

Item 1. Cover Page

Bain Capital Private Equity, LP

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**Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Bain Capital Private Equity, LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (617) 516-2318. 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 Bain Capital Private Equity, LP also is available on the SEC’s website at 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

Not applicable.

Item 3. Table of Contents

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Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, unless otherwise noted, the “Advisers” mean (i) Bain Capital Private Equity, LP (“Bain Capital Private Equity”), a Delaware limited partnership, (ii) Bain Capital Double Impact, LP (“Bain Capital Double Impact”), a Delaware limited partnership, and (iii) Bain Capital Life Sciences, LP (“Bain Capital Life Sciences”), a Delaware limited partnership, each of which are wholly owned by Bain Capital, LP (“Bain Capital”). Bain Capital Private Equity provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles (the “Bain Capital Private Equity Funds”)¹ 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”). Bain Capital Double Impact provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles (the “Bain Capital Double Impact Funds”)² that are exempt from registration under the 1940 Act and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act.³ Bain Capital Life Sciences provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles (the “Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds”)⁴ that are exempt from registration under the 1940 Act and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act.⁵ As the investment advisers of the Bain Capital Private Equity Funds, the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds, and the Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds (collectively, the “Funds”), the applicable Adviser, along with each Fund’s General Partner (each a “General Partner”), identifies investment opportunities for, and participates in the acquisition, management, monitoring and disposition of investments of, each applicable Fund.

Each Adviser operates its business as follows:

- (1) *Bain Capital Private Equity.* The primary focus of Bain Capital Private Equity’s investment advisory activity is researching and advising on private equity investments, including leveraged acquisitions and recapitalizations, investments in growth companies, turnarounds and traditional buyouts in a wide variety of industries. Such

¹ Where applicable, includes wholly owned subsidiaries and AIVs related to transactions with Bain Capital Private Equity Funds.

² Where applicable, includes wholly owned subsidiaries and AIVs related to transactions with Bain Capital Double Impact Funds.

³ As of the date of this brochure, no Bain Capital Double Impact Funds have been closed. This brochure describes the business of Bain Capital Double Impact and the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds as they are expected to operate upon the closing of one or more Bain Capital Double Impact Fund.

⁴ Where applicable, includes wholly owned subsidiaries and AIVs related to transactions with Bain Life Sciences Funds.

⁵ As of the date of this brochure, no Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds have been closed. This brochure describes the business of Bain Capital Life Sciences and the Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds as they are expected to operate upon the closing of one or more Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund.

investments take the form of privately negotiated investment instruments including unregistered equity from both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. Although the primary focus of each Bain Capital Private Equity Fund is on private equity investments, Bain Capital Private Equity may from time to time recommend other types of investments consistent with the respective Bain Capital Private Equity Fund's investment strategy and objectives.

- (2) *Bain Capital Double Impact.* The primary focus of Bain Capital Double Impact's investment advisory activity is researching and advising on investments in self-identified impact- or mission-oriented companies and more traditional businesses with positive impact products and services. These include control investments in lower middle market growth equity companies and minority and other investment structures. Such investments may take the form of privately negotiated investment instruments including unregistered equity and debt instruments from both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers consistent with each Bain Capital Double Impact Fund's investment strategy and objectives. Although the primary focus of Bain Capital Double Impact Funds is on controlling equity investments, Bain Capital Double Impact may from time to time recommend other types of investments consistent with the respective Bain Capital Double Impact Fund's investment strategy and objectives.
- (3) *Bain Capital Life Sciences.* The primary focus of Bain Capital Life Sciences' investment advisory activity is researching and advising on investments primarily in biopharmaceutical, medical device, diagnostics and enabling life science technology companies. These include companies that need capital to achieve the next milestone, accelerate or expand growth or re-establish momentum following a setback. Although the primary focus of Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds is on controlling equity investments, Bain Capital Life Sciences may from time to time recommend other types of investments consistent with the respective Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund's investment strategy and objectives.

The Advisers provide investment advisory services to the applicable Funds pursuant to separate investment and advisory agreements (each, an "Advisory Agreement"). Investment advice is provided by an Adviser directly to the applicable Funds, subject to the direction and control of the affiliated General Partner of such Fund and not individually to the investors in the Funds.

Any restrictions on investments in certain types of securities are established by the General Partner of the applicable Fund and are set forth in the documentation received by each limited partner prior to investment in such Fund. Once invested in a Fund, investors cannot impose restrictions on the types of securities in which such Fund may invest. Currently there are no restrictions on the types of securities in which a Fund may invest.

Bain Capital Private Equity has been in business since 1984. As of December 31, 2015, Bain Capital Private Equity manages a total of approximately \$37,912,000,000 of client assets, all of which are managed on a discretionary⁶ basis.

Bain Capital Double Impact and Bain Capital Life Sciences have been in business since 2016.⁷

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

As compensation for investment advisory services rendered to the Funds, an Adviser receives from each applicable Fund an annual management fee payable quarterly in advance. Management fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by the investors in such Fund.

The precise amount, and the manner and calculation, of the management fee for each Fund is established by the applicable Adviser and is set forth in such Fund's Advisory Agreement, limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) and/or other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, appropriate treatment, including, where applicable, returning prepaid management fees on a prorated basis, will be given to all management fees collected in advance. As described below, the management fee may be reduced in some circumstances in connection with the receipt by an Adviser or its related persons of various fees paid by actual or prospective portfolio companies. The management fee is generally subject to waiver or reduction by an Adviser in its sole discretion, including in connection with investments made by the General Partners or its related persons. The fee structures described above may be modified from time to time.

