

**Item 1. Cover Page**

**Kohlberg & Co., L.L.C.**

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure  
March 31, 2013

**This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Kohlberg & Co., L.L.C. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (914) 241-7430. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.**

**Additional information about Kohlberg & Co., L.L.C. also is available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.**

**Item 2. Material Changes**

N/A

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#### **Item 4. Advisory Business**

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” means Kohlberg & Co., L.L.C. (“Kohlberg”), a Delaware limited liability company, together (where the context permits) with its affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Funds (as defined below). Such affiliates may or may not be under common control with Kohlberg, but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with Kohlberg. These affiliates may be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Funds, or may serve as general partners of the Funds.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to pooled investment vehicles that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). As of March 31, 2013, the Adviser serves as the investment manager for Kohlberg Investors IV, L.P., Kohlberg TE Investors IV, L.P., Kohlberg Offshore Investors IV, L.P., Kohlberg Investors V, L.P., Kohlberg TE Investors V, L.P., Kohlberg Offshore Investors V, L.P., Kohlberg Investors VI, L.P., Kohlberg TE Investors VI, L.P., Kohlberg Investors VII, L.P., Kohlberg Investors VII-B, L.P., Kohlberg Investors VII-C, L.P., Kohlberg TE Investors VII, L.P. and Kohlberg TE Investors VII-B, L.P. (the “Main Funds”). The Adviser may in the future advise Main Funds in addition to those listed herein.

The Adviser may also, from time to time, establish, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, certain investment vehicles through which certain persons may invest alongside one or more Main Funds in a particular investment opportunity (each such vehicle, a “Co-Investment Vehicle”). Co-Investment Vehicles are typically limited to investing in securities relating to the transaction with respect to which they were organized. As a general matter, the general partner of a Main Fund will cause investments made by each such Co-Investment Vehicle to make and dispose of its investment in the particular investment opportunity at substantially the same time, on substantially the same terms and conditions and in the same proportions as the applicable Main Fund(s) that are also invested in that investment opportunity, except as may be necessary because of different tax, legal or regulatory considerations.

Additionally, the Adviser may also organize and serve as general partner (or in an analogous capacity) to (i) certain other “feeder” vehicles (each such vehicle, a “Feeder Vehicle”) organized to invest exclusively in a Main Fund, (ii) alternative investment vehicles (each, an “Alternative Investment Vehicle”) organized to address, for example, specific tax, legal, business, accounting or regulatory-related matters that may arise in connection with a transaction or transactions and/or (iii) parallel investment entities that invest side-by-side with one or more of the Main Funds and are formed to facilitate investments by business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser or its personnel (each, an “Associates Fund”).

The Main Funds, Co-Investment Vehicles, Feeder Vehicles, Associates Funds and Alternative Investment Vehicles are collectively referred to as the “Funds.” (Although Co-Investment Vehicles are collectively referred to in this brochure as Clients, some or all Co-Investment Vehicles may not be clients of the Adviser.)

The Funds make primarily long-term private equity and equity-related investments, as well as limited investments in debt instruments. In accordance with the Funds' respective investment objectives, investments are generally made in companies doing business in industrial manufacturing, consumer products and services (including business services, healthcare services and financial services). The Adviser's advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or general partner to the Funds in order to provide such services.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to each Fund in accordance with the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) of such Fund and/or separate investment and advisory, investment management or portfolio management agreements (each, an "Advisory Agreement").

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds (other than certain Co-Investment Vehicles) and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Funds and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the organizational or offering documents of the applicable Fund.

The principal owners of Kohlberg are Samuel P. Frieder and James A. Kohlberg. The Adviser has been in business since 1987. As of December 31, 2012, the Adviser manages a total of \$3.5 billion of client assets, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

## **Item 5. Fees and Compensation**

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund (except for Associates Funds, Co-Investment Vehicles, Feeder Vehicles and Alternative Investment Vehicles) an advisory fee (each, an "Advisory Fee"). Advisory Fees paid by a Main Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Main Fund, including any Funds that invest in such Main Fund (such as Feeder Vehicles).

