market downturn, a specific market dislocation, or deteriorating economic conditions may cause our revenues and results of operations to decline by causing:

A decline in assets under management, resulting in lower management fees and incentive income;

An increase in the cost of financial instruments, executing transactions or otherwise doing business;

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Lower or negative investment returns, which may reduce assets under management and potential incentive income;

Reduced demand for assets held by our funds, which would negatively affect our funds' ability to realize value from such assets; and

Increased investor redemptions or greater demands for enhanced liquidity or other terms, resulting in a reduction in assets under management, lower revenues and potential increased difficulty in raising new capital.

Furthermore, while difficult market and economic conditions and other factors can potentially increase investment opportunities over the long term, including with respect to the competitive landscape for the hedge fund industry, such conditions and factors also increase the risk of increased investment losses and additional regulation, which may impair our business model and operations. Our funds may also be materially adversely affected by difficult market conditions if our investment professionals fail to assess the adverse effect of such conditions on our investments, resulting in a significant reduction in the value of those investments. Moreover, challenging market conditions may prompt alternative asset managers to reduce the management fee and incentive income rates they charge in order to retain assets. In response to competitive pressures or for any other reason, we may reduce or change the fee structures of our funds, which could reduce the amount of fees and income that we may earn relative to assets under management.

Most of our funds utilize investment strategies that depend on our ability to appropriately react to, or accurately assess, the occurrence of, certain events, including market and corporate events. If we fail to do so, our funds' investment performance could be adversely affected in a material way.

The historical returns attributable to our funds should not be considered as indicative of the future results of our funds or any future funds we may raise.

We have presented in this annual report under Item 1. Business Overview Investment Performance and elsewhere the net composite returns relating to the historical performance of our most significant funds, and we have also referred to other metrics associated with historical returns, such as risk and correlation measures. The returns are relevant to us primarily insofar as they are indicative of incentive income we have earned in prior periods and are not indicative of any future fund returns.

Moreover, with respect to the historical returns of our funds:

The historical returns of our funds should not be considered indicative of the future results that should be expected from such funds or from any future funds we may raise;

Our funds' returns, particularly during periods of more extreme market and economic conditions, have benefited from or been impaired by the existence or lack of investment opportunities and such general market and economic conditions, which may not repeat themselves, and there can be no assurance that our current or future funds will be able to avail themselves of profitable investment opportunities; and

The historical rates of return of our funds reflect such funds' historical expenses, which may vary in the future due to factors beyond our control, including changes in laws or regulations.

We are subject to counterparty default risks.

Our funds enter into numerous types of financial arrangements with a wide array of counterparties around the world, including: loans, swaps, repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and other derivative and non-derivative contracts. The terms of these contracts are often customized and complex and these arrangements may occur in markets or relate to products that are not currently subject to experienced regulatory oversight. In particular, certain of our funds utilize prime brokerage arrangements with a relatively limited number of counterparties, which has the effect of concentrating the transaction volume (and related counterparty default risk) of these funds with these counterparties.

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Our funds are subject to the risk that the counterparty to one or more of these contracts defaults, either voluntarily or involuntarily, under the contract. Any such default may occur rapidly and without prior notice to us. Moreover, if a counterparty defaults, we may be unable to take action to recover our assets or any amounts due to us, either because we lack the contractual ability or because market conditions make it difficult to take effective action. This inability could occur at any time, but particularly in times of market stress, which are precisely the times when defaults may be most likely to occur.

In addition, our risk-management assessments may not accurately anticipate the impact of market stress or counterparty financial condition and, as a result, we may not take sufficient action to reduce our risks effectively. Although each of our funds regularly monitors its credit exposures, default risk may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to detect, foresee or evaluate. In addition, concerns about, or a default by, one large participant could lead to significant liquidity problems for other participants, which may in turn expose us to significant losses.

In the event of a counterparty default, particularly a default by a major commercial bank or other financial institution, one or more of our funds could incur material losses, and the resulting market impact of a major counterparty default could harm our business, results of operation and financial condition. In the event that one of our counterparties becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, our ability to eventually recover any losses suffered as a result of that counterparty's default may be limited by the liquidity of the counterparty or the applicable legal regime governing the bankruptcy proceeding.

The counterparty risks that we face have increased in complexity and magnitude as a result of the financial crisis, including the recent sovereign debt crisis in Europe, and resulting impairment or insolvency of a number of major financial institutions that serve as counterparties for derivative contracts and other financial instruments with our funds. The consolidation or elimination of counterparties may also result in concentration of counterparty risk. In addition, counterparties have generally reacted to the ongoing market volatility by tightening their underwriting standards and increasing their margin requirements for all categories of financing, which has the result of decreasing the overall amount of leverage available to our funds and increasing the costs of borrowing.

Poor performance of our funds would cause a decline in our revenues, results of operations and cash flows and could materially adversely affect our ability to retain capital or attract additional capital.

If our funds perform poorly, our revenues, results of operations and cash flows decline because the value of our assets under management decreases, which in turn results in a reduction in management fees. An annual decrease in our investment returns would result in a reduction in incentive income and, if such decrease was substantial, could result in the elimination of incentive income for a given year and future years until that decrease has been surpassed by positive performance. Poor performance of our funds would make it more difficult for us to raise new capital and may cause investors in our funds to redeem their investments. Investors and potential investors in our funds continually assess our funds' performance, as well as our ability to raise capital for existing and future funds. Our ability to avoid excessive redemption levels will depend in part on our funds' continued satisfactory performance. Moreover, poor performance, particularly in our most significant funds, would harm our reputation and competitive standing, which would further impair our ability to retain or attract fund capital. These factors may cause us to reduce or change the fee structure of our funds in order to retain or continue to attract assets under management, which could, further reduce the amounts of management fees and incentive income that we may earn relative to assets under management.

Our funds may determine to use leverage in investments, which could materially adversely affect our ability to achieve positive rates of return on those investments.

Our funds use or may choose to use leverage as part of their respective investment programs, although historically they have not borrowed substantial capital either directly or through the use of derivative instruments. The use of leverage poses a significant degree of risk, most notably by significantly increasing the risk of loss associated with leveraged investments that decline in value, and enhances the possibility of a significant loss in the value of the

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investments in our funds. Our funds may borrow money from time to time to purchase or carry securities. The interest expense and other costs incurred in connection with such borrowing may not be recovered by appreciation in the securities purchased or carried, and will be lost and the timing and magnitude of such losses may be accelerated or exacerbated in the event of a decline in the market value of such securities. Volatility in the credit markets increases the degree of risk associated with such borrowing. Gains realized with borrowed funds may cause a fund's net asset value to increase at a faster rate than would be the case without borrowings. If investment results fail to cover the cost of borrowings, the fund's net asset value could also decrease faster than if there had been no borrowings. Increases in interest rates could also decrease the value of fixed-rate debt investments made by our funds. To the extent our funds determine to significantly increase their use of leverage, any of the foregoing circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, if our funds determine to use leverage, there is no assurance that such leverage would be available, or be available on favorable terms.

The due diligence process that we undertake in connection with investments by our funds may not reveal all facts that may be relevant in connection with making an investment.

Before investments are made by our funds, particularly investments in securities that are not publicly-traded, we conduct due diligence that we deem reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence, we may be required to evaluate important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants and investment bankers may be involved in the due diligence process in varying degrees depending on the type of investment. Nevertheless, when conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, we rely on the resources available to us, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence that we carry out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, and such an evaluation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful. Moreover, the level of due diligence conducted with respect to a particular investment will vary and we may not properly assess the appropriate amount of diligence for each investment, which may result in losses.

Our funds may invest in relatively high-risk, illiquid assets, including structured products, and we may fail to realize any profits from these activities for a considerable period of time or lose some or all of our principal investments.

Our funds invest in securities that are not publicly-traded or that are otherwise illiquid, including complex structured products. There may be no readily available liquidity in these securities, particularly at times of market stress or where many participants may be seeking liquidity at the same time. In many cases, our funds may be prohibited, whether by contract, by applicable securities laws or by the lack of a liquid market, from selling such securities for a period of time. Moreover, even if the securities are publicly-traded, large holdings of securities can often be disposed of only over a substantial length of time, exposing the investment returns to risks of downward movement in market prices during the required holding period. Accordingly, under certain conditions, our funds may be forced to either sell securities at lower prices than they had expected to realize or defer, potentially for a considerable period of time, sales that they had planned to make. Investment in illiquid assets involves considerable risk and our funds may lose some or all of the principal amount of such investments.

Valuation methodologies for certain assets in our funds can be subject to significant subjectivity and the values established pursuant to such methodologies may never be realized, which could result in significant losses for our funds.

There are no readily ascertainable market prices for a large number of the illiquid investments held by our funds. The fair value of the investments of our funds is determined periodically by us using a number of methodologies permitted by our funds' valuation policies. These methodologies involve a significant degree of judgment and are based on a number of factors, which may include, without limitations, the nature of the investment, the expected cash flows from the investment, bid or ask prices provided by third parties for the

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investment, the length of time the investment has been held, the trading price of securities (in the case of publicly-traded securities), restrictions on transfer and other recognized valuation methodologies. In addition, because certain of the illiquid investments held by our funds may be in industries or sectors that are unstable, in distress, or undergoing some uncertainty, such investments may be subject to rapid changes in value caused by sudden company-specific or industry-specific developments.

Because valuations, and in particular valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have resulted if a ready market had existed. Even if market quotations are available for our investments, such quotations may not reflect the value that may actually be realized because of various factors, including the possible illiquidity associated with a large ownership position, subsequent illiquidity in the market for a company's securities, future market price volatility or the potential for a future loss in market value based on poor industry conditions or the market's view of overall company and management performance.

Because there is significant uncertainty in the valuation of and in the stability of the value of illiquid investments, the fair values of such investments as reflected in a fund's net asset value do not necessarily reflect the prices that might actually be obtained when such investments are sold. Realizations at values significantly lower than the values at which investments have been reflected in fund net asset values would result in losses for the applicable fund, a decline in management fees and the loss of potential incentive income. Also, a situation where asset values turn out to be materially different from values reflected in fund net asset values may cause investors to lose confidence in us, which could, in turn, result in redemptions from our funds, difficulties in our ability to raise additional capital or an increased risk of litigation by investors. These issues could result in regulatory scrutiny of our valuation methodologies, policies and related disclosures.

Our funds make investments in companies that we do not control, exposing us to the risk of decisions made by others with whom we may not agree.

Investments by our funds will include investments in debt or equity of companies that we do not control. Such investments may be acquired by our funds through trading activities or through purchases of securities from the issuer. Those investments will be subject to the risk that the company in which the investment is made may make business, financial or management decisions contrary to our expectations, with which we do not agree or that the majority stakeholders or the management of the company may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve our interests. In addition, we may make investments in which we share control over the investment with co-investors, which may make it more difficult for us to implement our investment approach or exit the investment when we otherwise would. If any of the foregoing were to occur with respect to one or more significant investments, the values of such investments by our funds could decrease and our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could suffer as a result.

Our funds make investments in companies that are based outside of the United States, exposing us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in companies that are based in the United States.

Many of our funds may invest a significant portion of their assets in the equity, debt, loans or other securities of issuers located outside the United States. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, including risks relating to:

Currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in currency exchange rates and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another;

Less developed or efficient financial markets than in the United States, which may not enable or permit appropriate hedging techniques or other developed trading activities, leading to potential price volatility and relative illiquidity;

The absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and less government supervision and regulation;

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Differences in the legal and regulatory environment, including less-developed or less comprehensive bankruptcy laws;

Fewer investor protections and less stringent requirements relating to fiduciary duties;

Difficulties in enforcing contracts and filing claims under foreign legal systems;

Less publicly available information in respect of companies in non-U.S. markets;

Certain economic and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on our non-U.S. investments and repatriation of profits on investments or of capital invested, the risks of political, economic or social instability, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation and adverse economic and political developments; and

The possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes or withholding on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities.

There can be no assurance that adverse developments with respect to such risks will not materially adversely affect our funds' investments that are held in certain countries or the returns from these investments.

Our funds and certain of our counterparties may have direct or indirect credit exposure to sovereign debt of non-U.S. countries, and disruptions in these economies could have a negative effect on the performance of our funds or our financial performance.

The financial markets continue to reflect concern and a loss of investor confidence globally about the ability of certain countries to finance their deficits and service growing debt burdens amid difficult economic conditions. The potential for insolvency has led to financial rescue measures for Greece and Ireland by Euro-zone countries and the International Monetary Fund. The actions required to be taken by those countries as a condition to rescue packages, and by other countries to mitigate similar developments in their economies, have resulted in increased political and economic discord within and among Euro-zone countries. The interdependencies among European economies and financial institutions have also exacerbated concern regarding the stability of European financial markets generally and certain institutions in particular. Our funds have and may continue to have exposure to non-U.S. sovereign debt, including the debt of a number of European countries whose credit ratings have been downgraded or placed under review in recent months by one or more major rating agencies. Given the scope of our global operations and our exposure to a wide array of counterparties, some of whom may have exposure to the economies of non-U.S. countries, there can be no assurance that persistent or unexpected disruptions in the global financial markets related to, directly or indirectly, non-U.S. sovereign debt will not have a negative impact on our operations or financial performance.

Risk management activities may materially adversely affect the return on our funds' investments.

When managing our funds' exposure to market risks, we may from time to time use hedging strategies and various forms of derivative instruments to limit the funds' exposure to changes in the relative values of investments that may result from market developments, including changes in prevailing interest rates, currency exchange rates and commodity prices. The success of any hedging transactions generally will depend on our ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between price movements of the hedging instrument, the position being hedged, and the creditworthiness of the counterparty and other factors. As a result, while we may enter into a transaction in order to reduce our exposure to market risks, the transaction may result in poorer overall investment performance than if it had not been executed. Such transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of a hedged position increases. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in connection with hedging activities and price movements in a position being hedged may vary. For a variety of reasons, we may not seek or be successful in establishing a perfect correlation between the instruments used in a hedging or other derivative transaction and the position being hedged. An imperfect correlation could prevent us from achieving the intended result and could give rise to a loss. Also, it may not be possible to fully or perfectly limit our exposure against all changes in the value of our investment because the value of investments is likely to fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, some of which will be beyond our control or ability to hedge.

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If our risk management processes and systems are ineffective, we may be exposed to material unanticipated losses.

We continue to refine and implement our risk management techniques, strategies and assessment methods, such as the use of statistical and other quantitative and qualitative tools to identify, observe, measure and analyze the risks to which our funds are exposed. These methods, even if properly implemented, may not allow us to fully mitigate the risk exposure of our funds in all economic or market environments, or against all types of risk, including risks that we might fail to identify or anticipate. Some of our strategies for anticipating and managing risk in our funds are based upon our use of historical market behavior statistics, which may not be an accurate predictor of current or future market risks. We apply statistical and other tools to these observations to measure and analyze the risks to which our funds are exposed. Any failure in our risk management systems, whether in design or implementation, to accurately identify and quantify such risk exposure could limit our ability to manage risks in the funds, identify appropriate investment opportunities or realize positive, risk-adjusted returns. Because neither our quantitative nor qualitative risk management processes can anticipate for every investment the economic and financial outcome or timing and other specifics of the outcome, we will, in the course of our activities, incur losses.

Our funds' investments are subject to numerous additional risks.

Our funds' investments are subject to numerous additional risks, including the following:

The funds may engage in short selling, which is subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a security may appreciate before the short position is closed out. A fund may be subject to losses if a security lender demands return of the lent securities and an alternative lending source cannot be found or if the fund is otherwise unable to borrow securities that are necessary to hedge its positions.

Our funds may be limited in their ability to engage in short selling or other activities as a result of regulatory mandates. Such regulatory actions may limit our ability to engage in hedging activities and therefore impair our investment strategies. In addition, our funds may invest in securities and other assets for which appropriate market hedges do not exist or cannot be acquired on attractive terms.

Our funds may invest in companies with weak financial conditions, poor operating results, substantial financial needs, negative net worth and/or special competitive problems or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. In such distressed situations, it may be difficult to obtain full information as to the exact financial and operating condition of the issuer. Depending on the specific fund's investment profile, a fund's exposure to distressed investments may be substantial in relation to the market for those investments and the investments may be illiquid and difficult to transfer. As a result, it may take a number of years for the fair value of our funds' distressed investments to reflect their intrinsic value as perceived by us.

Credit risk may be exacerbated by a default by any one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This systemic risk could have a further material adverse effect on the financial intermediaries (such as prime brokers, clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges) with which the funds transact on a daily basis. Although the U.S. government, including the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve, has taken significant actions to prevent a systemic collapse, no assurance can be given that such actions will be sufficient or successful in all cases.

The effectiveness of investment and trading strategies depends largely on the ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments. A fund's trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including systems failures or human error. In such event, the funds may only be able to acquire some but not all of the components of the position, or if the overall position were to need adjustment, the funds might not be able to make such adjustment. As a result, the funds would not be able to achieve the market position selected by the investment manager or general partner of such funds, and might incur a loss in liquidating their position.

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Fund investments are subject to risks relating to investments in commodities, futures, options and other derivatives, the prices of which are highly volatile and may be subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of

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loss in certain circumstances, including if the fund writes a call option. Price movements of commodities, futures and options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates; changing supply and demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; and policies of governments and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value of futures, options and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the securities underlying them. In addition, the funds' assets are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses or counterparties.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Control by Mr. Och of the combined voting power of our shares could cause or prevent us from engaging in certain transactions, which could materially adversely affect the market price of the Class A Shares or deprive our Class A Shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium as part of a sale of our Company.

As of December 31, 2011, our partners control approximately 66.8% of the combined voting power of our Class A Shares and Class B Shares through their ownership of 100% of our Class B Shares and Mr. Och's and certain other executive officers' ownership of Class A Shares purchased on the open market. Each of our partners that owns Class B Shares has granted to the Class B Shareholder Committee, the sole member of which is currently our founder, Mr. Och, an irrevocable proxy to vote all of their Class B Shares as the Committee may determine in its sole discretion. This proxy will terminate upon the later of Mr. Och's withdrawal, death or disability, or such time as our partners hold less than 40% of our total combined voting power. Accordingly, Mr. Och currently has the ability to elect all of the members of our Board of Directors and thereby control our management and affairs. In addition, he currently is able to determine the outcome of all matters requiring shareholder approval and will be able to cause or prevent a change of control of our Company or a change in the composition of our Board of Directors, and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our Company. The control of voting power by Mr. Och could deprive Class A Shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their Class A Shares as part of a sale of our Company, and might ultimately affect the market price of the Class A Shares. Upon Mr. Och's withdrawal, death or disability, the Class B Shareholder Committee will consist of either the remaining members of the Partner Management Committee, who shall act by majority vote in such capacity, or a partner elected by majority vote of the remaining members of the Partner Management Committee to serve as the sole member of the Class B Shareholder Committee.

In addition, the shareholders' agreement among us and our partners, in their capacity as the Class B shareholders, provides the Class B Shareholder Committee, so long as our partners and their permitted transferees continue to hold more than 40% of the total combined voting power of our outstanding Class A Shares and Class B Shares, with approval rights over a variety of significant Board actions, including:

Any incurrence of indebtedness, other than intercompany indebtedness, in one transaction or a series of related transactions, by us or any of our subsidiaries or controlled affiliates in an amount in excess of approximately 10% of the then existing long-term indebtedness of us and our subsidiaries.

Any issuance by us or any of our subsidiaries or controlled affiliates, in any transaction or series of related transactions, of equity or equity-related shares which would represent, after such issuance, or upon conversion, exchange or exercise, as the case may be, at least 10% of the total combined voting power of our outstanding Class A Shares and Class B Shares other than (i) pursuant to transactions solely among us and our wholly owned subsidiaries, (ii) upon issuances of securities pursuant to the Plan, (iii) upon the exchange by our partners of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for our Class A Shares pursuant to the exchange agreement or (iv) upon conversion of any convertible securities or upon exercise of warrants or options, which convertible securities, warrants or options may be issued and are either outstanding on the date of, or issued in compliance with, the shareholders' agreement.

Any equity or debt commitment or investment or series of related equity or debt commitments or investments by us or any of our subsidiaries or controlled affiliates in an unaffiliated entity or related group of entities in an amount greater than \$250 million.

Any entry by us, any subsidiary or controlled affiliate into a new line of business that does not involve investment management and that requires a principal investment in excess of \$100 million.

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The adoption of a shareholder rights plan.

Any appointment or removal of a chief executive officer or co-chief executive officer.

The termination of the employment of an executive officer or the active involvement of a partner with us or any of our subsidiaries or controlled affiliates without cause.

In addition, our operating agreement requires that we obtain the consent of the Class B Shareholder Committee for specified actions primarily relating to our structure so long as any Class B Shares are outstanding. Our structure is intended to ensure that we maintain exchangeability of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares on a one-for-one basis. Accordingly, the Class B Shareholder Committee will have the right to approve or consent to actions that could result in an economic disparity between holders of our Class A Shares and other classes of equity, such as the issuance of certain securities, making certain capital contributions, owning or disposing of certain assets, incurring certain indebtedness and conducting business outside of the Och-Ziff Operating Group.

Our operating agreement contains provisions that reduce fiduciary duties of our directors and officers with respect to potential conflicts of interest against such individuals and limit remedies available to our Class A Shareholders against such individuals for actions that might otherwise constitute a breach of duty.

Our operating agreement provides that in the event a potential conflict of interest exists or arises between any of our partners, our officers, our directors or their respective affiliates, on the one hand, and us, any of our subsidiaries or any of our shareholders, on the other hand, a resolution or course of action by our Board of Directors shall be deemed approved by all of our shareholders, and shall not constitute a breach of the fiduciary duties of members of the Board to us or our shareholders, if such resolution or course of action is: (i) approved by our Nominating, Corporate Governance and Conflicts Committee, which is composed of independent directors; (ii) approved by shareholders holding a majority of our shares that are disinterested parties; (iii) on terms no less favorable than those generally provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or (iv) fair and reasonable to us. Accordingly, if such a resolution or course of action is approved by our Nominating, Corporate Governance and Conflicts Committee or otherwise meets one or more of the above criteria, shareholders will not be able to successfully assert a claim that such resolution or course of action constituted a breach of fiduciary duties owed to our shareholders by our officers, directors and their respective affiliates. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, which we refer to as the DGCL, in contrast, a corporation is not permitted to automatically exempt Board members from claims of breach of fiduciary duty under such circumstances.

Our operating agreement contains provisions limiting the liability of our officers and directors to us, which also reduces remedies available to our Class A Shareholders for certain acts by such persons.

Our operating agreement also provides that to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law our directors or officers will not be liable to us other than in instances of fraud, gross negligence and willful misconduct. Accordingly, unless our officers or directors commit acts of fraud, gross negligence or willful misconduct, our shareholders may not have remedies available against such individuals under applicable law. Under the DGCL, in contrast, a director or officer would be liable to us for: (i) breach of duty of loyalty to us or our shareholders; (ii) intentional misconduct or knowing violations of the law that are not done in good faith; (iii) improper redemption of stock or declaration of a dividend; or (iv) a transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Our operating agreement also provides that we will indemnify our directors and officers for acts or omissions to the fullest extent permitted by law other than in instances of fraud, gross negligence and willful misconduct, against all expenses and liabilities (including judgments, fines, penalties, interest, amounts paid in settlement with the approval of the Company and counsel fees and disbursements) arising from the performance of any of their obligations or duties in connection with their service to us or the operating agreement, including in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other action, suit or proceeding to which any such person may hereafter be made party by reason of being or having been one of our directors or officers. Under the DGCL, in

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contrast, a corporation can only indemnify directors and officers for acts or omissions if the director or officer acted in good faith, in a manner he reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation, and, in a criminal action, if the officer or director had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

In the future we may elect to rely on exceptions from certain corporate governance and other requirements under the rules of the NYSE.

Our partners control more than 50% of our voting power. We are therefore eligible for the controlled company exception from NYSE requirements that our Board of Directors be comprised of a majority of independent directors and that our Compensation Committee and Nominating, Corporate Governance and Conflicts Committee consist solely of independent directors. Although we do not currently intend to utilize this exception, we may in the future determine to do so.

Because our partners hold their economic interest in our business directly in the Och-Ziff Operating Group, conflicts of interest may arise between them and holders of our Class A Shares, particularly with respect to tax considerations.

As of December 31, 2011, our partners held 62.8% of the equity in the Och-Ziff Operating Group directly through Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units, rather than through ownership of our Class A Shares. Because they hold their economic interests in our business directly through the Och-Ziff Operating Group, our partners may have conflicting interests with holders of Class A Shares or with us. For example, our partners will have different tax positions from holders of our Class A Shares which could influence decisions of the Class B Shareholder Committee and also our Board of Directors regarding whether and when to dispose of assets, and whether and when to incur new or refinance existing indebtedness, especially in light of the existence of the tax receivable agreement. Decisions with respect to these and other operational matters could affect the timing and amounts of payments due to our partners and the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement. In addition, the structuring of future transactions and investments may take into consideration our partners' tax considerations even where no similar benefit would accrue to us or the holders of Class A Shares.

We intend to pay regular quarterly distributions but our ability to do so may be limited by our holding company structure, as we are dependent on distributions from the Och-Ziff Operating Group to make distributions and to pay taxes and other expenses.

As a holding company, our ability to make distributions or to pay taxes and other expenses is subject to the ability of our subsidiaries to provide cash to us. We intend to make quarterly distributions to our Class A Shareholders. Accordingly, we expect to cause the Och-Ziff Operating Group to make distributions to their direct owners, currently our intermediate holding companies, our partners and the Ziffs, pro rata in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay corresponding distributions to our Class A Shareholders and make required tax payments and payments under the tax receivable agreement; however, no assurance can be given that such distributions will or can be made. Our Board of Directors can change our distribution policy or reduce or eliminate our distributions at any time, in its discretion. In addition, the Och-Ziff Operating Group is required to make minimum tax distributions to its direct unitholders, to which our Class A Shareholders may not be entitled, as distributions on Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units to our intermediate holding companies may be used to settle tax liabilities, if any, or other obligations. As a result, Class A Shareholders may not receive any distributions at a time when our partners and the Ziffs are receiving distributions on their ownership interests. If the Och-Ziff Operating Group has insufficient funds to make such distributions, we may have to borrow additional funds or sell assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

Furthermore, by paying cash distributions rather than investing that cash in our business, we might risk slowing the pace of our growth, or not having a sufficient amount of cash to fund our operations, new investments or unanticipated capital expenditures, should the need arise.

There may be circumstances under which we are restricted from making distributions under applicable law or regulation (for example, due to Delaware limited partnership or limited liability company act limitations on making distributions if liabilities of the entity after the distribution would exceed the value of the entity's assets).

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The declaration and payment of any future distributions will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors, which may change our distribution policy or reduce or eliminate our distributions at any time, in its discretion.

Because we have historically earned and recognized most of our incentive income in the fourth quarter of each year, we anticipate that quarterly distributions in respect of the first three calendar quarters will be disproportionate to distributions in respect of the last calendar quarter, which will typically be paid in the first calendar quarter of the following year. Our Board of Directors will take into account such factors as it may deem relevant, including general economic and business conditions; our strategic plans and prospects; our business and investment opportunities; our financial condition and operating results; working capital requirements and anticipated cash needs; contractual restrictions and obligations, including payment obligations pursuant to the tax receivable agreement and restrictions pursuant to our term loans; legal, tax and regulatory restrictions; and other restrictions and implications on the payment of distributions by us to our Class A Shareholders or by our subsidiaries to us and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant. Any compensatory payments made to our employees, as well as payments that Och-Ziff Corp makes under the tax receivable agreement and distributions to holders of ownership interests in respect of their tax liabilities arising from their direct ownership of ownership interests, will reduce amounts that would otherwise be available for distribution on our Class A Shares. In addition, any discretionary income allocations on any Class C Non-Equity Interests as determined by the Chairman of the Partner Management Committee (or, in the event there is no Chairman, the full Partner Management Committee acting by majority vote) in conjunction with our Compensation Committee, will also reduce amounts available for distribution to our Class A Shareholders. We have granted RSUs to certain partners, our managing directors, other employees, and independent members of our Board of Directors, which accrue distributions to be paid if and when the underlying RSUs vest. Distributions may be paid in cash or in additional RSUs that accrue additional distributions and will be settled at the same time the underlying RSUs vest.

The declaration and payment of any distribution may be subject to legal, contractual or other restrictions. For example, as a Delaware limited liability company, we are not permitted to make distributions if and to the extent that after giving effect to such distributions, our liabilities would exceed the fair value of our assets. In addition, we will not be permitted to make distributions if we are in default under our term loan credit agreements, and the term loans limit the amount of distributions we can pay to our free cash flow, as such term is defined in each term loan credit agreement. Our cash needs and payment obligations may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, and we may have material unexpected expenses in any period. This may cause amounts available for distribution to significantly fluctuate from quarter to quarter or may reduce or eliminate such amounts.

There are a number of risks involving the tax receivable agreement we are party to, including the risk that the Internal Revenue Service may challenge all or part of increased deductions and tax basis increase, and a court could sustain such a challenge, even with respect to amounts for which we have made payments pursuant to the tax receivable agreement.

The actual increase in tax basis of the Och-Ziff Operating Group assets resulting from an exchange or from payments under the tax receivable agreement, as well as the amortization thereof and the timing and amount of payments under the tax receivable agreement, will vary based upon a number of factors (including the law in effect at the time of an exchange or a payment under the tax receivable agreement, the timing of future exchanges, the timing and amount of prior payments under the tax receivable agreement, the price of our Class A Shares at the time of any exchange, the composition of the Och-Ziff Operating Group's assets at the time of any exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable and the amount and timing of the income of Och-Ziff Corp and our other intermediate corporate taxpayers that hold Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units in connection with an exchange, if any). Depending upon the outcome of these factors, payments that we may be obligated to make to our partners and the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement in respect of exchanges are likely to be substantial. In light of the numerous factors affecting our obligation to make payments under the tax receivable agreement, however, the timing and amounts of any such actual payments are not reasonably ascertainable. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Tax Receivable Agreement.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may challenge all or part of increased deductions and tax basis increase, and a court could sustain such a challenge, which could result in a substantial increase in our tax liabilities. Were the

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IRS to challenge a tax basis increase, our partners and the Ziffs who have received payments under the tax receivable agreement will not reimburse the corporate taxpayers for any such payments that have been previously made. As a result, in certain circumstances, payments could be made to our partners and the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement in excess of the corporate taxpayers' cash tax savings. The corporate taxpayers' ability to achieve benefits from any tax basis increase, and the payments to be made under this agreement, will depend upon a number of factors, including the timing and amount of our future income.

Decisions made by our partners in the course of running our business, in particular decisions made with respect to the sale or disposition of assets or change of control, may influence the timing and amount of payments that are payable to an exchanging or selling partner or the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement. In general, earlier disposition of assets following an exchange or acquisition transaction will tend to accelerate such payments and increase the present value of the tax receivable agreement, and disposition of assets before an exchange or acquisition transaction will tend to increase the tax liability of our partners or the Ziffs without giving rise to any rights to receive payments under the tax receivable agreement.

In addition, the tax receivable agreement provides that, upon a merger, asset sale or other form of business combination or certain other changes of control, the corporate taxpayers' (or their successors') obligations with respect to exchanged or acquired units (whether exchanged or acquired before or after such change of control) would be based on certain prescribed assumptions, including that the corporate taxpayers would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the increased tax deductions and tax basis and other benefits related to entering into the tax receivable agreement. Accordingly, obligations under the tax receivable agreement may make it more expensive for third parties to acquire control of us and make it more difficult for the holders of Class A Shares to recognize a premium in connection with any such transaction. Finally, we may need to incur debt to finance payments under the tax receivable agreement to the extent our cash resources are insufficient to meet our obligations under the tax receivable agreement, which may or may not be available on favorable terms if at all.

If we are deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the applicable restrictions could make it impracticable for us to continue our business as contemplated and would have a material adverse impact on the market price of our Class A Shares.

We do not believe that we are an investment company under the 1940 Act because the nature of our assets and the sources of our income exclude us from the definition of an investment company under the 1940 Act. In addition, we believe our Company is not an investment company under Section 3(b)(1) of the 1940 Act because we are primarily engaged in a non-investment company business. We intend to continue to conduct our operations so that we will not be deemed an investment company. If we were to be deemed an investment company, restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act, including limitations on our capital structure and our ability to transact with affiliates, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated. In addition, we would no longer be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a partnership and our earnings would become taxable as a corporation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and the price of our Class A Shares.

Risks Related to Our Shares

The market price and trading volume of our Class A Shares has been and may continue to be highly volatile, which could result in rapid and substantial losses for our shareholders.