To the extent provided in the Advisory Agreements and the limited partnership agreements of the Funds, each Adviser will pay out of its respective management fee the normal operating expenses, such as compensation expense related to its investment personnel and other personnel for non-fund-related and non-transaction-related services, rent, utilities, office expenses and non-transaction-related travel expenses (other than carried interest described in Item 6 below) and other routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by such Adviser to the applicable Funds. Each Fund will bear other expenses relating to it to the extent not paid by its portfolio companies or other investment vehicles, the Fund will bear all other expenses,

⁶ Bain Capital Private Equity does not have ultimate investment discretion with respect to the assets of any Bain Capital Private Equity Fund, as such discretion is retained by the applicable General Partner of each Bain Capital Private Equity Fund.

⁷ Bain Capital Double Impact will not have ultimate investment discretion with respect to the assets of any Bain Capital Double Impact Fund, such discretion will be retained by the applicable General Partner of each Bain Capital Double Impact Fund.

⁸ Bain Capital Life Sciences will not have ultimate investment discretion with respect to the assets of any Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund, such discretion will be retained by the applicable General Partner of each Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund.

including reasonable expenses of legal, accounting, research and other professional services to the Fund, whether performed by internal staff of the respective Adviser or the General Partner, affiliates or entities established by the respective Adviser or the General Partner or by third parties, filing and similar fees paid on behalf of the Fund, consulting (including but not limited to, consulting fees incurred by the Fund for the benefit of a portfolio company), investment banking services to the Fund performed by third parties, reasonable custody, transfer, registration, third-party administrative, depository and similar expenses, reasonable brokerage and finders' expenses, insurance premiums (including its pro rata share with respect to policies whose costs and benefits are expected to be shared with the other Funds), advisory board, interest and expenses in connection with borrowings, transaction-related travel expenses, taxes and tax-related expenses (including expenses for tax return preparation and reporting) and extraordinary expenses, and other similar fees and expenses. Furthermore, each Bain Capital Private Equity Fund may bear its pro rata share of out-of-pocket expenses (including, without limitation, rent, compensation and board expenses) directly relating to fund administrative services performed by subsidiaries of Bain Capital Private Equity (currently in Hong Kong) and fund administrative service companies (currently in Luxembourg and Mauritius) and other special purpose entities maintained by Bain Capital Private Equity or the General Partner, affiliates of or entities established by Bain Capital Private Equity or the General Partner, in certain jurisdictions required or desirable in connection with the Bain Capital Private Equity Fund's investments. Some of these expenses borne by the Funds may relate to costs associated with unexecuted and/or unconsummated transactions. Funds have also in the past and may, in the future, bear other fees or expenses incurred by the applicable Adviser or the Funds in connection with the Funds' operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the applicable Adviser.

The appropriate allocation between the Funds and any co-investment vehicles of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating potential 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 applicable Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational documents) of the Funds, as applicable.

Fees Received by Affiliated Broker-Dealer

Our affiliate, Bain Capital Distributors, LLC ("Bain Capital Distributors") is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). Bain Capital Distributors places securities and instruments issued by certain private investment Funds that the Advisers and its affiliates manage.

When Bain Capital Distributors acts as the placement agent for a Fund in respect of securities or instruments issued by a Fund, no commission or other compensation is received by Bain Capital Distributors from such Fund or their investors for such service.

Other Fees

The Advisers and their affiliates will typically perform management, advisory, consulting, investment banking, financial advisory and a variety of other services for, and will receive fees in respect of such services from, actual or prospective portfolio companies or other deal-related

investment vehicles of the Funds. For such services, the respective Adviser typically receives (i) a periodic fee that is paid on a quarterly basis relating to ongoing corporate services, such as the extensive blueprinting, operational and strategic effort provided by such Adviser, (ii) a transaction fee for services provided in connection with the acquisition and for other material transactions, such as financings, acquisitions, dispositions, initial public offerings or similar change of control transactions, and (iii) reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of such services. Personnel of an Adviser, including former personnel servicing on our behalf and at our direction, typically serve as directors of portfolio companies and have in the past received, and may in the future receive, compensation from such portfolio companies in respect of such services or positions. For further details on these other fees received by the Advisers and the related conflicts of interest arising from receipt of such fees, please see “Conflicts Relating to the General Partners of the Funds and the Advisers” in Item 10.

Additionally please see Item 6 below regarding “carried interest” that the Funds may pay.

Although the Advisers do not generally utilize the services of broker-dealers for transaction-related services, in the event that an Adviser 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

A portion of each Fund’s net investment profit is allocated to the capital account of its General Partner as “carried interest.” Each General Partner of a Fund is a related person of the applicable Adviser. Carried interest may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

The payment by Funds of carried interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) may create an incentive for an Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to 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 limited partnership agreements of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of an 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 10 below regarding allocation for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Advisers.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Bain Capital Private Equity currently provides investment advisory services to the Bain Capital Private Equity Funds. Bain Capital Double Impact currently provides investment advisory services to the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds. Bain Capital Life Sciences currently provides investment advisory services to the Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the applicable Funds, subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of such Fund, and not individually to the limited partners of such Fund.