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may perform management, advisory, transaction-related, financial advisory and other services ("Related Services") for, and receive fees from, actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of the Funds, including fees in connection with mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, refinancings, public offerings, sales and similar transactions. These fees may be substantial. Although these fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees, the Adviser will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of such fees. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds. Additionally, a portfolio company may reimburse the Adviser for expenses (including without limitation travel expenses, which may include expenses for chartered or first class travel) incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company, and such reimbursements are not subject to the sharing arrangements described above.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser, as modified by negotiations with investors in the applicable Fund, and are set forth in such Fund's Advisory Agreement, organizational documents and/or other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described above are generally subject to waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors. Such waiver may eliminate any fee offsets that might otherwise have reduced the amount of an Advisory Fee. The fee structures described above may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

Advisory Fees received from the Funds are payable quarterly in advance. Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds. In addition, the Adviser may waive or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee paid by a Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser to invest in and alongside such Fund.

To the extent provided in the Advisory Agreements and the partnership agreements and other organizational documents of the Funds, the Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fees certain operating expenses, including organizational expenses of a Fund exceeding a limit specified in the Fund's limited partnership agreement or analogous organizational documents, expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, travel, entertainment, compensation and benefits of its officers, directors and employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below), insurance (other than premiums for insurance covering persons to be indemnified pursuant to a Fund's partnership agreement or other organizational document), travel expenses incurred by a Fund's placement agent and other routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Funds. Each Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio companies, including all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the organization of such Fund and expenses (other than travel expenses) of a Fund's placement agent, up to a limit specified in the Fund's limited partnership agreement or analogous organizational documents; all documented legal, accounting, investment banking, consulting, research, due diligence and other professional services to a Fund and filing and similar fees paid on behalf of a Fund (including such expenses with respect to transactions that are not consummated); all custody, transfer, registration and similar expenses incurred by a Fund; all brokerage, finders', advisory committee expenses; all interest on borrowed funds (if any); all taxes and other governmental charges (if any); all extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses; all expenses incurred by a Fund's general partner in connection with service as tax matters partner as defined in Section 6231(a)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; and any other fees or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such Fund in connection with such Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser. Although the Adviser currently does not have and does not intend to

enter into any arrangements whereby expenses that would otherwise be payable by the Adviser are reduced through the use of “soft” or commission dollars, the Adviser is permitted to do so, as discussed in Item 12 below.

Additionally, please see Item 6 below regarding “Carried Interest” that Funds may pay.

Although the Adviser does not generally utilize the services of broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Funds, in the event that it chooses to use a broker-dealer for limited purposes relating to a particular Fund, such Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

## **Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management**

With respect to each Fund other than Associates Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles, a portion of the profits of each such Fund is distributed to its general partner, if any, as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). Each general partner of a Fund is a related person of the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by a Main Fund is indirectly borne by any Feeder Vehicles that invest in such Main Fund and by investors in such Main Fund and Feeder Vehicles.

The payment by some, but not all, Funds of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) may create an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the organizational documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of the Adviser to establish new investment funds, (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Please also see Item 12 below regarding trade aggregation, as well as Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

## **Item 7. Types of Clients**

The Adviser currently provides investment supervisory services to the Funds (other than certain Co-Investment Vehicles). Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds and not individually to investors in such Fund.

Interests in the Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. Investors in the Funds are generally “qualified purchasers” as defined in the 1940 Act, and may include, among others, high net worth individuals, banks, thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities.

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but minimum investment commitments may be established for investors in the Funds. The general partner of each Fund may in its sole

discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the offering documents of such Fund.

## **Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss**

### **Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies**

The Adviser typically makes long-term capital appreciation investments in equity and equity-related securities of middle market companies with enterprise values between \$100 million and \$750 million and seeks to provide equity capital of \$50 million to \$200 million. The Adviser principally focuses on controlling private equity investments in management buyouts and recapitalizations and seeks to generate attractive rates of return for its investors by improving the operating performance of its portfolio companies by implementing operating and strategic changes to improve efficiency, increase revenue and cash flow and create incremental equity value, rather than relying only on financial engineering.

The Adviser's primary focus to date has been on traditional manufacturing and service companies. The Adviser has developed particular sourcing and execution expertise within three industry categories: industrial manufacturing; consumer products; and services (business services, healthcare services and financial services).

The Adviser devotes careful attention to due diligence, transaction execution, and investment monitoring. The investment team works closely with management to understand the company's business and markets. They also perform business, legal and accounting due diligence, culminating with the preparation of a business plan. The management of each portfolio company is responsible for seeking to achieve the performance targets set forth in this plan. The Adviser's professionals provide ongoing support in the areas of corporate finance, acquisitions and long-term strategic planning.