The market price of our Class A Shares has been and may continue to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our Class A Shares can be highly variable, which has caused and may continue to cause significant price variations to occur. The market price of our Class A Shares may fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the primary factors that could negatively affect the price of our Class A Shares or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our Class A Shares include:

Reductions or lack of growth in our assets under management, whether due to poor investment performance by our funds or redemptions by investors in our funds;

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Difficult global market and economic conditions;

Loss of investor confidence in the global financial markets and investing in general and in alternative asset managers in particular;

Competitively adverse actions taken by other hedge fund managers with respect to pricing, fund structure, redemptions, employee recruiting and compensation;

Inability to attract, retain or motivate our partners, investment professionals, managing directors or other key personnel;

Inability to repurchase or refinance our term loans either on acceptable terms or at all;

Public or other offering of additional Class A Shares;

Inability to develop or successfully execute on business strategies or plans;

Unanticipated variations in our quarterly operating results or dividends;

Failure to meet analysts' earnings estimates;

Publication of negative or inaccurate research reports about us or the asset management industry or the failure of securities analysts to provide adequate coverage of our Class A Shares in the future;

Adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we may incur or securities we may issue in the future;

Changes in market valuations of similar companies;

Speculation in the press or investment community about our business;

Additional or unexpected changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations or differing interpretations thereof affecting our business or enforcement of these laws and regulations, or announcements relating to these matters;

Increases in inquiries and investigations by regulatory authorities, including as a result of regulations mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act; and

Adverse publicity about the asset management industry generally or scandals involving hedge funds specifically.

The price of our Class A Shares may decline due to the large number of shares eligible for future sale and for exchange into Class A Shares.

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The market price of our Class A Shares could decline as a result of sales of a large number of our Class A Shares or the perception that such sales could occur. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. As of December 31, 2011, 139,341,965 Class A Shares were outstanding, 12,170,635 RSUs and other plan interests were outstanding pursuant to the Plan, and approximately 30,620,186 Class A Shares and other plan interests remain available for future grant under the Plan. The Class A Shares reserved under the Plan are increased on the first day of each fiscal year during the Plan's term by the positive difference, if any, of (i) 15% of the number of outstanding Class A Shares (assuming the exchange of all outstanding Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares) on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year over (ii) the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan as of such date.

As of December 31, 2011, our partners and the Ziffs owned an aggregate of 300,898,360 Och-Ziff Operating Group A and D Units. The holder of any Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units generally has the right to exchange each of its Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for one of our Class A Shares (or, at our option, a cash equivalent), subject to vesting, minimum retained ownership requirements and transfer restrictions. The Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units automatically convert into Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units to the extent we determine that they have

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become economically equivalent to Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. After November 2012, the fifth anniversary of our IPO, but for certain minimum exchange requirements, there will be no restrictions on exchanges by any of our partners or the Ziffs of their Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares (except for a portion of the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by certain partners admitted to the Och-Ziff Operating Group following our IPO) under our Exchange Agreement, and transfers to effect such exchanges will be unrestricted. Each partner actively involved with us, including Mr. Och, is required to continue to hold (and may not transfer), during such partner's active involvement with us and during the two-year period immediately following the date of termination of such partner's active involvement with us for any reason, 25% of the vested Och-Ziff Operating Group A and D Units received by such partner, without reduction for dispositions. Such minimum ownership requirements may be waived by the Chairman of the Partner Management Committee (or by majority vote of the Partner Management Committee with respect to the Chairman or in the event there is no Chairman).

We are party to a registration rights agreement with our partners such that our partners will have the ability to cause us to register the Class A Shares our partners acquire upon exchange of their Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units or otherwise and our partners and the Ziffs will have certain piggyback registration rights in connection with registered offerings of our securities. In addition, we will be required to file a shelf registration statement on or prior to the fifth anniversary of the IPO covering the resale of all Class A Shares held by our partners and the Ziffs or issuable to them upon exchange of their vested Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units.

RSUs may be settled at the election of a majority of our Board of Directors in Class A Shares or cash. Subject to continued employment over the vesting period, the underlying Class A Shares will be issued, or cash in lieu thereof will be paid, as such RSUs vest. We filed a registration statement on Form S-8 to register an aggregate of 57,785,714 Class A Shares reserved for issuance under the Plan (not including automatic annual increases thereto). As a result, any Class A Shares issued in respect of the RSUs will be freely transferable by non-affiliates upon issuance and by affiliates under Rule 144, without regard to holding period limitations.

DIC owns 38,138,571 of our Class A Shares, which it purchased from us concurrent with the consummation of our IPO pursuant to a Securities Purchase and Investment Agreement. Under the terms of such agreement, DIC will be permitted to transfer its Class A Shares to any of its controlled affiliates at any time, and on each of the second, third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the purchase date, the transfer restrictions with respect to 25% of its Class A Shares will terminate. As of December 31, 2011, the transfer restrictions with respect to 75% of DIC's Class A Shares have terminated. Upon the lapse of these restrictions, DIC will be able to sell these Class A Shares and is entitled to certain registration rights commencing on November 19, 2009. The terms of the Securities Purchase and Investment Agreement restrict DIC and its controlled affiliates from purchasing any additional Class A Shares. We may determine at any time to waive or amend any provisions of the Securities Purchase and Investment Agreement, including the ownership threshold set forth therein.

Our partners' beneficial ownership of Class B Shares, our shareholders' agreement, the tax receivable agreement and anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control.

Our partners own all of our Class B Shares, which as of December 31, 2011, represent approximately 66.3% of the total voting power of our Company. In addition, our partners have granted an irrevocable proxy to vote all of such shares to the Class B Shareholder Committee (the sole member of which is currently Mr. Och) as it may determine in its sole discretion. As a result, Mr. Och is currently able to control all matters requiring the approval of shareholders and will be able to prevent a change in control of our Company. In addition, under the shareholders agreement entered into in connection with the IPO, the Class B Shareholder Committee has approval rights with respect to certain actions of our Board of Directors, including actions relating to a potential change in control, so long as our partners continue to hold at least 40% of our total combined voting power, and has the ability to initially designate five of the seven nominees to our Board of Directors, and, under our operating agreement, the Class B Shareholder Committee will have certain consent rights with respect to structural and other changes involving our Company. See **Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure** Control by Mr. Och of the combined voting power of our shares could cause or prevent us from engaging in certain transactions, which could materially adversely affect the market price of the Class A Shares or deprive our Class A Shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium as part of a sale of our Company.

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In addition, the tax receivable agreement provides that, upon a merger, asset sale or other form of business combination or certain other changes of control, the corporate taxpayers (or any successors') obligations with respect to exchanged or acquired units (whether exchanged or acquired before or after such change of control) would be based on certain prescribed assumptions, including that the corporate taxpayers would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the increased tax deductions and tax basis and other benefits related to entering into the tax receivable agreement. The provisions may make it more difficult and expensive for a third party to acquire control of us even if a change of control would be beneficial to the interests of our shareholders.

Further, provisions in our operating agreement may make it more difficult and expensive for a third party to acquire control of us even if a change of control would be beneficial to the interests of our shareholders. For example, our operating agreement provides for a staggered board of directors, requires advance notice for proposals by shareholders and nominations, places limitations on convening shareholder meetings, and authorizes the issuance of preferred shares that could be issued by our Board of Directors to thwart a takeover attempt. The market price of our Class A Shares could be materially adversely affected to the extent that Mr. Och's control over us, as well as provisions of our operating agreement, discourage potential takeover attempts that our shareholders may favor.

Finally, some provisions of Delaware law may delay or prevent a transaction that would cause a change in our control. In this regard, Section 203 of the DGCL restricts certain business combinations with interested stockholders in certain situations. In general, this statute prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction by which that person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. For purposes of Section 203, a business combination includes a merger, asset sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder, and an interested stockholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or within three years prior, did own, 15% or more of voting stock. While Section 203 does not apply to limited liability companies, such companies may elect to utilize it. Although we currently have elected not to utilize Section 203, we may in the future determine to do so.

Risks Related to Taxation

Our structure involves complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. Our structure also is subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative change and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of holders of the Class A Shares depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. You should be aware that the U.S. federal income tax rules are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process, the IRS, and the U.S. Treasury Department, frequently resulting in revised interpretations of established concepts, statutory changes, revisions to regulations and other modifications and interpretations. The IRS pays close attention to the proper application of tax laws to partnerships. The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in the Class A Shares may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time, possibly on a retroactive basis, and any such action may affect investments and commitments previously made. For example, changes to the U.S. federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could make it more difficult or impossible to meet the qualifying income exception for us to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is not taxable as a corporation, affect or cause us to change our investments and commitments, change the character or treatment of portions of our income (including, for instance, treating carried interest income as entirely ordinary income), affect the tax considerations of an investment in us and adversely affect an investment in our Class A Shares. Carried interest is a term often used in the marketplace as a general reference to describe a general partner's right to receive its incentive income in the form of a profit allocation eligible for capital gains tax treatment (to the extent that the carried interest consists of capital gains). See Legislative and administrative proposals have been introduced that would, if enacted, preclude us from qualifying for treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the publicly-traded partnership rules. Our structure also is subject to other potential legislative, judicial or administrative change and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

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Our organizational documents and agreements permit the Board of Directors to modify our operating agreement from time to time, without the consent of the holders of Class A Shares, in order to address certain changes in U.S. federal income tax regulations, legislation or interpretation. In some circumstances, such revisions could have a material adverse impact on some or all of the holders of our Class A Shares. Moreover, we will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with applicable rules and to report income, gain, deduction, loss and credit to holders in a manner that reflects such holders' beneficial ownership of partnership items, taking into account variation in ownership interests during each taxable year because of trading activity. However, these assumptions and conventions may not be in compliance with all aspects of applicable tax requirements. It is possible that the IRS will assert successfully that the conventions and assumptions used by us do not satisfy the technical requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and/or Treasury regulations and could require that items of income, gain, deductions, loss or credit, including interest deductions, be adjusted, reallocated, or disallowed, in a manner that adversely affects holders of the Class A Shares.

Legislative and administrative proposals have been introduced that would, if enacted, preclude us from qualifying for treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the publicly-traded partnership rules. Our structure also is subject to other potential legislative, judicial or administrative change and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

Over the past several years, a number of legislative and administrative proposals have been introduced and, in one case, passed by the U.S. House of Representatives that could preclude us from qualifying as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and could subject certain income and gain to tax at increased rates. In May 2010, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 4213, the American Jobs and Closing Loopholes Act of 2010. Similar versions of the legislation were considered by the U.S. Senate. On September 12, 2011, the Obama administration submitted similar legislation to Congress in the American Jobs Act, a version of which was recently proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives. The proposed legislation contains a provision that, if enacted, would have the effect of treating some or all of the income recognized from carried interests as ordinary income and would treat such income as nonqualifying income under the publicly traded partnership rules, thereby precluding us from qualifying for treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, after a 10-year transition period. In addition, versions of the proposed legislation could, if enacted, prevent us from completing certain types of internal reorganization transactions on a tax-free basis and acquiring other asset management companies on a tax-free basis. Further, holders of Class A Shares could be subject to tax on our conversion into a corporation after the transition period. The proposed legislation could also increase the portion of any gain realized from the sale or other disposition of a Class A Share that is treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain.

States, including New York, have also considered legislation to increase taxes with respect to carried interests. Moreover, as a result of widespread budget deficits, several states are evaluating proposals to subject partnerships to entity level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise or other forms of taxation. If any version of these legislative proposals were to be enacted into law in the form in which it was introduced, or if other similar legislation were enacted or any other change in the tax laws, rules, regulations or interpretations were to preclude us from qualifying for treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the publicly-traded partnership rules or otherwise impose additional taxes, Class A Shareholders would be negatively impacted because we would incur a material increase in our tax liability as a public company from the date any such changes became applicable to us, which could result in a reduction in the value of our Class A Shares.

On February 7, 2012, the Cut Unjustified Tax Loopholes Act was introduced in the U.S. Senate, similar in many respects to legislative proposals from prior years. Among other effects, this proposal would, if enacted in its current form, subject our offshore funds to significant U.S. federal income taxes and potentially state and local taxes, which would materially adversely affect our ability to raise capital from foreign investors and certain tax-exempt investors.

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You may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on your share of our taxable income, regardless of whether you receive any cash distributions from us.

So long as we are not required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act and 90% of our gross income for each taxable year constitutes qualifying income within the meaning of the Code on a continuing basis, we will be treated, under current law, as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and not as an association or a publicly-traded partnership taxable as a corporation. You may be subject to U.S. federal, state, local and possibly, in some cases, foreign income taxation on your allocable share of our items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit (including our allocable share of those items of any entity in which we invest that is treated as a partnership or is otherwise subject to tax on a flow-through basis) for each of our taxable years ending with or within your taxable year, regardless of whether or not you receive cash distributions from us. You may not receive cash distributions equal to your allocable share of our net taxable income or even the tax liability that results from that income. Even in cases where we make cash distributions, our taxable income and losses will be apportioned among Class A Shareholders in a manner that may not correspond with the timing of cash distributions. In addition, certain of our holdings, including holdings, if any, in a Controlled Foreign Corporation, which we refer to as CFC, and a Passive Foreign Investment Company, which we refer to as PFIC, may produce taxable income prior to the receipt of cash relating to such income, and holders of our Class A Shares that are United States persons will be required to take such income into account in determining their taxable income. Under our operating agreement, in the event of an inadvertent partnership termination in which the IRS has granted us limited relief, each holder of our Class A Shares also is obligated to make such adjustments as are required by the IRS to maintain our status as a partnership. Such adjustments may require persons who hold our Class A Shares to recognize additional amounts in income during the years in which they hold such shares. We may also be required to make payments to the IRS.

There can be no assurance that amounts paid as distributions on Class A Shares will be sufficient to cover the tax liability arising from ownership of Class A Shares.

Any distributions paid on Class A Shares will not take into account your particular tax situation (including the possible application of the alternative minimum tax) and, therefore, because of the foregoing as well as other possible reasons, may not be sufficient to pay your full amount of tax based upon your share of our net taxable income. In addition, the actual amount and timing of distributions will always be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and we cannot assure you that we will in fact pay cash distributions as currently intended. In particular, the amount and timing of distributions will depend upon a number of factors, including, among others:

General business and economic conditions and our strategic plans and prospects;

Amounts necessary or appropriate to provide for the conduct of our business, including to pay operating and other expenses;

Amounts necessary to make appropriate investments in our business and our funds and the timing of such investments;

Our actual results of operations and financial condition;

Restrictions imposed by our operating agreement and Delaware law;

Contractual restrictions, including restrictions imposed by our term loans and payment obligations under our tax receivable agreement;

Cash payments to our partners, if any, and compensatory payments made to our employees;

The amount of cash that is generated by our investments;

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Cash needed to fund liquidity requirements;

Contingent liabilities; and

Other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant.

Even if we do not distribute cash in an amount that is sufficient to fund your tax liabilities, you will still be required to pay income taxes on your share of our taxable income.

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If we were to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the value of the Class A Shares may be materially adversely affected.

We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or on any other matter affecting us. Under current law and assuming full compliance with the terms of our operating agreement (and other relevant documents), we believe that we would be treated as a partnership, and not as an association or a publicly-traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In general, if an entity that would otherwise be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes is a publicly-traded partnership (as defined in the Code) it will be nonetheless treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless the exception described below, and upon which we intend to rely, applies. A publicly-traded partnership will, however, be treated as a partnership, and not as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, so long as 90% or more of its gross income for each taxable year constitutes qualifying income within the meaning of the Code and it is not required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. We refer to this exception as the qualifying income exception.

Qualifying income generally includes dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks and securities and certain other forms of investment income. We expect that our income generally will consist of interest and dividends (including dividends from Och-Ziff Corp), capital gains and other types of qualifying income, such as income from notional principal contracts, securities loans, options, forward contracts and future contracts. No assurance can be given as to the types of income that will be earned in any given year. If we fail to satisfy the qualifying income exception described above, items of income and deduction would not pass through to holders of the Class A Shares and holders of the Class A Shares would be treated for U.S. federal (and certain state and local) income tax purposes as shareholders in a corporation. In such a case, we would be required to pay income tax at regular corporate rates on all of our income. In addition, we would likely be liable for state and local income and/or franchise taxes on all of such income. Moreover, dividends to holders of the Class A Shares would constitute ordinary dividend income taxable to such holders to the extent of our earnings and profits, and the payment of these dividends would not be deductible by us. Taxation of us as a publicly-traded partnership taxable as a corporation could result in a material adverse effect on our cash flows and the after-tax returns for holders of Class A Shares and thus could result in a substantial reduction in the value of the Class A Shares.

Tax gain or loss on disposition of our Class A Shares could be more or less than expected.

If you sell your Class A Shares, you will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and the adjusted tax basis in those Class A Shares. Prior distributions to you in excess of the total net taxable income allocated to you, which decreased the tax basis in your Class A Shares, will in effect become taxable income to you if the Class A Shares are sold at a price greater than your tax basis in those Class A Shares, even if the price is less than the original cost.

We cannot match transferors and transferees of our Class A Shares, and we have therefore adopted certain income tax accounting positions that may not conform with all aspects of applicable tax requirements. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could materially adversely affect the value of our Class A Shares.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of Class A Shares, we have adopted depreciation, amortization and other tax accounting positions that may not conform with all aspects of existing Treasury regulations. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could materially adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our holders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain on the sale of Class A Shares and could have a negative impact on the value of our Class A Shares or result in audits of and adjustments to our Class A Shareholders' tax returns.

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As we currently do not intend to make, or cause to be made, an otherwise available election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code to adjust our asset basis or the asset basis of OZ Advisors II, a holder of Class A Shares could be allocated more taxable income in respect of those shares prior to disposition than if such an election were made.

We have not made and currently do not intend to make, or cause to be made, an election to adjust asset basis under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the Registrant or OZ Advisors II. Without such an election, there will generally be no adjustment to the basis of the assets of OZ Advisors II upon our acquisition of interests in OZ Advisors II in connection with an exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares, or to the assets of the Registrant or of OZ Advisors II upon a subsequent transferee's acquisition of Class A Shares from a prior holder of such shares, even if the purchase price for those interests or shares, as applicable, is greater than the share of the aggregate tax basis of the assets of the Registrant or OZ Advisors II attributable to those interests or units immediately prior to the acquisition. Consequently, upon a sale of an asset by the Registrant or OZ Advisors II, gain allocable to a holder of Class A Shares could include built-in gain in the asset existing at the time the Registrant acquired those interests, or such holder acquired such shares, which built-in gain would otherwise generally be eliminated if a Section 754 election had been made.

The sale or exchange of 50% or more of our capital and profit interests will result in the termination of our Company as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

We will be considered to have been terminated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a 12-month period. A termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all holders and could result in a deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income.

Complying with certain tax-related requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive business or investment opportunities or enter into acquisitions, borrowings, financings or arrangements we may not have otherwise entered into.

In order for us to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and not as an association or publicly-traded partnership taxable as a corporation, we must meet the qualifying income exception discussed above on a continuing basis and we must not be required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. In order to effect such treatment we (or our subsidiaries) may be required to invest through foreign or domestic corporations, forego attractive business or investment opportunities or enter into borrowings or financings we may not have otherwise entered into. This may materially adversely affect our ability to operate solely to maximize our cash flows. Our structure also may impede our ability to engage in certain corporate acquisitive transactions because we generally intend to hold all of our assets through the Och-Ziff Operating Group. In addition, we may be unable to participate in certain corporate reorganization transactions that would be tax free to our holders if we were a corporation. To the extent we hold assets other than through the Och-Ziff Operating Group, we will make appropriate adjustments to the Och-Ziff Operating Group agreements so that distributions to our partners, the Ziffs and us would be the same as if such assets were held at that level.

We may not be able to invest in certain assets, other than through a taxable corporation.

In certain circumstances, we or one of our subsidiaries may have an opportunity to invest in certain assets through an entity that is characterized as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, where the income of such entity may not be qualifying income for purposes of the publicly-traded partnership rules. In order to manage our affairs so that we will meet the qualifying income exception, we may either refrain from investing in such entities or, alternatively, we may structure our investment through an entity classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the entity were a U.S. corporation, it would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its operating income, including any gain recognized on its disposal of its interest in the entity in which the opportunistic investment has been made, as the case may be, and such income taxes would reduce the return on that investment.

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The IRS could assert that we are engaged in a U.S. trade or business and that some portion of our income is properly treated as effectively connected income, which we refer to as ECI, with respect to non-U.S. holders of Class A Shares. Moreover, certain REIT dividends and other stock gains may be treated as effectively connected income with respect to non-U.S. holders of Class A Shares.

While we expect that our method of operation will not result in a determination that we are engaged in a U.S. trade or business, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not assert successfully that we are engaged in a U.S. trade or business and that some portion of our income is properly treated as ECI with respect to non-U.S. holders. Moreover, dividends paid by an investment that we make in a Real Estate Investment Trust, which we refer to as a REIT, that is attributable to gains from the sale of U.S. real property interests will, subject to certain exceptions, and sales of certain investments in the stock of U.S. corporations owning significant U.S. real property may, be treated as effectively connected income with respect to non-U.S. holders. In addition, certain income of non-U.S. holders from U.S. sources not connected to any such U.S. trade or business conducted by us could be treated as ECI. To the extent our income is treated as ECI, non-U.S. holders generally would be subject to withholding tax on their allocable shares of such income and would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return for such year reporting their allocable shares of income effectively connected with such trade or business and any other income treated as ECI, and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular U.S. tax rates on any such income (state and local income taxes and filings may also apply in that event). Non-U.S. holders that are treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax on such income.

Class A Shareholders may be subject to foreign, state and local taxes and return filing requirements as a result of investing in our Class A Shares.

While it is expected that our method of operation will not result in a determination that the holders of our Class A Shares, solely on account of their ownership of Class A Shares, are engaged in trade or business so as to be taxed on any part of their allocable shares of our income or subjected to tax return filing requirements in any jurisdiction in which we conduct activities or own property, there can be no assurance that the Class A Shareholders, on account of owning Class A Shares, will not be subject to certain taxes, including foreign, state and local income taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes, imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct activities or own property now or in the future, even if the Class A Shareholders do not reside, or are not otherwise subject to such taxes, in any of those jurisdictions. Consequently, Class A Shareholders also may be required to file foreign, state and local income tax returns in some or all of these jurisdictions. Furthermore, Class A Shareholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. It is the responsibility of each Class A Shareholder to file all United States federal, foreign, state and local tax returns that may be required of such Class A Shareholder.

Our delivery of required tax information for a taxable year may be subject to delay, which may require a Class A Shareholder to request an extension of the due date for their income tax returns.

We have agreed to use reasonable efforts to furnish to you tax information (including Schedule K-1) which describes your allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions for our preceding taxable year. Delivery of this information by us will be subject to delay in the event of, among other reasons, the late receipt of any necessary tax information from lower-tier entities. It is therefore possible that, in any taxable year, our shareholders will need to apply for extensions of time to file their tax returns.

An investment in Class A Shares will give rise to UBTI to certain tax-exempt holders of Class A Shares.

Due to ownership interests we will hold in entities that are treated as partnerships, or are otherwise subject to tax on a flow-through basis, which will incur indebtedness or may engage in a trade or business, we will derive unrelated business taxable income, which we refer to as UBTI, from debt-financed property or from such trade or business, as applicable, and, thus, an investment in Class A Shares will give rise to UBTI to certain tax-exempt holders of Class A Shares. Och-Ziff Holding may borrow funds from Och-Ziff Corp or third parties from time to time to make investments. These investments will give rise to UBTI from debt-financed property.

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We may hold or acquire certain investments through an entity classified as a PFIC or CFC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Certain of our investments may be in foreign corporations or may be acquired through a foreign subsidiary that would be classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such an entity may be a PFIC or a CFC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. holders of Class A Shares indirectly owning an interest in a PFIC or a CFC may experience adverse U.S. tax consequences.

Special tax considerations may apply to mutual fund investors.

U.S. mutual funds that are treated as regulated investment companies, or RICs, for U.S. federal income tax purposes are required, among other things, to meet an annual 90% gross income and a quarterly 50% asset value test under Section 851(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to maintain their favorable U.S. federal income tax status. The treatment of an investment by a RIC in Class A shares for purposes of these tests will depend on whether our partnership will be treated as a qualified publicly traded partnership. If our partnership is so treated, then the Class A shares themselves are the relevant assets for purposes of the 50% asset value test and the net income from the Class A shares is the relevant gross income for purposes of the 90% gross income test. If, however, our partnership is not so treated, then the relevant assets are the RIC's allocable share of the underlying assets held by our partnership and the relevant gross income is the RIC's allocable share of the underlying gross income earned by our partnership. Whether our partnership will qualify as a qualified publicly traded partnership depends on the exact nature of its future investments, but we believe our partnership is not a qualified publicly traded partnership. We expect, however, that at least 90% of our annual gross income from the underlying assets held by our partnership will consist of dividends, interest and gains from the sale of securities or other income that qualifies for the RIC gross income test described above. As discussed above under "You may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on your share of our taxable income, regardless of whether you receive any cash distributions from us," RICs investing in Class A Shares may recognize income for U.S. federal income tax purposes without receiving a corresponding cash distribution. RICs should consult their own tax advisors about the U.S. tax consequences of an investment in Class A shares.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive offices are located in leased office space in New York. We also lease space for our operations in London, Hong Kong, Mumbai and Beijing. The terms of the above leases vary, but generally are long term. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet our current requirements and we anticipate that suitable additional or substitute space will be available, as necessary, upon favorable terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently subject to any pending judicial, administrative or arbitration proceedings that we expect to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition. We may from time to time be involved in litigation and claims incidental to the conduct of our business. Like other businesses in our industry, we are subject to scrutiny by the regulatory agencies that have or may in the future have regulatory authority over us and our business activities, which results in regulatory agency investigations and litigation related to regulatory compliance matters. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business - Extensive regulation of our business affects our activities and creates the potential for significant liabilities and penalties. Our reputation, business and operations could be materially affected by regulatory issues" and "Item 1A. Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business - Increased regulatory focus could result in additional burdens on our business."

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**
Market for Registrant's Common Equity

Our Class A Shares are listed and traded on the NYSE under the symbol OZM. The following table presents information on the high and low last reported sales prices as reported on the NYSE for our Class A Shares for the periods indicated:

	Price Range of Our Class A Shares	
	High	Low
2011		
First quarter	\$ 17.39	\$ 15.26
Second quarter	\$ 16.42	\$ 13.13
Third quarter	\$ 14.26	\$ 9.03
Fourth quarter	\$ 11.39	\$ 7.43
2010		
First quarter	\$ 16.00	\$ 12.59
Second quarter	\$ 18.15	\$ 12.59
Third quarter	\$ 15.69	\$ 12.00
Fourth quarter	\$ 15.98	\$ 13.69

Our Class B Shares are not listed on the NYSE and there is no, and we do not expect there would be any, other established trading market for these shares. All of our Class B Shares are owned by our partners and have no economic rights, but entitle holders to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our Class A Shareholders.

As of February 17, 2012, there were 14 holders of record of our Class A Shares. A substantially greater number of holders of our Class A Shares are street name or beneficial holders, whose shares are held of record by banks, brokers and other financial institutions.

Dividends

The following table presents the cash dividends paid on our Class A Shares for the two most recent fiscal years:

Payment Date	Record Date	Dividend per Share
February 28, 2012	February 21, 2012	\$ 0.04
November 28, 2011	November 21, 2011	\$ 0.09
August 22, 2011	August 15, 2011	\$ 0.14
May 19, 2011	May 12, 2011	\$ 0.13
February 25, 2011	February 18, 2011	\$ 0.71
November 18, 2010	November 11, 2010	\$ 0.10
August 19, 2010	August 12, 2010	\$ 0.11
May 11, 2010	April 1, 2010	\$ 0.09
February 18, 2010	December 31, 2009	\$ 0.58

We have historically recognized most of our incentive income and expensed discretionary cash bonuses in the fourth quarter of each year. As a result, quarterly dividends with respect to the fourth quarter are not indicative of quarterly dividends with respect to the first three quarters of the year. Dividends with respect to each quarter are typically paid in the following quarter. The declaration and payment of any future dividends will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors, which may change our distribution policy at any time. Our ability to make such distributions may be limited by, among other things, contractual restrictions and legal, tax and regulatory restrictions applicable to us and our subsidiaries.

For additional information, please see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Dividends and Distributions.

Table of Contents**Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities**

During the fourth quarter of 2011, we issued 1,555,498 Class A Shares in exchange for an equal number of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units to the Ziffs. The Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units surrendered by the Ziffs were automatically canceled upon the exchange. The issuance of the Class A Shares and cancellation of the surrendered Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units were pursuant to the terms of the exchange agreement, which was entered into concurrent with our IPO, by and among Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, Och-Ziff Corp, Och-Ziff Holding, OZ Management, OZ Advisors I, OZ Advisors II, the partners and the Ziffs, which we refer to as the Exchange Agreement. The Class A Shares were issued without registration under the Securities Act in reliance on Section 4(2) of Securities Act.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	2011	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,			2007
		2010	2009	2008	
		(dollars in thousands)			
Selected Operating Statement Data					
Total revenues	\$ 616,424	\$ 924,503	\$ 743,288	\$ 604,384	\$ 1,501,975
Total expenses	2,040,313	2,099,156	2,158,436	2,057,904	4,703,313
Total other income (loss)	12,665	16,777	77,389	(170,049)	2,461,175
Income taxes	59,581	41,078	37,703	40,066	63,963
Consolidated Net Loss	\$ (1,470,805)	\$ (1,198,954)	\$ (1,375,462)	\$ (1,663,635)	\$ (804,126)
Net Income (Loss) Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	\$ (1,051,815)	\$ (904,541)	\$ (1,078,033)	\$ (1,153,039)	\$ 110,900
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders (post-IPO) or Partners Equity (pre-IPO)	\$ (418,990)	\$ (294,413)	\$ (297,429)	\$ (510,596)	\$ (915,026)
Selected Balance Sheet Data					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 149,011	\$ 117,577	\$ 73,732	\$ 81,403	\$ 614,159
Assets of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	772,957	441,023	300,604	209,635	159,611
Total assets	2,044,103	2,093,924	2,206,424	2,001,008	3,508,759
Debt obligations	383,685	639,487	652,414	764,889	766,983
Liabilities of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	103,103	27,587	29		8
Total liabilities	1,411,738	1,666,287	2,016,743	2,222,144	3,390,059
Shareholders' deficit attributable to Class A Shareholders	(357,136)	(351,555)	(374,312)	(430,107)	(172,755)
Partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries	989,501	779,192	563,993	208,971	291,455
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	632,365	427,637	189,681	(221,136)	118,700
Economic Income Data					
Economic Income Revenues Non-GAAP ^(b)	\$ 553,476	\$ 876,959	\$ 713,116	\$ 592,835	\$ 1,131,032
Economic Income Non-GAAP ^(b)	273,772	566,758	403,679	304,409	818,630
Assets Under Management					
Balance beginning of period	\$ 27,934,696	\$ 23,079,796	\$ 26,954,606	\$ 33,387,455	\$ 22,621,115
Net flows	1,116,442	2,692,705	(8,052,634)	(722,135)	7,591,631
Appreciation (depreciation)	(284,798)	2,162,195	4,177,824	(5,710,714)	3,174,709
Balance End of Period	\$ 28,766,340	\$ 27,934,696	\$ 23,079,796	\$ 26,954,606	\$ 33,387,455

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- (1) These items presented are non-GAAP financial measures that supplement, and should not be considered alternatives to, revenues, net loss or cash flow from operations that have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, and are not necessarily indicative of liquidity or the cash available to fund operations. Please see the discussion on the following page for important disclosures about the use of non-GAAP measures.

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Comparability

Prior to the adoption of guidance on noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements on January 1, 2009, losses were allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries to the extent that cumulative losses did not reduce partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries to a deficit position. Subsequent to the adoption of the new accounting treatment on January 1, 2009, the Company no longer absorbs losses when cumulative losses reduce partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries to a deficit position. As a result, the net loss allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries and the net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders in 2011, 2010 and 2009 is not comparable to the amounts presented in prior years.

For periods prior to the Reorganization in November 2007, income allocations to our partners, other than to Mr. Och, and the Ziffs were recognized as expenses in our financial statements. As part of the Reorganization, the interests held by our partners and the Ziffs were reclassified as Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Allocations to these Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by our partners and the Ziffs are recorded within net income (loss) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries. The reclassification of our partners and the Ziffs interests into equity interests resulted in significant one-time Reorganization expenses in 2007, as well as continuing significant non-cash Reorganization expenses through 2012. Accordingly, total expenses reflected in our historical results are not indicative of amounts expected to be recognized in future periods.