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

Although the Advisers do not impose minimum dollar values on creating a Fund, legal eligibility requirements must be met. Minimum investment commitments in the past have been, and in the future may be, established for limited partners in Funds. The General Partner of each Fund, in its sole discretion, may permit investments that are less than the required minimum investment commitment set forth in the applicable fund documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Bain Capital Private Equity. Prior to making an investment, Bain Capital Private Equity carries out an extensive fundamental analysis of a target investment's position and prospects. A vital element of this analysis is the development of an operating plan that, if the investment is approved, will form the basis for the portfolio company's operating targets.

The dimensions of such due diligence analysis generally include the following:

Market Definition. Market definition delineates the boundaries where competitive advantage can be established and sustained. Market definition is based on the economics of the business, sharing with other businesses, and the dynamics of customer behavior.

Market Segmentation. Within a defined market, market segments present vulnerabilities as well as opportunities.

Competitive Position. Often at the heart of strategic due diligence is a thorough analysis of each competitor's relative cost position, market and segment shares, technology, management, financial capability, and implicit future strategy.

Cost Analysis. Bain Capital Private Equity seeks to break down a business's cost structure into elements, which are driven by common factors, referred to as "cost drivers." Armed with an understanding of the factors that will drive a business's cost position, actions can be targeted that will reduce costs and improve margins, eliminate unnecessary costs, and build sustainable advantage and value.

Capabilities and Assets. Generally, a business enjoys, or can develop, distinctive capabilities that set it apart from other participants in its industry. The value and potential of these capabilities can be measured. These capabilities may include brand franchise, distribution strength, shelf space, and technology.

Management. Bain Capital Private Equity evaluates members of the management team, works to ensure that economic incentives post-closing are aligned with the business plan, and takes whatever steps to support the management team. Where required, Bain Capital Private Equity

professionals have temporarily filled operating positions while a high quality manager is being recruited.

Regulatory, Environmental, Tax, Legal, Accounting. Bain Capital Private Equity, and an experienced team of outside professionals, perform a full review of potential regulatory, environmental, tax, legal, and accounting contingencies, as needed, prior to making an investment.

Harvest Analysis. Before making an investment, Bain Capital Private Equity fully explores the alternative options for future liquidity. Businesses with limited liquidity alternatives are discounted more heavily.

Bain Capital Double Impact. Prior to making an investment, Bain Capital Double Impact will carry out an extensive analysis of a target investment's position and prospects. The investment strategy will focus on completing in-depth business, impact and financial analyses, with an emphasis on strategic positioning, competitive dynamics, business model sustainability and management team depth, alignment and capability. The investment professionals of Bain Capital Double Impact will provide significant ongoing strategic and operational support to these companies.

The core competencies of such investment strategy generally includes the following:

Focused Sourcing. Focused sourcing on impact- or mission-oriented companies in North America within specific sectors where the Bain Capital Double Impact investment team can identify opportunities for differential insights and value creation. The investment team intends to utilize multiple channels for proprietary sourcing.

Disciplined Selection Process. Disciplined selection process and deep diligence to accelerate the growth of companies creating measurable impact while generating competitive financial returns.

Post-Acquisition Support. Post-acquisition support, which will enable Bain Capital Double Impact to pursue profit and impact opportunities through business transformation, which may include supporting initiatives to improve pricing and marketing, business unit expansion and implementation of new industry practices. Bain Capital Double Impact will assess the social and environmental outcomes of each investment and the portfolio as a whole.

Bain Capital Life Sciences. Prior to making an investment, Bain Capital Life Sciences will carry out an extensive analysis of a target investment's position and prospects. The investment strategy will focus on completing in-depth business, impact and financial analyses, with an emphasis on strategic positioning, competitive dynamics, business model sustainability and management team depth, alignment and capability. The investment professionals of Bain Capital Life Sciences will provide significant ongoing strategic and operational support to these companies.

The core competencies of such investment strategy generally includes the following:

Idea Generation and Focused Sourcing. Bain Capital Life Sciences intends to proactively source opportunities through a combination of external networking efforts driven by a set of broad, robust industry relationships and internal proactive analysis of the market to identify potential targets.

Disciplined Asset Selection. Bain Capital Life Sciences' asset selection will be based on investment criteria that provide a framework for assessing investment opportunities and selecting those opportunities that we believe offer the greatest potential for superior value creation.

Asset Management. Through a collaborative and active engagement with management and other investors, we will strive to help guide companies on their journey through key inflection points in their development. In particular, we expect to provide support and guidance, both directly and through our network of relationships, on critical strategic areas, including clinical trial design, regulatory approaches and interactions, strategies around manufacturing scaling, commercialization and sales strategies, and potential strategic partnerships and ultimately liquidity considerations

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 Funds must be prepared to bear the risk of loss of their investments therein.

Different risks may exist with respect to investments in different Funds.

The risks associated with an investment in any particular Fund may be substantially impacted by the nature and timing of the market.

