



N O R T H G A T E

Form ADV Part 2A: Firm Brochure

Northgate Capital, L.P.

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This brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of NC III L.L.C., Northgate Capital L.L.C and Northgate Capital, L.P. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our chief compliance officer (CCO) at (925) 820-9970 or email cc@northgate.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the firm is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Reference to our being a “registered investment adviser” or as being “registered” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term “Northgate” or “the firm” is broadly used within this Brochure to refer to the entire enterprise and not to a specific legal entity.

Item 2: Material Changes

Since the last annual update amendment in March 2015, Northgate has made the following material amendments to this Brochure:

Item 14 has been amended to reflect an arrangement between Northgate and an Access Person that allows the Access Person to introduce prospective clients to Northgate.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

The collective Northgate enterprise currently manages over \$4.3 billion in client commitments. Northgate manages private funds that invest in global venture capital and private equity investments both through a fund-of-funds strategy (the “**Fund-of-Funds**”) and directly (the “**Direct Funds**”) (each a “**Fund**,” together the “**Funds**”). Northgate’s principal office is in Danville, California, with additional offices in London, Hong Kong, Mexico, India, and representative offices in Australia and Israel. Northgate does not engage in other lines of business besides its fund-of-fund and direct private equity fund businesses. Senior management dedicates significantly all of its business time to Northgate activities.

NC III, L.L.C. (“NC”) is the general partner for a specific group of Northgate Funds. NC, more broadly, oversees the other general partners (the “GP Entities”) that were formed by Northgate prior to 2011 to ensure that they are adhering to registered investment adviser standards. Northgate Capital, L.L.C. and its affiliate, Northgate Capital, L.P. (collectively “**Northgate Capital**” or the “**Management Company**”), provide investment management and administrative services to all of the GP Entities of the Funds. The GP Entity of each Fund is responsible for the Fund’s investment decision making.

The Fund-of-Funds primarily invest in underlying venture capital and private equity partnerships or limited liability companies managed by third-party investment advisers (“**Portfolio Funds**”). Direct Funds generally invest directly in venture capital portfolio companies (“Portfolio Companies”). Such companies may or may not be investments of the Portfolio Funds.

Brent M. Jones, Dr. Hosein Khajeh-Hosseiny, and Thomas A. Vardell (the “**Managing Directors**”) are the Executive Partners of Northgate Capital and the members of the GP Entities primarily responsible for the Funds’ investment activities. The Managing Directors own a significant minority equity interest in Northgate Capital and a substantial equity stake in all of the GP Entities. The Managing Directors maintain discretion over the investment decisions of the Funds and manage the day-to-day operations of Northgate. Religare Global Asset Management, Inc. (“**RGAM**”), a SEC-registered investment adviser, owns a majority stake in Northgate Capital. RGAM also owns an equity stake in the GP Entities formed after 2011.

The GP Entities are responsible for managing the capital committed to the Funds. As noted above the Fund-of-Funds seek long-term capital appreciation by investing in Portfolio Funds that include a diversified group of venture capital, private equity and emerging markets funds. The Direct Funds invest directly in Portfolio Companies. These direct private equity and venture capital investments are typically made alongside independent and generally well-established venture capital firms that take a lead role in the investment activity.

Northgate Capital also provides investment management services to Funds that are offered and sold mainly to principals of Northgate, their friends and family members, and certain other strategic limited partners (the “**Partners Funds**”).