As of June 30, 2007, we no longer consolidate most of our funds due to changes in the substantive rights afforded to the unaffiliated investors of those funds. As a result, selected operating and balance sheet data presented for 2007 are not comparable to data presented for subsequent periods.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to analyzing our results on a GAAP basis, management also reviews our results on an Economic Income basis. Economic Income excludes the adjustments described below that are required for presentation of our results on a GAAP basis, but that management does not consider when evaluating operating performance in any given period. Management, therefore, uses Economic Income as the basis on which it evaluates our financial performance and makes resource allocation and other operating decisions. Management considers it important that investors review the same operating information that it uses.

Economic Income is a measure of pre-tax operating performance that excludes the following from our results on a GAAP basis:

Income allocations to our partners and the Ziffs on their direct interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Management reviews operating performance at the Och-Ziff Operating Group level, where substantially all of our operations are performed, prior to making any income allocations;

Reorganization expenses related to the 2007 Offerings, equity-based compensation expenses and depreciation and amortization expenses, as management does not consider these non-cash expenses to be reflective of operating performance;

Changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, net earnings on deferred balances, net gains on the early retirement of debt and net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds, as management does not consider these to be reflective of operating performance;

Amounts related to the consolidated Och-Ziff funds, including the related eliminations of management fees and incentive income, as management reviews the total amount of management fees and incentive income earned in relation to total assets under management and fund performance.

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In addition, the full amount of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements indexed to annual investment performance are recognized on the date they are determined (generally in the fourth quarter of each year), as management determines the total amount of compensation based on our performance in the year of the award.

As a result of the adjustments described above, as well as an adjustment to present management fees net of recurring placement and related service fees (rather than considering these fees an expense), Economic Income Revenues presented on an Economic Income basis for us is also a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliations of our non-GAAP measures to the respective GAAP measures, please see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Economic Income Reconciliations included in this annual report.

Our non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as alternatives to our GAAP revenues, net loss or cash flow from operations, or as indicative of liquidity or the cash available to fund operations. Our non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Net Loss Per Class A Share

The following table presents our net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders and basic and diluted net loss per Class A Share for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and for the period from November 14, 2007 (date of the 2007 Offerings) to December 31, 2007. Loss per Class A Share information for periods prior to the 2007 Offerings is not presented, as we were not a public company and had a sole equity holder entitled to all earnings.

	Year Ended December 31,				November 14, 2007
	2011	2010	2009	2008	through December 31, 2007
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders (in thousands)	\$ (418,990)	\$ (294,413)	\$ (297,429)	\$ (510,596)	\$ (826,559)
Net Loss Per Class A Share					
Basic and Diluted	\$ (4.07)	\$ (3.35)	\$ (3.79)	\$ (6.86)	\$ (11.15)
Weighted-Average Class A Shares Outstanding					
Basic and Diluted	102,848,812	87,910,977	78,387,368	74,398,336	74,138,572

Our Class B Shares represent voting interests only and do not participate in the earnings of the Company. Accordingly, no earnings (loss) per share information related to our Class B Shares is presented.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This discussion contains forward-looking statements and involves numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in Part I Item 1A, Risk Factors of this annual report. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. An investment in our Class A Shares is not an investment in any of our funds.

Overview

Our Business

We are one of the largest institutional alternative asset managers in the world, with approximately \$29.0 billion in assets under management as of February 1, 2012. We provide asset management services globally through our hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles. Our funds seek to generate consistent, positive, absolute returns across market cycles with low volatility compared to the equity markets. We have always limited our use of leverage to generate investment performance with an emphasis on preservation of capital. Our assets under management are generally invested on a multi-strategy basis, across multiple geographies, although certain of our funds are focused on specific sectors, strategies and geographies. Our primary investment strategies are convertible and derivative arbitrage, credit, long/short equity special situations, merger arbitrage, private investments and structured credit. Our fund investors value our funds' consistent performance history, our global investing expertise, and our diverse investment strategies, combined with our strong focus on risk management and sustaining a robust operational infrastructure.

2007 Term Loan Repurchase and 2011 Class A Share Offering

In November 2011, we repurchased and retired \$254.1 million of indebtedness outstanding under our 2007 Term Loan due July 2012 at 95% of par, using the net proceeds from our \$250 million Class A Share offering completed in November 2011 and a borrowing under our new \$391 million Delayed Draw Term Loan due November 2016. We anticipate that the proceeds of additional borrowings under the Delayed Draw Term Loan will be used to repay the remaining \$366.5 million outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan. Following repayment in full of the 2007 Term Loan, any remaining undrawn commitments under the Delayed Draw Term Loan can be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

Overview of Our 2011 Results

As of December 31, 2011, our assets under management were \$28.8 billion, compared with \$27.9 billion as of December 31, 2010. The \$831.6 million, or 3%, year-over-year increase was driven by capital net inflows of \$1.1 billion, partially offset by performance-related depreciation of \$284.8 million. We maintained an active dialog with fund investors throughout 2011 and interest in Och-Ziff remained high, despite a difficult year for the hedge fund industry generally. We experienced ongoing demand from a diversified combination of new and existing investors, with the greatest interest coming from pension funds and private bank platforms. Allocations from pension funds increased to 28% of assets under management on January 1, 2012 compared with 23% on January 1, 2011, and allocations from private bank platforms increased to 12% of assets under management from 10% in the same period.

We also saw increased investor interest in our credit capabilities, which resulted in rapid growth in our dedicated credit platforms in 2011. Allocations to these platforms were approximately 13% of our gross inflows in 2011 and these platforms totaled approximately \$1.1 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2011. During 2012, we intend to continue to focus on developing our dedicated credit platforms.

For 2011, we reported a GAAP net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders of \$419.0 million, compared to a net loss of \$294.4 million for 2010. The GAAP net losses primarily resulted from non-cash Reorganization expenses associated with our 2007 Offerings of \$1.6 billion in both 2011 and 2010.

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We reported Economic Income for the Company¹ of \$273.8 million for 2011, compared with \$566.8 million for 2010. The decrease was principally driven by lower incentive income in the Och-Ziff Funds segment, partially offset by higher management fees and lower compensation and benefits in both the Och-Ziff Funds segment and Other Operations.

Overview of 2011 Fund Performance

During 2011, against the backdrop of volatile and challenging market conditions, our funds successfully protected fund investor capital and generated returns with approximately one quarter of the volatility of the S&P 500 Index. Our ability to generate these returns was a function of our disciplined approach to investing and managing risk, our multi-strategy model, our limited use of leverage and our strong infrastructure.

In 2011, the OZ Master Fund generated a net return of -0.5%, the OZ Europe Master Fund a net return of -4.9%, the OZ Asia Master Fund a net return of -3.8% and the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund a net return of +3.2%.² As a result, we entered 2012 with high-water marks in the OZ Master Fund, the OZ Europe Master Fund and the OZ Asia Master Fund. In 2011, positive performance in U.S. credit-related and long/short equity special situations strategies globally was offset by negative performance in various other strategies.

We reduced the exposures in our portfolios early in the year in response to increased risk and uncertainty in markets globally. Throughout the year, we systematically reduced our equity exposures and increased our allocation to cash. As of January 1, 2012, cash comprised approximately 21% of the OZ Master Fund, compared to about 5% as of January 1, 2011. In addition to managing risk at the portfolio level, we also continued to actively manage our liquidity and counterparty exposures.

Financial Market and Capital Flow Environment

Our ability to generate management fees and incentive income is impacted by the financial markets, which influences our ability to generate returns for our fund investors, and by the amount of capital flowing into and out of the hedge fund industry, which impacts our ability to retain existing investor capital and the amount of new assets we attract.

Financial Market Environment

Our ability to successfully generate consistent, positive, absolute returns is dependent on our ability to execute each fund's investment strategy or strategies. Each investment strategy may be materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and by other global economic conditions.

During the 2011 full year, markets globally experienced significant volatility, characterized by the most difficult and challenging conditions since 2008. Performance across equity markets worldwide was widely divergent and liquidity was limited. The European debt crisis, together with global macroeconomic conditions that became weaker as the year progressed, resulted in a significant deterioration of investor confidence. In the U.S., concerns about persistent economic weakness and high unemployment also contributed to general risk aversion among investors.

During the 2011 fourth quarter, equity markets remained volatile. Europe made progress towards resolving its debt crisis and, although significant uncertainty remained, investor confidence improved. U.S. credit markets were stronger as macroeconomic concerns eased, investor demand increased and new issue supply hit a seasonal low toward the end of the quarter. Both the U.S. high-yield and leveraged loan markets rebounded from the weakness seen in the 2011 third quarter, with nearly half of the high-yield market's annual gain being recorded in the month of December.

¹ Economic Income for the Company is a non-GAAP measure. For additional information regarding non-GAAP measures, see Economic Income Analysis.

² For important information about our fund performance data, please see Fund Performance Summary.

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Capital Flow Environment

Capital flows to the hedge fund industry were strong in the first half of 2011, but declined significantly in the second half of the year, with small net outflows in the fourth quarter. We believe that the deterioration in investor confidence resulting from the high volatility and challenging market conditions globally impacted the pace at which institutional investors committed new capital during the second half of the year. However, we think that investor interest in the hedge fund industry remains high as these investors seek to protect capital and increase the proportion of alternative strategies, particularly absolute return strategies, in their portfolios in order to mitigate risk and enhance return with limited volatility. While challenging market conditions will continue to impact investor confidence, we believe that capital allocations to the hedge fund industry will increase as markets stabilize globally and volatility decreases throughout 2012.

Assets Under Management

Our financial results are primarily driven by the combination of assets under management and the investment performance of our funds. Both of these factors directly impact the revenues we earn from management fees and incentive income. Growth in assets under management due to capital placed with us by investors in our funds and positive investment performance of our funds drive growth in our revenues and earnings. Conversely, poor investment performance slows our growth by decreasing our assets under management and increasing the potential for redemptions from our funds, which would have a negative effect on our revenues and earnings.

We typically accept capital from new and existing investors in our funds on a monthly basis on the first day of each month. Investors in our funds, other than investors in our real estate funds, certain credit funds and certain other alternative investment vehicles we manage and capital invested in Special Investments, typically have the right to redeem their interests in a fund following an initial lock-up period of one to three years. Following the expiration of these lock-up periods, subject to certain limitations, investors may redeem capital generally on a quarterly or annual basis upon giving 30 to 45 days prior written notice. However, upon the payment of a redemption fee to the applicable fund and upon giving 30 days prior written notice, certain investors may redeem capital during the lock-up period. The lock-up requirements for our funds may generally be waived or modified in the sole discretion of each fund's general partner or board of directors, as applicable. The after-tax proceeds from the 2007 Offerings reinvested by our partners in our funds are subject to a five-year lock-up that expires in December 2012.

With respect to investors with quarterly redemption rights, requests for redemptions submitted during a quarter generally are paid on the first day of the following quarter. Accordingly, quarterly redemptions generally will have no impact on management fees during the quarter in which they are submitted. Instead, these redemptions will decrease assets under management as of the first day of the following quarter, which reduces management fees for that quarter. With respect to investors with annual redemption rights, redemptions paid prior to the end of a quarter impact assets under management in the quarter in which they are paid, and therefore impact management fees for that quarter.

Information with respect to our assets under management throughout this report, including the tables set forth in this discussion and analysis, includes investments by us, our partners, employees and certain other related parties. Prior to our IPO, we did not charge management fees or earn incentive income on these investments. Following our IPO, we began charging management fees and earning incentive income on new investments made in our funds by our partners and certain other related parties, including the reinvestment by our partners of their after-tax proceeds from the 2007 Offerings. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 9% of our assets under management represented investments by us, our partners, employees and certain other related parties in our funds. As of that date, approximately 34% of these affiliated assets under management are not charged management fees and are not subject to an incentive income calculation.

As further discussed below in *Understanding Our Results Revenues*, we generally calculate management fees based on assets under management as of the beginning of each quarter. The assets under management in the tables below are presented net of management fees and incentive income and are as of the end of the period. Accordingly, the assets under management presented in the tables below are not the amounts used to calculate management fees for the respective periods.

Table of Contents**Summary of Changes in Assets Under Management**

The table below presents the changes to our assets under management and weighted-average assets under management. Weighted-average assets under management exclude the impact of fourth-quarter investment performance for the periods presented, as these amounts do not impact management fees calculated for that period.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Balance-beginning of period	\$ 27,934,696	\$ 23,079,796	\$ 26,954,606
Net flows	1,116,442	2,692,705	(8,052,634)
Appreciation (Depreciation)	(284,798)	2,162,195	4,177,824
Balance-end of period	\$ 28,766,340	\$ 27,934,696	\$ 23,079,796
Weighted-average assets under management	\$ 28,932,010	\$ 25,402,238	\$ 21,411,099

In, 2011, our funds experienced capital net inflows of \$1.1 billion, which were comprised of \$4.4 billion of gross inflows and \$3.3 billion of gross outflows, and performance-related depreciation of \$284.8 million. The inflows came from a diversified combination of new and existing investors globally. We believe that volatile market conditions worldwide, and the resultant deterioration in investor confidence, impacted the pace of new capital commitments to the hedge fund industry and Och-Ziff during 2011. We believe that continued levels of macroeconomic uncertainty, limited liquidity and muted global growth will weigh on investor confidence in 2012. However, we also believe that institutional investors will further increase the proportion of alternative investment strategies, particularly absolute return strategies, in their portfolios in order to mitigate risk and enhance the yield of their investments with limited volatility. As a result, we anticipate that capital allocations will increase as market conditions stabilize globally and become less volatile. Additionally, our real estate funds, credit platforms and certain other fund that we manage with longer than one-year performance measurement periods comprised a meaningful portion of gross inflows in 2011 (see

Understanding our Results Revenues Incentive Income). The outflows were driven by a variety of factors influencing our fund investors and remain at higher levels than we experienced prior to the 2008 financial crisis.

In 2010, our funds experienced capital net inflows of \$2.7 billion, which were comprised of \$5.4 billion of gross inflows and \$2.7 billion of gross outflows, and performance-related appreciation of \$2.2 billion. The inflows were driven by increased institutional investor confidence in placing capital with alternative asset managers and, in turn, with us, in order to enhance the yield and diversification of their investments. Additionally, assets with three-year measurement periods (see Understanding our Results Revenues Incentive Income) comprised a meaningful portion of gross inflows in 2010. The outflows were driven by quarterly redemption requests.

In 2009, our funds experienced net investor outflows of \$8.1 billion, which were comprised of \$1.8 billion of gross inflows and \$9.9 billion of gross outflows, and performance-related appreciation of \$4.2 billion. The outflows were driven primarily by fourth quarter 2008 redemption requests paid on January 1, 2009 of \$5.0 billion, first quarter 2009 redemption requests paid on April 1, 2009 of \$2.3 billion and second quarter 2009 redemption requests paid on July 1, 2009 of \$1.3 billion. The remaining outflows of \$1.3 billion occurred over various other months throughout the year. During 2009, our fund investors, primarily our fund-of-funds investors, continued to re-balance, reduce or eliminate their exposures to hedge funds and the capital markets generally in response to challenging market conditions in January and February 2009, and to meet liquidity requirements resulting from investment losses they sustained in the second half of 2008. In addition, our redemptions were adversely impacted because we provided liquidity in accordance with the pre-defined terms of our funds in an environment where many other hedge funds maintained or imposed new constraints on investor redemptions. In the 2009 fourth quarter, we experienced net inflows of \$304.1 million, as we believe institutional investors began to re-invest in response to stabilizing market conditions.

Table of Contents**Assets Under Management by Fund**

	2011	December 31, 2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
OZ Master Fund	\$ 20,197,522	\$ 19,624,979	\$ 15,576,929
OZ Europe Master Fund	\$ 2,271,540	\$ 2,957,675	\$ 2,956,936
OZ Asia Master Fund	\$ 1,619,742	\$ 1,535,082	\$ 1,246,149
OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund	\$ 975,801	\$ 1,240,164	\$ 1,998,854
Other ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,701,735	\$ 2,576,796	\$ 1,300,928

(1) Includes real estate funds, credit funds and other alternative investment vehicles we manage.

OZ Master Fund

In 2011, the \$572.5 million year-over-year increase in assets under management for the OZ Master Fund was driven by net inflows during the last three quarters of the year and positive investment performance during the first and fourth quarters. These increases were partially offset by net outflows in the first quarter and negative investment performance in the second and third quarters.

In 2010, the \$4.0 billion year-over-year increase in assets under management for the OZ Master Fund was driven primarily by a combination of capital net inflows and performance-related appreciation. The OZ Master Fund experienced capital net inflows in all quarters except the third quarter. Also contributing to the capital net inflows in 2010 was the reallocation of capital by our partners from the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund as further discussed in *OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund* below. Performance-related appreciation was driven by consistent, positive investment returns throughout the year, with ten months of positive investment performance in 2010.

OZ Europe Master Fund

In 2011, the \$686.1 million year-over-year decrease in assets under management for the OZ Europe Master Fund was driven by capital net outflows in each quarter and negative investment performance during the last three quarters of the year, partially offset by positive investment performance during the first quarter.

In 2010, assets under management for the OZ Europe Master Fund remained relatively flat, as net capital outflows experienced in the first quarter and second half of the year were offset by capital net inflows in the second quarter and consistent, positive investment performance in ten months of the year.

OZ Asia Master Fund

In 2011, the \$84.7 million year-over-year increase in assets under management for the OZ Asia Master Fund was a result of capital net inflows in each quarter and positive investment performance during the first quarter, partially offset by negative investment performance during the last three quarters of the year.

In 2010, the \$288.9 million year-over-year increase in assets under management for the OZ Asia Master Fund was primarily a result of capital net inflows throughout the year and positive investment performance in every month but one.

OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund

In 2011, the \$264.4 million year-over-year decrease in the assets under management for the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund was driven primarily by capital net outflows in each quarter and negative investment performance in the third quarter, partially offset by positive investment performance in the first half and the fourth quarter of the year.

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In 2010, the \$758.7 million year-over-year decrease in the assets under management for the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund was driven primarily by the reallocation of capital by our partners to our other funds, partially offset by performance-related appreciation in every month except May.

During 2010, the partners reallocated \$713.9 million of their \$1.5 billion of after-tax proceeds from the 2007 Offerings, primarily to the OZ Master Fund, in order to further align their interests with our fund investors, as the majority of our fund investors' capital is in the OZ Master Fund. The change also reflected the fact that our fund investors had become more selective in their appetite for exposure to private investments in favor of the broader investment opportunities available on a multi-strategy basis. The full amount of our partners' capital continues to be subject to the original five-year lock-up from the time of our IPO, and the amount remaining in the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund will continue to be used to invest in our private investments and other strategies in the fund.

Other

In 2011 and 2010, the \$1.1 billion and \$1.3 billion year-over-year increases, respectively, in assets under management for our other funds were primarily due to the growth in our dedicated credit platforms, many of which were launched in 2010 and 2011, and the launch of our second domestic real estate fund in 2010. These platforms generally have a lower management fee rate and longer lock-ups, but still maintain a 20% incentive income structure. The remaining growth came from various other alternative investment vehicles we formed to meet the needs of our fund investors.

Fund Performance Summary

Fund investment performance, as generally measured on a calendar-year basis, determines the amount of incentive income we will earn in a given year. Incentive income is generally 20% of the net realized and unrealized profits attributable to each of our fund investors (excluding unrealized gains and losses attributable to Special Investments), and subject to any high-water marks.

Performance information for our most significant master funds is included throughout this discussion and analysis to facilitate an understanding of our results of operations for the periods presented. The performance information reflected in this discussion and analysis is not indicative of the performance of our Class A Shares and is not necessarily indicative of the future results of any particular fund. An investment in our Class A Shares is not an investment in any of our funds. There can be no assurance that any of our master funds or our other existing and future funds will achieve similar results.

Performance by Fund

The table below presents the performance information for our most significant master funds (by asset size). The net returns shown represent the composite performance of all feeder funds that comprise each of the master funds presented. The net return is calculated using the total return of all feeder funds, net of all fees and expenses of such feeder funds and master funds (except, as noted above, incentive income on unrealized gains attributable to Special Investments that could reduce returns in these investments at the time of realization) and the returns of each feeder fund include the reinvestment of all dividends and other income. The net returns also include realized and unrealized gains and losses attributable to Special Investments and initial public offering investments that are not allocated to all investors in the feeder funds. Investors that were not allocated Special Investments and initial public offering investments may experience materially different returns.

	Net Return for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
OZ Master Fund	-0.5%	8.5%	23.1%
OZ Europe Master Fund	-4.9%	7.5%	16.4%
OZ Asia Master Fund	-3.8%	9.9%	34.0%
OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund	3.2%	13.4%	8.4%

Table of Contents***OZ Master Fund***

The table below presents a summary of each investment strategy's contribution to the OZ Master Fund's return before management fees and incentive income:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Convertible and Derivative Arbitrage	26%	10%	25%
Credit	17%	17%	19%
Long/Short Equity Special Situations	-17%	22%	34%
Merger Arbitrage	11%	3%	4%
Private Investments	-16%	13%	1%
Structured Credit	91%	35%	17%
Other	-12%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

As a result of the overall performance of the OZ Master Fund, we earned approximately 69%, 74% and 80% of our incentive income from investors in this fund for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

OZ Europe Master Fund

The table below presents a summary of each investment strategy's contribution to the OZ Europe Master Fund's return before management fees and incentive income:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Convertible and Derivative Arbitrage	-30%	12%	16%
Credit	-10%	29%	46%
Long/Short Equity Special Situations	88%	19%	24%
Merger Arbitrage	-18%	2%	5%
Private Investments	77%	13%	0%
Structured Credit	-32%	26%	9%
Other	25%	-1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

As a result of the overall performance of the OZ Europe Master Fund, we earned approximately 19%, 10% and 5% of our incentive income from investors in this fund for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

OZ Asia Master Fund

The table below presents a summary of each investment strategy's contribution to the OZ Asia Master Fund's return before management fees and incentive income:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Convertible and Derivative Arbitrage	-36%	31%	20%
Credit	-74%	4%	9%

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Long/Short Equity Special Situations	181%	52%	71%
Merger Arbitrage	-16%	2%	0%
Private Investments	-30%	18%	0%
Other	75%	-7%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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As a result of the overall performance of the OZ Asia Master Fund, we earned approximately 1%, 5% and 3% of our incentive income from investors in this fund for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund

The table below presents a summary of each investment strategy's contribution to the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund's return before management fees and incentive income:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Convertible and Derivative Arbitrage	0%	0%	-7%
Credit	14%	6%	6%
Long/Short Equity Special Situations	-12%	13%	73%
Merger Arbitrage	2%	2%	9%
Private Investments	41%	32%	-1%
Structured Credit	64%	49%	20%
Other	-9%	-2%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

As a result of the overall performance of the OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund, we earned approximately 9%, 7% and 6% of our incentive income from investors in this fund for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Understanding Our Results**Revenues**

Our operations have been financed primarily by cash flows generated by our business. Our principal sources of revenues are management fees and incentive income. For any given fiscal period, our revenues are influenced by the amount of our assets under management, the investment performance of our funds and the timing of when we recognize incentive income for certain assets under management as discussed below.

The ability of investors to contribute capital to and redeem capital from our funds causes our assets under management to fluctuate from period to period. Fluctuations in assets under management also result from our funds' investment performance. Both of these factors directly impact the revenues we earn from management fees and incentive income. For example, a \$1 billion increase or decrease in assets under management subject to a 2% management fee would generally increase or decrease annual management fees by \$20 million. If net profits attributable to a fee-paying fund investor were \$10 million, we generally would earn incentive income equal to \$2 million, assuming a 20% incentive income rate, a one-year performance measurement period, no hurdle rate and no high-water marks from prior years.

For any given quarter, our revenues will be influenced by the combination of assets under management and the investment performance of our funds. For the first three quarters of each year, our revenues will be primarily comprised of the management fees we have earned for each respective quarter. In the fourth quarter, our revenues will be primarily comprised of the management fees we have earned for the quarter, as well as incentive income related to the full-year investment performance generated on assets under management that are subject to annual measurement periods, or for other assets under management for which the measurement period expired in that quarter.

Management Fees. Management fees typically range from 1.5% to 2.5% annually of assets under management in our hedge funds. In our real estate funds and credit funds, management fees typically range from 0.75% to 1.5%, which is reflective of the market for these funds and is based on the amount of capital committed to these platforms by our fund investors. Our management fee averaged approximately 1.7% in 2011. This average rate

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takes into account the effect of non-fee paying assets under management, as well as our dedicated credit platforms and other alternative investment vehicles. Management fees are generally calculated and paid to us on a quarterly basis at the beginning of the quarter, based on assets under management at the beginning of the quarter. Management fees are prorated for capital inflows and redemptions during the quarter. Accordingly, changes in our management fee revenues from quarter to quarter are driven by changes in the quarterly opening balances of assets under management, the relative magnitude and timing of inflows and redemptions during the respective quarter, as well as the impact of differing management fee rates charged on those inflows and redemptions.

Incentive Income. We earn incentive income based on the performance of our funds. Incentive income is typically equal to 20% of the net realized and unrealized profits attributable to each fund investor, but it excludes unrealized gains and losses attributable to Special Investments. We do not recognize incentive income until the end of the performance measurement period when the amounts are contractually payable, or crystallized. Additionally, all of our hedge funds are subject to a perpetual loss carry forward, or perpetual high-water mark, meaning we will not be able to earn incentive income with respect to a fund investor's investment loss in the year or years following negative investment performance until that loss is recouped, at which point a fund investor's investment surpasses the high-water mark. We earn incentive income on any net profits in excess of the high-water mark.

The performance measurement period for most of our assets under management is on a calendar-year basis, and therefore we generally crystallize incentive income annually on December 31st. We may recognize incentive income during the first three quarters of the year related to assets subject to three-year performance measurement periods, as well as assets in our real estate funds, credit funds and certain other funds we manage. Additionally, we may recognize incentive income for tax distributions related to these assets. Tax distributions are amounts distributed to us to cover tax liabilities related to incentive income that has been accrued at the fund level but will not be recognized by us until the end of the relevant performance measurement period (if at all). Finally, we may also recognize incentive income related to fund investor redemptions during the first three quarters of the year.

The performance measurement periods with respect to approximately 18.0% of our assets under management as of December 31, 2011 are longer than one year. Approximately half of these assets, or 9% of our total assets under management, are in the OZ Master Fund and subject to three-year performance measurement periods. The remaining amount is related to our real estate funds, credit funds and other alternative investment vehicles we manage. Incentive income related to assets subject to three-year performance measurement periods is generally not earned until the end of the three-year period and is based on the cumulative performance over the three-year period. The three-year performance measurement period with respect to a portion of these assets will begin to expire in 2012. Incentive income related to our real estate funds, certain credit funds and certain other funds we manage is generally not earned until it is no longer subject to repayment to the respective fund. Our ability to earn incentive income on these assets, as well as those with three-year performance measurement periods, is also subject to hurdle rates whereby we do not earn any incentive income until the investment returns exceed an agreed upon benchmark.

Income of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds. Revenues recorded as income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds consists of interest income, dividend income and other miscellaneous items.

Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of the following:

Compensation and Benefits. Compensation and benefits is comprised of salaries and benefits, payroll taxes, discretionary and guaranteed cash bonus expense and equity-based compensation primarily in the form of RSUs and Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted to partners subsequent to the 2007 Offerings. On an annual basis, compensation and benefits comprise the most significant portion of total expenses, with discretionary cash bonuses generally comprising the majority of total compensation and benefits. These cash bonuses are funded by total annual revenues, which are significantly influenced by the incentive income we earn for the year. Annual discretionary cash bonuses in a year with no significant high-water marks in effect are generally determined and expensed in the fourth quarter each year.

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Interest Expense. Amounts included within interest expense relate primarily to interest expense on our term loans and our aircraft loan, each of which are LIBOR-based, variable-rate borrowings. The LIBOR interest rates on our term loans reset every one, two, three or six months (at our option), two business days prior to the start of each interest period. The LIBOR interest rate on our aircraft loan resets on a monthly basis, three business days prior to the start of each month.

General, Administrative and Other. General, administrative and other expenses are related to professional services, occupancy and equipment, business development expenses, information processing and communications, insurance, changes in our tax receivable agreement liability and other miscellaneous expenses.

In addition, the following expenses also impact our GAAP results:

Reorganization Expenses. Prior to the 2007 Offerings, we completed a reorganization of our business, which we refer to as the Reorganization. As part of the Reorganization, interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group held by our partners and the Ziffs were reclassified as Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units, resulting in significant non-cash Reorganization expenses that are generally being amortized on a straight-line basis over a five-year period following the 2007 Offerings. Assuming no material forfeitures or reallocations, the estimated future Reorganization expenses related to the amortization of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by our partners are expected to be approximately \$1.4 billion in 2012.

Allocation of Deferred Balances and Related Taxes to Non-Equity Interests. Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests represents the allocations of earnings on deferred balances to the partners, other than Mr. Och, and the Ziffs, net of any related taxes paid by us on these earnings.

Expenses of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds. Expenses recorded as expenses of consolidated Och-Ziff funds consist of interest expense and other miscellaneous expenses.

Other Income (Loss)

Our other income (loss) consists of:

Net Earnings on Deferred Balances. Net earnings on deferred balances represent the changes in fair value of the deferred balances that were owed to our partners and the Ziffs. Earnings on deferred balances impacted the amounts ultimately paid to our partners and the Ziffs and therefore did not impact our Class A Shareholders. As of December 31, 2011, all deferred balances had been paid out to the partners and the Ziffs.

Net Gains (Losses) on Investments in Och-Ziff Funds and Joint Ventures. Net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures primarily consists of net gains (losses) on investments in our funds made by us and net gains (losses) on investments in joint ventures established to expand our private investment platforms.

Net Gains on Early Retirement of Debt. Net gains on early retirement of debt consist of the net gains realized upon the early retirement of portions of the amounts outstanding under our 2007 Term Loan that occurred in 2009 and 2011.

Deferred Income from Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds. Incentive income allocations from consolidated Och-Ziff funds are recognized through a greater share of these funds' net earnings being allocated to us, and a correspondingly reduced share of these earnings allocated to investors in the funds (partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries). To the extent we are allocated incentive income by a consolidated Och-Ziff fund that could be subject to repayment in the event of future losses, we defer the recognition of our share of income through change in deferred income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds in the consolidated statements of operations and record a corresponding liability within other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The liability is reversed and recognized in earnings when these amounts are no longer subject to repayment.

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Net Gains (Losses) of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds. Net gains (losses) of consolidated Och-Ziff funds consist of realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments held by the consolidated Och-Ziff funds.

Table of Contents**Income Taxes**

Income taxes consist of our provision for federal, state and local income taxes in the United States and foreign income taxes, including provisions for deferred income taxes resulting from temporary differences between the tax and GAAP basis. The computation of the provision requires certain estimates and significant judgment, including, but not limited to, the expected taxable income for the year, projections of the proportion of income earned and taxed in foreign jurisdictions, permanent differences between the tax and GAAP basis and the likelihood of being able to fully utilize deferred income tax assets existing as of the end of the period. In addition, the amount of incentive income we earn, the resultant flow of revenues and expenses through our legal entity structure, the effect that changes in our Class A Share price may have on the ultimate deduction we are able to take related to the vesting of RSUs, and any changes in future enacted income tax rates may have a significant impact on our income tax provision and effective tax rate.

Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries

Partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries represents ownership interests in our subsidiaries held by parties other than us and is primarily made up of: (i) Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by our partners and the Ziffs; and (ii) fund investors interests in the consolidated Och-Ziff funds. Increases or decreases in this item related to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units are driven by the earnings or losses of the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Increases or decreases in this item related to fund investors interests in consolidated Och-Ziff funds are driven by the earnings or losses of the consolidated Och-Ziff funds.

Results of Operations*Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010***Revenues**

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Management fees	\$ 500,857	\$ 437,816	\$ 63,041	14%
Incentive income	65,026	446,228	(381,202)	-85%
Other revenues	2,258	1,974	284	14%
Income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	48,283	38,485	9,798	25%
Total Revenues	\$ 616,424	\$ 924,503	\$ (308,079)	-33%

Total revenues decreased by \$308.1 million primarily due to:

a \$381.2 million decrease in incentive income resulting from the negative returns experienced by most of our funds in 2011. In 2011, positive performance in U.S. credit-related and long/short equity special situations strategies was offset by negative performance in various other strategies.