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

Risks Related to Investing in a Private Fund

Illiquid, Long-Term Investment

An investment in the Adviser is speculative and volatile, requiring a long-term commitment with no certainty of return. The Adviser may make investments in companies that are in a conceptual or early stage of development. These companies may have no proven operating history on which to judge future performance, little or no profits or cash flow, uncertain market acceptance and a high degree of regulatory risk. In most cases, the Adviser's investments will be long-term in nature and may require many years from the date of investment to the date of disposition. During that time, a portfolio company may not distribute any dividends, royalties or other income to the Adviser, and, as a result, investors should not expect to receive any distributions from the Adviser for an extended period of time. The Adviser's investments are considered highly speculative and may result in the loss of the Adviser's entire investment. Because the Adviser may only make a limited number of investments and because many of the Adviser's investments may involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by a few of the investments could significantly reduce the total returns to the investors.

Reliance on Management Company

An investor must rely on the Adviser's ability to identify and make investments consistent with the Funds' investment objectives and policies. The Adviser may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to invest the Funds' committed capital or meet its investment objectives. Further, there can be no assurance that what the General Partner or the Adviser perceives as an attractive investment opportunity will not, in fact, result in substantial losses due to one or more of a wide variety of factors. Investors have no right or power to take part in the management of the Funds. Investors will not receive the detailed financial information issued by portfolio companies which is available to the General Partner and the Adviser. Accordingly, no person should purchase limited partnership interests unless such person is willing to entrust all aspects of the management of the Adviser to the General Partner and the Adviser.

The loss of the services of one or more of the members of the professional staff of the Adviser could have an adverse impact on the Funds' ability to realize its investment objective. In addition, it is expected that all of the officers and employees responsible for managing or advising the Funds will continue to have responsibilities with respect to other funds and accounts managed and advised by the Adviser. Thus, such persons will have demands made on their time for the investment, monitoring, exit strategy and other functions of other funds and accounts. In addition, the limited partnership agreement and the investor management agreement will limit the circumstances under which the General Partner, the Adviser and their respective affiliates can be held liable to the Funds. As a result, Limited Partners may have a more limited right of action in certain cases than they would in the absence of such provisions.

Third Party Service and Source Providers

The General Partner and Management Company may retain third parties to provide services in relation to the Adviser's investment activities and operations. In particular, third party consultants, legal advisors, accountants, investment banks and others may be retained to assist in the investment due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the particular investment. In addition, the General Partner and the Management Company may retain one or more individuals in connection with sourcing potential investments for the Funds, establishing platforms for investments, operating portfolio companies or providing other similar services (such individuals, "sourcing providers"). Such involvement of sourcing providers, third party advisors or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to the General Partner's reduced control of the functions that are outsourced. The General Partner and the Management Company may rely on the findings of sourcing providers and other third parties in making investment and management decisions. No sourcing provider or other third party providing services to the Adviser will not have any fiduciary duties to the Adviser or the Limited Partners. However, they may be entitled to indemnification under the terms of their service contracts or other arrangements. In certain circumstances, Bain Capital and its employees may have other relationships with sourcing providers or other third party service providers which makes the General Partner or Management Company more likely to engage that sourcing provider or service provider. Fees paid to sourcing providers or other third party service providers may be structured in various manners, including as a retainer, as incentive compensation or based on the particular services provided. These fees will be borne by the Adviser and will not reduce the Management Fee owed to the Management Company. Sourcing providers and other third party service providers may also be granted

preferential equity interests (including stock options) in one or more portfolio companies, which they may not have received if they did not have an ongoing relationship with the Management Company and the Funds. Any such preferential equity interests (including any stock options) will not be for the benefit of the Adviser, and the value of such preferential interests (including any such stock options) will not reduce the Management Fee owed to the Management Company.

Failure of Limited Partners to Fund Their Commitment Obligations

The Adviser's investments in portfolio companies will require capital calls over an extended period of time. If a Limited Partner fails to pay installments of its Capital Commitment and the payments made by non-defaulting Limited Partners and borrowings by the Adviser are inadequate to cover the defaulted amounts, the Adviser may be unable to pay its obligations. As a result, the Adviser's ability to complete its investment program or otherwise to continue operations may be substantially impaired and the returns realized by all the Limited Partners (including non-defaulting Limited Partners) may be materially adversely affected. Similar adverse effects may arise from a default by an investor in a Parallel Vehicle. Further, failure by a Limited Partner to meet a capital call could result in the failure of the Adviser to make desired investments, which could have adverse consequences for the Adviser and all of the Limited Partners. In the event that a Limited Partner defaults, such Limited Partner may be subject to various penalties, including forfeiture of a portion of its interest, as provided in the limited partnership agreement.

Valuation Risks

The Advisers value their respective investments at estimated fair value as determined in good faith by the applicable General Partners of the Funds. Due to the generally illiquid nature of the securities held, fair values determined by the applicable General Partners may not reflect the prices that actually would be received when such investments are realized. The process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities may ultimately be sold. With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by the Advisers may give rise to conflicts of interest, as the fees and carried interest in certain Funds is calculated based, in part, on these valuations and such valuations affect performance return calculations. In addition, the General Partner may or may not value the investments differently with how the same or similar investments are valued by the general partners of the other Related Funds.

Leverage

In seeking to enhance returns on invested capital, the General Partner may cause the Adviser to borrow funds to make investments as well as to defer calling committed capital. The Adviser, acting on its own or jointly with one or more other Parallel Vehicles may obtain indebtedness directly or indirectly through wholly-owned or joint subsidiaries of the Adviser and any Parallel Vehicles that benefit from the leverage. This indebtedness may be structured in a way that the Adviser and any Parallel Vehicles are jointly responsible on a cross-collateralized basis for the repayment of the indebtedness. In the event of a failure to pay or other event of default by a Parallel Vehicle, the lenders could require the Limited Partners to cover the defaulted amount attributable

to the Parallel Vehicle. Finally, lenders could require the Adviser to sell some or all of its investments, or could foreclose on those investments prematurely, causing the Adviser to suffer losses.