In general, the Funds will invest according to the terms specified in Limited Partnership Agreements or Limited Liability Company Agreements (collectively referred to as “**LPAs**”) for each of the Funds. The LPAs generally provide detail of all the terms and conditions for each of the Funds, including, the term of the Fund, capitalization, capital contributions, profits and losses, management fees, expenses, distributions, transfers, withdrawals, dissolution, liquidation, liability, and indemnification. The LPAs provide that the GP Entities will be authorized to use discretion to cause the Funds to invest all of the capital commitments of the Funds, subject to the investment policies and investment restrictions provided in the LPAs.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Management Fees

Northgate Capital provides investment management and administrative services to the Funds and is compensated through management fees. The LPAs provide that the Funds pay the GP Entities annual management fees, which are then generally assigned to Northgate Capital in return for the services Northgate Capital provides. The typical management fee for the Fund-of-Funds is one percent per annum of the committed capital to each Fund, and the typical management fee for the Direct Funds is two percent per annum of the committed capital to each Fund. Certain Funds charge, and certain investors have negotiated, fees that are lower than the typical management fees.

Incentive Fees

In addition to the management fee, the GP Entities may receive an incentive allocation of a portion of a Fund's profits. The incentive allocation is based on the performance of the investments made by the Fund above the capital returned to the investors.

See Item 6 for further discussion of incentive performance fees.

The Funds generally pay management fees quarterly in advance, with appropriate reimbursements for any partial periods. Incentive allocations are paid to the GP Entities as proceeds are realized from Fund investments.

The amount and duration of the management fee and incentive allocation are set prior to the commencement of a Fund's term and are not cancelable except for cause and by a vote of the limited partners. The management fee paid to the GP Entity by the Fund typically parallels the amount paid by the GP Entity to Northgate Capital in terms of amount and timing. However, the incentive allocation is paid directly to the GP Entity from the Fund, and the GP Entity, in turn, distributes the incentive allocation to the owners of the GP Entities. Certain Fund investors may negotiate a lower or special management fee or incentive allocation.

Redemption Fees

Investors will generally only be permitted to withdraw from the Funds with the GP Entities' consent. Under certain circumstances, including the failure to pay timely capital calls, investors in the Funds may have their interests liquidated, resulting in the forfeiture of a portion of their contributions, as disclosed in the respective Fund's offering documents.

Other Fees and Expenses

An investor in a Fund will also be subject to a pro-rata allocation of Fund expenses pursuant to the LPA. Typically the applicable Fund expenses are detailed below. Investors are urged to review the applicable LPA for the expenses that are charged to their Fund as the below is a summary only.

Expenses to be borne by the Funds shall include the following costs, expenses and losses associated with the formation, operation, dissolution, winding-up, or termination of the Fund: (i) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the organization of the Fund or general partner or the syndication of interests therein; (ii) all out-of-pocket travel and other expenses incurred in investigating, evaluating or monitoring investments or investment opportunities; (iii) legal, accounting, audit, tax compliance, custodial and other professional fees; (iv) consulting fees relating to services rendered to the Fund; (v) banking, brokerage, broken-deal, registration, qualification, finders, depository

and similar fees or commissions; (vi) transfer, capital and other taxes, as well as charges, duties and fees, and any other costs (including broken-deal costs), incurred in acquiring, holding, selling or otherwise managing or disposing, or hedging against changes in the value, of Fund assets or obligations; (vii) insurance premiums, indemnifications, costs of litigation and other extraordinary expenses; (viii) costs of reports to investors; (ix) costs of meetings of the investors and advisory committee, including the reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket costs in attending such meetings; (x) interest expenses; (xi) amounts paid to or for the benefit of Portfolio Companies or Portfolio Funds; (xii) the management fee; (xiii) advertising and public notice costs; (xiv) costs and expenses associated with preparing Fund tax returns; (xv) costs associated with the registration of the general partner or any affiliate thereof as an investment adviser under, or compliance by the general partner or any affiliate thereof with, Advisers Act (up to a maximum as detailed in the LPA); (xvi) taxes and other governmental charges imposed upon the Fund as an entity; (xvii) costs associated with amendments to the LPA or the general partner's governing documents; (xviii) costs associated with the organization and maintenance of any master fund, holding vehicle or other investment conduits; and (xix) any other expenses not listed in the preceding clause that are not normal operating expenses of the general partner.