The decrease in incentive income was partially offset by:

a \$63.0 million increase in management fees primarily due to the year-over-year increase in assets under management driven by capital net inflows, which was partially offset by performance-related depreciation. Our management fees, before the impact of eliminations, remained at approximately 1.7% of our weighted-average assets under management in 2011 and 2010; and

a \$9.8 million increase in income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds due to the investment performance of the funds we consolidate.

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	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Compensation and benefits	\$ 325,074	\$ 361,685	\$ (36,611)	-10%
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	(66)	(27)	(39)	144%
Reorganization expenses	1,614,363	1,626,988	(12,625)	-1%
Interest expense	7,102	7,639	(537)	-7%
General, administrative and other	85,117	93,998	(8,881)	-9%
Expenses of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	8,723	8,873	(150)	-2%
Total Expenses	\$ 2,040,313	\$ 2,099,156	\$ (58,843)	-3%

Total expenses decreased in 2011 by \$58.8 million primarily due to:

a \$36.6 million decrease in compensation and benefits primarily due to the following: (i) a \$30.6 million decrease in bonus expense due to lower incentive income; (ii) a \$3.3 million decrease in allocations to Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units, which are non-equity profit interests held by certain partners, driven by lower profitability of the Och-Ziff Operating Group; and (iii) a \$2.9 million decrease in salaries and benefits driven by a decrease of \$8.8 million in Other Operations primarily related to the Asia Real Estate business, partially offset by a \$5.9 million increase in the Och-Ziff Funds segment due to the growth in our worldwide headcount from 405 as of December 31, 2010 to 434 as of December 31, 2011;

a \$12.6 million decrease in Reorganization expense due to a \$19.0 million decrease in amortization of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units that were forfeited by former partners and subsequently reallocated to the remaining partners, generally at a lower grant-date fair value. This decrease was partially offset by a net increase of \$6.4 million in Reorganization expenses due to various one-time charges related to Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by certain current and former partners; and

an \$8.9 million decrease in general, administrative and other expenses primarily due to a \$20.4 million decrease in the change in tax receivable agreement liability driven by lower future estimated tax savings related to tax goodwill that arose in connection with the sale of interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group by our partners and the Ziffs (see Liquidity and Capital Resources Tax Receivable Agreement). This decrease was partially offset by a \$9.1 million increase in recurring placement and related service fees on assets under management, and a \$2.4 million net increase in other miscellaneous expenses.

Other Income

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures	\$ 632	\$ (521)	\$ 1,153	-221%
Net gains on early retirement of debt	12,494		12,494	NM
Change in deferred income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	(7,117)	(6,805)	(312)	5%
Net gains of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	6,656	24,103	(17,447)	-72%
Total Other Income	\$ 12,665	\$ 16,777	\$ (4,112)	-25%

Total other income decreased by \$4.1 million primarily due to:

a \$17.4 million decrease in net gains of consolidated Och-Ziff funds due to the investment performance of the funds we consolidate.

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The decrease in net gains of consolidated Och-Ziff funds was partially offset by:

a \$12.5 million increase due to net gains on early retirement of debt recognized in 2011. In November 2011, we repurchased and retired \$254.1 million of the indebtedness outstanding under our 2007 Term Loan for \$241.4 million, which resulted in a net gain of \$12.5 million after deducting deal-related expenses, including the write-off of previously deferred financing costs.

Income Taxes

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Income taxes	\$ 59,581	\$ 41,078	\$ 18,503	45%

Income tax expense increased in 2011 by \$18.5 million from 2010 primarily as a result of higher deferred tax expense due to lower income apportionment factors at the state and local level for 2011 and future periods. The reduction in deferred income tax assets increased our deferred income tax expense by \$18.7 million. The increase was also driven by a \$2.3 million increase due to higher taxable income at certain tax-paying entities in our legal entity structure, as well as a \$1.9 million increase from the write-off of excess deferred tax assets related to the vesting of RSUs. The increase was partially offset by lower foreign income tax expenses of \$9.0 million. The remaining variance was due to various other miscellaneous items.

The Registrant and the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities are partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result of our legal structure, only a portion of the income we earn is subject to corporate-level tax rates in the United States and foreign jurisdictions. The provision for income taxes includes federal, state and local income taxes in the United States and foreign income taxes at an effective tax rate of -4.22% for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to an effective tax rate of -3.55% for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The reconciling items between our statutory rate and our effective tax rate were due to the following: (i) a portion of the income we earn is not subject to federal, state and local corporate income taxes in the United States; (ii) a portion of the income we earn is subject to the New York City unincorporated business tax; (iii) certain foreign subsidiaries are subject to foreign corporate income taxes; and (iv) Reorganization expenses are non-deductible for income tax purposes.

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we were not required to establish a liability for uncertain tax positions.

Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries

The following table presents the components of the net loss allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	\$ (1,088,514)	\$ (950,209)	\$ (138,305)	15%
Consolidated Och-Ziff funds	34,848	46,104	(11,256)	-24%
Other	1,851	(436)	2,287	NM
Total	\$ (1,051,815)	\$ (904,541)	\$ (147,274)	16%

The amount of net loss allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries increased in 2011 by \$147.3 million from 2010 primarily due to the \$138.3 million increase in the amount of loss of the Och-Ziff Operating Group allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. This increase in net loss was due to lower profitability in the Och-Ziff Operating Group driven by lower incentive income, partially offset by the decrease in the

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partners and the Ziffs' interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group in the form of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units from 76.0% as of December 31, 2010 to 68.1% as of December 31, 2011. As a result, a larger share of losses of the Och-Ziff Operating Group was allocated to us rather than the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. The Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units are expected to continue to significantly reduce our net income (loss) in future periods as income (losses) of the Och-Ziff Operating Group are allocated to these interests.

Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders	\$ (418,990)	\$ (294,413)	\$ (124,577)	42%

The amount of net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders increased in 2011 by \$124.6 million from 2010 primarily due to an increase in our ownership interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The increase in ownership interest was driven by the 2011 Offering, the issuance of Class A Shares for vested RSUs and the exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares. As a result, a larger share of the losses of the Och-Ziff Operating Group was allocated to us. Also contributing to the year-over-year increase in net loss was lower incentive income, resulting from the negative returns experienced by most of our funds in 2011. Partially offsetting the increase in net loss were higher management fees, resulting from growth in our assets under management, as well as lower operating expenses, due principally to lower discretionary cash bonus expenses.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009**Revenues**

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Management fees	\$ 437,816	\$ 364,905	\$ 72,911	20%
Incentive income	446,228	348,915	97,313	28%
Other revenues	1,974	1,739	235	14%
Income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	38,485	27,729	10,756	39%
Total Revenues	\$ 924,503	\$ 743,288	\$ 181,215	24%

Total revenues increased by \$181.2 million primarily due to:

a \$97.3 million increase in incentive income driven by an approximately \$500.1 million increase due to the absence of high-water marks in our funds in 2010, offset by a \$402.8 million decrease driven by lower performance-related appreciation in our funds in 2010. As a result of the losses experienced by our funds in 2008, we did not earn incentive income in 2009 until those losses were recovered. As of December 31, 2009, we had recovered substantially all of the losses experienced in 2008, and therefore entered 2010 with virtually no high-water marks in effect. The investment performance of our funds in 2010 was driven primarily by our credit-related strategies in the United States and Europe and long/short equity special situations globally;

a \$72.9 million increase in management fees primarily due to the year-over-year increase in assets under management, driven by a combination of capital net inflows and performance-related appreciation. Our management fees, before the impact of eliminations, were 1.7% of our weighted-average assets under management in 2010 and 2009; and

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a \$10.8 million increase in income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds primarily due to the investment performance of our consolidated real estate funds.

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	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Compensation and benefits	\$ 361,685	\$ 344,432	\$ 17,253	5%
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	(27)	19,575	(19,602)	NM
Reorganization expenses	1,626,988	1,704,753	(77,765)	-5%
Interest expense	7,639	12,797	(5,158)	-40%
General, administrative and other	93,998	72,810	21,188	29%
Expenses of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	8,873	4,069	4,804	118%
Total Expenses	\$ 2,099,156	\$ 2,158,436	\$ (59,280)	-3%

Total expenses decreased by \$59.3 million primarily due to:

a \$77.8 million decrease in Reorganization expense primarily due to lower amortization of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units that were forfeited by former partners and subsequently reallocated to the remaining partners generally at a lower grant-date fair value. Additionally, the decrease was driven by certain charges incurred in 2009 related to the acceleration of vesting of the units held by former partners; and

a \$19.6 million decrease in allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests. Amounts allocated in 2010 related to a true up of the taxes allocated to the partners, other than Mr. Och, and the Ziffs that we paid related to prior-year deferred balances. Amounts incurred in 2009 related to earnings on deferred balances allocated to our partners, other than Mr. Och, and the Ziffs, net of related taxes. Substantially all of the deferred balances were paid out to the partners and the Ziffs at the beginning of 2010.

These decreases were partially offset by:

a \$21.2 million increase in general, administrative and other expenses primarily due to the following: (i) an \$18.4 million decrease in the change in tax receivable agreement liability driven by lower future estimated tax savings related to tax goodwill that arose in connection with the sale of interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group by our partners and the Ziffs (see Liquidity and Capital Resources Tax Receivable Agreement); and (ii) a \$2.8 million net increase in other miscellaneous expenses as lower insurance and occupancy and equipment costs were more than offset by higher recurring placement and related service fees and professional services; and

a \$17.3 million increase in compensation and benefits primarily due to the following: (i) a \$12.3 million increase in cash bonus expense, which was primarily driven by higher incentive income earned in 2010 compared to 2009; (ii) a \$6.3 million increase in equity-based compensation expense largely driven by 2009 year-end equity grants; and (iii) a \$4.5 million increase in allocations to Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units, which are non-equity profit interests held by certain partners, driven by higher profitability of the Och-Ziff Operating Group and an increased number of Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units outstanding in 2010 compared to 2009. Partially offsetting these increases was a \$7.3 million decrease in amortization of deferred cash compensation expenses, as deferred bonus compensation is now generally in the form of RSUs rather than deferred cash compensation. The remaining variance was driven by an increase in salaries and benefits primarily due to the increase in our worldwide headcount from 378 at December 31, 2009 to 405 at December 31, 2010.

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	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Net earnings on deferred balances	\$	\$ 54,138	\$ (54,138)	NM
Net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures	(521)	1,789	(2,310)	NM
Net gains on early retirement of debt		21,797	(21,797)	NM
Change in deferred income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	(6,805)	(4,285)	(2,520)	59%
Net gains of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	24,103	3,950	20,153	NM
Total Other Income	\$ 16,777	\$ 77,389	\$ (60,612)	-78%

Total other income decreased by \$60.6 million primarily due to:

a \$54.1 million decrease in net earnings of deferred balances due to no earnings on deferred balances in 2010 as substantially all of the deferred balances were distributed to the partners and the Ziffs at the beginning of 2010; and

a \$21.8 million decrease due to net gains on early retirement of debt recognized in 2009 that did not recur in 2010. Net gains on early retirement of debt consist of the net gains realized upon the early retirement of debt that occurred during the second and fourth quarters of 2009. In June 2009, we repurchased and retired \$5.0 million of the indebtedness outstanding under our 2007 Term Loan for \$3.0 million, which resulted in the recognition of a gain of \$2.0 million. In December 2009, we repurchased and retired an additional \$100.0 million of the indebtedness outstanding for \$80.0 million, which resulted in a net gain of \$19.8 million after deducting related expenses, including the write-off of previously deferred financing costs.

These decreases were partially offset by:

a \$20.2 million increase in net gains of consolidated Och-Ziff funds primarily due to the investment performance of our real estate funds and certain other funds we consolidate.

Income Taxes

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Income taxes	\$ 41,078	\$ 37,703	\$ 3,375	9%
Income tax expense increased by \$3.4 million primarily due to a write-down of our deferred income tax assets in 2009, resulting from a change in future enacted tax rates at the state and local level. In addition, higher profitability in the Och-Ziff Operating Group and certain of its foreign subsidiaries in 2010 also contributed to the increase in income tax expense.				

The Registrant and the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities are partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result of our legal structure, only a portion of the income we earn is subject to corporate level tax rates in the United States and foreign jurisdictions. The provision for income taxes includes federal, state and local income taxes in the United States and foreign income taxes at an effective tax rate of -3.55% and -2.82% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The reconciling items between our statutory rate and our effective tax rate were due to the following: (i) a portion of the income we earn is not subject to federal, state and local corporate income taxes in the United States; (ii) a portion of the income we earn is subject to the New York City unincorporated business tax; (iii) certain foreign subsidiaries are subject to foreign corporate income taxes; and (iv) Reorganization

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expenses are non-deductible for income tax purposes.

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we were not required to establish a liability for uncertain tax positions.

Table of Contents**Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries**

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	\$ (950,209)	\$ (1,127,729)	\$ 177,520	-16%
Consolidated Och-Ziff funds	46,104	22,773	23,331	102%
Other	(436)	26,923	(27,359)	NM
Total	\$ (904,541)	\$ (1,078,033)	\$ 173,492	-16%

Net loss allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries decreased by \$173.5 million primarily due to the decrease in net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. The decrease in net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units was primarily due to improved profitability of the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Additionally, a larger share of losses of the Och-Ziff Operating Group was allocated to us due to a decline in the partners and the Ziffs direct interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The partners and the Ziffs interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group in the form of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units declined from 79.1% as of December 31, 2009 to 76.0% as of December 31, 2010, as a result of the vesting of RSUs and the exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares.

Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders	\$ (294,413)	\$ (297,429)	\$ 3,016	-1%

Net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders decreased by \$3.0 million primarily due to an increase in our ownership interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group due to the vesting of RSUs and the exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares. As a result of these exchanges, a larger share of the losses of the Och-Ziff Operating Group was allocated to us. Partially offsetting the increase in the net loss was an improvement in the results of the Och-Ziff Operating Group driven primarily by increased revenues, as well as lower Reorganization expenses.

Economic Income Analysis

In addition to analyzing our results on a GAAP basis, management also reviews our results on an Economic Income basis. Economic Income excludes the adjustments described below that are required for presentation of our results on a GAAP basis, but that management does not consider when evaluating operating performance in any given period. Management, therefore, uses Economic Income as the basis on which it evaluates our financial performance and makes resource allocation and other operating decisions. Management considers it important that investors review the same operating information that it uses.

Economic Income is a measure of pre-tax operating performance that excludes the following from our results on a GAAP basis:

Income allocations to our partners and the Ziffs on their direct interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Management reviews operating performance at the Och-Ziff Operating Group level, where substantially all of our operations are performed, prior to making any income allocations;

Reorganization expenses related to the 2007 Offerings, equity-based compensation expenses and depreciation and amortization expenses, as management does not consider these non-cash expenses to be reflective of operating performance;

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Changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, net earnings on deferred balances, net gains on the early retirement of debt and net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds, as management does not consider these to be reflective of operating performance;

Amounts related to the consolidated Och-Ziff funds, including the related eliminations of management fees and incentive income, as management reviews the total amount of management fees and incentive income earned in relation to total assets under management and fund performance.

In addition, the full amount of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements indexed to annual investment performance are recognized on the date they are determined (generally in the fourth quarter of each year), as management determines the total amount of compensation based on our performance in the year of the award.

As a result of the adjustments described above, as well as an adjustment to present management fees net of recurring placement and related service fees (rather than considering these fees an expense), management fees, compensation and benefits, non-compensation expenses and net loss (income) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries as presented on an Economic Income basis are also non-GAAP measures. No adjustments to the GAAP basis have been made for incentive income, other revenues and net gains (losses) on joint ventures. For reconciliations of our non-GAAP measures to the respective GAAP measures, please see Economic Income Reconciliations following Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates below.

Our non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as alternatives to our GAAP net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders or cash flow from operations or as indicative of liquidity or the cash available to fund operations. Our non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

We conduct substantially all of our operations through our only reportable segment under GAAP, the Och-Ziff Funds segment, which provides asset management services to our hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles. Our Other Operations are comprised of our real estate business, which provides asset management services to our real estate funds, and investments in businesses established to expand certain of our private investment platforms.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010

Economic Income Revenues (Non-GAAP)

	Year Ended December 31, 2011			Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)					
Economic Income Basis						
Management fees	\$ 471,550	\$ 14,642	\$ 486,192	\$ 422,940	\$ 5,817	\$ 428,757
Incentive income	65,026		65,026	446,228		446,228
Other revenues	1,729	529	2,258	1,290	684	1,974
Total Economic Income Revenues	\$ 538,305	\$ 15,171	\$ 553,476	\$ 870,458	\$ 6,501	\$ 876,959

Economic Income revenues decreased by \$323.5 million primarily due to:

a \$381.2 million decrease in incentive income resulting from the negative returns experienced by most of our funds in 2011. In 2011, positive performance in U.S. credit-related and long/short equity special situations strategies was offset by negative performance in various other strategies.

The decrease in incentive income was partially offset by:

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a \$57.4 million increase in management fees primarily due to the year-over-year increase in assets under management driven by capital net inflows, partially offset by performance-related depreciation. Our management fees remained at approximately 1.7% of our weighted-average assets under management in 2011 and 2010.

Table of Contents**Economic Income Expenses (Non-GAAP)**

	Year Ended December 31, 2011			Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
Economic Income Basis						
Compensation and benefits	\$ 183,575	\$ 9,550	\$ 193,125	\$ 207,413	\$ 18,317	\$ 225,730
Non-compensation expenses	82,263	3,574	85,837	81,849	2,682	84,531
Total Economic Income Expenses	\$ 265,838	\$ 13,124	\$ 278,962	\$ 289,262	\$ 20,999	\$ 310,261

Economic Income expenses decreased by \$31.3 million primarily due to:

a \$32.6 million decrease in compensation and benefits due to the following: (i) a \$29.7 million decrease in bonus expense, primarily in the Och-Ziff Funds segment, due to lower incentive income; and (ii) a \$2.9 million decrease in salaries and benefits driven by a decrease of \$8.8 million in Other Operations primarily related to the Asia Real Estate business, partially offset by a \$5.9 million increase in the Och-Ziff Funds segment due to the growth in our worldwide headcount from 405 as of December 31, 2010 to 434 as of December 31, 2011.

The ratio of salaries and benefits to management fees was 15% in 2011 compared to 18% in 2010. The decline was primarily driven by the year-over-year increase in management fees resulting from higher assets under management. The ratio of bonus expense to total Economic Income revenues was 22% in 2011 compared to 17% in 2010. The increase was principally attributable to the year-over-year decrease in incentive income.

The decrease in compensation and benefits was partially offset by:

a \$1.3 million increase in non-compensation expenses. The ratio of non-compensation expenses to management fees decreased from 20% in 2010 to 18% in 2011. The decline was driven by the year-over-year increase in management fees resulting from higher assets under management.

Other Economic Income Items (Non-GAAP)

	Year Ended December 31, 2011			Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
Economic Income Basis						
Net gains (losses) on joint ventures	\$ 469	\$ 123	\$ 592	\$ (300)	\$ (145)	\$ (445)
Net loss (income) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries	\$	\$ (1,334)	\$ (1,334)	\$	\$ 505	\$ 505

Net gains (losses) on joint ventures represents the Company's gains (losses) on joint ventures established to expand certain of the Company's private investments platforms. Net loss (income) allocated partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries represents the amount of losses that were allocated to residual interests in the domestic real estate management business not owned by us.

Table of Contents**Economic Income Summary (Non-GAAP)**

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2011	2010	\$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Economic Income:				
Och-Ziff Funds segment	\$ 272,936	\$ 580,896	\$ (307,960)	-53%
Other Operations	836	(14,138)	14,974	-106%
Total Company	\$ 273,772	\$ 566,758	\$ (292,986)	-52%

Economic Income for the Company decreased \$293.0 million primarily due to lower incentive income in the Och-Ziff Funds segment, partially offset by higher management fees and lower compensation and benefits in both the Och-Ziff Funds segment and Other Operations.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009**Economic Income Revenues (Non-GAAP)**

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)					
Economic Income Basis						
Management fees	\$ 422,940	\$ 5,817	\$ 428,757	\$ 357,517	\$ 4,945	\$ 362,462
Incentive income	446,228		446,228	348,915		348,915
Other revenues	1,290	684	1,974	1,447	292	1,739
Total Economic Income Revenues	\$ 870,458	\$ 6,501	\$ 876,959	\$ 707,879	\$ 5,237	\$ 713,116

Economic Income revenues increased by \$163.8 million primarily due to:

a \$97.3 million increase in incentive income driven by an approximately \$500.1 million increase due to the absence of high-water marks in our funds in 2010, offset by a \$402.8 million decrease driven by lower performance-related appreciation in our funds in 2010. As a result of the losses experienced by our funds in 2008, we did not earn incentive income in 2009 until those losses were recovered. As of December 31, 2009, we had recovered substantially all of the losses experienced in 2008, and therefore entered 2010 with virtually no high-water marks in effect. The investment performance of our funds in 2010 was driven primarily by our credit-related strategies in the United States and Europe and long/short equity special situations globally; and

a \$66.3 million increase in management fees primarily due to the year-over-year increase in assets under management driven by a combination of capital net inflows and performance-related appreciation. Our management fees were 1.7% of our weighted-average assets under management in 2010 and 2009.

Economic Income Expenses (Non-GAAP)

Year Ended December 31, 2010

Year Ended December 31, 2009

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	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company (dollars in thousands)	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
Economic Income Basis						
Compensation and benefits	\$ 207,413	\$ 18,317	\$ 225,730	\$ 193,911	\$ 20,670	\$ 214,581
Non-compensation expenses	81,849	2,682	84,531	89,987	4,139	94,126
Total Economic Income Expenses	\$ 289,262	\$ 20,999	\$ 310,261	\$ 283,898	\$ 24,809	\$ 308,707

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Economic Income expenses increased by \$1.6 million primarily due to:

an \$11.1 million increase in compensation and benefits driven by a \$9.6 million increase in bonus expense as a result of higher discretionary cash bonuses related to the increase in Economic Income revenues as discussed above. Also contributing to the year-over-year increase was a \$6.0 million increase in salaries and benefits in the Och-Ziff Funds segment primarily due to the increase in our worldwide headcount from 378 at December 31, 2009 to 405 at December 31, 2010. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease of \$4.5 million in salaries and benefits in our Other Operations. The ratio of salaries and benefits to management fees declined from 21% in 2009 to 18% in 2010 primarily due to the increase in management fees. The ratio of bonus expense to total Economic Income revenues also declined from 20% in 2009 to 17% in 2010 primarily due to the increase in incentive income.

The increase in compensation and benefits was partially offset by:

a \$9.6 million decrease in non-compensation expenses primarily due to a \$5.2 million decrease in interest expense on our variable-rate borrowings resulting from lower LIBOR rates and the early retirement of an aggregate of \$105 million of our term loan in 2009 and a \$4.4 million net decrease in other miscellaneous expenses, as lower insurance and occupancy and equipment costs were partially offset by higher professional services. The ratio of non-compensation expenses to management fees decreased from 26% in 2009 to 20% in 2010 due to a combination of higher management fees resulting from growth in our assets under management, while non-compensation expenses decreased.

Other Economic Income Items (Non-GAAP)

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company	Och-Ziff Funds Segment (dollars in thousands)	Other Operations	Total Company
Economic Income Basis						
Net losses on joint ventures	\$ (300)	\$ (145)	\$ (445)	\$	\$ (1,454)	\$ (1,454)
Net loss allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries	\$	\$ 505	\$ 505	\$	\$ 724	\$ 724
Net losses on joint ventures represents the Company's losses on joint ventures established to expand certain of the Company's private investments platforms. Net loss allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries represents the amount of losses that were allocated to residual interests in the domestic real estate management business not owned by us.						

Economic Income Summary (Non-GAAP)

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009	\$	%
(dollars in thousands)				
Economic Income:				
Och-Ziff Funds segment	\$ 580,896	\$ 423,981	\$ 156,915	37%
Other Operations	(14,138)	(20,302)	6,164	-30%
Total Company	\$ 566,758	\$ 403,679	\$ 163,079	40%

Economic Income for the Company increased by \$163.1 million primarily due to higher revenues and lower non-compensation expenses in both the Och-Ziff Funds segment and our Other Operations, partially offset by higher compensation and benefits expenses in the Och-Ziff Funds segment.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

The working capital needs of our business have historically been met and continue to be met through cash generated from management fees and incentive income earned by the Och-Ziff Operating Group from our funds. We currently do not incur any indebtedness to fund our ongoing operations, but we have outstanding indebtedness that was incurred in connection with the Reorganization, including the refinancing of this indebtedness and our aircraft loan:

We expect that our primary liquidity needs over the next 12 months will be to:

pay our operating expenses, primarily consisting of compensation and benefits, as well as any related tax withholding obligations, and non-compensation expenses;

repay borrowings and interest thereon;

provide capital to facilitate the growth of our business;

pay income taxes and amounts to our partners and the Ziffs with respect to the tax receivable agreement as discussed below under Tax Receivable Agreement ; and

make cash distributions in accordance with our distribution policy as discussed below under Distributions.

Historically, management fees have been more than sufficient to cover all of our fixed operating expenses, which we define as salaries and benefits and our non-compensation costs. As explained above under Understanding Our Results Revenues Incentive Income, we generally do not recognize incentive income during the first three quarters of the year other than amounts earned as a result of fund investor redemptions during the period or, beginning in 2012, amounts earned from fund investors on assets subject to three-year performance measurement periods. Additionally, we may recognize a portion of incentive income prior to the end of the three-year period for these assets related to tax distributions as discussed in Understanding Our Results Revenues Incentive Income.

We cannot predict the amount of incentive income, if any, which we may earn in any given year. Accordingly, we do not rely on incentive income to meet our fixed operating expenses. Total annual revenues, which typically have been influenced by the amount of annual incentive income we earn, historically have been sufficient to fund all of our other working capital needs, including annual discretionary cash bonuses. These cash bonuses, which historically have comprised our largest operating expense, are variable such that, in any year where total annual revenues are greater or less than the prior year, cash bonuses may be adjusted accordingly. Our ability to scale our largest operating expense to our total annual revenues helps us manage our cash flow and liquidity position from year to year.

Based on our past results, management's experience and our current level of assets under management, we believe that our existing cash resources, together with the cash generated from management fees, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated fixed operating expenses and other working capital needs for at least the next 12 months. As we have done historically, we will determine the actual amount of discretionary cash bonuses during the fourth quarter of each year and intend to fund this amount through total annual revenues. Although we cannot predict the amount, if any, of incentive income we may earn, we are able to regularly monitor expected management fees and we believe that we will be able to adjust our expense infrastructure, including discretionary cash bonuses, as needed to meet the requirements of our business and in order to maintain positive operating cash flows. Nevertheless, if we generate insufficient cash flows from operations to meet our short-term liquidity needs, we may have to borrow funds or sell assets, subject to existing contractual arrangements.

Our 2007 Term Loan matures in July 2012. In November 2011, we entered into an amendment and waiver to the 2007 Term Loan that permitted us to offer to repurchase portions of the 2007 Term Loan outstanding at 95% of par (the Buyback) from each lender under the 2007 Term Loan agreeing to such offer. The Buyback resulted in the repurchase and retirement of \$254.1 million of indebtedness outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan. The Buyback

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was financed with the net proceeds from the 2011 Offering and a borrowing under the Delayed Draw Term Loan entered into in connection with the Buyback and the 2011 Offering. We expect to repay the remaining \$366.5 million outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan through additional borrowings under the Delayed Draw Term Loan and cash on hand. See [Debt Obligations 2007 Term Loan](#) and [Debt Obligations Delayed Draw Term Loan](#) for more information.

For borrowings under the Delayed Draw Term Loan, we are required to make quarterly payments equal to 0.25% of the indebtedness outstanding on the last day of each quarter, and the balance will be payable upon maturity on November 23, 2016. We may use cash on hand to repay any borrowings in part prior to the maturity date, which would reduce amounts available to distribute to our Class A Shareholders. For any amounts unpaid as of the maturity date, we will be required to either refinance the remaining balance by entering into new credit facilities, which could result in higher borrowing costs, or raise cash by issuing equity or other securities, which would dilute existing shareholders. No assurance can be given that we will be able to enter into new credit facilities or issue equity or other securities in the future on attractive terms or at all. Any new credit facilities that we may be able to enter into may have covenants that impose additional limitations on us, including with respect to making distributions, entering into business transactions or other matters, and may result in increased interest expense. If we are unable to meet our debt obligations on terms that are favorable to us, our business may be adversely impacted.

For our other longer-term liquidity requirements, we expect to continue to fund our fixed operating expenses through management fees and to fund discretionary cash bonuses and the repayment of our debt obligations through a combination of management fees and incentive income. We may also decide to meet these requirements by issuing debt or additional equity or other securities. Over the long term, we believe we will be able to grow our assets under management and generate positive investment performance in our funds, which we expect will allow us to grow our management fees and incentive income in amounts sufficient to cover our long-term liquidity requirements.

To maintain maximum flexibility to meet demands and opportunities both in the short and long term, and subject to existing contractual arrangements, we may want to retain cash, issue additional equity or borrow additional funds to:

support the future growth in our business;

create new or enhance existing products and investment platforms;

repay borrowings;

pursue new investment opportunities; and

develop new distribution channels.

Market conditions and other factors may make it more difficult or costly to raise or borrow additional funds. Excessive costs or other significant market barriers may limit or prevent us from maximizing our growth potential and flexibility.

Debt Obligations

2007 Term Loan. On July 2, 2007, we entered into a \$750 million term loan bearing an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.75% or a base rate plus 0.50%. The 2007 Term Loan will mature on July 2, 2012 and is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all assets of the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The term loan is payable in equal quarterly installments, which began on December 31, 2008, in an aggregate annual amount equal to 1% of the original amount borrowed under the 2007 Term Loan, and the balance is payable upon maturity.

In 2009, we repurchased and retired an aggregate \$105.0 million of the indebtedness outstanding for \$83.0 million using cash on hand. In 2011, an additional \$254.1 million of the indebtedness outstanding was repurchased and retired at 95% of par using the net proceeds from the 2011 Offering, as well as a borrowing under the Delayed Draw Term Loan (discussed below). As of December 31, 2011, the total amount outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan was \$366.5 million.

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The 2007 Term Loan includes provisions that restrict or limit the ability of the Och-Ziff Operating Group from:

incurring further secured indebtedness or issuing certain equity interests;

creating liens;

paying dividends or making certain other payments;

merging, consolidating, selling or otherwise disposing of all or part of its assets;

engaging in certain transactions with shareholders or affiliates;

engaging in a substantially different line of business; and

amending its organizational documents in a manner materially adverse to the lenders.

The 2007 Term Loan permits the Och-Ziff Operating Group to incur up to \$150 million of unsecured indebtedness and additional unsecured indebtedness so long as, after giving effect to the incurrence of such indebtedness, it is in compliance with a leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of 3.0 to 1.0 and no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing. As of December 31, 2011, the Och-Ziff Operating Group has not incurred any unsecured indebtedness. The 2007 Term Loan does not include any financial maintenance covenants, such as minimum requirements relating to assets under management or profitability. We will not be permitted to make distributions from the Och-Ziff Operating Group to our Class A Shareholders or the holders of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units if we are in default under the 2007 Term Loan.

The 2007 Term Loan also limits the amount of distributions the Och-Ziff Operating Group can pay in a 12-month period to our free cash flow. Free cash flow for any period includes the combined net income or loss of the Och-Ziff Operating Group, excluding certain subsidiaries, subject to certain additions and deductions for taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash charges for such period, less total interest paid, expenses in connection with the purchase of property and equipment, distributions to equity holders to pay taxes, plus (or minus) realized gains or losses on investments and dividends and interest from investments. As of December 31, 2011, distributions from the Och-Ziff Operating Group were in compliance with the free cash flow covenant.

Delayed Draw Term Loan. On November 15, 2011, we entered into the \$391.0 million Delayed Draw Term Loan. The facility allows for up to three borrowings for a total amount not to exceed \$391.0 million, so long as certain conditions are met. A \$6.5 million borrowing under the facility was made in November 2011 to fund the portion of the Buyback not funded by the net proceeds from the 2011 Offering. We anticipate that additional borrowings made under the facility will be used to repay the remaining amount outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan following a six-month blackout period following the Buyback. Following repayment in full of the 2007 Term Loan, any remaining undrawn commitments can be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

Any undrawn commitments will be terminated if not used on or prior to July 2, 2012. Borrowings under the facility are payable in quarterly installments in the amount of 0.25% of the amount outstanding on the last day of each quarter, and the balance will be payable upon maturity on November 23, 2016. Any amounts borrowed under the facility and subsequently repaid may not be re-borrowed. Amounts borrowed bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.50% or a base rate plus 0.50% and are guaranteed by the same guarantors and secured by the same collateral on a pari passu basis with the obligations under the 2007 Term Loan.