The extent to which the Adviser uses leverage may have important consequences to the Limited Partners, including the following: (i) greater fluctuations in the net assets of the Adviser; (ii) use of cash flow (including capital contributions) for debt service and related costs and expenses, rather than for additional investments, distributions or other purposes; (iii) to the extent that the Adviser's income is required to meet principal payments, the Limited Partners may be allocated income (and therefore incur tax liability) in excess of cash available for distribution; (iv) the Adviser may be required to prematurely harvest investments or may determine to call capital from the Limited Partners to service its debt obligations; (v) limitation on the flexibility of the Adviser to make distributions to its Limited Partners or sell assets that are pledged to secure or otherwise support the indebtedness; (vi) increased interest expense if interest rate levels were to increase significantly; (vii) impairment of the liquidity or losses arising from the premature sale of the investments pledged to secure or otherwise support such indebtedness; and (viii) potential adverse tax consequences. There can also be no assurance that the Adviser will have sufficient cash flow to meet its debt service obligations. In addition, certain types of financing obtained by the Adviser may include margin call or similar mandatory prepayment provisions that allow the financing provider to demand partial or full repayment of the financing if certain events occur, such as a significant reduction in the value of the investments provided by the Adviser to secure or otherwise support such financing. If the Adviser is unable to meet such a margin call or prepayment obligation, it may forfeit its interest in the collateral securing such financing and / or may be required to liquidate investments at disadvantageous prices in order to raise the funds needed to repay the financing.

There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain indebtedness on terms similar to terms available to competitors, including terms which may be currently available in the market, or that indebtedness will be accessible by the Adviser at any time, and to the extent that it is available there can be no assurance that such indebtedness will be on terms favorable to the Adviser. The failure by the Adviser to obtain indebtedness on favorable terms (or at all) could adversely affect the returns of the Adviser.

Guarantees of Portfolio Companies

The Adviser may guarantee the obligations of portfolio companies. If a portfolio company for which the Adviser has guaranteed debt obligations defaults on its obligations, the Adviser will be required to satisfy such obligation. In order to do so, the Adviser may call capital, recall distributions or liquidate some or all of its investments prematurely at potentially significant discounts to fair value.

Bridge Investments

From time to time, the Adviser may lend to portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis or may otherwise invest in a portfolio company on an interim basis with the expectation of a subsequent refinancing or sell down. Investments made by the Adviser with the intention of realizing all or a portion of such investment within 18 months are referred to as Bridge

Investments. For reasons not always in the Adviser's control, such refinancing or sell down may not occur, which would result in the Bridge Investment remaining outstanding longer than anticipated. In such event the Adviser may have more risk associated with such investment or a larger overall investment in such portfolio company than originally anticipated. If a Bridge Investment is not realized within 18 months and, as a result, the investment exceeds 15% of the Capital Commitments, the General Partner and the Management Company will not be deemed to have breached the investment limitations so long as they continue to use commercially reasonable efforts to dispose of such excess investment. In addition, in order to comply with the investment limitations, the Adviser may be required to sell excess investments (or portions thereof) on unfavorable terms or may seek Advisory Board approval to waive such limits.

Market Disruption Risk and Terrorism Risk

The military operations of the United States and its allies, the instability in various parts of the world and the prevalence of terrorist attacks throughout the world could have significant adverse effects on the global economy. In addition, certain illnesses spread rapidly and have the potential to significantly affect the global economy. Terrorist attacks, in particular, may exacerbate some of the foregoing risk factors. A terrorist attack involving, or in the vicinity of, a company in which Funds invests may result in a liability far in excess of available insurance coverage. Neither the Advisers nor the General Partners can predict the likelihood of these types of events occurring in the future nor how such events may affect the Funds.

Cyber Security Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment vehicles such as the Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks, but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial- of-service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Funds, the respective General Partners, the Advisers, the Funds' custodian and/or other third party service providers may adversely impact the Funds or the Limited Partners. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of Limited Partner transactions, impact the Funds' ability to value its assets, cause the release of private Limited Partner information or confidential information of the Funds, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Funds to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may also incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The Funds and the Limited Partners could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Funds or the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investment therein to lose value.

Expedited Transactions

Investment analyses and decisions by the Management Company may frequently be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Management Company at the time of making an investment decision may be limited. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Management Company will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment.

Reinvestment

Under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, proceeds from the partial or complete liquidation of any investment may be retained and reinvested (or recalled for reinvestment) by the General Partner or used (or recalled for use) by the General Partner for any other Adviser purpose. Accordingly, a Limited Partner may be required to fund for portfolio investments an aggregate amount in excess of its Capital Commitment during the term of the Adviser, and to the extent such recalled or retained amounts are reinvested in portfolio investments, a Limited Partner will remain subject to investment and other risks associated with such portfolio investments.