The Adviser begins this process during due diligence, whereby it seeks to identify and quantify opportunities for operational improvement, revenue enhancement and business repositioning. The Adviser's diligence culminates in a strategic plan for the portfolio company to be implemented under the Adviser's ownership tenure. The Adviser implements its strategy through the following three phases:

- *Enhancement of Management Capabilities.*
- *Implementation of Operational Improvement Plan; and*
- *Targeted Growth and Business Repositioning.*

### **Risks**

Investing in securities involves a substantial degree of risk. A Fund may lose all or a substantial portion of its investments, and investors in the Funds must be prepared to bear the risk of a complete loss of their investments.



In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by or for the Funds, include the following:

*Recent Financial Market Fluctuations.*

General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally, particularly of the type experienced since 2008, may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that Funds will be able to exit from their investments in portfolio companies by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable to a Fund to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Continued or renewed volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the Funds to buy, sell and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and a Fund may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

*Lack of Liquidity of Investments*

A Fund's ability to liquidate certain of its investments in portfolio companies may be limited, as such companies will generally be privately held and the Fund may own a relatively large percentage of the issuers' equity securities. Sales may also be limited by market conditions, which may be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issuers or issuers in particular industries. These limitations on the liquidity of a Fund's investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized in any sale. In addition, a Fund generally will acquire securities in private companies

that cannot be sold except pursuant to registration statement filed under the Securities Act or in a private placement or other transaction exempt from the registration under the Securities Act. Unless such a portfolio company registers its shares under the Securities Act, a public sale of such shares will not be available to a Fund, which must then rely on other means to achieve liquidity. A Fund may also be precluded from selling its shares in a public portfolio company for some time after its initial public offering.

#### *Risk of Limited Number of Investments*

The Funds typically only participate in a limited number of portfolio investments and, as a consequence, the aggregate return of a Fund may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single portfolio investment. The ability of a Fund's general partner to satisfactorily achieve diversification is uncertain and failure to do so could adversely affect the performance of a Fund.

#### *Dependence on Key Personnel*

A Fund's limited partners will have no right or power to participate in the management of the Fund. A Fund's limited partners must rely on the Fund's general partner to make investment decisions consistent with such Fund's investment objectives and policies, negotiate and structure the Fund's investments, administer, monitor and add value to the portfolio companies and dispose of such investments. The success of a Fund will depend significantly on the principals of the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the principals or other employees of the Adviser will continue to be employed by the Adviser throughout the life of a Fund. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on a Fund.

#### *Reliance on Portfolio Company Management*

Although the Adviser intends for each Fund to invest in companies with strong and stable management, there can be no assurance that the existing management team of a portfolio company, or any new team, will be able to operate such company successfully. Furthermore, although a Fund's general partner will monitor the performance of each portfolio company, it will be primarily the responsibility of company management to operate the business on a day-to-day basis.

#### *Highly Competitive Market for Investments*

The business of identifying, negotiating, acquiring, monitoring, managing and selling investments is highly competitive, and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Each Fund will encounter competition from other persons or entities with similar investment objectives. These competitors include other investment partnerships as well as corporations, business development companies, leveraged buyout entities, small business investment companies, large industrial and financial companies investing directly or through affiliates, foreign investors of various types and individuals.

### *Financial Turmoil*

Investments in many industries have experienced significant volatility over the last several years and, in particular, unusual and significant economic instability since 2008. The securities markets have seen significant volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. The ability to realize investments depends not only on the portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of realization of such investments. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable a Fund to sell these securities when it believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. In addition, in the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as an exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the current ongoing volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that a Fund will be able to exit from its investments in a portfolio company by listing shares on a securities exchange in the U.S. or abroad.

Continued volatility in the financial sector may materially adversely affect the ability of a Fund to buy, sell and partially dispose of its portfolio investments, when the Adviser would otherwise believe it to be advantageous to do so or when required to sell or partially dispose of portfolio investments. In addition, continued volatility in political, market or economic conditions, including an outbreak or escalation of major hostilities, declarations of war, terrorist actions or other substantial national or international calamities or emergencies, could have a material adverse effect upon a Fund and its portfolio companies.