The facility requires us to pay a fee equal to 0.75% of the undrawn portion of the commitments under the facility until the earliest of (i) the date the commitments are drawn in full, (ii) July 2, 2012, and (iii) the date on which the commitments are canceled or terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

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The facility includes two financial maintenance covenants. The first prohibits total assets under management as of the last day of any fiscal quarter to be less than \$17.5 billion for two successive quarters, and the second prohibits the economic income leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) as of the last day of any fiscal quarter to exceed 4.0 to 1.0. The agreement allows a limited right to cure an event of default resulting from noncompliance with

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the economic income leverage ratio test with an equity contribution made to the borrower, OZ Management. Such cure right may not be used more than two times in any four-quarter period or more than three times during the term of facility. As of December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with these covenants.

In addition to the financial maintenance covenants described above, the Delayed Draw Term Loan includes prepayment provisions, affirmative and negative covenants (including the free cash flow limitation on distributions) and events of default that are substantially similar to the terms of the 2007 Term Loan described above.

Aircraft Loan. On May 25, 2011, we refinanced \$10.7 million of the \$11.3 million remaining balance on our aircraft loan and paid the remaining balance with cash on hand. The indebtedness outstanding under the loan bears an annual interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.35%, is due in full at maturity on May 25, 2014 and is secured by a first priority lien on the aircraft.

The terms of the loan also require us to make one or more prepayments or post cash collateral with the lender in the event that the indebtedness outstanding under the loan at any time exceeds an amount equal to 70% of the fair market value of the aircraft, as determined by the lender pursuant to an appraisal obtained by the lender that may not be exercised more than once every 12 months.

The terms of the loan also require us to comply with the following financial maintenance covenants in order for us to avoid an event of default:

The minimum amount of assets under management is \$17 billion, tested quarterly;

Annual management fees earned by the Och-Ziff Operating Group must not fall below \$257.3 million, tested annually;

Economic Income must exceed three times the annual principal and interest payments due on all direct or indirect indebtedness of the Och-Ziff Operating Group (excluding principal and interest payments due on the scheduled maturity date of any debt), tested quarterly; and

Average cash, unrestricted marketable securities and other liquid investments that may be converted to cash within 90 days must be equal to an amount greater than the indebtedness outstanding under the loan, tested quarterly.

Upon an event of default, subject to certain cure periods set forth in the loan, the lender may declare all amounts outstanding under the loan to be due and payable.

Tax Receivable Agreement

We have made, and may in the future be required to make, payments under the tax receivable agreement that we entered into with our partners and the Ziffs. The purchase by the Och-Ziff Operating Group of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units from our partners and the Ziffs with proceeds from the 2007 Offerings, and subsequent taxable exchanges by our partners and the Ziffs of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for our Class A Shares on a one-for-one basis (or, at our option, a cash equivalent), resulted, and, in the case of future exchanges, are anticipated to result, in an increase in the tax basis of the assets of the Och-Ziff Operating Group that would not otherwise have been available. We anticipate that any such tax basis adjustment resulting from an exchange will be allocated principally to certain intangible assets of the Och-Ziff Operating Group, and we will derive our tax benefits principally through amortization of these intangibles over a 15-year period. Consequently, these tax basis adjustments will increase, for tax purposes, our depreciation and amortization expenses and will therefore reduce the amount of tax that Och-Ziff Corp and any other future intermediate corporate taxpaying entities that acquire Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units in connection with an exchange, if any, would otherwise be required to pay in the future. Accordingly, pursuant to the tax receivable agreement, such corporate taxpaying entities (including Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC if it is treated as a corporate taxpayer) have agreed to pay our partners and the Ziffs 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in federal, state and local income taxes in the United States that these entities actually realize related to their units as a result of such increases in tax basis. In connection with the departure of certain former

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partners, the right to receive payments under the tax receivable agreement by such partners was contributed to the Och-Ziff Operating Group. As a result, we expect to pay to our remaining partners and the Ziffs approximately 77% (from 85% at the time of the 2007 Offerings) of the overall cash savings, if any, in federal, state and local income taxes in the United States that we actually realize as a result of such increases in tax basis. To the extent that we do not realize any cash savings in federal, state and local income taxes in the United States, we would not be required to make corresponding payments under the tax receivable agreement.

Payments under the tax receivable agreement are anticipated to increase the tax basis adjustment of intangible assets resulting from a prior exchange, with such increase being amortized over the remainder of the amortization period applicable to the original basis adjustment of such intangible assets resulting from such prior exchange. It is anticipated that this will result in increasing annual amortization deductions in the taxable years of and after such increases to the original basis adjustments, and potentially will give rise to increasing tax savings with respect to such years and correspondingly increasing payments under the tax receivable agreement.

As of December 31, 2011, assuming no material changes in the relevant tax law and that we generate sufficient taxable income to realize the full tax benefit of the increased amortization resulting from the increase in tax basis of our assets, we expect to pay our partners and the Ziffs approximately \$759.1 million over the next 15 years as a result of the cash savings to our intermediate holding companies from the purchase of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units from our partners and the Ziffs with proceeds from the 2007 Offerings and the exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares. Future cash savings and related payments to our partners under the tax receivable agreement in respect of subsequent exchanges would be in addition to these amounts. The obligation to make payments under the tax receivable agreement is an obligation of the intermediate corporate taxpaying entities and not of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities. We may need to incur debt to finance payments under the tax receivable agreement to the extent the entities within the Och-Ziff Operating Group do not distribute cash to our intermediate corporate tax paying entities in an amount sufficient to meet our obligations under the tax receivable agreement. The actual increase in tax basis of the Och-Ziff Operating Group assets resulting from an exchange or from payments under the tax receivable agreement, as well as the amortization thereof and the timing and amount of payments under the tax receivable agreement, will vary based upon a number of factors, including those described below:

The amount and timing of the income of Och-Ziff Corp will impact the payments to be made under the tax receivable agreement. To the extent that Och-Ziff Corp does not have sufficient taxable income to utilize the amortization deductions available as a result of the increased tax basis in the Och-Ziff Operating Group assets, payments required under the tax receivable agreement would be reduced.

The price of our Class A Shares at the time of any exchange will determine the actual increase in tax basis of the Och-Ziff Operating Group assets resulting from such exchange; payments under the tax receivable agreement resulting from future exchanges, if any, will be dependent in part upon such actual increase in tax basis.

The composition of the Och-Ziff Operating Group's assets at the time of any exchange will determine the extent to which Och-Ziff Corp may benefit from amortizing its increased tax basis in such assets and thus will impact the amount of future payments under the tax receivable agreement resulting from any future exchanges.

The extent to which future exchanges are taxable will impact the extent to which Och-Ziff Corp will receive an increase in tax basis of the Och-Ziff Operating Group assets as a result of such exchanges, and thus will impact the benefit derived by Och-Ziff Corp and the resulting payments, if any, to be made under the tax receivable agreement.

The tax rates in effect at the time any potential tax savings are realized, which would affect the amount of any future payments under the tax receivable agreement.

Depending upon the outcome of these factors, payments that we may be obligated to make to our partners and the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement in respect of exchanges could be substantial. In light of the numerous factors affecting our obligation to make payments under the tax receivable agreement, the timing and amounts of any such actual payments are not reasonably ascertainable.

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The following table presents the cash dividends declared on our Class A Shares in 2011 and the related cash distributions to our partners and the Ziffs with respect to their direct ownership interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group:

Payment Date	Record Date	Class A Shares	Related Distributions
		Dividend per Share	to the Partners and the Ziffs (dollars in thousands)
February 28, 2012	February 21, 2012	\$ 0.04	\$ 15,245
November 28, 2011	November 21, 2011	\$ 0.09	\$ 48,393
August 22, 2011	August 15, 2011	\$ 0.14	\$ 54,802
May 19, 2011	May 12, 2011	\$ 0.13	\$ 48,713
February 25, 2011	February 18, 2011	\$ 0.71	\$ 264,876
November 18, 2010	November 11, 2010	\$ 0.10	\$ 42,519
August 19, 2010	August 12, 2010	\$ 0.11	\$ 44,874
May 11, 2010	April 1, 2010	\$ 0.09	\$ 34,315
February 18, 2010	December 31, 2009	\$ 0.58	\$ 198,852

We intend to distribute to our Class A Shareholders substantially all of their pro rata share of our annual Economic Income (as described above under Economic Income Analysis) in excess of amounts determined by us to be necessary or appropriate to provide for the conduct of our business, to pay income taxes, to pay any amounts owed under the tax receivable agreement, to make appropriate investments in our business and our funds, and to make payments on any of our obligations.

When we pay dividends on our Class A Shares, we intend to make corresponding distributions to our partners and the Ziffs on their interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group, subject to the terms of the limited partnership agreements of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities.

The declaration and payment of future distributions will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors, which may change our distribution policy or reduce or eliminate our distributions at any time in its discretion. Our Board of Directors will take into account such factors as it may deem relevant, including general economic and business conditions; our strategic plans and prospects; our business and investment opportunities; our financial condition and operating results; working capital requirements and anticipated cash needs; contractual restrictions and obligations, including payment obligations pursuant to the tax receivable agreement and restrictions pursuant to our term loans; legal, tax and regulatory restrictions; and other restrictions and implications on the payment of distributions by us to our Class A Shareholders or by our subsidiaries to us, and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

The declaration and payment of any distribution may be subject to legal, contractual or other restrictions. For example, as a Delaware limited liability company, Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC is not permitted to make distributions if and to the extent that after giving effect to such distributions, its liabilities would exceed the fair value of its assets. In addition, we will not be permitted to make distributions if we are in default under our term loans, and the term loans also limit the amount of distributions we can pay to our free cash flow, as discussed above. Our cash needs and payment obligations may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, and we may have material unexpected expenses in any period. This may cause amounts available for distribution to significantly fluctuate from quarter to quarter or may reduce or eliminate such amounts.

Additionally, all of the RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2011 accrue dividend equivalents equal to the dividend amounts paid on our Class A Shares. To date, these dividend equivalents have been awarded in the form of additional RSUs, which accrue additional dividends. The dividend equivalents will be paid if and when the related RSUs vest. Our Board of Directors has the right to determine whether the RSUs and any related dividend equivalents

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will be settled in Class A Shares or in cash. We currently withhold shares to satisfy the tax withholding obligations of holders of vested RSUs and dividend equivalents, which results in the use of cash from operations or borrowings to satisfy these tax-withholding payments.

In accordance with the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities' limited partnership agreements, we may cause the applicable Och-Ziff Operating Group entities to distribute cash to the intermediate holding companies, the partners and the Ziffs in an amount at least equal to the presumed maximum tax liabilities arising from their direct ownership in these entities. The presumed maximum tax liabilities are based upon the presumed maximum income allocable to any such unit holder at the maximum combined U.S. federal, New York State and New York City tax rates. Holders of our Class A Shares may not always receive distributions at a time when our intermediate holding companies, the partners and the Ziffs are receiving distributions on their interests, as distributions to our intermediate holding companies may be used to settle tax liabilities, if any, or other obligations. Such tax distributions will take into account the disproportionate income allocation (but not a disproportionate cash allocation) to the unit holders with respect to built-in gain assets, if any, at the time of the 2007 Offerings. Consequently, Och-Ziff Operating Group tax distributions may be greater than if such assets had a tax basis equal to their value at the time of the 2007 Offerings.

Our cash distribution policy has certain risks and limitations, particularly with respect to our liquidity. Although we expect to pay distributions according to our policy, we may not make distributions according to our policy, or at all, if, among other things, we do not have the cash necessary to pay the distribution. Moreover, if the Och-Ziff Operating Group's cash flows from operations are insufficient to enable it to make required minimum tax distributions discussed above, the Och-Ziff Operating Group may have to borrow funds or sell assets, and thus our liquidity and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, by paying cash distributions rather than investing that cash in our businesses, we might risk slowing the pace of our growth, or not having a sufficient amount of cash to fund our obligations, operations, new investments or unanticipated capital expenditures, should the need arise. In such event, we may not be able to effect our business and growth strategy to the extent intended.

Our Funds' Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our funds have access to liquidity from our prime brokers and other counterparties. Additionally, our funds may have committed facilities in addition to regular financing from our counterparties. These sources of liquidity provide our funds with additional financing resources, allowing them to take advantage of opportunities in the global marketplace.

Our funds' current liquidity position could be adversely impacted by any substantial, unanticipated investor redemptions from our funds that are made within a short time period. As discussed above in "Assets Under Management," capital contributions from investors in our funds generally are subject to initial lock-up periods of one to three years. These lock-ups and redemption notice periods help us to manage our liquidity position. Following the expiration of these lock-up periods, subject to certain limitations, investors may redeem capital generally on a quarterly or annual basis upon giving 30 to 45 days prior written notice. However, upon the payment of a redemption fee to the applicable fund and upon giving 30 days prior written notice, certain investors may redeem capital during the lock-up period.

We also follow a thorough risk management process and regularly monitor the liquidity of our funds' portfolios in relation to economic and market factors and the timing of potential investor redemptions. As a result of this process, we may determine to reduce exposure or increase the liquidity of our funds' portfolios at any time, whether in response to global economic and market conditions, redemption requests or otherwise. For these reasons, we believe we will be well prepared to address market conditions and redemption requests, as well as any other events, with limited impact on our funds' liquidity position. Nevertheless, significant redemptions made during a single quarter could adversely affect our funds' liquidity position, as we may meet redemptions by using our funds' available cash or selling assets (possibly at a loss). Such actions would result in lower assets under management, which would reduce the amount of management fees and incentive income we may earn. Our funds could also meet redemption requests by increasing leverage, provided we are able to obtain financing on reasonable terms, if at all. We believe our funds have sufficient liquidity to meet any anticipated redemptions for the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows Analysis**

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$368.4 million, \$543.7 million and \$256.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For each period, net cash flows from operating activities were primarily related to the collection of prior-year incentive income and current-year management fees, less interest expense and other operating expenses. Also included in net cash provided by operating activities was the collection of \$232.1 million and \$208.0 million of deferred balances in 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts were in turn distributed to our partners and the Ziffs, net of taxes. The deferred balances distributed to Mr. Och, net of taxes, in the amount of \$129.9 million and \$122.4 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively, were recorded as financing-related cash outflows, as these were distributions on Mr. Och's pre-IPO equity interest. Additionally, cash flows from operating activities also include the investment activities of our consolidated funds.

Investing Activities. There were no significant changes in the net cash provided by (used in) investing activities for the periods presented, as investment-related cash flows of the consolidated Och-Ziff funds are classified within operating activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$333.9 million, \$501.4 million and \$255.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For each period, net cash flows from financing activities were primarily related to the dividends paid of \$104.1 million, \$74.0 million and \$14.8 million, respectively, to our Class A Shareholders and distributions to our partners and the Ziffs of \$410.2 million, \$318.3 million and \$81.6 million, respectively, on their Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. As discussed above, deferred balances distributed to Mr. Och, net of taxes, in the amount of \$129.9 million and \$122.4 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively, were recorded as financing-related cash outflows. In 2011, we used the net proceeds of \$238.7 million from the 2011 Offering, as well as a \$6.5 million borrowing under the Delayed Draw Term Loan to repay \$254.1 million of the indebtedness outstanding on our 2007 Term Loan for 95% of par, as well as to pay for deal-related expenses. In 2009, we repaid \$112.5 million of the face value of our term loan for \$90.5 million. Additionally, cash flows from financing activities also include contributions from and distributions to the fund investors in our consolidated funds.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2011, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods:

	2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017 - Thereafter	Total
	(dollars in thousands)				
Long-term debt, including interest thereon ^(a)	\$ 369,498	\$ 11,520	\$ 6,542	\$	\$ 387,560
Operating leases ^(b)	18,911	35,223	36,466	55,188	145,788
Capital leases ^(c)	844	799			1,643
Tax receivable agreement ^(d)	38,701	81,694	89,607	549,054	759,056
Purchase obligations ^(e)		16,000	39,000		55,000
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 427,954	\$ 145,236	\$ 171,615	\$ 604,242	\$ 1,349,047

(a) Includes scheduled principal payments due under our term loans and aircraft loan, as well as expected future interest payments on these loans based on the LIBOR rates that were in effect as of December 31, 2011. We expect to fund the repayment of the 2007 Term Loan due in July 2012 through additional drawdowns under the Delayed Draw Term Loan. See **Debt Obligations** for additional information.

(b) Presents the minimum rental payments required under various operating leases for office space and computer hardware.

(c) Presents the minimum rental payments required under various capital leases for computer hardware.

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- (d) Presents the maximum amounts that would be payable to our partners and the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement assuming that we will have sufficient taxable income each year to fully realize the expected tax savings resulting from the purchase by the Och-Ziff Operating Group of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units with proceeds from the 2007 Offerings, as well as subsequent exchanges as discussed above under the heading Liquidity and Capital Resources Tax Receivable Agreement. In light of the numerous factors affecting our obligation to make such payments, the timing and amounts of any such actual payments may differ materially from those presented in the table.
- (e) As of December 31, 2011, we have paid \$4.0 million for an option to purchase a replacement corporate aircraft. We have the right to terminate the option any time prior to delivery of the aircraft, which is scheduled for 2015. If we terminate the option, we may be entitled to a refund of \$2.5 million of the \$4.0 million paid to date. Our corporate aircraft is used primarily for business purposes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2011, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical accounting policies are those that require us to make significant judgments, estimates or assumptions that affect amounts reported in our financial statements or the notes thereto. We base our judgments, estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable and prudent. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report for a description of our accounting policies. The following is a summary of what we believe to be our most critical accounting policies and estimates:

Fair Value of Investments

The valuation of investments held by our funds is the most critical estimate made by management impacting our results. The Och-Ziff funds are considered investment companies for GAAP purposes. Pursuant to specialized accounting for investment companies under GAAP, investments of these funds are carried at their estimated fair values. The valuation of investments held by our funds has a significant impact on our results, as our management fees and incentive income are determined based on the fair value of these investments.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into one of the following categories:

Level I Fair value is determined using quoted prices that are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date. Assets and liabilities that would generally be included in this category include certain listed equities and listed derivatives.

Level II Fair value is determined using quotations received from dealers making a market for these assets or liabilities (broker quotes), valuations obtained from independent third-party pricing vendors (independent pricing services), the use of models, or other valuation methodologies based on pricing inputs that are either directly or indirectly market observable as of the measurement date. Consideration is given to the nature of the broker quotes (e.g., indicative or executable). Assets and liabilities for which executable broker quotes are significant inputs in determining the fair value of an asset or liability are included within Level II. Assets and liabilities that would generally be included in this category include certain corporate bonds, certain credit default swap contracts, certain bank debt securities, less liquid and restricted equity securities, forward contracts and certain over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives.

Level III Fair value is determined using pricing inputs that are unobservable in the market and includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The fair value for assets and liabilities in this category may require significant judgment or estimation in determining fair value of the assets or liabilities. The fair value of such assets and liabilities may be estimated using a combination of observed transaction prices, independent pricing services and relevant broker quotes. Assets and liabilities for

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which indicative broker quotes are significant inputs in determining the fair value of an asset or liability are included within Level III. Assets and liabilities that would generally be included in this category include equity and debt securities issued by private entities, limited partnerships, certain corporate bonds, certain credit default swaps, certain bank debt securities and certain OTC derivatives. Additionally, investments in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations and other asset-backed securities (collectively, structured products) are also generally included within Level III.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an asset or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

As of December 31, 2011, the absolute values of our funds' invested assets and liabilities were classified within the fair value hierarchy as follows: approximately 48% within Level I; approximately 20% within Level II; and approximately 32% within Level III. As of December 31, 2010, the absolute values of our funds' invested assets and liabilities were classified within the fair value hierarchy as follows: approximately 45% within Level I; approximately 26% within Level II; and approximately 29% within Level III. The percentage of our funds' assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy will fluctuate based on the investments made at any given time and such fluctuations could be significant.

A portion of our funds' Level III assets relate to Special Investments or other investments on which we do not earn any incentive income until such investments are sold or otherwise realized. Upon the sale or realization event of these assets, any realized profits are included in the calculation of incentive income for such year. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of our funds' Level III assets may not have any relation to the amount of incentive income actually earned with respect to such assets.

Valuation of Investments. Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. The fair value of our funds' investments is based on observable market prices when available. Such values are generally based on the last sales price.

We, as the investment manager of the Och-Ziff funds, determine the fair value of investments that are not actively traded on a recognized securities exchange or otherwise lack a readily ascertainable market value. The methods and procedures to value these investments may include, but are not limited to: (i) performing comparisons with prices of comparable or similar securities; (ii) obtaining valuation-related information from the issuers; (iii) calculating the present value of future cash flows; (iv) assessing other analytical data and information relating to the investment that is an indication of value; (v) obtaining information provided by third parties; (vi) reviewing the amounts invested in these investments; and (vii) evaluating financial information provided by the management of these investments. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report for additional information.

Significant judgment and estimation goes into the assumptions that drive our valuation methodologies and procedures for assets that are not actively traded on a recognized securities exchange or otherwise lack a readily ascertainable market value and the actual amounts ultimately realized could differ materially from the values estimated based on the use of these methodologies. Realizations at values significantly lower than the values at which investments have been reflected could result in losses at the fund level and a decline in future management fees and incentive income. Such situations may also negatively impact fund investor perception of our valuation policies and procedures, which could result in redemptions and difficulties in raising additional capital.

We have established an internal control infrastructure over the valuation of financial instruments that requires ongoing independent oversight by our Financial Control Group as well as periodic audits by our Internal Audit Group. These management control functions are independent of the trading and investing functions. We have also established a Valuation Committee, comprised of non-investment professionals, that is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the pricing of our funds' investments. The Valuation Committee may obtain input from investment professionals for consideration in carrying out their responsibilities.

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We employ resources to help ensure that the Financial Control and Internal Audit Groups are able to function at an appropriate quality level. We believe our internal control infrastructure utilizes an effective and appropriate level of segregation of duties. Specifically, the Financial Control Group is responsible for establishing and monitoring compliance with valuation policies, as well as reporting compliance with these policies to our Audit Committee. Our Internal Audit Group employs a risk-based program of audit coverage that is designed to provide an independent assessment of the design and effectiveness of controls over our operations, regulatory compliance, valuation of financial instruments and reporting. Additionally, our Internal Audit Group meets with management periodically to evaluate and provide guidance on the existing risk framework and control environment assessments. Within our trading and investing functions, we have established policies and procedures that relate to the approval of all new transaction types, transaction pricing sources and fair valuation hierarchy coding within our financial reporting system. The appropriate internal and external resources with technical expertise and product, market and industry knowledge, perform independent verification of prices, profit and loss review, and validation of the models used in our valuation process.

The analysis used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments is generally related to the level of observable pricing inputs. For Level III inputs that are less observable, to the extent possible, procedures have been established to discuss the valuation methodology, including pricing techniques, with senior management of the trading and investing functions, to compare the inputs to observable inputs for similar positions, to review subsequent secondary market activities and to perform comparison of actual versus projected cash flows.

As of December 31, 2011, our only assets and liabilities carried at fair value were the investment holdings of the consolidated Och-Ziff funds. The investments held by the consolidated Och-Ziff funds are predominately valued using sources other than observable market data, which are considered to be within Level III of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the fair values of assets and liabilities classified as Level III within the fair value hierarchy and a brief description of the valuation technique for each type of asset:

	December 31, 2011 (dollars in thousands)	Valuation Technique
Assets and liabilities (net) of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	\$ 712,912	Assets and liabilities (net) of the consolidated Och-Ziff funds are generally based upon discounted cash flows, a multiple of earnings, broker quotes or as determined in good faith with third-party input or other observable market inputs, where available. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.
Level III assets and liabilities for which we do not bear economic exposure	(709,830)	
Net Economic Exposure to Level III Assets and Liabilities	\$ 3,082	

Level III assets and liabilities for which we do not bear economic exposure are substantially all of the investments of consolidated Och-Ziff funds, as substantially all of the changes in the fair values of these investments are absorbed by fund investors in these consolidated funds (i.e. partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries in our consolidated balance sheets).

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Impact of Fair Value Measurement on Our Results. A 10% change in the estimate of fair value of the investments held by our funds would have the following effects on our results:

	Och-Ziff Funds (excluding real estate and certain other funds)	Och-Ziff Real Estate and Certain Other Funds
Management fees	Generally, a 10% change in the period subsequent to the change in fair value, as management fees are charged based on the assets under management at the beginning of the period.	None, as management fees are generally charged based on committed capital during the original investment period and invested capital thereafter.
Incentive income	Generally, an immediate 10% impact if the change in fair value continues at the end of the measurement period, at which time incentive income is recognized, and to the extent there are no loss carry forwards from prior years.	None, as incentive income is based on realized profits, subject to clawback.

As management fees are charged based on the fair value of assets under management subject to fees at the beginning of the period, a 10% change in the fair value of the investments held by the Och-Ziff funds as of January 1, 2012 would impact our annual management fees by approximately \$11.4 million.

Variable Interest Entities

The determination of whether or not to consolidate a variable interest entity under GAAP requires a significant amount of judgment concerning the degree of control over an entity by its holders of variable interests. To make these judgments, management has conducted an analysis, on a case-by-case basis, of the relationship of the holders of variable interests to each other, the design of the entity, the expected operations of the entity, which holder of variable interests is most closely associated to the entity and which holder of variable interests is the primary beneficiary required to consolidate the entity. Upon the occurrence of certain events, such as redemptions by all unaffiliated investors in any fund and modifications to fund organization documents and investment management agreements, management reviews and reconsiders its previous conclusion regarding the status of an entity as a variable interest entity. Additionally, management continually reconsiders whether we are deemed to be a variable interest entity's primary beneficiary who consolidates such entity.

Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Additionally, a valuation allowance is established when management believes it is more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will not be realized.

Substantially all of our deferred income tax assets relate to the goodwill and other intangible assets deductible for tax purposes by Och-Ziff Corp that arose in connection with the purchase of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units from our partners and the Ziffs with proceeds from the 2007 Offerings, subsequent exchanges of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares and subsequent payments to our partners and the Ziffs made under the tax receivable agreement, in addition to any related net operating loss carryforward. In accordance with relevant provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, we expect to take these goodwill and other intangible deductions over the 15-year period following the 2007 Offerings and the additional 20-year loss carryforward period available to us. Our analysis of whether we expect to have sufficient future taxable income to realize these deductions is based solely on estimates over this period.

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We generated taxable income in the amount of \$62.6 million in 2011 before taking into account deductions related to the amortization of the goodwill and other intangible assets. We determined that we would need to generate taxable income of at least \$2.2 billion over the remaining 11-year weighted-average amortization period and the additional 20-year loss carryforward period available to us in order to fully realize the deferred income tax assets. In this regard, Reorganization expenses and certain other expenses are considered permanent book to tax differences, and therefore do not impact taxable income. Accordingly, while we reported net losses on a GAAP basis, and expect to continue to report a GAAP net loss on an annual basis through 2012, we generated income before the amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets on a tax basis over these prior periods. As of December 31, 2011, using the estimates and assumptions discussed below, we expect to generate sufficient taxable income over the remaining amortization and loss carryforward periods available to us in order to fully realize these deferred income tax assets. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$144.3 million of net operating losses available to offset future taxable income for federal income tax purposes that will expire between 2029 and 2031. Additionally, as of December 31, 2011, we had \$136.3 million of net operating losses available to offset future taxable income for state and \$126.6 million for local income tax purposes that will expire between 2028 and 2031.

To generate \$2.2 billion in taxable income over the remaining amortization and loss carryforward periods available to us, we estimated that, based on assets under management of \$28.4 billion as of January 1, 2012, we would need to generate a minimum compound annual growth rate in assets under management of less than 1% over the period for which the taxable income estimate relates to fully realize the deferred income tax assets, assuming no performance-related growth, and therefore no incentive income. The assumed nature and amount of this estimated growth rate are not based on historical results or current expectations of future growth; however, the other assumptions underlying the taxable income estimate, such as general maintenance of current expense ratios and cost allocation percentages among the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities, which impact the amount of taxable income flowing through our legal structure, are based on our near-term operating budget. If our actual growth rate in assets under management falls below this minimum threshold for any extended time during the period for which these estimates relate and we do not otherwise experience offsetting growth rates in other periods, we may not generate taxable income sufficient to realize the deferred income tax assets and may need to record a valuation allowance.

Management regularly reviews the model used to generate the estimates, including the underlying assumptions. If it determines that a valuation allowance is required for any reason, the amount would be determined based on the relevant circumstances at that time. To the extent we record a valuation allowance against our deferred income tax assets related to the goodwill and other intangible assets, we would record a corresponding decrease in the liability to our partners and the Ziffs under the tax receivable agreement equal to approximately 77% of such amount; therefore, net earnings would only be impacted by 23% of any valuation allowance recorded against the deferred income tax assets.

Actual taxable income may differ from the estimate described above, which was prepared solely for determining whether we currently expect to have sufficient future taxable income to realize the deferred income tax assets. Furthermore, actual or estimated future taxable income may be materially impacted by significant changes in assets under management, whether as a result of fund investment performance or fund investor contributions or redemptions, significant changes to the assumptions underlying our estimates, future changes in income tax law, state income tax apportionment or other factors.

Based on the analysis set forth above, we have determined that it is not necessary to record a valuation allowance with respect to our deferred income tax assets related to the goodwill and other intangible assets deductible for tax purposes, and any related net operating loss carryforward, as of December 31, 2011. We have, however, determined that we may not realize certain deferred state income tax credits. Accordingly, a valuation allowance in the amount of \$5.8 million has been established for these credits.

Impact of Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements on Recent and Future Trends

None of the changes to GAAP that went into effect in 2011 is expected to have an impact on our future trends.

Table of Contents**Expected Impact of Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements on Future Trends**

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in GAAP and IFRSs*. ASU 2011-04 provides clarifying guidance on how to measure fair value and requires additional disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The amendments, among other things, prohibit the use of blockage factors at all levels of the fair value hierarchy, provide guidance on measuring financial instruments that are managed on a net portfolio basis and clarify guidance on the application of premiums and discounts in measuring fair value. Additional disclosure requirements include the disclosure of transfers between Levels I and II, a description of the valuation processes for Level III fair value measurements, as well as additional information regarding unobservable inputs impacting Level III measurements. The amendments are effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2012. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, that this ASU will have on our future trends.