Indemnification

The Adviser will be required to indemnify the General Partner, the Management Company and certain persons and entities affiliated with the General Partner for liabilities incurred in connection with the Adviser's affairs. These liabilities may be material and have an adverse effect on the returns to the Limited Partners. The Adviser's indemnification obligation would be payable from the Adviser's assets, including unfunded commitments of the Limited Partners, and the Limited Partners may be required to return certain amounts distributed to them to fund the Adviser's indemnity obligations. Furthermore, the limited partnership agreement limits the circumstances under which the General Partner and the Management Company may be held liable to the Adviser or the Limited Partners. As a result, the Limited Partners may have a more limited right of action in certain cases. Any insurance policies utilized by the General Partner to help mitigate the Adviser's exposure to any indemnifiable costs and liabilities may be subject to certain limitations and restrictions on payments. The Adviser cannot guarantee that the General Partner will be able to collect on claims against such policies. Further, the Adviser may bear expenses associated with insurance policies that cover losses in situations where the General Partner or Management Company would not be entitled to indemnification.

Geographic Concentration Risk

Certain Funds (the "Geographically Focused Funds") will focus their investments in a particular geographic region and therefore will be particularly vulnerable to events affecting companies in such region. The economy of a particular country in which a Geographically Focused Fund may invest is influenced by economic and market considerations in other countries in the relevant region. Investors' reactions to events in one country can have adverse effects on the securities of companies and the value of property and related assets in other countries in which a Geographically Focused Fund may invest. The performance of a Geographically Focused Fund may be worse than the performance of other funds that invest more broadly geographically.

Small Capitalization Companies

The Management Company may invest a portion of the Adviser's assets in companies with small-sized market capitalizations, including venture or growth stage companies. Those companies involve higher risks in some respect than do investments in larger companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization companies are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization companies and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies is higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. In addition, there may be fewer investors for smaller companies, making an investment in those companies highly illiquid. Some small companies have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial managerial resources. Some of the companies in which the Adviser invests may have product lines that have, in whole or in part, only recently been introduced to market or that may still be in research or development stage. Such companies may also be dependent on personnel with limited experience.

Risks Related to the Fund's Investments

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities

The market for attractive investment opportunities in the Funds' target sectors is highly competitive. The number of investors seeking to make investments may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities available to the Adviser and adversely affect the terms upon which investments can be made. In that regard, the Funds will be competing for investments with other investment funds (including other venture capital funds, hedge funds and private equity funds), as well as individuals, companies, financial institutions and other investors. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the Funds to participate in auctions more frequently than is currently expected. The outcome of these auctions cannot be guaranteed, thus potentially reducing the number of investment opportunities available to the Funds and potentially adversely affecting the terms, including price, upon which investments can be made. Furthermore, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to locate, complete and exit investments that satisfy the Funds investment objectives or that the Adviser will be able to fully invest its committed capital.

Leveraged Investments

While investments in highly leveraged companies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a high degree of risk. Some of the Funds' investments may involve high degrees of leverage, as a result of which recessions, operating problems and other general business and economic risks may have a more pronounced effect on the profitability or survival of the Funds' portfolio companies. A Fund's ability to achieve attractive rates of return on investments will depend on the ability of its portfolio companies to access sufficient sources of debt at attractive rates, including high yield debt. However, availability of capital from the debt markets is subject to volatility from time to time, and there may be times when a Fund might not be able to access those markets at attractive rates, or at all, when completing an investment. Also, increased interest rates generally increase portfolio company interest expenses. In the event any

such portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, the applicable Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company.

Loans and Debt Investments

The Funds may invest in secured or unsecured loans or debt investments, including without limitation subordinated loans, mezzanine loans and other structured investments which may be subordinated to the senior obligations of the borrower. These investments generally will not be readily marketable, will be subject to restrictions on resale and may require lengthy negotiations in connection with disposition. Loans are often less liquid than other types of debt securities, particularly in times of significant market dislocation.

Loans and other debt investments will subject the Funds to credit risk, i.e. the risk that a borrower will default in the payment of principal, interest or other obligations, including investments that are not rated by any rating agency. Loans that are fully secured may offer the Funds more protection than unsecured loans in the event of non-payment, however there is no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation, or that such collateral could be liquidated. Greater credit risks are usually attached to subordinated investments which will be limited by restrictions benefitting more senior lenders, will be subject to greater risk of default, may not be protected by financial or other covenants and may have limited liquidity. If a borrower becomes involved in bankruptcy proceedings, the Funds may receive a lesser return on its investment than expected or no return at all. Additionally, various U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws enacted for the protection of creditors may apply to the Funds. In general, if payments on an investment are voidable as fraudulent conveyances or preferences, such payments can be recaptured either from the initial recipient (such as a Fund) or from subsequent transferees of such payments (such as Limited Partners).

Investments in loans and other debt will generally be subject to risk associated with market changes in interest rates. In general, rising interest rates will negatively impact the price of fixed rate instruments and falling interest rates will have a positive effect on the price of fixed rate instruments, and the prices of long term obligations generally fluctuate more than prices of short term obligations. Loans may permit or require the prepayment of the loan, which when made reduce the actual outstanding debt on which the Funds derives interest income. The degree to a borrower prepays a loan may be affected by prevailing interest rates, general business conditions, the financial condition of the borrower and competitive conditions among lenders, among others.