### *Foreign Investment Risk*

The Adviser focuses on investments in companies headquartered in North America. To the extent the Adviser makes investments outside of the United States, the Funds will be exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk and foreign currency convertibility risk. Market rates of exchange are influenced by many factors that neither the Adviser nor the Funds can control, including, among others, government intervention.

### *Leverage*

The leveraged capital structures of a Fund's investments may increase the exposure to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of a portfolio company or its industry. In the event a portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, the value of the investing Fund's equity investment in such company could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

### *Interest Rate and Credit Risk*

Leveraged private equity investments are subject to increases in prevailing interest rates which may increase the borrowing costs of portfolio companies, reduce free cash flow, and limit

business growth. In addition, debt securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will default on an interest or principal payment. Neither the Adviser nor the Funds can control the factors that influence interest rate risk and credit risk.

#### *Risk of Minority Positions*

If, as part of its overall investment strategy, a Fund elects at any time to hold a minority position in one or more portfolio companies, it may not be able to exercise control over such companies.

#### *Risks Upon Disposition of Investments*

In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, a Fund may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business, or may be responsible for the contents of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. A Fund may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such portfolio company or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents turn out to be inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which may ultimately have to be funded by such Fund's partners. A Fund's partnership agreement or similar organizational document may contain provisions requiring a Fund's limited partners to make specified contributions in the event of any such claim in respect of a portfolio company.

#### *Conflicts of Interest*

Affiliates of a Fund's general partner engage in a broad spectrum of activities. As a result, there may arise instances where the interests of such general partner or one of its affiliates conflicts with the interests of a Fund and/or its limited partners. Each Fund's general partner will endeavor to ensure that these conflicts do not work to the detriment of the Fund. If a conflict such as this arises, it may be presented to a Fund's advisory committee, if any, for review. For a description of material conflicts of interest and a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

#### *Absence of Regulatory Oversight*

The Funds are not required and do not intend to register as investment companies under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Funds' limited partners are not accorded the protections that would have been available to them if such entities were registered under the 1940 Act. Additional regulatory and tax risk considerations, including those of foreign and domestic bodies, are disclosed in the offering documents of each Fund, as applicable.

#### *Follow-On Investments*

The Funds may be presented with the opportunity to make additional, "follow-on" investments in their existing portfolio companies, either because a portfolio company's performance and/or liquidity has been below expectations or because additional capital is required to fund growth. There can be no assurance that a Fund will desire to make follow-on investments or that it will

have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make them may have a substantial negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment and may dilute such Fund's existing investment and/or may diminish the Fund's ability to influence the portfolio company's future development.

#### **Item 9. Disciplinary Information**

The Adviser and its employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years that would be material to an Investor's evaluation of the Adviser or its personnel.

#### **Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

##### **Related General Partners**

Various entities (the "General Partners") serve as general partners of the Funds and are typically owned by the principals and certain employees of the Adviser. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

#### **Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading**

##### **Code of Ethics**

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its members, officers and employees, as well as officers and employees of its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively, "Adviser Personnel"). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. Adviser Personnel and their families and households may purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Fund, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

Adviser Personnel are required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware. Adviser Personnel are required to annually certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available upon request. Please contact the Adviser directly or send a written request to: Kohlberg & Co., L.L.C., 111 Radio Circle, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549.

##### **Participation or Interest in Client Transactions**

The Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser may invest in and alongside the Funds, either through the General Partners, as direct investors in the Funds or otherwise. A Fund

or its General Partner, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee and Carried Interest related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see “Conflicts of Interest” immediately below.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Fund (including potential investors in a Co-Investment Vehicle or purchaser of a limited partner’s interests in a secondary transaction) may ask different questions and request different information, the Adviser may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors or limited partners.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The Adviser and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund may conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

#### *Resolution of Conflicts*

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Adviser’s determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Adviser’s best judgment, but in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Adviser may consider various factors, including the interests of the applicable Funds with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors may mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the relevant offering and/or organizational documents for the Funds;
- (3) Generally, each Main Fund has established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory committees meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion;
- (4) Where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price; and

- (5) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund (except for a Co-Investment Vehicle or an Associates Fund), each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund.