It is important to note that in the case of the Fund-of-Funds when an investment is made in a Portfolio Fund, the Portfolio Fund generally pays management fees and performance fees to its investment manager. Therefore, an investor in a Fund may effectively pay two levels of advisory fees in connection with its investment in a Fund. The investor will be charged a management fee (and bear an incentive allocation, if applicable) and will bear its pro rata portion of any fees and expenses associated with the Fund's investment in an underlying Portfolio Fund or Portfolio Company.

Northgate does not expect to generate any fees for services including: commitment, break-up, directors, officers, advisory and management fees paid by a portfolio company that would not, if earned directly by the Partnership, cause the Partnership to cease to qualify as an "investment partnership" within the meaning of Section 731(c)(3)(C) of the United States Internal Revenue Code. However, in the event that a GP Entity (or any GP Related Person) was to receive any commitment, break-up, directors, officers, advisory and management fees, then such fees would be subject to 100% offset against future management fees payable to the Fund.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

For certain Funds, the GP Entities receive an incentive allocation, or carried interest, which is generally a percentage of the profits generated after exceeding a relevant comparable public equity index, often referred to as the hurdle return. For Funds investing in Portfolio Companies, the carried interest structure is generally a percentage of the profits generated.

Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for Northgate to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Such fee arrangement may also create an incentive to favor higher fee paying Funds over other Funds in the allocation of investment opportunities. In order to mitigate this conflict of interest, Northgate has allocation procedures designed to treat Funds fairly and equitably to prevent the inappropriate allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds.

In order to aggregate the investment interests of a specific group of limited partners, certain Northgate Funds invest in other Northgate-managed Funds. Northgate does not receive any additional fees or incentive allocations than

what they would have received if the underlying limited partners had invested directly in the underlying Northgate partnerships.

Northgate has investment discretion over multiple Funds, many of which are similarly structured vehicles. This may create a conflict where Northgate could favor a Fund with a higher carried interest over another Fund with a lower carried interest. As noted above Northgate mitigates this possibility through adherence to its allocation policy.

Item 7: Types of Clients

As noted in Item 4, Northgate provides investment management and administrative services to the Funds. Admission to the Funds is not open to the general public, and each Investor must meet the eligibility provisions and minimum contribution amounts described in each Fund's confidential offering memorandum. Investors must generally be "qualified purchasers" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended), or accredited investors and may include, without limitation, high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies.

The LPAs generally impose a minimum capital contribution for investors who commit capital to the Fund. These minimums are generally \$1 million, although they may be waived in whole or in part by the relevant GP Entity.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Northgate's underlying investment philosophy rests on the fundamental belief that the most compelling reason to invest in venture capital or private equity is to seek meaningful outperformance relative to public equity alternatives. The GP Entities structure their sourcing, due diligence, execution, and portfolio monitoring process with the purpose of maximizing performance while minimizing the risk of capital loss.

With the primary goal of generating returns that represent significant outperformance relative to the public equity alternatives the GP Entities will, in general, seek to invest in Portfolio Funds managed by seasoned professionals that, in many cases, are difficult for new investors to access. For certain funds, the GP Entities also invest in secondary investments in funds on an opportunistic basis or directly in Portfolio Companies.

For venture capital funds, Northgate's investment selection process is based on the thesis that, where available, the majority of the portfolio should be allocated to Portfolio Funds based on historical performance. Globally recognized Portfolio Funds should have deployed repeatable strategies that have delivered consistent performance across several investment cycles by developing access to a wide network of technological experts and industry leaders who can provide value to their Portfolio Fund's companies; identified and capitalized on emerging, next-generation technologies; and, demonstrated an ability to access broader capital markets to assist companies that are ready for exit. A minority portion of a Fund may be allocated to upcoming Portfolio Funds that exhibit the same potential for repeatable outperformance.