Reliance on Management of Portfolio Companies

Although the General Partner intends to invest in portfolio companies that have strong management teams and / or to assist in enhancing management teams, there can be no assurance that any portfolio company's management team will be able to operate successfully. In addition, instances of fraud and other deceptive practices committed by the management team of portfolio companies in which the Adviser has an investment may undermine the Management Company's due diligence efforts with respect to such companies. The success or failure of a portfolio company, including its compliance with applicable law, will depend to a significant extent on the portfolio company's management team.

Control Investments

It is expected that the Funds, either alone or together with other related funds, may obtain controlling interests in certain of the portfolio companies in which it invests. The exercise of such control may result in additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations (including securities laws), or other types of liability in which the limited liability generally applicable to business ownership may be ignored. If any of these liabilities were to arise, the Adviser could suffer a significant loss.

Third-Party Litigation

In addition to litigation relating to the bankruptcy process, a Fund's investment activities subject them to the normal risks of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. This risk is somewhat greater where the Funds exercise control or significant influence over a company's direction. The expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would generally be borne by the Funds and would reduce net assets.

Nature of Investments

Although the Funds will prefer to purchase majority positions in portfolio companies, in certain circumstances the Funds' investments may be in minority positions in portfolio companies. In such cases, the Funds may not have the power individually to exert significant control over such portfolio companies' boards of directors and management. In such circumstances, while the Funds may seek to get the appropriate governance and exit rights at the time of making a minority investment, there may be instances in which the Funds may not be able to exercise control over such portfolio company. In addition, in certain situations, including where the businesses are in bankruptcy or undergoing a reorganization, minority investors may be subject to the decisions taken by majority investors, and the outcome of the Funds' investment may depend on such majority controlled decisions, which decisions may not be consistent with the Funds' objectives.

Third Party Involvement

The Funds may acquire interests in certain portfolio companies in cooperation with others through co-investment arrangements. The Funds' ability to exercise significant influence over management in these cooperative efforts will depend upon the nature of the co-investment arrangement. Such investments may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not otherwise present, including the possibility that the Funds' co-investors may not be able to satisfy its financial obligations, that such co-investor might at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are different from those of the Funds, and that such co-investor may be in a position to take action contrary to the instructions or requests of the Funds or contrary to the Funds' policies or objectives. In addition, such arrangements are likely to involve additional restrictions on the resale of the Funds' interest in the portfolio company.

General Risks Associated with Non-U.S. Investments

Investment in non-U.S. issuers or securities principally traded outside of the United States may involve certain special risks due to non-U.S. economic, political and legal climates, including favorable or unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations

(including currency blockage), expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of taxes on dividends, interest payments, or capital gains, the need for approval by government or other authorities to make investments, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities. Furthermore, there may be less information publically available about a non-U.S. issuer than about a U.S. issuer, and issuers of non-U.S. securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive accounting reporting and disclosure requirements than U.S. issuers. The securities of some non-U.S. governments and companies and non-U.S. securities markets are less liquid and at times more volatile than comparable U.S. securities and securities markets. Non-U.S. brokerage commissions and other fees are also generally higher than in the United States. There are also special tax considerations that apply to investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers and securities principally traded outside of the United States. Moreover, the expenses normally associated with non-U.S. investments often exceed those associated with U.S. investments.

Inflation

Certain countries in which the Adviser may invest have historically experienced substantial rates of inflation, and the rapidly growing nature of an emerging economy may lead to higher rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in interest rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging economies. Past governmental efforts to curb inflation have included wage and price controls, as well as more drastic economic measures that have had a materially adverse effect on the level of economic activity in the affected country. There can be no assurance that inflation will not become a serious problem in the future and thereby negatively affect the Adviser's investment returns.

Investments in Emerging Markets

To the extent that the Adviser invests in emerging markets, the Adviser may be subject to more substantial risks in political and macro-economic conditions that are not usually associated with similar investments in the United States and other industrialized democracies. The economies of emerging markets may perform favorably or unfavorably compared with more developed economies in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency appreciation or depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments. The economies of emerging markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by protective trade barriers and economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. In addition, the economies of certain emerging markets are vulnerable to weaknesses in world prices for their commodity exports. Some emerging markets have from time to time experienced high rates of inflation and have extensive external debt.

Emerging markets have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, interest rate volatility, extensive external debt, lack of financial liquidity and stock market volatility, which have contributed to a decline in business and consumer spending in addition to other adverse market conditions. Although such events may at times create significant investment opportunities leading to attractive returns, there can be no assurance that economic and financial difficulties will not adversely affect the value of the Adviser's investments or make it more difficult for the Adviser to locate appropriate investment opportunities.

Differences may remain between the degree of sophistication of the legal systems of many developing countries and the degree of sophistication of the body of commercial law and practice typically found in more developed countries. The lack of comprehensive and enforceable legal systems in some developing countries may adversely affect the Adviser's investments and prevent the Adviser from effectively enforcing its rights. The validity and enforceability of contracts in such countries, particularly with governmental entities, is relatively uncertain. In addition, bankruptcy regulations in some emerging markets are still developing. There is no assurance that the Adviser could accurately anticipate the outcome of any bankruptcy proceedings in emerging markets.

Risks Regarding Dispositions of Portfolio Companies

In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, the Funds may be required to make representations and warranties about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The Funds may also be required to indemnify (or to otherwise participate in the indemnification of) the purchasers of an investment to the extent that any of these representations and warranties turns out to be inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in liabilities for the Funds, depending upon recontribution obligations owed to the portfolio company. Liabilities incurred by the Funds in connection with the disposition of interests in Portfolio Companies may cause the Funds to recall distributions made to Limited Partners.