Economic Income Reconciliations

The following tables present the reconciliations of Economic Income to our GAAP net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders for the periods presented in this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and in Item 6. Selected Financial Data of this annual report:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders GAAP	\$ (419,469)	\$ 479	\$ (418,990)
Reorganization expenses	1,614,363		1,614,363
Net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	(1,088,514)		(1,088,514)
Equity-based compensation	128,785	131	128,916
Income taxes	59,793	(212)	59,581
Change in tax receivable agreement liability	(21,768)		(21,768)
Net gains on early retirement of debt	(12,494)		(12,494)
Depreciation and amortization	8,928	748	9,676
Amortization of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements based on annual fund performance	600		600
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	(66)		(66)
Net gains on investments in Och-Ziff funds	(40)	(438)	(478)
Other	2,818	128	2,946
Economic Income Non-GAAP	\$ 272,936	\$ 836	\$ 273,772

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	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff	Other	Total
	Funds Segment	Operations (dollars in thousands)	Company
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders GAAP	\$ (264,274)	\$ (30,139)	\$ (294,413)
Reorganization expenses	1,626,988		1,626,988
Net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	(950,209)		(950,209)
Equity-based compensation	115,184	13,553	128,737
Income taxes	39,023	2,055	41,078
Depreciation and amortization	8,329	749	9,078
Amortization of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements based on annual fund performance	1,500		1,500
Net (gains) losses on investments in Och-Ziff funds	76	(468)	(392)
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	(27)		(27)
Change in tax receivable agreement liability	(1,368)		(1,368)
Other	5,674	112	5,786
Economic Income Non-GAAP	\$ 580,896	\$ (14,138)	\$ 566,758

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Och-Ziff	Other	Total
	Funds Segment	Operations (dollars in thousands)	Company
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders GAAP	\$ (254,014)	\$ (43,415)	\$ (297,429)
Reorganization expenses	1,704,753		1,704,753
Net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	(1,127,729)		(1,127,729)
Equity-based compensation	100,705	21,756	122,461
Net earnings on deferred balances	(54,138)		(54,138)
Income taxes	36,846	857	37,703
Net gains on early retirement of debt	(21,797)		(21,797)
Change in tax receivable agreement liability	(19,749)		(19,749)
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	19,575		19,575
Depreciation and amortization	7,792	749	8,541
Amortization of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements based on annual fund performance	6,201		6,201
Net gains on investments in Och-Ziff funds	(3,243)	(308)	(3,551)
Other	28,779	59	28,838
Economic Income Non-GAAP	\$ 423,981	\$ (20,302)	\$ 403,679

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	Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Och-Ziff		
	Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders GAAP	\$ (490,354)	\$ (20,242)	\$ (510,596)
Reorganization expenses	1,698,989		1,698,989
Net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	(1,146,084)		(1,146,084)
Net losses on deferred balances	141,900		141,900
Equity-based compensation	96,120	5,905	102,025
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	(43,079)		(43,079)
Income taxes	39,825	241	40,066
Amortization of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements based on annual fund performance	10,480		10,480
Depreciation and amortization	5,890	750	6,640
Net losses on investments in Och-Ziff funds	3,793	43	3,836
Change in tax receivable agreement liability	(1,676)		(1,676)
Other		1,908	1,908
Economic Income Non-GAAP	\$ 315,804	\$ (11,395)	\$ 304,409

	Year Ended December 31, 2007		
	Och-Ziff		
	Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders GAAP	\$ (908,082)	\$ (6,944)	\$ (915,026)
Reorganization expenses	3,333,396		3,333,396
Net loss allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	(2,077,475)		(2,077,475)
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	680,009	961	680,970
Net earnings on deferred balances	(245,051)		(245,051)
Income taxes	63,852	111	63,963
Net gains on investments in Och-Ziff funds	(59,729)	(237)	(59,966)
Amortization of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements based on annual fund performance	13,950		13,950
Equity-based compensation	13,489		13,489
Depreciation and amortization	4,080	137	4,217
Goodwill impairment		2,856	2,856
Other		3,307	3,307
Economic Income Non-GAAP	\$ 818,439	\$ 191	\$ 818,630

Table of Contents**Economic Income Revenues**

The following tables present the reconciliations of Economic Income revenues and its components to the respective GAAP measure for the periods presented in this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and in Item 6. Selected Financial Data of this annual report:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Management fees U.S. GAAP	\$ 486,215	\$ 14,642	\$ 500,857
Adjustment to management fees ⁽¹⁾	(14,665)		(14,665)
Management Fees Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	471,550	14,642	486,192
Incentive income ⁽²⁾	65,026		65,026
Other revenues ⁽²⁾	1,729	529	2,258
Total Economic Income Revenues Non-GAAP	\$ 538,305	\$ 15,171	\$ 553,476

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Management fees U.S. GAAP	\$ 431,999	\$ 5,817	\$ 437,816
Adjustment to management fees ⁽¹⁾	(9,059)		(9,059)
Management Fees Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	422,940	5,817	428,757
Incentive income ⁽²⁾	446,228		446,228
Other revenues ⁽²⁾	1,290	684	1,974
Total Economic Income Revenues Non-GAAP	\$ 870,458	\$ 6,501	\$ 876,959

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Management fees U.S. GAAP	\$ 359,979	\$ 4,926	\$ 364,905
Adjustment to management fees ⁽¹⁾	(2,462)	19	(2,443)
Management Fees Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	357,517	4,945	362,462
Incentive income ⁽²⁾	348,915		348,915
Other revenues ⁽²⁾	1,447	292	1,739
Total Economic Income Revenues Non-GAAP	\$ 707,879	\$ 5,237	\$ 713,116

Year Ended December 31, 2008

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	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Management fees U.S. GAAP	\$ 571,020	\$ 5,245	\$ 576,265
Adjustment to management fees ⁽¹⁾	254	6	260
Management Fees Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	571,274	5,251	576,525
Incentive income ⁽²⁾	12,201		12,201
Other revenues ⁽²⁾	3,554	555	4,109
Total Economic Income Revenues Non-GAAP	\$ 587,029	\$ 5,806	\$ 592,835

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	Year Ended December 31, 2007		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Management fees U.S. GAAP	\$ 312,511	\$ 5,245	\$ 317,756
Adjustment to management fees ⁽¹⁾	164,396		164,396
Management Fees Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	476,907	5,245	482,152
Incentive income ⁽²⁾	637,243		637,243
Other revenues ⁽²⁾	11,391	246	11,637
Total Economic Income Revenues Non-GAAP	\$ 1,125,541	\$ 5,491	\$ 1,131,032

(1) Adjustment to present management fees net of recurring placement and related service fees, as management considers these fees a reduction in management fees, not an expense. The impact of eliminations related to the consolidated Och-Ziff funds is also removed.

(2) These items are presented on a GAAP basis. Accordingly, no adjustments to or reconciliations of these items are presented.

Economic Income Expenses

The following tables present the reconciliations of Economic Income expenses and its components to the respective GAAP measure for the periods presented in this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Compensation and benefits U.S. GAAP	\$ 315,327	\$ 9,681	\$ 325,008
Adjustment to compensation and benefits ⁽¹⁾	(131,752)	(131)	(131,883)
Compensation and Benefits Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$ 183,575	\$ 9,550	\$ 193,125
Interest expense and general, administrative and other expenses U.S. GAAP	\$ 87,897	\$ 4,322	\$ 92,219
Adjustment to interest expense and general, administrative and other expenses ⁽²⁾	(5,634)	(748)	(6,382)
Non-Compensation Expenses Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$ 82,263	\$ 3,574	\$ 85,837

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Compensation and benefits U.S. GAAP	\$ 329,788	\$ 31,870	\$ 361,658
Adjustment to compensation and benefits ⁽¹⁾	(122,375)	(13,553)	(135,928)
Compensation and Benefits Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$ 207,413	\$ 18,317	\$ 225,730

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Interest expense and general, administrative and other expenses U.S. GAAP	\$ 98,206	\$ 3,431	\$ 101,637
Adjustment to interest expense and general, administrative and other expenses ⁽²⁾	(16,357)	(749)	(17,106)
Non-Compensation Expenses Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$ 81,849	\$ 2,682	\$ 84,531

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	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Compensation and benefits U.S. GAAP	\$ 302,006	\$ 42,426	\$ 344,432
Adjustment to compensation and benefits ⁽¹⁾	(108,095)	(21,756)	(129,851)
Compensation and Benefits Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$ 193,911	\$ 20,670	\$ 214,581
Interest expense and general, administrative and other expenses U.S. GAAP	\$ 80,719	\$ 4,888	\$ 85,607
Adjustment to interest expense and general, administrative and other expenses ⁽²⁾	9,268	(749)	8,519
Non-Compensation Expenses Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$ 89,987	\$ 4,139	\$ 94,126

- (1) Adjustment to exclude equity-based compensation, as management does not consider these non-cash expenses to be reflective of the operating performance of the Company. Additionally, the full amount of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements indexed to annual investment performance is recognized on the date it is determined (generally in the fourth quarter of each year), as management determines the total amount of compensation based on the Company's performance in the year of the award.
- (2) Adjustment to exclude depreciation, amortization and changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, as management does not consider these items to be reflective of the operating performance of the Company. Additionally, an adjustment is made to present recurring placement and service fees as a reduction in management fees, not an expense.

Other Economic Income Items

The following tables present the reconciliations of other Economic Income items to the respective GAAP measure for the periods presented in this management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations (dollars in thousands)	Total Company
Net gains on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures U.S. GAAP	\$ 509	\$ 123	\$ 632
Adjustment to net gains on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures ⁽¹⁾	(40)		(40)
Net Gains on Joint Ventures⁽²⁾	\$ 469	\$ 123	\$ 592
Net income (loss) allocated to partners and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries U.S. GAAP	\$ (1,092,517)	\$ 40,702	\$ (1,051,815)
Adjustment to net income (loss) allocated to partners and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries ⁽³⁾	1,092,517	(39,368)	1,053,149
Net Income Allocated to Partners and Others' Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP⁽⁴⁾	\$	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,334

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	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net losses on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures U.S. GAAP	\$ (376)	\$ (145)	\$ (521)
Adjustment to net losses on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures ⁽¹⁾	76		76
Net Losses on Joint Ventures⁽²⁾	\$ (300)	\$ (145)	\$ (445)
Net income (loss) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries U.S. GAAP	\$ (946,680)	\$ 42,139	\$ (904,541)
Adjustment to net income (loss) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries ⁽³⁾	946,680	(42,644)	904,036
Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$	\$ (505)	\$ (505)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Och-Ziff Funds Segment	Other Operations	Total Company
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures U.S. GAAP	\$ 3,243	\$ (1,454)	\$ 1,789
Adjustment to net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures ⁽¹⁾	(3,243)		(3,243)
Net Losses on Joint Ventures⁽²⁾	\$	\$ (1,454)	\$ (1,454)
Net income (loss) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries U.S. GAAP	\$ (1,101,205)	\$ 23,172	\$ (1,078,033)
Adjustment to net income (loss) allocated to partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries ⁽³⁾	1,101,205	(23,896)	1,077,309
Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries Economic Income Basis Non-GAAP	\$	\$ (724)	\$ (724)

(1) Adjustment to exclude net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds, as management does not consider these gains (losses) to be reflective of the operating performance of the Company.

(2) Represents the Company's net gains (losses) on joint ventures established to expand certain of the Company's private investments platforms.

(3) Adjustment to exclude amounts allocated to the partners and the Ziffs on their interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group, as management reviews the performance of the Company at the Och-Ziff Operating Group level. The Company conducts substantially all of its activities through the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Additionally, the impact of the consolidated Och-Ziff funds, including the allocation of earnings (losses) to investors in those funds, is also removed.

(4) Represents the residual interests in the domestic real estate management business not owned by the Company.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our predominant exposure to market risk is related to our role as general partner or investment manager for the Och-Ziff funds, and the sensitivities to movements in the fair value of their investments that may adversely affect our management fees and incentive income.

Fair value of the financial assets and liabilities of the Och-Ziff funds may fluctuate in response to changes in the value of securities, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates. With regards to the consolidated Och-Ziff funds, the net effect of these fair value changes impacts the net gains (losses) of consolidated Och-Ziff funds in our consolidated statements of operations; however, substantially all of these fair value changes are absorbed by the investors of these funds (partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries in our consolidated balance sheet). To the extent the Och-Ziff funds are not consolidated, the fair value changes in the assets and liabilities of the Och-Ziff funds affect the management fees and incentive income we may earn from those funds.

Impact on Management Fees

Our management fees are generally based on the net asset value of the funds we manage. Accordingly, management fees will generally change in proportion to changes in the fair value of investments held by our funds.

Impact on Incentive Income

Our incentive income is generally based on a percentage of annual profits generated by our funds, which is impacted by global market conditions and other factors. Major factors that influence the degree of impact include how the investments held by our funds are impacted by changes in the market and the extent to which any high-water marks impact our ability to earn incentive income. Consequently, incentive income cannot be readily predicted or estimated.

Market Risk

The amount of our assets under management is primarily based on the net asset value of each of our funds. A 10% change in the fair value of the investments held by our funds as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 would result in a change of approximately \$2.7 billion in our assets under management.

A 10% change in the fair value of the investments held by our funds as of January 1, 2012 (the date management fees are calculated for the following quarter), would impact our annual management fees by approximately \$11.4 million. A 10% change in the fair value of the investments held by our funds as of January 1, 2011, would have impacted our annual management fees by approximately \$11.3 million.

A 10% change in the fair value of the investments held by our funds as of the end of any year (excluding unrealized gains and losses in Special Investments or other investments on which we do not earn any incentive income until such investments are sold or otherwise realized), could significantly affect our incentive income by a corresponding amount, as incentive income is generally based on a percentage of annual profits generated by our funds. We do not earn incentive income on unrealized gains attributable to Special Investments and certain other investments, and therefore a change in the fair value of those investments would have no effect on incentive income.

Exchange Rate Risk

Our funds hold investments denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies, which may be affected by movements in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. We estimate that, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, a 10% weakening or strengthening of the U.S. dollar against all or any combination of currencies to which our funds have exposure to exchange rates would not have a material effect on our revenues, net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders or Economic Income.

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Interest Rate Risk

Our debt obligations bear interest at rates indexed to LIBOR. For every increase or decrease of 10% in LIBOR as of December 31, 2011, our annual interest expense would increase or decrease by approximately \$118 thousand. For every increase or decrease of 10% in LIBOR as of December 31, 2010, our annual interest expense would have increased or decreased by approximately \$269 thousand.

Our funds have financing arrangements and hold credit instruments that accrue interest at variable rates. Interest rate changes may therefore impact the amount of interest payments, future earnings and cash flows. In the event LIBOR, and rates directly or indirectly tied to LIBOR, were to increase by 10% over LIBOR as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, based on our funds' debt investments and obligations as of such date, we estimate that the net effect on our earnings would have been immaterial. A tightening of credit and an increase in prevailing interest rates could make it more difficult for us to raise capital and sustain the growth rate of the funds.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties or debt issuers may fail to fulfill their obligations or that the collateral value may become inadequate to cover our exposure. We manage credit risk by monitoring the credit exposure to and the creditworthiness of counterparties, requiring additional collateral where appropriate.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our financial statements, the related notes thereto and the report of independent auditors are included in this annual report beginning on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There were no changes in and disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of December 31, 2011, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and were operating at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act, that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2011 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our 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) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management assessed our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. Management based its assessment on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included evaluation of elements such as the design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls, process documentation, accounting policies, and our overall control environment.

Based on our assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the fiscal year. We reviewed the results of management's assessment with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, independently assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Ernst & Young LLP has audited our financial statements included in this annual report and issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, which is set forth on the following page.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC

We have audited Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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.

In our opinion, Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, and our report dated February 27, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York

February 27, 2012

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PART III

The information required to be disclosed in this Part III will be included in the definitive proxy statement for our 2012 annual meeting of shareholders (the Proxy Statement) and is incorporated into this Part III by reference as indicated below.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Item 10 will be included in the Proxy Statement under the headings Proposal No. 1 Election of Class II Directors, Ownership of Securities Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance and Corporate Governance Committees of the Board Audit Committee and is incorporated herein by reference.

Pursuant to Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K, the information required under this Item 10 pertaining to our executive officers is reported in Item 1. Business Our Executive Officers.

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all our directors, officers and employees. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is posted in the Class A Shareholders section of our website at <http://www.ozcap.com>. We will provide you with print copies of our code free of charge on written request to Office of the Secretary, Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, 9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019. We intend to disclose any amendments to, or waivers from, provisions of our code that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or any person performing in similar functions, on our website promptly following the date of such amendment or waiver.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 will be included in the Proxy Statement under the heading Executive and Director Compensation and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Compensation Committee Report contained in our Proxy Statement shall not be deemed soliciting material or filed with the SEC or otherwise subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically request that such information be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporate such information by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 12 will be included in the Proxy Statement under the headings Ownership of Securities Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Executive and Director Compensation Equity Compensation Plans and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 13 will be included in the Proxy Statement under the headings Corporate Governance Director Independence and Certain Matters and Related Person Transactions and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 will be included in the sections of the Proxy Statement entitled Principal Accountant Fees and Services and Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm under the heading Ratification of the Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

1. The financial statements included in this annual report are listed on page F-1.

2. Financial Statement Schedules:
None.

3. Exhibits included or incorporated by reference herein:
See Exhibit Index below.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant 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.

Dated: February 27, 2012

OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

By: /s/ Joel M. Frank
Joel M. Frank
Chief Financial Officer,

Senior Chief Operating Officer and

Executive Managing Director

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 on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Daniel S. Och Daniel S. Och	Chief Executive Officer, Executive Managing Director, Chairman of the Board of Directors (Principal Executive Officer)	February 27, 2012
/s/ Joel M. Frank Joel M. Frank	Chief Financial Officer, Senior Chief Operating Officer, Executive Managing Director, Director (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2012
/s/ David Windreich David Windreich	Executive Managing Director and Director	February 27, 2012
/s/ Allan S. Bufferd Allan S. Bufferd	Director	February 27, 2012
/s/ J. Barry Griswell J. Barry Griswell	Director	February 27, 2012
/s/ Jerome P. Kenney Jerome P. Kenney	Director	February 27, 2012
/s/ Georganne C. Proctor Georganne C. Proctor	Director	February 27, 2012

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Certificate of Formation of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, dated as of June 6, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed October 12, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, dated as of November 13, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed March 26, 2008.
4.1	Specimen of Class A Specimen Share Certificate (included in Exhibit 3.2).
4.2	Class B Shareholders Agreement by and among Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC and the Class B Shareholders, dated as of November 13, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on March 26, 2008.
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement by and among inter alia Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, dated as of November 19, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on March 26, 2008.
4.4	Registration Rights Agreement by and among Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC and DIC Sahir Limited, dated as of November 19, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on March 26, 2008.
10.1	Form of Indemnification Agreement, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 17, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).
10.2	Amended and Restated Tax Receivable Agreement by and among inter alia Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, Och-Ziff Holding Corp., Och-Ziff Holding LLC, OZ Management LP, OZ Advisors LP, and OZ Advisors II LP, dated as of January 12, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed on March 12, 2009.
10.3	Exchange Agreement by and among the Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, Och-Ziff Corp., Och-Ziff Holding, OZ Management, OZ Advisors, OZ Advisors II, and the Och-Ziff Limited Partners and Class B Shareholders, dated as of November 13, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on March 26, 2008.
10.4+	Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC Amended and Restated 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed on November 12, 2008 (File No. 333-155315).
10.5	Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement, dated as of October 26, 2007, between OZ Management LP, the guarantors named therein and various lenders, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2011, filed August 2, 2011.
10.6	Certificate of Incorporation of Och-Ziff Holding Corporation, dated as of July 12, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed October 12, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).
10.7	Bylaws of Och-Ziff Holding Corporation, dated as of July 17, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed October 12, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).
10.8	Certificate of Formation of Och-Ziff Holding LLC, dated as of June 13, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed October 12, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.9	Second Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Och-Ziff Holding LLC, dated as of November 11, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed on March 26, 2008.
10.10	Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of OZ Advisors LP, dated as of September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009, filed on November 4, 2009.
10.11	Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of OZ Advisors II LP, dated as of September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009, filed on November 4, 2009.
10.12	Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of OZ Management LP, dated as of September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009, filed on November 4, 2009.
10.13+	Employment Agreement by and between Zoltan Varga and a subsidiary of the Registrant, dated as of November 5, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Amendment No. 8 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed November 8, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).
10.14	Securities Purchase and Investment Agreement, by and among Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, DIC Sahir Limited and Dubai International Capital LLC, dated as of October 29, 2007, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Amendment No. 7 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed October 29, 2007 (File No. 333-144256).
10.15	Amendment to Exchange Agreement, dated May 19, 2010, by and among Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC, Och-Ziff Holding Corporation, Och-Ziff Holding LLC, OZ Management LP, OZ Advisors LP, OZ Advisors II LP and the Och-Ziff Limited Partners and Class B Shareholders, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010 filed on August 5, 2010.
10.16	Partner Agreement between OZ Management LP and Jeffrey C. Blockinger, dated as of September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 filed on May 5, 2010.
10.17	Partner Agreement between OZ Advisors LP and Jeffrey C. Blockinger, dated as of September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 filed on May 5, 2010.
10.18	Partner Agreement between OZ Advisors II LP and Jeffrey C. Blockinger, dated as of September 30, 2009, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 filed on May 5, 2010.
10.19	Partner Agreement between OZ Management LP and Jeffrey C. Blockinger, dated as of March 16, 2010, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 filed on May 5, 2010.
10.20	Partner Agreement between OZ Advisors LP and Jeffrey C. Blockinger, dated as of March 16, 2010, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 filed on May 5, 2010.
10.21	Partner Agreement between OZ Advisors II LP and Jeffrey C. Blockinger, dated as of March 16, 2010, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 filed on May 5, 2010.
10.22*+	Form of Independent Directors Award Agreement.

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.23	Amendment and Waiver to Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2011, between OZ Management LP, the guarantors named therein and various lenders, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 15, 2011.
10.24	Credit and Guaranty Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2011, between OZ Management LP, the guarantors named therein and various lenders, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 15, 2011.
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1*	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1*	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2*	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1*	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

+ Management contract, compensatory plan or arrangement

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 27, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York

February 27, 2012

Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 149,011	\$ 117,577
Income and fees receivable	74,640	462,820
Due from related parties	2,135	1,602
Deferred income tax assets	965,520	985,690
Other assets, net	79,840	85,212
<i>Assets of consolidated Och-Ziff funds:</i>		
Investments, at fair value	729,152	419,366
Other assets of Och-Ziff funds	43,805	21,657
Total Assets	\$ 2,044,103	\$ 2,093,924
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Due to related parties	\$ 759,056	\$ 788,779
Debt obligations	383,685	639,487
Compensation payable	107,384	148,673
Other liabilities	58,510	61,761
<i>Liabilities of consolidated Och-Ziff funds:</i>		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	101,563	23,480
Other liabilities of Och-Ziff funds	1,540	4,107
Total Liabilities	1,411,738	1,666,287
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Class A Shares, no par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 139,341,965 and 94,742,187 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively		
Class B Shares, no par value, 750,000,000 shares authorized, 274,286,008 and 274,666,921 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively		
Paid-in capital	2,419,287	1,899,025
Accumulated deficit	(2,776,374)	(2,250,530)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(49)	(50)
Shareholders' deficit attributable to Class A Shareholders	(357,136)	(351,555)
Partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries	989,501	779,192
Total Shareholders' Equity	632,365	427,637
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 2,044,103	\$ 2,093,924

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Revenues			
Management fees	\$ 500,857	\$ 437,816	\$ 364,905
Incentive income	65,026	446,228	348,915
Other revenues	2,258	1,974	1,739
Income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	48,283	38,485	27,729
Total Revenues	616,424	924,503	743,288
Expenses			
Compensation and benefits	325,074	361,685	344,432
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests	(66)	(27)	19,575
Reorganization expenses	1,614,363	1,626,988	1,704,753
Interest expense	7,102	7,639	12,797
General, administrative and other	85,117	93,998	72,810
Expenses of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	8,723	8,873	4,069
Total Expenses	2,040,313	2,099,156	2,158,436
Other Income			
Net earnings on deferred balances			54,138
Net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and joint ventures	632	(521)	1,789
Net gains on early retirement of debt	12,494		21,797
Change in deferred income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	(7,117)	(6,805)	(4,285)
Net gains of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	6,656	24,103	3,950
Total Other Income	12,665	16,777	77,389
Loss Before Income Taxes	(1,411,224)	(1,157,876)	(1,337,759)
Income taxes	59,581	41,078	37,703
Consolidated Net Loss	\$ (1,470,805)	\$ (1,198,954)	\$ (1,375,462)
Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	\$ (1,051,815)	\$ (904,541)	\$ (1,078,033)
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	\$ (418,990)	\$ (294,413)	\$ (297,429)
Net Loss Per Class A Share			
Basic and Diluted	\$ (4.07)	\$ (3.35)	\$ (3.79)
Weighted-Average Class A Shares Outstanding			
Basic and Diluted	102,848,812	87,910,977	78,387,368
Dividends Paid per Class A Share	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.19

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC Shareholders							
					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Partners and Others' Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	Total Shareholders Equity
	Number of Class A Shares	Number of Class B Shares	Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit (dollars in thousands)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment		
As of December 31, 2008	76,279,134	279,989,571	\$ 1,137,161	\$ (1,567,305)	\$ 37	\$ 208,971	\$ (221,136)
Capital contributions						103,977	103,977
Capital distributions						(147,608)	(147,608)
Cash dividends declared on Class A Shares				(14,788)			(14,788)
Dividend equivalents on Class A restricted share units			239	(239)		(a)	
Equity-based compensation	3,571,829		18,646			92,072	110,718
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit transactions (See Note 3)	1,972,952	(2,043,045)	172			11,476	11,648
Contribution of right to future payments under tax receivable agreement (See Note 13)			2,266			15,734	18,000
Acquisition of partners' and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries				(2)		(9)	(11)
Impact of amortization of Reorganization charges on capital			347,014			1,357,739	1,704,753
<i>Comprehensive loss:</i>							
Consolidated net loss				(297,429)		(1,078,033)	(1,375,462)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(84)	(326)	(410)
Total comprehensive loss							(1,375,872)
As of December 31, 2009	81,823,915	277,946,526	1,505,496	(1,879,761)	(47)	563,993	189,681
Capital contributions						192,607	192,607
Capital distributions						(450,451)	(450,451)
Cash dividends declared on Class A Shares				(74,039)			(74,039)
Dividend equivalents on Class A restricted share units			2,317	(2,317)		(a)	
Equity-based compensation	4,672,031		17,825			80,090	97,915
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit transactions (See Note 3)	8,246,241	(3,279,605)	3,273			24,532	27,805
Contribution of right to future payments under tax receivable agreement (See Note 13)			2,380			13,718	16,098
Impact of amortization of Reorganization charges on capital			367,734			1,259,254	1,626,988
<i>Comprehensive loss:</i>							

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Consolidated net loss				(294,413)		(904,541)	(1,198,954)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(3)	(10)	(13)
Total comprehensive loss							(1,198,967)
As of December 31, 2010	94,742,187	274,666,921	\$ 1,899,025	\$ (2,250,530)	\$ (50)	\$ 779,192	\$ 427,637

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Continued)

	Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC Shareholders				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	Total Shareholders Equity
	Number of Class A Shares	Number of Class B Shares	Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit (dollars in thousands)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment		
As of December 31, 2010	94,742,187	274,666,921	\$ 1,899,025	\$ (2,250,530)	\$ (50)	\$ 779,192	\$ 427,637
Capital contributions						296,361	296,361
Capital distributions						(489,776)	(489,776)
Cash dividends declared on Class A Shares				(104,100)			(104,100)
Dividend equivalents on Class A restricted share units			2,754	(2,754)		(a)	
Equity-based compensation	6,154,567	1,650,000	22,904			81,309	104,213
Issuance of Class A Shares in 2011 Offering, net of issuance costs	33,333,333		63,898			173,103	237,001
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit transactions (See Note 3)	5,111,878	(2,030,913)	2,691			10,592	13,283
Contribution of right to future payments under tax receivable agreement (See Note 13)			723			3,480	4,203
Acquisition of partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries			(5)			(15)	(20)
Impact of amortization of Reorganization charges on capital			427,297			1,187,066	1,614,363
<i>Comprehensive loss:</i>							
Consolidated net loss				(418,990)		(1,051,815)	(1,470,805)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					1	4	5
Total comprehensive loss							(1,470,800)
As of December 31, 2011	139,341,965	274,286,008	\$ 2,419,287	\$ (2,776,374)	\$ (49)	\$ 989,501	\$ 632,365

(a) The dividend equivalents on Class A restricted share units impacted partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries by increasing the paid-in capital component and increasing the accumulated deficit component of partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries each by \$8.3 million, \$8.4 million and \$912 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Consolidated net loss	\$ (1,470,805)	\$ (1,198,954)	\$ (1,375,462)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Reorganization expenses	1,614,363	1,626,988	1,704,753
Amortization of equity-based compensation	128,916	128,737	122,461
Depreciation and amortization	9,676	9,078	8,541
Net gains on early retirement of debt	(12,494)		(21,797)
Deferred income taxes	46,195	19,815	27,520
Operating cash flows due to changes in:			
Income and fees receivable	388,180	(94,520)	(338,149)
Due from related parties	(533)	332	342
Other assets, net	(2,259)	238,576	188,004
Assets of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	(331,934)	(140,419)	(90,969)
Due to related parties	(37,347)	(103,374)	(112,863)
Compensation payable	(41,289)	4,893	145,729
Other liabilities	(1,703)	24,963	(1,697)
Liabilities of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	79,476	27,558	29
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	368,442	543,673	256,442
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investments in joint ventures	(3,101)	(4,981)	(6,120)
Return of investments in joint ventures	582	6,589	3,730
Loans to joint venture partners			(3,132)
Repayment of loan to joint ventures partners	1,750	250	
Collateral deposit on aircraft loan			(2,021)
Purchases of fixed assets	(2,363)	(349)	(1,123)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		100	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(3,132)	1,609	(8,666)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of Class A Shares in 2011 Offering	238,750		
Costs directly associated with issuance of Class A Shares in 2011 Offering	(1,749)		
Proceeds from Delayed Draw Term Loan	6,500		
Costs related to Delayed Draw Term Loan facility	(1,378)		
Repayments of debt obligations	(249,595)	(10,901)	(90,451)
Partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries contributions	292,400	192,564	103,977
Partners and others interests in consolidated subsidiaries distributions	(489,386)	(450,451)	(120,020)
Distribution of deferred balances and related taxes to Mr. Och	(1,583)	(129,850)	(122,422)
Dividends on Class A Shares	(104,100)	(74,039)	(14,788)
Withholding taxes paid on vested Class A restricted share units	(22,906)	(28,760)	(11,743)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(829)		
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(333,876)	(501,437)	(255,447)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	31,434	43,845	(7,671)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	117,577	73,732	81,403
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 149,011	\$ 117,577	\$ 73,732

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

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Cash paid (received) during the period:			
Interest paid	\$ 6,559	\$ 7,127	\$ 12,234
Income taxes paid (received)	\$ 22,680	\$ 16,741	\$ (8,139)
Non-cash transactions:			
In-kind distribution of deferred balances	\$ 2,892	\$ 169,652	\$
Collateral deposit on aircraft loan applied against principal	\$	\$ 2,026	\$
Capital lease additions	\$ 2,471	\$	\$

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2011

1. OVERVIEW

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group LLC (the Registrant), a Delaware limited liability company, together with its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), is a global alternative asset management firm with offices in New York, London, Hong Kong, Mumbai and Beijing. The Company provides asset management services to its investment funds (the Och-Ziff funds or the funds), which pursue diverse investment opportunities globally. The Och-Ziff funds seek to generate consistent, positive, absolute returns across market cycles with low volatility compared to the equity markets.

The Company's primary sources of revenues are management fees, which are based on the amount of the Company's assets under management, and incentive income, which is based on the investment performance of the funds. Accordingly, for any given period, the Company's revenues will be driven by the combination of assets under management and the investment performance of the Och-Ziff funds.

The Company conducts substantially all of its operations through its one reportable segment, the Och-Ziff Funds segment, which provides asset management services to its hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles. The Company's assets under management are generally invested on a multi-strategy basis, across multiple geographies, although certain of the Company's funds are focused on specific sectors, strategies or geographies. The primary investment strategies the Company employs in its funds are convertible and derivative arbitrage, credit, long/short equity special situations, merger arbitrage, private investments and structured credit.

The Company's Other Operations are currently comprised of its real estate business, which provides asset management services to its real estate funds, and investments in businesses established to expand certain of the Company's private investment platforms. The businesses and investments included in the Company's Other Operations do not meet the thresholds of reportable business segments under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The Company generates substantially all of its revenues in the United States. The liability of the Company's Class A Shareholders is limited to the extent of their capital contributions.

References to the Company's partners refer to the current limited partners of OZ Management LP, OZ Advisors LP and OZ Advisors II LP (collectively with their consolidated subsidiaries, the Och-Ziff Operating Group) other than the Ziffs and the Company's intermediate holding companies, and include the Company's founder, Mr. Daniel S. Och, except where the context requires otherwise. References to the Ziffs refer collectively to Ziff Investors Partnership, L.P. and certain of its affiliates and control persons. The Company conducts substantially all of its operations through the Och-Ziff Operating Group.

In November 2007, the Company completed its initial public offering (IPO) of 36.0 million Class A Shares and a private offering of approximately 38.1 million Class A Shares to DIC Sahir, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dubai International Capital LLC (collectively, the 2007 Offerings). The Company used the net proceeds from the 2007 Offerings to acquire a 19.2% interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group from the partners and the Ziffs, who collectively held all of the interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group prior to the 2007 Offerings. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group had increased to approximately 31.9%. See Note 3 for additional information regarding increases in the Company's interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group.

In November 2011, the Company completed a public offering of 33.3 million Class A Shares (the 2011 Offering) for \$7.50 per share, which resulted in net proceeds of \$238.7 million, less \$1.7 million of deal-related

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2011

expenses. The Company used the net proceeds from the 2011 Offering to repurchase and retire a portion of the indebtedness outstanding under the term loan entered into in July 2007 (2007 Term Loan). See Note 7 for additional information.

Prior to the 2007 Offerings, the Company completed a reorganization of its business (Reorganization). As part of the Reorganization, Mr. Och's equity interests, the other partners' non-equity interests and the Ziffs' profit sharing interests were reclassified as Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. As a result of these reclassifications, the Company continues to incur significant non-cash Reorganization charges. See Note 3 for additional information.

The following Och-Ziff Operating Group Units represent all of the equity interests of the Och-Ziff Operating Group:

Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units The Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units are held by the partners and the Ziffs. Once vested, these units may be exchanged for Class A Shares of the Registrant on a one-for-one basis, subject to certain transfer restrictions for the five years following the 2007 Offerings.

Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units The Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units represent the Company's interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group.

The Company issues its partners a number of Class B Shares of the Registrant equal to the number of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by each partner. These shares entitle the partners to one vote per share on matters submitted to shareholders for approval; however, these shares do not participate in the earnings of the Company, as the partners participate in the economics of the Och-Ziff Operating Group through their direct ownership of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units. The partners granted to the Class B Shareholder Committee, currently consisting solely of Mr. Och, an irrevocable proxy to vote their Class B Shares in concert. The Ziffs do not hold any Class B Shares. Upon the exchange of an Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit for a Class A Share by a partner, the corresponding Class B Share is canceled and an Och-Ziff Operating Group B Unit is issued to the Company.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP as set forth in the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts in the prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The most critical of these estimates are related to (i) fair value measurements of the assets and liabilities of the Och-Ziff funds, which impacts the Company's management fees and incentive income; (ii) the accounting treatment for variable interest entities and (iii) the estimate of future taxable income, which impacts the carrying amount of the Company's deferred income tax assets. While management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing the consolidated financial statements are reasonable and prudent, actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2011

Consolidation Policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Registrant and entities in which it, directly or indirectly, is determined to have a controlling financial interest under the following set of guidelines:

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) The Company determines whether, if by design, an entity has equity investors who lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its expected activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. If an entity has either of these characteristics, it is considered a VIE and must be consolidated by its primary beneficiary. As substantially all of the funds managed by the Company qualify for the deferral under ASU 2010-10, *Amendments to Statement 167 for Certain Investment Funds*, the primary beneficiary of the funds the Company manages that are determined to be VIEs is the party that absorbs a majority of the VIEs' expected losses or receives a majority of the expected residual returns as a result of holding variable interests. For VIEs that do not qualify for the deferral under ASU 2010-10, the primary beneficiary is the party that (i) has the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance; and (ii) has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity.

Voting Interest Entities For entities determined not to be VIEs, the Company consolidates those entities in which it has an investment of greater than 50% and has control over significant operating, financial and investing decisions of the entity. Additionally, the Company consolidates entities in which the Company is a substantive, controlling general partner and the limited partners have no substantive rights to impact ongoing governance and operating activities.

Allocations of Och-Ziff Operating Group Earnings (Losses) and Capital

Earnings (losses) of the Och-Ziff Operating Group are allocated on a pro rata basis between the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units, which interests are reflected within net loss allocated to partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries, and Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units, which interests are reflected within net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders.

Paid-in capital of the Och-Ziff Operating Group is allocated pro rata between the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units, which interest is reflected within partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries, and Och-Ziff Operating Group B Units, which interest is reflected within the Company's paid-in capital. As a result, increases in the Och-Ziff Operating Group's paid-in capital resulting from the amortization of equity-based compensation and Reorganization expenses is allocated pro rata between partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries and the Company's paid-in capital.

Revenue Recognition Policies

The Company has two principal sources of revenues: management fees and incentive income. These revenues are derived from the Company's agreements with the Och-Ziff funds. The agreements are automatically renewed on an annual basis unless the agreements are terminated by the general partner or directors of the Och-Ziff funds. Certain investments held by employees, partners and other related parties of the Company in the Och-Ziff funds are not subject to management fees or incentive income charges. See Note 12 for additional information regarding these waived fees.

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Management Fees

Management fees typically range from 1.5% to 2.5% annually of assets under management in the Company's hedge funds. For the Company's real estate funds and credit funds, management fees typically range from 0.75% to 1.5%. Management fees are recognized over the period during which the related services are performed. Management fees are generally calculated and paid to the Company on a quarterly basis at the beginning of the quarter, based on assets under management at the beginning of the quarter. Management fees are prorated for capital inflows and redemptions during the quarter.

Incentive Income

The Company earns incentive income based on the performance of the Och-Ziff funds. Incentive income is typically equal to 20% of the net realized and unrealized profits attributable to each fund investor, but it excludes unrealized gains and losses attributable to investments that the Company, as investment manager, believes lack a readily assessable market value, are illiquid or should be held until the resolution of a special event or circumstance (Special Investments). The Company does not recognize incentive income until the end of the measurement period when the amounts are contractually payable, or crystallized. Additionally, all of the Company's hedge funds are subject to a perpetual loss carry forward, or perpetual high-water mark, meaning the Company will not be able to earn incentive income with respect to a fund investor's investment loss in the year or years following negative investment performance until that loss is recouped, at which point a fund investor's investment surpasses the high-water mark. The Company earns incentive income on any net profits in excess of the high-water mark.

The measurement period for most of the Company's assets under management is on a calendar-year basis, and therefore it generally crystallizes incentive income annually on December 31st. The Company may recognize incentive income during the first three quarters of the year related to assets subject to three-year measurement periods, as well as assets in its real estate funds, credit funds and certain other funds it manages. Additionally, the Company may recognize incentive income from tax distributions related to these assets. Tax distributions are amounts distributed to the Company to cover tax liabilities related to incentive income that has been accrued at the fund level but will not be realized until the end of the relevant measurement period (if at all). Finally, the Company may also recognize incentive income related to fund investor redemptions during the first three quarters of the year.

The measurement periods with respect to approximately 18.0% of the Company's assets under management as of December 31, 2011, are based on measurement periods longer than one year. Approximately half of these assets are in the OZ Master Fund and subject to three-year measurement periods. The remaining amount is related to the Company's real estate funds, credit funds and other alternative investment vehicles it manages. Incentive income related to assets subject to three-year measurement periods is generally not earned until the end of the three-year period and is based on the cumulative performance over the three-year period. The three-year measurement period with respect to a portion of these assets will begin to expire in 2012. Incentive income related to the real estate funds, certain credit funds and certain other funds the Company manages is generally not earned until it is no longer subject to repayment to the respective fund. The Company's ability to earn incentive income on these assets, as well as those with three-year measurement periods, is also subject to hurdle rates whereby the Company does not earn any incentive income until the investment returns exceed an agreed upon benchmark.

Incentive income allocations from consolidated Och-Ziff funds are recognized through a greater share of these funds' net earnings being allocated to the Company, and a correspondingly reduced share of these earnings allocated to investors in the funds (partners and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries). To the extent the Company is allocated incentive income by a consolidated Och-Ziff fund before the end of the measurement period and that could be subject to repayment in the event of future losses, the Company defers the recognition of its share of income through change in deferred income from consolidated Och-Ziff funds in the consolidated statements of operations and records a corresponding liability within other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The liability is reversed and recognized in earnings when these amounts are no longer subject to repayment.

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Other Revenues

Other revenues consist primarily of interest income earned on the Company's cash and cash equivalents and revenue related to non-business use of the corporate aircraft by Mr. Och. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis when earned. Revenues earned from non-business use of the corporate aircraft are recognized on an accrual basis based on actual flight hours. See Note 12 for additional information regarding non-business use of the corporate aircraft.

Compensation and Benefits

The Company recognizes compensation and benefits expenses over the related service period. A portion of discretionary bonuses to certain employees is deferred and recognized over the requisite service period. In addition, income allocations to partner units determined not to be equity under GAAP that were issued subsequent to the Reorganization (Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units) are also included within compensation and benefits.

Compensation expense related to equity-based payments is based on the grant-date fair value and recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. An estimated forfeiture assumption is provided for based on current and historical information and is reviewed periodically for any necessary adjustments. A change in the forfeiture assumption is recognized in the period in which such change occurs. See Note 8 for additional information on the Company's equity-based compensation plan.

Reorganization Expenses

Reorganization expenses relate to the amortization of interests held by the Company's partners subsequent to the 2007 Offerings. See Note 3 for additional information.

Allocation of Deferred Balances and Related Taxes to Non-Equity Interests

Historically, the Company deferred collection of a portion of incentive income receivable from the offshore Och-Ziff funds. As a result of a change in method of accounting for U.S. income tax purposes made in 2007, the Company no longer defers the collection of incentive income. The deferred balances that remained as of December 31, 2007 were distributed by the funds to the Company from 2008 through 2011. These amounts were, in turn, distributed to the partners and the Ziffs.

During the deferral period, the Company elected to have these deferred balances indexed to the performance of either an Och-Ziff fund or another approved asset as determined by the Company. These deferred balances were considered hybrid financial instruments and were carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded within net earnings on deferred balances in the consolidated statements of operations. These changes in fair value, as well as any related taxes the Company paid related to such earnings, were allocated to the partners, other than Mr. Och, and the Ziffs through allocation of deferred balances and related taxes to non-equity interests in the consolidated statements of operations, as such interests were not considered equity for GAAP purposes. Any earnings, and any related taxes, allocable to Mr. Och were allocated through net loss allocated to partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries, as Mr. Och's pre-IPO interest was considered equity for GAAP purposes.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities resulting from temporary differences between the GAAP and tax bases of assets and liabilities are measured at the balance sheet date using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable

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income in the years the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The Company offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities for presentation in its consolidated balance sheets when such assets and liabilities are within the same legal entity and related to the same taxing jurisdiction.

The realization of deferred income tax assets depends upon the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carryback or carryforward periods under the tax law in the applicable tax jurisdiction. A valuation allowance is established when management determines, based on available information, that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance should be established, as well as the amount of such allowance.

Future events such as changes in tax legislation could have an impact on the provision for income taxes and the effective tax rate. Any such changes could significantly affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements in the year these changes occur.

The Company records interest and penalties related to income taxes within income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments that have an original maturity from the date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are recorded at amortized cost plus accrued interest. As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held with one major financial institution and exposes the Company to a certain degree of credit risk. The Company records cash and cash equivalents of the Och-Ziff funds held at prime brokers within other assets of Och-Ziff funds in the consolidated balance sheets.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consist of a corporate aircraft, leasehold improvements, computer hardware and software, furniture, fixtures and office equipment. Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization within other assets, net in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company evaluates fixed assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset's carrying value may not be fully recovered. Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets are calculated using the straight-line method over depreciable lives of: fifteen years for the corporate aircraft, the shorter of the related lease term or expected useful life for leasehold improvements and three to seven years for all other fixed assets.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets included within other assets, net in the Company's consolidated balance sheets relate to the Company's 2007 acquisition of an additional 25% interest in its domestic real estate operations from one of its joint venture partners. The Company tests for impairment of its goodwill balance on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or circumstances justify conducting an interim test. The intangible assets, which are being amortized over a 10-year period, relate to management agreements the Company has with the Och-Ziff real estate funds and the Company's rights to future earnings related to the real estate business. The estimated future amortization expense related to these intangible assets for the next five years is expected to be approximately \$748 thousand each year. Amortization expense related to these intangible assets in the amount of \$748 thousand for each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, is included within general, administrative and other in the consolidated statements of operations.

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Foreign Currency

The functional currency of each of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the closing rates of exchange on the balance sheet date. These transaction gains and losses are recorded as other expenses within general, administrative and other in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company has an investment in a joint venture whose functional currency is the Pound Sterling. This investment is translated into U.S. dollars at the closing rates of exchange on the balance sheet date. The translation-related gains and losses are recorded as an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Policies of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds

Certain Och-Ziff funds in which the Company has only minor economic interests are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The majority ownership interests in these funds are held by the investors in the funds, and such interests are reflected within partners and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries in the consolidated balance sheets. The management fees and incentive income from the consolidated Och-Ziff funds are eliminated in consolidation; however, the Company's share of the net income from these funds is increased by the amount of these eliminated fees and incentive income. Accordingly, the consolidation of these Och-Ziff funds has no net effect on the Company's net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders or the shareholders' deficit attributable to Class A Shareholders.

The Och-Ziff funds are considered investment companies for GAAP purposes. Pursuant to specialized accounting for investment companies, the investments held by the consolidated Och-Ziff funds are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their estimated fair values with changes in unrealized gains and losses included within net gains (losses) of consolidated Och-Ziff funds.

Income of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds

Income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds consists of interest income, dividend income and other miscellaneous items. Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. The consolidated Och-Ziff funds may place debt obligations, including bank debt and other participation interests, on non-accrual status and, when necessary, reduce current interest income by charging off any interest receivable when collection of all or a portion of such accrued interest has become doubtful. The balance of non-accrual investments as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the impact of such investments for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, were not significant. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, net of withholding taxes, if applicable.

Expenses of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds

Expenses of consolidated Och-Ziff funds consist of interest expense and other miscellaneous expenses. Interest expense is recorded on an accrual basis.

Investments, at Fair Value

Investments, at fair value include the consolidated Och-Ziff funds' investments in securities, investment companies and other investments. Securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments of the Och-Ziff funds are determined on a specific identification basis and are included within net gains (losses) of consolidated Och-Ziff funds in the consolidated statements of operations. Premiums and discounts are amortized and accreted, respectively, to interest income and interest expense.

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The fair value of investments held by the consolidated Och-Ziff funds is based on observable market prices when available. Such values are generally based on the last reported sales price as of the reporting date. In the absence of readily ascertainable market values, the determination of the fair value of investments held by the consolidated Och-Ziff funds may require significant judgment or estimation. For information regarding the valuation of these assets, see Note 4.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) by the consolidated Och-Ziff funds are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions. The funds provide securities to counterparties to collateralize amounts borrowed under repurchase agreements on terms that permit the counterparties to repledge or resell the securities to others. Cash borrowed by the funds is included within securities sold under agreements to repurchase in the consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of securities transferred to counterparties under such agreements totaled \$157.3 million and \$36.4 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and are included in investments, at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets. Interest expense incurred on these transactions is included within expenses of consolidated Och-Ziff funds in the consolidated statements of operations.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU 2010-06 amends fair value disclosure requirements by requiring an entity to: (i) disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level I and Level II fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers; and (ii) present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level III fair value measurements (i.e. gross presentation). Additionally, ASU 2010-06 clarifies existing disclosure requirements related to the level of disaggregation for each class of assets and liabilities and disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques for fair value measurements classified as either Level II or Level III. The new disclosures were effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2010, except for the disclosures requiring separate presentation of information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level III fair value measurements. Those disclosures were effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of 2011. The adoption of the new disclosure requirements in ASU 2010-06 did not have any impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations at the date of adoption, as these changes affected disclosure requirements and had no impact on the accounting for items at fair value.

Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in GAAP and IFRSs*. ASU 2011-04 provides clarifying guidance on how to measure fair value and requires additional disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The amendments, among other things, prohibit the use of blockage factors at all levels of the fair value hierarchy, provide guidance on measuring financial instruments that are managed on a net portfolio basis and clarify guidance on the application of premiums and discounts in measuring fair value. Additional disclosure requirements include the disclosure of transfers between Level I and Level II, a description of the valuation processes for Level III fair value measurements, as well as additional information regarding unobservable inputs impacting Level III measurements. The amendments are effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of 2012. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these updates will have on its financial condition or results of operations.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. ASU 2011-05 requires entities to present the components of net income, the components of other comprehensive income and the total of

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comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of the option chosen, the entity is required to present items that are reclassified between net income and other comprehensive income on the face of the financial statements where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. This amendment eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income solely within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05* to defer the effective date for the requirement to present reclassification of items out of other comprehensive income on the face of the income statement. As a result of the deferral, entities would continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the requirements in effect before adoption of ASU 2011-05. The requirements of ASU 2011-05, and the deferral provided in ASU 2011-12, are effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 will not have any impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations, as ASU 2011-05 only changes the presentation of other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income. No changes were made to the existing guidance regarding which items are reported in other comprehensive income.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, *Testing Goodwill for Impairment*. ASU 2011-08 simplifies how entities test goodwill for impairment by permitting an entity to assess qualitative factors in determining whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test required under GAAP. ASU 2011-08 will be effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-08 will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*. ASU 2011-11 requires entities to disclose both gross and net information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either (i) offset in the balance sheet, or (ii) subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar arrangement, irrespective of whether they are offset in the balance sheet. In addition, ASU 2011-11 requires disclosure of collateral received and posted in connection with master netting agreements or similar arrangements. The requirements of ASU 2011-11 are effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of 2013. The adoption of ASU 2011-11 will not have any impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations, as ASU 2011-11 only affects disclosures about offsetting. No changes were made to the existing guidance on the offsetting of assets and liabilities in the Company's balance sheet.

3. REORGANIZATION EXPENSES AND OCH-ZIFF OPERATING GROUP OWNERSHIP

Reorganization Expenses

The reclassification of the partners' and the Ziffs' pre-IPO interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group as Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units at the time of the Reorganization was accounted for as share-based payments. The Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted to the Ziffs and the units sold by the partners in the 2007 Offerings were not subject to any substantive service or performance requirements; therefore, the fair value related to those units was recognized as a one-time charge at the time of the 2007 Offerings. The fair value of the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units held by the partners after the 2007 Offerings, less a 5% discount for transfer restrictions that remain in place after vesting, or \$30.40 per Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit, is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite five-year service period following the 2007 Offerings. Any of these units that are subsequently reallocated among the partners as a result of forfeiture are accounted for as a new grant at such time. Substantially all of the reallocated units will vest over the remaining five-year period beginning on the date of the 2007 Offerings. Amortization of these units that are forfeited and subsequently reallocated to the remaining partners is also included within Reorganization expenses.

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The table below presents the activity related to unvested Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted in connection with the Reorganization that are being amortized through Reorganization expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Unvested Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Beginning of Year	110,477,620	\$ 29.83
Granted (including redistribution of forfeited units to remaining partners)	1,792,096	\$ 10.06
Vested	(54,426,077)	\$ 29.72
Canceled or forfeited	(1,812,986)	\$ 29.22
End of Year	56,030,653	\$ 29.33

As of December 31, 2011, the total unrecognized Reorganization expenses related to these Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units totaled \$1.4 billion with a weighted-average amortization period of 1 year.

In 2009, the Company canceled 3,050,000 Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units that were subsequently reallocated to certain partners and accounted for as a new grant. The cancellation of these units resulted in the acceleration of \$25.6 million of Reorganization expenses. Amortization expense related to the reallocated units is recorded within compensation and benefits in the consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, amortization expense related to Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted to partners subsequent to the 2007 Offerings is also included within compensation and benefits. See Note 8 for additional information regarding these units.

Och-Ziff Operating Group Ownership

Increases in the Company's interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group were driven by the issuance of Class A Shares in the 2011 Offering. Additionally, the exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for an equal number of Class A Shares (Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit Transactions) and the issuance of Class A Shares under the Company's Amended and Restated 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (2007 Equity Incentive Plan), primarily related to the vesting of Class A restricted share units (RSUs), also increased the Company's interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The Company's interest in the Och-Ziff Operating Group is expected to continue to increase over time as additional Class A Shares are issued upon the exchanges of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units and vestings of RSUs.

Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2011*****Och-Ziff Operating Group A Unit Transactions***

In connection with the exchange of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares and the reallocation of certain Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units forfeited by a former partner that were subsequently reallocated as non-equity profits interests (Och-Ziff Operating Group D Units), the Company recorded the following changes to shareholders' equity:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2011		2010		2009	
	Paid-in	Partners and	Paid-in	Partners and	Paid-in	Partners and
	Capital	Others	Capital	Others	Capital	Others
	Interests in		Interests in		Interests in	
	Consolidated Subsidiaries		Consolidated Subsidiaries		Consolidated Subsidiaries	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Deferred income tax assets resulting from the exchange, net of increase in tax receivable agreement liability	\$ 6,073	\$ 7,210	\$ 12,115	\$ 15,690	\$ 3,111	\$ 8,537
Deficit capital reallocated from partners and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries to the Company	(3,382)	3,382	(8,842)	8,842	(2,939)	2,939
	\$ 2,691	\$ 10,592	\$ 3,273	\$ 24,532	\$ 172	\$ 11,476

Equity-Based Compensation

The table below presents the net amount of deficit capital reallocated from partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries to the Company due to increased ownership in the Och-Ziff Operating Group resulting from the vesting of RSUs and grants of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units made subsequent to the 2007 Offerings. These reallocations are recorded within equity-based compensation in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Deficit capital reallocated from partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries to the Company	\$ 4,077	\$ 4,233	\$ 3,897

4. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Fair value represents the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). Due to the inherent uncertainty of valuations of investments that are determined to be illiquid or do not have readily ascertainable fair values, the estimates of fair value may differ from the values ultimately realized, and those differences can be material.

GAAP prioritizes the level of market price observability used in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of asset and liability and the specific characteristics of the assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities with readily available, actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively-quoted prices generally will have a

higher degree of market price observability and lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into one of the following categories:

Level I Fair value is determined using quoted prices that are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date. Assets and liabilities that would generally be included in this category include certain listed equities and listed derivatives.

Level II Fair value is determined using quotations received from dealers making a market for these assets or liabilities (broker quotes), valuations obtained from independent third-party pricing vendors (independent pricing services), the use of models or other valuation methodologies based on pricing inputs that are either directly or indirectly market observable as of the measurement date. Consideration is given to the nature of the broker quotes (e.g., indicative or executable). Assets and liabilities for which executable broker quotes are significant inputs in determining the fair value of an asset or liability are included within Level II. Assets and liabilities that would generally be included in this category include certain corporate bonds, certain credit default swap contracts, certain bank debt securities, less liquid and restricted equity securities, forward contracts and certain over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives.

Level III Fair value is determined using pricing inputs that are unobservable in the market and includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities in this category may require significant judgment or estimation in determining fair value of the assets or liabilities. The fair value of such assets and liabilities may be estimated using a combination of observed transaction prices, independent pricing services, relevant broker quotes, models or other valuation methodologies based on pricing inputs that are neither directly or indirectly market observable as of the measurement date. Assets and liabilities for which indicative broker quotes are significant inputs in determining the fair value of an asset or liability are included within Level III. Assets and liabilities that would generally be included in this category include equity and debt securities issued by private entities, limited partnerships, certain corporate bonds, certain credit default swap contracts, certain bank debt securities, certain OTC derivatives, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations and other asset-backed securities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an asset or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

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The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy:

	As of December 31, 2011				
	Level I	Level II	Level III (dollars in thousands)	Counterparty Netting of Derivative Contracts	Total
Real estate investments	\$	\$	\$ 352,218	\$	\$ 352,218
Residential mortgage backed securities	291		147,426		147,717
Energy and natural resources limited partnerships			100,827		100,827
Collateralized debt obligations			44,060		44,060
Bank debt securities			38,240		38,240
Commercial mortgage backed securities			27,256		27,256
Other investments	15,164	361	3,542	(233)	18,834
Financial Assets, at Fair Value, Included Within Investments, at Fair Value	\$ 15,455	\$ 361	\$ 713,569	\$ (233)	\$ 729,152
Financial Liabilities, at Fair Value, Included Within Other Liabilities of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds	\$ 362	\$ 4	\$ 657	\$ (233)	\$ 790

	As of December 31, 2010				
	Level I	Level II	Level III (dollars in thousands)	Counterparty Netting of Derivative Contracts	Total
Real estate investments	\$	\$	\$ 288,444	\$	\$ 288,444
Residential mortgage backed securities	5		40,707		40,712
Energy and natural resources limited partnerships			49,870		49,870
Collateralized debt obligations			10,405		10,405
Bank debt securities			13,516		13,516
Commercial mortgage backed securities			15,604		15,604
Other investments	337		478		815
Financial Assets, at Fair Value, Included Within Investments, at Fair Value	\$ 342	\$	\$ 419,024	\$	\$ 419,366
Deferred Balances, at Fair Value, Included Within Other Assets, Net	\$	\$	\$ 2,913	\$	\$ 2,913

As of December 31, 2010, the Company did not have any financial liabilities carried at fair value.

The Company assumes that any transfers between Level I, Level II or Level III during the period occur at the beginning of the period. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, there were no significant transfers between Level I, Level II or Level III assets or liabilities.

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Real estate investments include equity, preferred equity, mezzanine debt, and participating debt in entities domiciled primarily in the United States. The fair values of these investments are generally based upon discounting

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the expected cash flows from the investment or a multiple of earnings. In reaching the determination of fair value for investments, the Company considers many factors including, but not limited to, the operating cash flows and financial performance of the real estate investments relative to budgets or projections, property types, geographic locations, the physical condition of the asset, prevailing market capitalization rates, prevailing market discount rates, general economic conditions, economic conditions specific to the market in which the assets are located, the prevailing interest rate environment, the prevailing state of the debt markets, comparable public company trading multiples, independent third-party appraisals, available pricing data on comparable properties in the specific market in which the asset is located, expected exit timing and strategy and any specific rights or terms associated with the investment.

The fair value of investments in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations and other asset-backed securities is generally determined using broker quotes. Generally, these quotations are indicative in nature. If broker quotes are not available or deemed unreliable, fair value may be determined using independent pricing services or cash flow models. The inputs used in these models would include the performance of underlying collateral, prepayment and liquidation rates, credit spreads and discount rates. Market data is used to the extent that it is observable and considered reliable.

All other Level III investments, including those in energy and natural resources limited partnerships, bank debt securities, or for which exchange quotations are not readily available or deemed unreliable, are generally valued using broker quotes or as determined in good faith with third-party input or other observable market inputs, where available. The methods and procedures to value these investments may include, but are not limited to: (i) performing comparisons with prices of comparable or similar securities; (ii) obtaining valuation-related information from the issuers; (iii) calculating the present value of future cash flows; (iv) assessing other analytical data and information relating to the investment that is an indication of value; (v) obtaining information provided by third parties; (vi) reviewing the amounts invested in these investments; and (vii) evaluating financial information provided by the management of these investments. Inputs utilized to determine fair value when the above methods are used include, but are not limited to, the following: market prices for referenced securities; yield curves; spread analysis; discount rates; measures of volatility; net asset values published by third-party fund managers; analysis of qualitative and quantitative data in relation to the strength and condition of the issuer (including budgets, earnings projections and business plans); other information obtained from independent dealers and independent pricing services; market observations and correlations of these inputs.

Deferred balances, which are included within other assets, net in the Company's consolidated balance sheets, are valued based on net asset value information provided by the Och-Ziff funds. The investments within these funds are carried at fair value and are categorized as Level I, II and III financial instruments, as appropriate.

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The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's Level III assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Balance as of December 31, 2010	Investment Purchases	Investment Sales and Collection of Deferred Balances (dollars in thousands)	Derivative Settlements	Net Gains (Losses) of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds	Balance as of December 31, 2011
Real estate investments	\$ 288,444	\$ 86,308	\$ (30,618)	\$	\$ 8,084	\$ 352,218
Residential mortgage backed securities	40,707	216,384	(104,214)		(5,451)	147,426
Energy and natural resources limited partnerships	49,870	57,893			(6,936)	100,827
Collateralized debt obligations	10,405	59,210	(21,419)		(4,136)	44,060
Bank debt securities	13,516	29,299	(18,402)		13,827	38,240
Commercial mortgage backed securities	15,604	25,489	(17,401)		3,564	27,256
Other investments (including derivatives, net)	478	2,587		(708)	528	2,885
Total, at Fair Value	\$ 419,024	\$ 477,170	\$ (192,054)	\$ (708)	\$ 9,480	\$ 712,912
Deferred Balances, at Fair Value	\$ 2,913	\$	\$ (2,913)	\$	\$	\$

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's Level III assets for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Balance as of December 31, 2009	Investment Purchases	Investment Sales and Collection of Deferred Balances (dollars in thousands)	Derivative Settlements	Net Gains (Losses) of Consolidated Och-Ziff Funds	Balance as of December 31, 2010
Real estate investments	\$ 295,626	\$ 50,225	\$ (74,657)	\$	\$ 17,250	\$ 288,444
Residential mortgage backed securities		49,974	(9,178)		(89)	40,707
Energy and natural resources limited partnerships	4,605	40,104			5,161	49,870
Collateralized debt obligations		13,662	(3,511)		254	10,405
Bank debt securities		36,766	(23,550)		300	13,516
Commercial mortgage backed securities		17,192	(2,536)		948	15,604
Other investments (including derivatives, net)				416	62	478
Total, at Fair Value	\$ 300,231	\$ 207,923	\$ (113,432)	\$ 416	\$ 23,886	\$ 419,024
Deferred Balances, at Fair Value	\$ 404,666	\$	\$ (401,753)	\$	\$	\$ 2,913

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The table below summarizes the net change in unrealized gains (losses) on the Company's Level III investments held as of the reporting date. These gains and losses are included within net gains (losses) of consolidated Och-Ziff funds in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
Real estate investments	\$ 12,679	\$ 14,881
Residential mortgage backed securities	(12,189)	(603)
Energy and natural resources limited partnerships	(6,936)	5,161
Collateralized debt obligations	(6,674)	264
Bank debt securities	5,742	300
Commercial mortgage backed securities	1,933	547
Other investments (including derivatives, net)	(531)	36
	\$ (5,976)	\$ 20,586

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments

As discussed in Note 7, in November 2011, the Company repurchased and retired \$254.1 million of indebtedness outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan at 95% of par. Based on this transaction, management estimates that the fair value of its 2007 Term Loan is approximately 95% of its carrying value as of December 31, 2011. Management believes that the carrying values of all other financial instruments presented on the consolidated balance sheets approximate their fair values.

5. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In the ordinary course of business, the Company sponsors the formation of various entities considered to be VIEs. These VIEs are primarily funds in which the Company serves as the general partner or the investment manager with decision-making rights. VIEs consolidated by the Company are primarily funds in which kick-out or liquidation rights, if any, were deemed not to be substantive.

The Company's involvement with funds that are VIEs that are not consolidated is generally limited to providing asset management services. The Company's exposure to loss from these entities is limited to a decrease in the management fees and incentive income that may be earned in future periods. The net assets of these VIEs were \$25.6 billion and \$26.6 billion as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company does not provide, nor is it required to provide, any type of financial or other support to these entities. The Company's variable interests related to these VIEs relate primarily to management fees and incentive income earned from the VIEs. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the only assets related to these variable interests related to income and fees receivable of \$45.6 million and \$313.9 million, respectively.

In addition, the Company holds variable interests in certain joint ventures determined to be VIEs. The Company's exposure to loss for these joint ventures is limited to its investments in these entities, which totaled \$4.8 million and \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and are recorded within other assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company has not recorded any liabilities with respect to VIEs not consolidated.

As substantially all of the funds managed by the Company qualify for the deferral under ASU 2010-10, *Amendments to Statement 167 for Certain Investment Funds*, the Company's determination of whether it is the primary

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beneficiary of a VIE is generally based on an analysis of which variable interest holder of a VIE is exposed to the majority of the expected losses or receives a majority of the expected residual returns. Fund investors are entitled to substantially all of the economics of these VIEs with the exception of the management fee and incentive income, if any, earned by the Company. Accordingly, the Company's determination of the primary beneficiary is not impacted by changes in the underlying assumptions made regarding future results or expected cash flows of these VIEs.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities of funds determined to be VIEs and consolidated by the Company as primary beneficiary:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
Assets		
<i>Assets of consolidated Och-Ziff funds:</i>		
Investments, at fair value	\$ 313,345	\$ 165,551
Other assets of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	9,321	21,253
Total Assets	\$ 322,666	\$ 186,804
Liabilities		
<i>Liabilities of consolidated Och-Ziff funds:</i>		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 57,763	\$ 23,480
Other liabilities of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	909	4,107
Total Liabilities	\$ 58,672	\$ 27,587

The assets presented in the table above belong to the investors in those funds, are available for use only by the fund to which they belong, and are not available for use by the Company. The consolidated funds have no recourse to the general credit of the Company with respect to any liability. The Company also consolidates funds not considered to be VIEs and, therefore, the assets and liabilities of those funds are not included in the table above.