For private equity funds, investment selection criteria includes analysis of wealth creation opportunities and strategies of fund managers, especially as it applies to their ability to implement corporate transformations; identification of risks and challenges facing fund managers resulting from their geographic location, industry focus, or management team; and the thorough evaluation of underlying portfolio companies. Successful private equity

firms can be catalysts and leaders of corporate transformations by providing their portfolio companies with powerful strategies, implementation processes, relationships with potential customers and suppliers, and executive mentoring.

For Direct Funds, Northgate's investment philosophy is built upon two fundamental principles: 1) invest in companies sourced from the portfolios of the venture firms that have historically generated the majority of returns to the asset class; and 2) filter these opportunities to invest in portfolio companies that Northgate believes present minimal technology risk and are at the "inflection point" of a company's development.

The Funds plan to be proactive in sourcing their investment targets, as compelling opportunities arise out of the portfolios at various stages. In general, the Funds will seek to avoid taking on technology risk and instead look for opportunities that have shown some traction in the marketplace. Northgate believes that the optimal risk/return profile, rational pricing, and the likelihood of success reside at the stage between product/market validation and the acceleration of sales. Northgate refers to this stage in a company's development as its "inflection point."

Operational due diligence and on-going portfolio monitoring is conducted through interviews, onsite visits and data analysis. The operational due diligence and monitoring process leverages the resources of the Northgate investment professionals, accounting staff, external auditors and counsel as well as other strategic limited partners. Information captured during the process often includes: an overview of the firm's fund valuation methodologies, compliance and legal policies, descriptions of risk management controls, business continuity plans, cash management procedures, review of quarterly reports, and any other transaction and operational-related documentation.

Risk of Loss

Northgate defines risk as the potential for capital loss and underperformance. **An investment in a Northgate Fund involves a high degree of risk and is suitable only for investors of substantial means who have no immediate need for liquidity of the amount invested, and who can afford a risk of loss of all or a substantial part of such investment.** There is no assurance that the Funds' investments will be profitable and there is a substantial risk that the partnership's losses and expenses will exceed its income and gains.

There is no assurance that any of the portfolio company investments made by the Portfolio Funds or the investments made through direct private equity investments will be successful. Identifying and participating in attractive investment opportunities and assisting in the building of successful enterprises is difficult. It is possible that there will be little or no publicly available information pertaining to the status and prospects of the private portfolio companies. Many investment decisions by the GP entities or a Portfolio Fund will be dependent upon the ability of its members and agents to obtain relevant information from non-public sources, and the GP Entity or the Portfolio Fund may be required to make decisions without complete information or in reliance upon information provided by third parties that is impossible or impracticable to verify. The marketability and value of each investment will depend upon many factors beyond the GP Entity's control.

While globalization continues to create attractive new emerging market investment opportunities; emerging market investing has its own unique systemic risks. These risks emanate from the countries' fragile institutional fabrics, histories of inconsistent and inefficient economic policies, agency failures, and vulnerability of production and financial activities to external shocks, including foreign currency exchange fluctuations.

Northgate believes that risk and performance management of the Funds should start before a commitment is made and continue through maturity and exit. A Fund's risk and performance is identified, measured, and managed as a combination of market, investment, and operational risks. Despite Northgate's efforts in this regard, no assurance can be given that such risks will be handled effectively by the GP Entity of the Fund.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of the investment adviser or the integrity of its management.

Northgate has no disciplinary matters required to be disclosed under this Item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A registered investment adviser is required to disclose whether it or any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a (a) broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, or (b) futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities. Neither Northgate Capital nor any of its management persons are registered as such or have any application for such registration pending.

As disclosed in Item 4 above, RGAM, a U.S. registered investment adviser, owns a majority stake in Northgate Capital. RGAM also owns an equity stake in the GP Entities formed after 2011.

Northgate Capital, L.L.C. and NC III, L.L.C provide investment management and administrative services to the GP entities and are relying advisers of Northgate Capital, LP.