### *Conflicts*

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a Fund include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a Fund. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this brochure and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

### *Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*

In connection with its investment activities, the Adviser may encounter situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities among various clients and other persons, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Main Funds, which may include Main Funds organized as parallel investment entities that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more of the Funds (either in all transactions entered into by such Fund(s) or in a limited subset of such investments);
- Any Alternative Investment Vehicles that have been formed to address, for example, specific tax, legal, business, accounting or regulatory-related matters that may arise in connection with a transaction or transactions;
- Any Co-Investment Vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Main Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Main Fund(s) (the investors in such Co-Investment Vehicles may include individuals and entities that are also investors in one or more Funds (“Adviser Investors”) and/or individuals and entities that are not investors in any Funds (“Third Parties”));
- Any Associates Funds that invest side-by-side with one or more of the Main Funds and have been formed to facilitate investments by certain business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser or its personnel;
- Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s); and
- Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties acting as “co-sponsors” with the Adviser with respect to a particular transaction.

In recognition of its fiduciary duties, it is the policy of the Adviser to treat the Funds fairly and equitably in the allocation of investment opportunities and transactions more generally. The Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities, and will make allocation determinations consistently therewith.

The Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, “Investment Allocation Requirements”). Investment Allocation Requirements may be set forth in the instrument under which the Fund was established (such as a Fund’s limited partnership agreement or private placement memorandum), or in side letters. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Adviser will allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner.

The Adviser will seek to make all allocations of investment opportunities among the Funds in a fair and equitable manner, and will not favor or disfavor, consistently or consciously, any Fund or class of Funds in relation to any other Funds. Further, the Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund, (ii) the profitability of any Fund or (iii) any person’s interest in offering or participating in co-investment opportunities outside of any Fund.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) no investor in a Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, (iii) co-investment opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not other investors in the Funds, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, and (iv) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (e.g., Third Parties) may be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons.

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Adviser determines would be appropriate for the Funds, and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds’ organizational documents/side letter agreements.

The Adviser’s exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds, potential co-investors, Adviser Investors and Third Parties often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. While the Adviser will determine how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund’s actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In addition, if the Adviser has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund’s organizational documents, the Adviser may allocate such investment opportunities in its discretion. Subject to any restrictions in the organizational documents of the applicable Fund, the Adviser or its related persons may be asked to identify a limited number of Adviser Investors or Third Parties to potentially acquire the interest being transferred.

The appropriate allocation between Funds, Adviser Investors and Third Parties of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments which are not consummated,



such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the organizational documents of the Funds, as applicable.

In addition, principal executive officers and other personnel of the Adviser invest indirectly in and may be permitted to invest directly in Funds and may therefore participate indirectly in investments made by the Funds in which they invest. Such interests will vary Fund by Fund. The existence of these varying circumstances may present conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund.

### *Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales*

Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for Funds at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these clients may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions may arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Funds that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. Certain clients of the Adviser and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of such Fund may be in conflict with the interest of such other Fund, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Funds may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser. In addition, a conflict may arise in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio company of another Fund. Investments by more than one client of the Adviser in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser to support positions taken by other clients of the Adviser. Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have made or may make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

### *Cross-Transactions*

In certain cases, the Adviser may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) may have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Fund that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates may receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and may also be entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Funds (e.g., the organizational documents of certain Funds and their associated parallel fund(s) may provide for the rebalancing of investments at certain times and at a cost set forth in those documents so that these Funds' resulting ownership of investments is generally proportionate to the relative capital commitments of the Fund and such parallel fund(s)). To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the Adviser's CCO, in consultation with the Adviser's Managing Member, will be responsible for confirming that the Adviser (i) considers its respective duties to each Fund, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's length transaction with a third party, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions. The Adviser will not directly or indirectly receive any commission or other transaction-based compensation for effecting any such transaction, and the Adviser will not effect any such transaction for any Fund where the Adviser may be deemed to own more than 25% of the Fund, unless such transaction complies with the requirements of the Adviser's principal transactions policy, as described below.

### *Principal Transactions*

Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a "principal transaction"), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client's consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser's management of the Funds, the Adviser and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Fund(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received. In addition, the offering documents, limited partnership agreements or other organizational documents and related documents relating to the Funds may contain additional restrictions on the ability of the Funds or the Adviser to engage in principal transactions.

### *Management of the Funds*

The Adviser manages a number of Funds that may have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser may in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different from, those of the current Funds. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*” above. In addition, it is expected that employees of the Adviser responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Adviser, including Funds that may be raised in the future. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees.