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6. OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES**Other Assets, Net**

The following table presents the components of other assets, net as reported in the consolidated balance sheets:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
<i>Fixed Assets:</i>		
Corporate aircraft	\$ 22,600	\$ 22,600
Leasehold improvements	20,325	20,283
Computer hardware and software	21,125	17,061
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,814	2,784
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(40,272)	(32,043)
Fixed assets, net	26,592	30,685
Goodwill	22,691	22,691
Prepaid expenses	9,878	8,931
Refundable security deposits	5,165	3,669
Investments in joint ventures	4,848	1,733
Intangible assets, net	3,609	4,358
Current income tax receivable	3,467	2,962
Investments in Och-Ziff funds	552	1,552
Deferred balances, at fair value		2,913
Other	3,038	5,718
Total Other Assets, Net	\$ 79,840	\$ 85,212

The Company recorded depreciation and amortization expenses of \$9.7 million, \$9.1 million and \$8.5 million within general, administrative and other in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Other Liabilities

The following table presents the components of other liabilities as reported in the consolidated balance sheets:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
Deferred income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	\$ 26,735	\$ 19,618
Deferred rent credit	14,538	13,436
Accrued expenses	12,009	13,944
Current income taxes payable	2,720	11,331
Obligation under capital leases	1,643	

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Deferred income tax liabilities		3,210
Other	865	222
Total Other Liabilities	\$ 58,510	\$ 61,761

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Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2011****7. DEBT OBLIGATIONS**

The following table presents the Company's outstanding debt obligations as reported in the consolidated balance sheets:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
2007 Term Loan	\$ 366,519	\$ 628,150
Delayed Draw Term Loan	6,484	
Aircraft loan	10,682	11,337
Total Debt Obligations	\$ 383,685	\$ 639,487

The following table presents the Company's scheduled principal repayments and maturities for its outstanding debt:

	Principal Repayments	
	(dollars in thousands)	
2012	\$	366,584
2013		64
2014		10,745
2015		63
2016		6,229
Total Principal Repayments	\$	383,685

2007 Term Loan

On July 2, 2007, the Company entered into a \$750 million term loan bearing an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.75% or a base rate plus 0.50%. The 2007 Term Loan will mature on July 2, 2012 and is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all assets of the Och-Ziff Operating Group. The 2007 Term Loan is payable in equal quarterly installments, which began on December 31, 2008, in an aggregate annual amount equal to 1% of the original amount borrowed under the 2007 Term Loan, and the balance is payable upon maturity.

In 2009, the Company repurchased and retired an aggregate \$105.0 million of the indebtedness outstanding for \$83.0 million, which resulted in a net gain on early retirement of debt of \$21.8 million after deducting related expenses, including the write-off of previously deferred financing costs.

In November 2011, the Company entered into an amendment and waiver to the 2007 Term Loan that permitted it to offer to repurchase portions of the 2007 Term Loan outstanding at 95% of par (the "Buyback") from each lender under the 2007 Term Loan agreeing to such offer. The Buyback resulted in the repurchase and retirement of \$254.1 million of indebtedness outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan. The Buyback was financed with the net proceeds from the 2011 Offering and a borrowing under the Delayed Draw Term Loan (discussed below) entered into in connection with the Buyback and the 2011 Offering. The Buyback resulted in a net gain on early retirement of debt of \$12.5 million after deducting related expenses, including the write-off of previously deferred financing costs.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC
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The 2007 Term Loan includes provisions that restrict or limit the ability of the Och-Ziff Operating Group from:

incurring further secured indebtedness or issuing certain equity interests;

creating liens;

paying dividends or making certain other payments;

merging, consolidating, selling or otherwise disposing of all or part of its assets;

engaging in certain transactions with shareholders or affiliates;

engaging in a substantially different line of business; and

amending its organizational documents in a manner materially adverse to the lenders.

The 2007 Term Loan permits the Och-Ziff Operating Group to incur up to \$150 million of unsecured indebtedness and additional indebtedness so long as, after giving effect to the incurrence of such indebtedness, it is in compliance with a leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of 3.0 to 1.0 and no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing. As of December 31, 2011, the Och-Ziff Operating Group has not incurred any unsecured indebtedness. The 2007 Term Loan does not include any financial maintenance covenants, such as minimum requirements relating to assets under management or profitability. The Company will not be permitted to make distributions from the Och-Ziff Operating Group to its Class A Shareholders or the holders of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units if it is in default under the 2007 Term Loan.

The 2007 Term Loan also limits the amount of distributions the Och-Ziff Operating Group can pay in a 12-month period to its free cash flow. Free cash flow for any period includes the combined net income or loss of the Och-Ziff Operating Group, excluding certain subsidiaries, subject to certain additions and deductions for taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash charges for such period, less total interest paid, expenses in connection with the purchase of property and equipment, distributions to equity holders to pay taxes, plus (or minus) realized gains or losses on investments and dividends and interest from investments. As of December 31, 2011, distributions from the Och-Ziff Operating Group were in compliance with the free cash flow covenant.

Delayed Draw Term Loan

On November 15, 2011, the Company entered into a \$391.0 million delayed draw term loan facility (Delayed Draw Term Loan). The facility allows for up to three borrowings for a total amount not to exceed \$391.0 million, so long as certain conditions are met. A \$6.5 million borrowing under the facility was made in November 2011 to fund the portion of the Buyback not funded by the net proceeds from the 2011 Offering. The Company anticipates that additional borrowings made under the facility will be used to repay the remaining amount outstanding under the 2007 Term Loan following a six-month blackout period following the Buyback. Following repayment in full of the 2007 Term Loan, any remaining undrawn commitments can be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

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Any undrawn commitments will be terminated if not used on or prior to July 2, 2012. Borrowings under the facility are payable in quarterly installments in the amount of 0.25% of the indebtedness outstanding on the last day of each quarter, and the balance will be payable upon maturity on November 23, 2016. Any amounts borrowed under the facility and subsequently repaid may not be re-borrowed. Amounts borrowed bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.50% or a base rate plus 0.50% and are guaranteed by the same guarantors and secured by the same collateral on a pari passu basis with the obligations under the 2007 Term Loan.

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The facility requires the Company to pay a fee equal to 0.75% of the undrawn portion of the commitments under the facility until the earliest of (i) the date the commitments are drawn in full, (ii) July 2, 2012, and (iii) the date on which the commitments are canceled or terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The facility includes two financial maintenance covenants. The first prohibits total assets under management as of the last day of any fiscal quarter to be less than \$17.5 billion for two successive quarters, and the second prohibits the economic income leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) as of the last day of any fiscal quarter to exceed 4.0 to 1.0. The agreement allows a limited right to cure an event of default resulting from noncompliance with the economic income leverage ratio test with an equity contribution made to the borrower, OZ Management. Such cure right may not be used more than two times in any four-quarter period or more than three times during the term of the facility. As of December 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

In addition to the financial maintenance covenants described above, the Delayed Draw Term Loan includes prepayment provisions, affirmative and negative covenants (including the free cash flow limitation on distributions) and events of default that are substantially similar to the terms of the 2007 Term Loan described above.

Aircraft Loan

On May 25, 2011, the Company refinanced \$10.7 million of the \$11.3 million remaining balance on its aircraft loan and paid the remaining balance with cash on hand. The indebtedness outstanding bears an annual interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.35%, is due in full at maturity on May 25, 2014 and is secured by a first priority lien on the aircraft.

The terms of the loan also require the Company to make one or more prepayments or post cash collateral with the lender in the event that the indebtedness outstanding under of the loan at any time exceeds an amount equal to 70% of the fair market value of the aircraft, as determined by the lender pursuant to an appraisal obtained by the lender that may not be exercised more than once every 12 months.

The terms of the loan also require the Company to comply with the following financial maintenance covenants in order for it to avoid an event of default:

The minimum amount of assets under management is \$17 billion, tested quarterly;

Annual management fees earned by the Och-Ziff Operating Group must not fall below \$257.3 million, tested annually;

Economic Income must exceed three times the annual principal and interest payments due on all direct or indirect indebtedness of the Och-Ziff Operating Group (excluding principal and interest payments due on the scheduled maturity date of any debt), tested quarterly; and

Average cash, unrestricted marketable securities and other liquid investments that may be converted to cash within 90 days must be equal to an amount greater than the indebtedness outstanding under of the loan, tested quarterly.

Upon an event of default, subject to certain cure periods set forth in the loan, the lender may declare all amounts outstanding under the loan to be due and payable.

Consolidated Funds Credit Facility

Certain funds consolidated by the Company have entered into a syndicated credit facility of \$150.0 million. The facility will mature on the earlier of (i) April 1, 2014 and (ii) the date that is ninety days prior to the end of the

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investment period of those certain funds party to the agreement. The outstanding loans under the credit facility are secured by the unfunded capital commitments of one of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries (as general partner) and the investors in those funds. The funds are jointly and severally liable for the indebtedness. For each borrowing under the amended credit facility, the funds have the option of borrowing at an interest rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.25%, or 1.25% plus the greater of (i) the prime rate and (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%. For each letter of credit drawn under the new credit facility, the funds pay interest at a rate equal to 2.375%. In addition, the funds pay a minimum usage fee of 0.35% on the average daily amount of the unused portion of the credit facility.

Borrowings under the credit facility are recorded as liabilities by the investment subsidiaries of the funds using the facility. In accordance with GAAP, investment subsidiaries of the Company's consolidated funds are generally not consolidated, but are carried at fair value within investments, at fair value in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Accordingly, such borrowings are not included within debt obligations in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2011, there were \$34.7 million in outstanding borrowings under the facility with an average interest rate of 2.54%, and \$4.3 million in letters of credit drawn under the facility with an average interest rate of 2.375%. As of December 31, 2010, there were \$250 thousand in outstanding borrowings under the facility with an average interest rate of 3.02%, and \$4.3 million in letters of credit drawn under the facility with an average interest rate of 2.88%.

8. EQUITY-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company grants equity-based compensation in the form of RSUs, Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units and Class A Shares to its partners, managing directors, other employees and the independent members of its Board of Directors under the terms of the Company's 2007 Equity Incentive Plan. The following table presents information regarding the impact of these grants on the Company's consolidated statements of operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Expense recorded within compensation and benefits	\$ 128,916	\$ 128,737	\$ 122,461
Corresponding tax benefit	\$ 9,503	\$ 11,724	\$ 8,941
Restricted Share Units (RSUs)			

An RSU entitles the holder to receive a Class A Share, or cash equal to the fair value of a Class A Share at the election of the Company's Board of Directors, upon completion of the requisite service period. The Company recognizes compensation expense for RSUs equal to the market value of the Company's Class A Shares at the date of grant, adjusted for forfeiture assumptions.

All of the RSUs granted to date accrue dividend equivalents equal to the dividend amounts paid on the Company's Class A Shares. To date, these dividend equivalents have been awarded in the form of additional RSUs that also accrue additional dividend equivalents. The dividend equivalents will be paid if and when the related RSUs vest. As a result, dividend equivalents declared on RSUs are recorded similar to a stock dividend, resulting in (i) increases in the Company's accumulated deficit and the accumulated deficit component of partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries on the same pro rata basis as earnings of the Och-Ziff Operating Group are allocated and (ii) increases in the Company's paid-in capital and the paid-in capital component of partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries on the same pro rata basis. No compensation expense is recognized related to these dividend equivalents. Delivery of dividend equivalents on outstanding RSUs is contingent upon the vesting of the underlying RSUs, and therefore a forfeiture provision has been included in the accrual of such dividend equivalents.

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The following table presents information related to the settlement of RSUs:

	2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Fair value of RSUs settled in Class A Shares	\$ 62,099	\$ 68,536	\$ 35,983
Fair value of RSUs withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations	\$ 22,906	\$ 28,760	\$ 11,743
Number of RSUs withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations	2,150,330	1,940,941	992,879

The following table presents activity related to the Company's unvested RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Unvested RSUs	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Beginning of Year	13,131,105	\$ 16.70
Granted	2,563,563	\$ 13.36
Vested	(8,686,537)	\$ 16.48
Forfeited	(1,261,689)	\$ 17.79
End of Year	5,746,442	\$ 15.30

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of RSUs granted for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$13.36, \$14.61 and \$5.84, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, total unrecognized compensation expense related to RSUs was approximately \$62.5 million with a weighted-average amortization period of 2.1 years.

In 2008, the Company agreed to grant to certain employees a number of RSUs over a five-year period starting in 2008 with a total fair value of \$40.0 million, of which \$8.0 million was to be granted each year beginning in 2009. These RSUs were not subject to any further service period once granted; therefore, the Company began amortizing the fair value of \$40.0 million ratably over the service period that preceded the grant date. As of December 31, 2011, \$40.0 million was either fully vested or forfeited.

Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units Granted Subsequent to the 2007 Offerings

Amortization of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units included within compensation and benefits relate to grants made subsequent to the 2007 Offerings, but it excludes the redistribution of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units forfeited by former partners that were subsequently reallocated to the remaining partners, as such reallocations are recorded within Reorganization expenses. See Note 3 for information regarding Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted in connection with the Reorganization.

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The Company recognizes compensation expense for Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units equal to the market value of the Company's Class A Shares at the date of grant, less a 5% discount for transfer restrictions that remain in place after vesting. The table below presents the activity related to unvested Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted subsequent to the 2007 Offerings that are being amortized through compensation and benefits for the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Unvested Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Beginning of Year	2,166,666	\$ 12.73
Granted	2,479,643	\$ 12.05
Vested	(1,543,334)	\$ 12.70
Forfeited	(838,784)	\$ 12.73
End of Year	2,264,191	\$ 12.01

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2009 was \$12.05 and \$12.73, respectively. There were no Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units granted in 2010. As of December 31, 2011, the total unrecognized compensation expenses related to these units totaled \$24.3 million with a weighted-average amortization period of 2.7 years.

Class A Shares

In September 2009, the Company granted 400,000 immediately vested Class A Shares to a partner. The grant-date fair value for this grant was \$4.8 million, or \$12.01 per Class A Share, and was expensed immediately.

9. GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER

The following table presents the components of general, administrative and other expenses as reported in the consolidated statements of operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Occupancy and equipment	\$ 27,583	\$ 28,281	\$ 30,157
Professional services	20,236	21,173	16,933
Information processing and communications	16,620	14,093	13,620
Business development	7,879	7,685	7,606
Insurance	7,222	7,740	12,212
Other expenses	27,345	16,394	12,031
	106,885	95,366	92,559

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Changes in tax receivable agreement liability	(21,768)	(1,368)	(19,749)
Total General, Administrative and Other	\$ 85,117	\$ 93,998	\$ 72,810

10. INCOME TAXES

The Registrant and each of the Och-Ziff Operating Group entities are partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result of the Company's legal structure, only a portion of the income earned by the Company is subject to corporate-level tax rates in the United States and in foreign jurisdictions.

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The following table presents the components of the Company's provision for income taxes:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Current:			
Federal income taxes	\$	\$ (6,395)	\$ (9,065)
State and local income taxes	8,964	16,586	13,117
Foreign income taxes	4,422	11,072	6,131
	13,386	21,263	10,183
Deferred:			
Federal income taxes	22,783	23,011	18,754
State and local income taxes	24,032	(4,959)	11,315
Foreign income taxes	(620)	1,763	(2,549)
	46,195	19,815	27,520
Total Provision for Income Taxes	\$ 59,581	\$ 41,078	\$ 37,703

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities represent the tax effects of the temporary differences between the GAAP bases and tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities. The following table presents the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities before the impact of offsetting deferred income tax assets and liabilities within the same legal entity and tax jurisdiction:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
Deferred Income Tax Assets:		
Tax goodwill	\$ 898,916	\$ 935,452
Net operating loss	58,196	37,348
Tax credit carryforwards	13,821	10,205
Investment in partnerships		1,339
Employee compensation	1,465	1,011
Other	948	1,463
	973,346	986,818
Valuation allowance	(5,816)	(3,867)
Total Deferred Income Tax Assets	\$ 967,530	\$ 982,951
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities:		
Depreciation	(424)	(471)

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Investment in partnerships

(1,586)

Total Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

\$ (2,010)

\$ (471)

The majority of the Company's deferred tax assets relate to tax goodwill in the United States that arose in connection with the 2007 Offerings, as well as subsequent exchanges of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares. These deferred tax assets are derived from goodwill recognized for tax purposes that is expected to be subsequently amortized and result in future taxable deductions and cash savings to the Company. The Company entered into a tax receivable agreement to pay a portion of these tax savings to the partners and the Ziffs. See Note 13 for additional information.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$5.8 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, pertaining to state and local tax credit carryforwards based on management's assessment of the factors impacting the ability to realize these deferred income tax assets within the limited carryforward period available.

The following is a reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
Income passed through to partners	-26.17%	-27.03%	-28.01%
Reorganization expenses	-6.27%	-6.74%	-5.57%
Income not subject to entity level tax	-4.59%	-3.01%	-2.39%
State and local income taxes	-2.15%	-0.85%	-1.81%
Foreign income taxes	-0.15%	-0.74%	-0.17%
Other, net	0.11%	-0.18%	0.13%
Effective Income Tax Rate	-4.22%	-3.55%	-2.82%

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had foreign tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$8.0 million that will expire between 2017 and 2021, and state and local tax credits of \$5.8 million that will expire between 2014 and 2018. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$144.3 million of net operating losses available to offset future taxable income for federal income tax purposes that will expire between 2029 and 2031. Additionally, as of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$136.3 million of net operating losses available to offset future taxable income for state and \$126.6 million for local income tax purposes that will expire between 2028 and 2031.

The Company files income tax returns with the U.S. federal government and various state and local jurisdictions, as well as foreign jurisdictions. The income tax years under examination vary by jurisdiction. With a few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2008.

As of and for the three years ended December 31, 2011, the Company was not required to establish a liability for uncertain tax positions.

11. NET LOSS PER CLASS A SHARE

Basic net loss per Class A Share is computed by dividing the net loss allocated to Class A Shareholders by the weighted-average number of Class A Shares outstanding for the period. In addition, the Company included 763,229, 598,327 and 314,224 RSUs that have vested but have not been settled in Class A Shares in the weighted-average Class A Shares outstanding used in the calculation of basic and diluted net loss per Class A Share for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2011

The following tables present the computation of basic and diluted net loss per Class A Share:

	Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	Weighted- Average Class A Shares Outstanding	Net Loss Per Class A Share	Number of Antidilutive Units Excluded from Diluted Calculation
	(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Year Ended December 31, 2011				
Basic	\$ (418,990)	102,848,812	\$ (4.07)	
<i>Effect of dilutive securities:</i>				
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units				297,297,974
Class A Restricted Share Units				5,746,442
Diluted	\$ (418,990)	102,848,812	\$ (4.07)	

	Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	Weighted- Average Class A Shares Outstanding	Net Loss Per Class A Share	Number of Antidilutive Units Excluded from Diluted Calculation
	(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Year Ended December 31, 2010				
Basic	\$ (294,413)	87,910,977	\$ (3.35)	
<i>Effect of dilutive securities:</i>				
Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units				300,789,883
Class A Restricted Share Units				13,131,105
Diluted	\$ (294,413)	87,910,977	\$ (3.35)	

	Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	Weighted- Average Class A Shares Outstanding	Net Loss Per Class A Share	Number of Antidilutive Units Excluded from Diluted Calculation
	(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Year Ended December 31, 2009				
Basic	\$ (297,429)	78,387,368	\$ (3.79)	

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Effect of dilutive securities:

Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units				309,056,479
Class A Restricted Share Units				14,885,809
Diluted	\$ (297,429)	78,387,368	\$ (3.79)	

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC
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12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Due to Related Parties**

The following table presents the amounts included within due to related parties:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(dollars in thousands)	
Amounts payable under tax receivable agreement	\$ 759,056	\$ 783,601
Deferred balances and related taxes payable		5,178
Total Due To Related Parties	\$ 759,056	\$ 788,779

Amounts Payable Under Tax Receivable Agreement

As further discussed in Note 13, the Company entered into an agreement with the partners and the Ziffs, whereby the Company would pay the partners and the Ziffs a portion of any tax savings resulting from the purchase of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units at the time of the 2007 Offerings or as a result of any subsequent exchanges of their interests for Class A Shares. The Company paid the partners and the Ziffs an aggregate of \$14.5 million, \$15.7 million and \$32.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for tax savings realized, including interest thereon.

Deferred Balances and Related Taxes Payable

Deferred balances relate to incentive income allocated to the partners and the Ziffs prior to the 2007 Offerings, net of any taxes owed by the Company related to such balances. Any excess taxes withheld are paid upon the completion of the Company's tax return.

Management Fees and Incentive Income Earned from Och-Ziff Funds

The Company earns substantially all of its management fees and incentive income from the Och-Ziff funds, which are considered related parties as the Company manages the operations of and makes investment decisions for these funds. Management fees related to the real estate funds included within the Company's Other Operations are collected directly from the investors in those funds, and therefore are not considered revenues earned from related parties.

Management Fees and Incentive Income Earned from Related Parties and Waived Fees

Prior to the 2007 Offerings, the Company did not charge management fees or earn incentive income on investments made by the Company's partners, employees and other related parties. Following the 2007 Offerings, the Company began charging management fees and earning incentive income on new investments made in the funds by the partners and certain other related parties, including the partners' reinvestment of the after-tax proceeds from the 2007 Offerings. The Company continues to waive fees for employee investments in the funds.

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The following table presents management fees and incentive income charged on investments held by related parties and amounts waived by the Company for related parties:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
<i>Fees charged on investments held by related parties:</i>			
Management fees	\$ 24,557	\$ 21,130	\$ 20,615
Incentive income	\$ 7,947	\$ 35,255	\$ 17,441
<i>Fees waived on investments held by related parties:</i>			
Management fees	\$ 13,574	\$ 12,733	\$ 14,085
Incentive income	\$ 1,287	\$ 15,741	\$ 18,290
Corporate Aircraft			

The Company's corporate aircraft is used primarily for business purposes. From time to time, Mr. Och uses the aircraft for personal use. The Company recorded revenues of \$839 thousand, \$487 thousand and \$437 thousand for Mr. Och's personal use of the corporate aircraft based on market rates for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Tax Receivable Agreement**

The purchase of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units from the partners and the Ziffs with the proceeds from the 2007 Offerings, as well as subsequent taxable exchanges by the partners and the Ziffs of Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units for Class A Shares on a one-for-one basis (or, at the Company's option, a cash equivalent), resulted, and, in the case of future exchanges, are anticipated to result, in an increase in the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of the Och-Ziff Operating Group that would not otherwise have been available. As a result, the Company expects that its future tax liability will be reduced. Pursuant to the tax receivable agreement entered into among the Company, the partners and the Ziffs, the Company has agreed to pay to the partners and the Ziffs 85% of the amount of tax savings, if any, actually realized by the Company.

The Company recorded its initial estimate of future payments under the tax receivable agreement by recording a decrease to paid-in capital and an increase in amounts due to related parties in the consolidated financial statements. Subsequent adjustments to the liability for future payments under the tax receivable agreement related to changes in estimated future tax rates or state income tax apportionment are recognized through current period earnings within general, administrative and other expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

In connection with the departure of certain former partners since the 2007 Offerings, the right to receive payments under the tax receivable agreement by such former partners was contributed to the Och-Ziff Operating Group. As a result, the Company now expects to pay to the remaining partners and the Ziffs approximately 77% (from 85% at the time of the 2007 Offerings) of the amount of cash savings, if any, in federal, state and local income taxes in the United States that the Company actually realizes as a result of the increases in tax basis discussed above.

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In connection with the contributions by former partners, the company recorded the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Decrease in amounts payable under tax receivable agreement	\$ 4,601	\$ 17,393	\$ 19,646
Decrease in deferred income tax assets related to income tax expense expected to be incurred as a result of the payments to the Och-Ziff Operating Group	\$ 398	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,646
Increase in paid-in capital	\$ 723	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,266
Increase in partners' and others' interests in consolidated subsidiaries	\$ 3,480	\$ 13,718	\$ 15,734

The estimate of the timing and the amount of future payments under the tax receivable agreement involves several assumptions that do not account for the significant uncertainties associated with these potential payments, including an assumption that Och-Ziff Holding Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, will have sufficient taxable income in the relevant tax years to utilize the tax benefits that would give rise to an obligation to make payments. The actual timing and amount of any actual payments under the tax receivable agreement will vary based upon these and a number of other factors.

The table below presents the maximum amounts that would be payable under the tax receivable agreement assuming that the Company will have sufficient taxable income each year to fully realize the expected tax savings. In light of the numerous factors affecting the Company's obligation to make such payments, the timing and amounts of any such actual payments may differ materially from those presented in the table.

	Potential Payments Under Tax Receivable Agreement (dollars in thousands)
2012	\$ 38,701
2013	40,003
2014	41,691
2015	43,663
2016	45,944
Thereafter	549,054
Total Payments	\$ 759,056

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC
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Lease Obligations

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases for its headquarters in New York and its offices in London, Hong Kong, Mumbai and Beijing, in addition to operating and capital leases on computer hardware. The Company recognizes expense related to its operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. As of December 31, 2011, future minimum lease payments under these contracts are:

	Minimum Lease Payments	
	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
	(dollars in thousands)	
2012	\$ 18,911	\$ 844
2013	17,524	777
2014	17,699	22
2015	18,300	
2016	18,166	
Thereafter	55,188	
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 145,788	\$ 1,643

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation and claims incidental to the conduct of the Company's business. The Company is also subject, from time to time, in the ordinary course of business, to reviews, inquiries and investigations by agencies that have regulatory authority over the Company's business activities. The Company is currently not subject to any pending judicial, administrative or arbitration proceedings that are expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Investment Commitments

From time to time, certain funds consolidated by the Company may have commitments to fund investments. These commitments are funded through contributions from investors in those funds. The Company generally only manages these funds and is not an investor in the funds.

The Company has committed to fund a portion of the annual operating budget for a joint venture, and this portion currently totals approximately \$4.7 million annually. The joint venture periodically returns substantially all of the cash that is contributed by the Company, as expenses incurred by the joint venture are generally reimbursed by the projects it manages.

Other Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that provide a variety of general indemnifications. Such contracts include those with certain service providers, brokers and trading counterparties. Any exposure to the Company under these arrangements could involve future claims that may be made against the Company. Currently, no such claims exist or are expected to arise and, accordingly, the Company has not accrued any liability in connection with such indemnifications.

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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC

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DECEMBER 31, 2011

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Och-Ziff Funds segment is currently the Company's only reportable segment and represents the Company's core business, as substantially all of the Company's operations are conducted through this segment. The Och-Ziff Funds segment provides asset management services to the Company's funds.

The Company's Other Operations are comprised of its real estate business, which provides asset management services to the Company's real estate funds, and investments in businesses established to expand certain of the Company's private investment platforms. The businesses and investments included in the Company's Other Operations do not meet the thresholds of reportable business segments under GAAP.

In addition to analyzing the Company's results on a GAAP basis, management also reviews its results on an Economic Income basis. Economic Income excludes the adjustments described below that are required for presentation of the Company's results on a GAAP basis, but that management does not consider when evaluating operating performance in any given period. Management, therefore, uses Economic Income as the basis on which it evaluates the Company's financial performance and makes resource allocation and other operating decisions. Management considers it important that investors review the same operating information that it uses.

Economic Income is a measure of pre-tax operating performance that excludes the following from the Company's results on a GAAP basis:

Income allocations to the Company's partners and the Ziffs on their direct interests in the Och-Ziff Operating Group. Management reviews operating performance at the Och-Ziff Operating Group level, where substantially all of the Company's operations are performed, prior to making any income allocations;

Reorganization expenses related to the 2007 Offerings, equity-based compensation expenses and depreciation and amortization expenses, as management does not consider these non-cash expenses to be reflective of operating performance;

Changes in the tax receivable agreement liability, net gains (losses) on investments in Och-Ziff funds and net gains on early retirement of debt, as management does not consider these to be reflective of operating performance;

Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes and net earnings on deferred balances, as these amounts relate to amounts due to the partners and the Ziffs for incentive income that was deferred prior to the 2007 Offerings; and

Amounts related to the consolidated Och-Ziff funds, including the related eliminations of management fees and incentive income, as management reviews the total amount of management fees and incentive income earned in relation to total assets under management and fund performance.

In addition, the full amount of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements indexed to annual investment performance are recognized on the date they are determined (generally in the fourth quarter of each year), as management determines the total amount of compensation based on the Company's performance in the year of the award. Finally, management reviews Economic Income revenues by presenting management fees net of recurring placement and related service fees, rather than considering these fees an expense, as well as excluding the impact of the consolidated Och-Ziff funds.

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Management does not regularly review assets by operating segment in assessing operating segment performance and the allocation of company resources; therefore, the Company does not present total assets by operating segment. All interest expense related to outstanding indebtedness is allocated to the Och-Ziff Funds segment.

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Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2011****Och-Ziff Funds Segment Results**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
<i>Och-Ziff Funds Segment:</i>			
Economic Income Revenues	\$ 538,305	\$ 870,458	\$ 707,879
Economic Income	\$ 272,936	\$ 580,896	\$ 423,981

Reconciliation of Och-Ziff Funds Segment Revenues to Consolidated Revenues

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Economic Income Revenues - Och-Ziff Funds Segment	\$ 538,305	\$ 870,458	\$ 707,879
Adjustment to management fees(1)	14,665	9,059	2,462
Other Operations revenues	15,171	6,501	5,218
Income of consolidated Och-Ziff funds	48,283	38,485	27,729
Total Consolidated Revenues	\$ 616,424	\$ 924,503	\$ 743,288

(1) Adjustment to present management fees net of recurring placement and related service fees, as management considers these fees a reduction in management fees, not an expense. The impact of eliminations related to the consolidated Och-Ziff funds is also removed.

Reconciliation of Och-Ziff Funds Economic Income to Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Economic Income - Och-Ziff Funds Segment	\$ 272,936	\$ 580,896	\$ 423,981
Reorganization expenses	(1,614,363)	(1,626,988)	(1,704,753)
Net Loss Allocated to the Och-Ziff Operating Group A Units	1,088,514	950,209	1,127,729
Equity-based compensation	(128,916)	(128,737)	(122,461)
Income taxes	(59,581)	(41,078)	(37,703)
Depreciation and amortization	(9,676)	(9,078)	(8,541)
Amortization of deferred cash compensation and expenses related to compensation arrangements indexed to annual fund performance	(600)	(1,500)	(6,201)
Net gains on investments in Och-Ziff funds	478	392	3,551
Allocation of deferred balances and related taxes	66	27	(19,575)
Change in tax receivable agreement liability	21,768	1,368	19,749
Net earnings on deferred balances			54,138
Net gains on early retirement of debt	12,494		21,797

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Other Operations	836	(14,138)	(20,302)
Other adjustments	(2,946)	(5,786)	(28,838)
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	\$ (418,990)	\$ (294,413)	\$ (297,429)

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Table of Contents**OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC****SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION****QUARTERLY RESULTS UNAUDITED**

The following tables present the Company's unaudited quarterly results for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	First	Year Ended December 31, 2011			Fourth
		Second	Third		
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)					
Selected Operating Statement Data					
Total revenues	\$ 138,408	\$ 147,285	\$ 149,405	\$ 181,326	
Total expenses	493,663	492,197	477,166	577,287	
Total other income (loss)	6,137	2,299	(14,219)	18,448	
Income taxes	8,626	9,413	24,317	17,225	
Consolidated Net Loss	\$ (357,744)	\$ (352,026)	\$ (366,297)	\$ (394,738)	
Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	\$ (262,280)	\$ (258,664)	\$ (273,173)	\$ (257,698)	
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	\$ (95,464)	\$ (93,362)	\$ (93,124)	\$ (137,040)	
Net Loss Per Class A Share					
Basic	\$ (0.99)	\$ (0.96)	\$ (0.93)	\$ (1.17)	
Diluted	\$ (0.99)	\$ (0.96)	\$ (0.96)	\$ (1.17)	
Weighted-Average Class A Shares Outstanding					
Basic	96,812,723	97,705,327	99,673,186	117,016,886	
Diluted	96,812,723	97,705,327	399,566,891	117,016,886	
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)					
Selected Operating Statement Data					
Total revenues	\$ 109,435	\$ 123,924	\$ 122,470	\$ 568,674	
Total expenses	503,629	493,289	498,464	603,774	
Total other income (loss)	4,357	12,305	4,476	(4,361)	
Income taxes	8,799	7,744	7,054	17,481	
Consolidated Net Loss	\$ (398,636)	\$ (364,804)	\$ (378,572)	\$ (56,942)	
Net Loss Allocated to Partners and Others Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	\$ (309,997)	\$ (275,383)	\$ (285,042)	\$ (34,119)	
Net Loss Allocated to Class A Shareholders	\$ (88,639)	\$ (89,421)	\$ (93,530)	\$ (22,823)	
Net Loss Per Class A Share					
Basic	\$ (1.07)	\$ (1.05)	\$ (1.04)	\$ (0.24)	
Diluted	\$ (1.07)	\$ (1.05)	\$ (1.05)	\$ (0.24)	
Weighted-Average Class A Shares Outstanding					
Basic	82,708,885	85,432,135	89,862,493	93,500,362	

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Diluted	82,708,885	85,432,135	392,799,640	93,500,362
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OCH-ZIFF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC
SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENTS
QUARTERLY RESULTS UNAUDITED

These results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results.

The Company generally does not recognize incentive income during the first three quarters of the year other than amounts earned as a result of fund investor redemptions during the period or amounts earned from fund investors with measurement periods longer than one year. Additionally, compensation and benefits generally comprise a significant portion of total expenses, with discretionary cash bonuses comprising a large portion of total compensation and benefits expense. These cash bonuses are funded by total annual revenues, which are significantly influenced by incentive income earned by the Company at the end of the year. Annual discretionary bonuses in a year with no significant high-water marks in effect are generally determined and expensed in the fourth quarter each year.

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