Northgate Capital, L.T.D. is an affiliated investment adviser located in the United Kingdom and is registered with the Financial Conduct Authority. Northgate Capital Asia Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northgate Capital, LLC, was incorporated in Hong Kong in November 2010. Northgate does not generally compete with, cause the Funds to engage or pay, or otherwise have conflicts of interest with these affiliates, which may provide resources or marketing opportunities for the Funds.

In 2012, Northgate formed investment vehicles to make Mexico-based fund and private equity investments. Mexican investors invest via a Mexican investment trust ("The Trust"), and other investors invest via a Canadian limited partnership ("The Mexico Partnership"). NGM L.L.C. ("NGM"), the U.S.-based general partner of The Mexico Partnership, makes all investment decisions for the Trust and The Mexico Partnership. A wholly owned subsidiary, Northgate Mexico S de RL de CV (formerly, NGEM Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.), provides services of deal sourcing, research, and investment recommendations to NGM. Northgate does not compete with, cause the Funds to engage or pay, or otherwise have conflicts of interest with these affiliates.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics

Northgate has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") which is designed to meet the requirements of Section 204A-1 of the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended from time to time (the "Advisers Act"). The Code applies to Northgate's "Access Persons." Access Persons include, generally, any partner, officer or director of Northgate and any employee or other supervised person of Northgate who, in relation to the Funds, (1) has access to non-public information regarding any purchase or sale of securities, or non-public information regarding securities

holdings or (2) is involved in making securities recommendations, executing securities recommendations, or has access to such recommendations that are non-public. With the exception of the senior advisors, all Northgate employees are deemed to be Access Persons.

The Code sets forth a standard of business conduct that takes into account Northgate's status as a fiduciary to the Funds and requires Access Persons to place the interests of the Funds above their own interests. The Code requires Access Persons to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Further, Access Persons are required to promptly bring violations of the Code to the attention of Northgate's Chief Compliance Officer. Upon hire and at least annually afterwards, all Access Persons are provided with a copy of the Code and are required to acknowledge receipt of, and agreement to abide by, the Code.

The Code also sets forth reporting and pre-clearance requirements for personal trading by Access Persons. Access Persons must provide Northgate's Chief Compliance Officer with a list of their personal accounts and an initial holdings report within 10 days of becoming an Access Person. In addition, Northgate's Access Persons must provide annual holdings reports and quarterly transaction reports in accordance with Advisers Act Rule 204A-1. The Code also seeks to ensure the protection of non-public information about the activities of the Funds.

Clients or prospective Clients may obtain a copy of the Code by contacting Northgate's Chief Compliance Officer at (925) 820-9970 or at cc@northgate.com.

Personal Trading

Northgate manages the potential conflicts of interest inherent in Access Person personal trading by rigorous enforcement of its Code, which contains limitations on Access Persons' personal investment activities and strict pre-clearance and reporting guidelines for Access Persons. Access Persons' personal securities transactions are strictly required to be made in accordance with Northgate's Code. In addition, Northgate receives transaction and holdings reports in accordance with Advisers Act Rule 204A-1. The Chief Compliance Officer or his or her designee also reviews Access Persons' personal transaction and holdings reports to make sure each Access Person is conducting his or her personal securities transactions in a manner that is consistent with the Code.

We believe that these personal trading restrictions effectively address the material potential conflict of interest with our Clients that may arise as a result of personal trading activities.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

As explained in Item 10, Northgate, as investment manager to the Funds, and the GP Entities have financial ownership interests in the Funds and receive a management fee and/or incentive-based fees for their services to the Funds.

Certain employees, officers or directors invest in the Funds, but such investments generally are not subject to the management fees or incentive-based fees described in Item 5.