### *Follow-on Investments*

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions may present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Fund in a portfolio company in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest may arise, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

### *Conflicts Relating to the Adviser*

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, contract with any related person of the Adviser (including but not limited to a portfolio company of a Fund) to perform services for the Adviser in connection with its provision of services to the Funds. When engaging a related person to provide such services, the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser (including but not limited to a portfolio company of a Fund) or (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser may, because of its financial or other business interest, have an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Adviser, its affiliates, and members, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. In addition, officers, principals and employees may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Funds. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds. If officers, principals and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds they may have conflicting interests with respect to these investments.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses.

#### *Fee Structure*

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds may only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure may create an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser may not otherwise have done so.

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the limited partnership agreements of such Funds. Such general partners are affiliates of the Adviser. The existence of the General Partners' Carried Interest may create an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation.

#### *Diverse Membership*

The investors in the Funds are expected to include U.S. taxable and tax-exempt entities, and institutions from jurisdictions outside of the United States. Such investors may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund. The conflicting interests among the investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund, the structuring of the acquisition of investments and the timing of the disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser or its affiliates, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, the Adviser and its affiliates will consider the investment and tax objectives of the applicable Fund, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

### *Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors*

Given the collaborative nature of the Adviser's business and the portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested, there are often situations where the Adviser is in the position of recommending portfolio company services to other portfolio companies. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for the Funds, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by the Funds.

The Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors in the Funds, certain Third Parties or their related businesses to the Funds or their portfolio companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Funds or the portfolio companies.

Portfolio companies controlled by a Fund may provide services to certain Fund investors. The Adviser may have an incentive to cause the portfolio company to favor those investors relative to other portfolio company clients or customers in terms of pricing or otherwise, which could adversely affect the portfolio company's profitability to the Fund. Additionally, the portfolio company could recommend to its clients or customers that they invest in a Fund.

The Adviser has service providers, including for example, investment bankers, outside legal counsel and pension consultants, who are investors in Funds and/or who provide services to businesses that are competitors of the Adviser. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Funds or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. There is a possibility that the Adviser, because of such belief or for other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Certain members of a Main Fund's advisory committee are, or in the future may be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in a Fund. The general partner of a Fund may from time to time utilize the services of investors and their affiliates on an arm's length basis, as it deems appropriate.

### *Positions with Portfolio Companies*

Employees of the Adviser may serve as directors of portfolio companies. Such employees are required to remit any remuneration they may receive as directors to the applicable Funds. In addition, employees of the Adviser may leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company. The Adviser's operating partners may also become employees or directors of a portfolio company. In such cases the operating partners may receive additional compensation including salary, bonus, director fees and stock options

from the portfolio company with which they are involved and are not required to remit such remuneration to the applicable Funds.

#### *Side Letter Agreements*

The Adviser may enter into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures, information rights, co-investment rights and transfer rights.

#### *Other Potential Conflicts*

The Adviser and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required.

The Adviser may, in its discretion, have, and may, in its discretion, cause the Funds and/or their portfolio companies to have, ongoing business dealings, arrangements or agreements with persons who are former employees or executives of the Adviser. The Funds and/or their portfolio companies may bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements or agreements. In such circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Funds (or their portfolio companies) in determining whether to engage in or to continue such dealings, arrangements or agreements, including the possibility that the Adviser may favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

If a Fund purchases in the secondary market at a discount debt securities of a company in which a Fund has, for example, a substantial equity interest, (a) a court might require a Fund to disgorge profit it realizes if the opportunity to purchase such securities at a discount should have been made available to the issuer of such securities or (b) a Fund might be prevented from enforcing such securities at their full face value if the issuer of such securities becomes bankrupt. The effect of these transactions will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

The partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of certain Funds permit each such Fund's General Partner to withhold information from certain limited partners or investors in such Fund in certain circumstances. For instance, information may be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The General Partner may elect to withhold certain information to such limited partners for reasons relating to the General Partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such limited partners of receiving such information.

Please see the discussion above under the sub-heading “Resolution of Conflicts” for a description of the means by which the Adviser and its related persons may seek to alleviate conflicts of interest among the Funds or other persons.

## **Item 12. Brokerage Practices**

As Funds invest primarily in private equity ventures, the Adviser anticipates that investments in publicly traded securities will be infrequent occurrences (e.g., money market instruments pending investment in a portfolio company, securities held as a result of initial public offerings of portfolio companies, going-private transactions, etc.). However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Funds, the Adviser has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities.