The fact that Northgate, the GP Entities and Northgate's principals and employees have financial ownership interests in the Funds creates a potential conflict in that it could cause Northgate to make different investment decisions than if such parties did not have such financial ownership interests. Further, Northgate (or the applicable GP Entity) receives management fees and/or incentive-based fees. The management fees are payable without regard to the overall success or income earned by the Funds and therefore may create an incentive on the part of Northgate to raise or otherwise increase assets under management to a higher level than would be the case if Northgate were receiving no management fee. Incentive-based fees may create an incentive for Northgate to make investments that

are riskier or more speculative than in the absence of such incentive-based fees. Such potential conflicts are addressed by the personal securities transaction pre-clearance and holding requirements described in this Item 11.

Northgate addresses these potential conflicts through regular monitoring of the Funds' portfolios as described in Item 13 of this Brochure. Further, in their respective offering documents, the Funds provide to investors and potential investors extensive disclosure regarding the potential risks relating to an investment in the Funds, including material conflicts of interest. The Code notes that Access Persons are required to place the interests of the Funds over their own, and all Access Persons are required to acknowledge their receipt of, and agreement to abide by, the Code upon hire and at least annually afterwards. Complete fee disclosures are provided to Investors in each Fund's LPA, and prospective investors should review such disclosures carefully.

The Managing Directors invest in vehicles referred to as the "Partners Funds," which are investment vehicles for the principals of Northgate, friends, family members, and other strategic limited partners. If a Partners Fund wishes to invest in a Portfolio Company or Portfolio Fund such investment must be approved by the CCO and an investment committee member upon determination that such investments are not a material conflict of interest with an existing Fund.

Access Persons are generally permitted to invest in Portfolio Companies or Portfolio Funds upon determination by the CCO and an investment committee member that such investments are not a material conflict of interest with an existing Fund.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

As a private equity and venture capital investor, while the Funds generally do not buy publicly traded securities, they may receive distributions of registered securities.

Northgate selects brokerage firms to liquidate or distribute securities that become tradable in public markets. These transactions may be done in large block transactions or in smaller trades over a period of time. The GP Entities will choose brokers and dealers and negotiate commission rates on behalf of the Funds. Selection of brokers is based upon a number of factors, including trading execution capabilities, commissions charged, experience handling private equity transactions, customer services capabilities, and back-office support.

Northgate has not entered into any "soft-dollar" arrangements with brokers or dealers.

Most commonly the GP Entities will use brokers primarily to sell the securities distributed to the Funds from Portfolio Funds or Portfolio Companies that have become exchange-listed. Northgate monitors the commission rates received from distributing brokers to determine that they are reasonable. Sometimes these commissions are higher than obtainable elsewhere as the broker is providing additional administrative support. If Northgate determines that the commission rates received from the distributing broker are inappropriate, it will attempt to negotiate the rates or will seek execution from other brokers.

Northgate does not enter into "directed brokerage" arrangements, whereby a client of an investment adviser instructs the adviser to direct a portion of its brokerage transactions to a particular broker-dealer.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Account Reviews

The members of the GP Entities (generally, the Managing Directors) are responsible for continually reviewing and monitoring activity within the Funds, Portfolio Funds, and Portfolio Companies. Portfolio Funds generally provide a written report and financial statements on a quarterly basis for the firm's review. All investments are reviewed not less than on a quarterly basis. An amendment to a Portfolio Fund limited partnership agreement will also trigger a review of the Fund, as will a significant public transaction.

Generally, Northgate will review quarterly the Funds for cash or securities that are available for distribution. Similarly, on a quarterly basis, Northgate reviews the Funds to assess the need to call capital from limited partners and the GP Entity.

Investor Reports

Written portfolio reports are prepared for all Funds. Northgate issues reports to limited partners of the Funds on a quarterly basis, as provided in the Funds' LPAs. These reports include statements of capital balance, financial statements for the Funds, and, where applicable, investor analysis reports.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

From time-to-time, Northgate Capital may enter into arrangements with placement agents ("Placement Agents") whereby they are compensated for referring investors to the Funds. Fees for such placement services are paid exclusively by Northgate Capital or the GP Entities and not by investors in the Funds. Generally, placement fees are calculated based on a percentage of the assets invested by an investor that was referred by the Placement Agent.