The Adviser’s business focuses on acquiring private companies. Accordingly, it does not typically trade in public securities. In the limited circumstances where the Adviser purchases public securities as part of a private equity transaction or has such securities as a result of a portfolio company going public, the Adviser will attempt to utilize the services of a broker or dealer that provides the best overall qualitative and quantitative benefits to the Funds.

The Adviser does not have any formal soft dollar arrangements or other arrangements that would commit the Funds to any specific or implied level of trading. As an institutional money manager, the Adviser may receive access to research made available through brokerage counterparties or investment banks. The Adviser believes this research is available to all institutional money managers of similar size.

The Adviser strives to select broker-dealers, investment banks, financial intermediaries and other key service providers that provide the Funds with favorable execution capabilities and qualities. Certain entities are utilized for the Funds due to their presence in specific markets and their ability to trade certain securities or complete specialized types of transactions. Research or additional ancillary services not associated with the transaction provided by such service providers is not a determining factor for engaging a particular service provider.

## **Item 13. Review of Accounts**

### **Oversight and Monitoring**

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Adviser’s review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Adviser closely monitors the portfolio companies of the Funds and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such portfolio companies. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on a periodic basis. The team generally includes a Partner of the Firm and other investment professionals of the Adviser. Moreover, the Managing Partner and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser are designated to monitor portfolio company performance. This provides a second level of review of each client portfolio company on a continual basis.

## **Reporting**

Investors in the Funds (except for the Associates Funds) typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 90 days after the fiscal year end of such Fund or as soon as practicable thereafter, as well as quarterly summary unaudited reports within 45 days after each of the first three fiscal quarter ends or as soon as practicable thereafter. Investors in the Associates Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 150 days after the fiscal year end of such Fund or as soon as practicable thereafter, as well as quarterly summary unaudited reports within 60 days after each of the first three fiscal quarter ends or as soon as practicable thereafter. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, may from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

### **Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Adviser by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above. In addition, the Adviser and its related persons may, in certain instances, receive discounts on products and services provided by portfolio companies of Funds.

While not a client solicitation arrangement, the Adviser may from time to time engage one or more persons to act as a placement agent for a Fund in connection with the offer and sale of interests to certain potential investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by such potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. Advisory Fees received by the Adviser are generally reduced by the amount of such fees.

### **Item 15. Custody**

To the extent possible, the assets of the Funds are held in custody by unaffiliated qualified custodians including broker/dealers or banks. The Adviser is deemed to have access to Investor accounts since its affiliates serve as the general partners of the Funds. Investors will not receive statements from the custodian. Instead, the Funds are subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the audited financial statements are distributed to each Fund's Investors. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 90 to 150 days of a Fund's fiscal year end.

### **Item 16. Investment Discretion**

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Funds and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the organizational or offering documents of the applicable Fund.



Co-Investment Vehicles and Alternative Investment Vehicles are generally established in order to invest alongside one or more Main Funds in a particular investment opportunity or opportunities, and the Adviser typically has limited discretion to invest the assets of the Co-Investment Vehicles or Alternative Investment Vehicles independent of the limitations as set forth in the organizational documents of Co-Investment Vehicle or Alternative Investment Vehicle and applicable Main Fund.

#### **Item 17. Voting Client Securities**

The Adviser has established written policies and procedures setting forth the principles and procedures by which the Adviser votes or gives consent with respect to securities owned by the Funds (“Votes”). The guiding principle by which the Adviser votes all Votes is to vote in the best interests of each Fund by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Fund’s holdings, taking into account the relevant Fund’s investment horizon, the contractual obligations under the relevant Advisory Agreements or comparable documents, and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Adviser does not permit Voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle.

It is the Adviser’s general policy to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any Vote. However, the Adviser reserves the right to abstain on any particular Vote or otherwise withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in the judgment of the Adviser’s Senior Management or the relevant Adviser investment professional, the costs associated with voting such Vote outweigh the benefits to the relevant Funds or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant Funds.

Funds generally cannot direct the Adviser’s Vote.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund and copies of proxy voting policies are available to current investors upon written request to: Kohlberg & Co., L.L.C., 111 Radio Circle, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549.

#### **Item 18. Financial Information**

The Adviser has not filed for bankruptcy and does not have any financial condition that would impair ability to manage the Funds’ portfolio.