Referred investors to the Funds should be aware of inherent conflicts of interest between Northgate Capital and them with respect to the Placement Agent arrangement described above. Placement Agents may refer potential investors to the Funds because they will be paid a fee and not because the Funds provide appropriate investment strategies or are suitable for the investor. In turn, Northgate Capital earns management and incentive fees from these investors which may be higher than what they might pay another investment manager or collective investment vehicle.

Additionally, Northgate has entered into a written agreement with one of its Access Persons whereby the Access Person may introduce prospective clients to Northgate. Under this agreement, Northgate agrees to compensate the Access Person for a portion or percentage of the aggregate funds raised by the Access Person. The Access Person may be subject to conflicts of interest arising from this arrangement, because the payments might induce the Access Person to recommend an investment manager to a client which the Access Person might not otherwise recommend if there was no payment. This potential conflict of interest is mitigated by the fact that the Access Person's other responsibilities under the employment agreement align his interests with those of Northgate. This Access Person is registered with an unaffiliated broker-dealer, and Northgate pays fees under this agreement in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations under the Advisers Act.

Item 15: Custody

Northgate is deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets by virtue of the fact that affiliates of Northgate serve as the GP Entities or managers to the Funds. Accordingly, Northgate and its affiliates comply with the custody requirements applicable to registered investment advisers pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "Custody

Rule”). All of the Funds’ assets, except for certain uncertificated securities purchased in private transactions (as further described below), are held with one or more “qualified custodians” as defined in the Custody Rule (i.e. banks or broker-dealers) that are unaffiliated with Northgate.

The majority of the Funds are exempt from the quarterly account statement delivery obligations and surprise audit requirement of the Custody Rule because they are audited annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”), in accordance with its rules. The audited financial statements of such Funds are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and are distributed to each investor within 120 days (in the case of the Direct Funds) and 180 days (in the case of the Fund of Funds) of the end of the relevant Fund’s fiscal year. The remaining Funds are subject to an annual surprise examination by a qualified public accountant.

With respect to the portion of Northgate’s investment program that involves investments in certain private companies, Northgate generally will be exempt from the requirement to maintain with a qualified custodian certain “privately offered securities,” defined in paragraph (b)(2) of the Custody Rule as securities that are: (i) acquired from the issuer in a transaction or chain of transactions not involving any public offering; (ii) uncertificated, to the extent ownership thereof is recorded only on the books of the issuer or its transfer agent in the name of the client; and (iii) transferable only with prior consent of the issuer or holders of the outstanding securities of the issuer. Partnership agreements, subscription agreements, and LLC agreements are not considered “certificates” for these purposes and the securities represented by these documents are “privately offered securities” provided they meet the other elements of paragraph (b)(2) of the Custody Rule (as set forth above).

Item 16: Investment Discretion

The GP Entities have discretion to make investment decisions for their Funds, subject to investment criteria or other restrictions and limitations set forth in the LPAs or other organizational documents of the Funds.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

As Northgate primarily invests in private funds and securities, there generally will be few instances where proxies are required to be voted. In these instances, Northgate has the authority to vote on matters relating to, or give approval/consent to matters proposed by a proxy vote. Northgate’s policy is to vote proxies in the best interest of the Funds with a view to maximize value.

Northgate will provide, at no cost, a copy of its proxy voting policies and will provide investors in the Funds with information regarding how proxies were voted by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer.

Item 18: Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item 18 to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition.

Northgate is not required to provide a balance sheet as it (i) does not solicit fees more than six months in advance, (ii) does not have a financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and (iii) has not been subject to any bankruptcy proceeding during the past 10 years.