Currency Risk; Hedging

It is expected that some of the Funds' investments, and the income received by the Funds with respect to such investments, will be denominated in non-U.S. currencies. The Funds' books, however, will be maintained, and contributions to and distributions from the Funds will generally be made, in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, changes in currency exchange rates, costs of conversion and exchange control regulations may adversely affect the dollar value of the Funds' investments and the amounts of distributions, if any, to be made by the Funds. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and may also be affected unpredictably by intervention by governments or central banks (or the failure to intervene) or by currency controls or political developments in one or more jurisdictions. The Funds may incur costs or experience substantial delays when, or be prohibited from, converting one currency into another.

The Funds may, but are not required to, engage in currency hedging transactions. There can be no assurance, however, that the Funds will engage in such hedging transaction at any given time or from time to time, or that such hedging transactions will be available or be available at a reasonable cost, or that such hedging transactions will be effective and actually eliminate the applicable currency risk. Such hedging transactions may even exacerbate any negative impact on the Funds resulting from changes in currency exchange rates. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, such transactions themselves may entail certain other risks. Thus, while the Funds may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates may result in a poorer overall performance for the Funds than if they had not entered into such hedging transactions.

Evolving Legal and Regulatory Regime

The regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in regulation could occur during the term of the Adviser that may adversely affect the Adviser and its investment results, or some or all of the investors. New laws or revised regulations imposed by the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority, the SEC and other governmental regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations or industry bodies that supervise the financial markets could adversely affect the Adviser. The Adviser may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any of the proposals will become law. Compliance with any new laws or regulations could be more difficult and expensive, and may affect the manner in which the Adviser conducts business. In particular, changes in the regulation of private investment funds may adversely affect the ability of the Adviser to obtain the leverage it might otherwise seek. New laws or regulations may also subject the Adviser or some or all of the investors to increased taxes or other costs.

Environmental Risks

Environmental laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in certain industries and can have a substantial impact on investments in these industries. These industries will continue to face considerable oversight from environmental regulatory authorities and significant influence from non-governmental organizations and special interest groups. The Adviser may invest in portfolio companies that are subject to changing and increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements. New and more stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements or stricter interpretations of current laws or regulations could impose substantial additional costs on investments or potential investments. Compliance with such current or future environmental requirements does not ensure that the operations of the Adviser's investments will not cause injury to the environment or to people under all circumstances or that the Adviser's investments will not be required to incur additional unforeseen environmental expenditures. Environmental hazards could expose the investments to material liabilities for property damages, personal injuries or other environmental harm, including costs of investigating and remediating contaminated properties. Moreover, failure to comply with regulatory or legal requirements could have a material adverse effect on a portfolio company or project, and there can be no assurance that portfolio companies will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and permit requirements. Past practices or future operations of portfolio companies could also result in material personal injury or property damage claims. Any noncompliance with these laws and regulations could subject the Adviser and its properties to material administrative, civil or criminal penalties or other liabilities. Under certain circumstances, environmental authorities and other parties may seek to impose personal liability on the limited partners of a partnership (such as the Adviser) subject to environmental liability. The Adviser may experience material losses due to these risks.

Risks Applicable to Bain Capital Private Equity Funds

Privatizations

Bain Capital Private Equity Funds may invest in state-owned enterprises that have been, or will be, transferred from government ownership to private ownership. There can be no assurance that any privatizations will be undertaken or, if undertaken, successfully completed. Changes in political or economic factors would result in changes in government policies towards privatization, and it is possible that governments may decide to return projects and companies to state ownership.

In such scenarios, the level of compensation that would be provided to the private companies concerned cannot be accurately predicted, but could be substantially less than the amount invested in such companies. Recent privatizations and exits from these transactions have triggered relatively extreme political and regulatory reactions, and so Bain Capital Private Equity Funds may not succeed profitably investing in state-owned enterprises.

Risks Applicable to Bain Capital Double Impact Funds

Investments in Impact- and Mission-Oriented Companies

The Bain Capital Double Impact Funds intend to invest in the securities of impact- and mission-oriented companies which may make decisions or otherwise pursue courses of action that may not be in the short-term operating or financial interest of the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds (for example, in terms of increasing profitability of the portfolio company), but instead may be in the interest of achieving certain social outcomes. Conversely, a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund may invest in certain companies that, while at the time of the Bain Capital Double Impact Fund's investment seek impact- or mission-oriented strategies, cease to pursue such strategies in the interest of achieving economic outcomes. As a result, there can be no assurance that a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund's portfolio companies will achieve both successful economic and social outcomes, or that such companies will achieve either result.

Community Development

The General Partners anticipate engaging in activities that it believes will promote the growth and development of the communities of certain portfolio companies in which the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds will invest. These activities may include advising and collaborating with governmental agencies (including federal, state and local departments of such agencies), non-profit entities, debt providers, larger corporations and other service providers in such communities, among other activities. While the General Partners believe that such activities will ultimately be beneficial to the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds' investment strategy, there can be no assurance that such activities will positively affect the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds' investment returns or social or other impact.

Availability of Exit Opportunities

The ability of the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds to achieve successful and profitable exits of its portfolio investments may be impacted by a number of factors prevailing at the time, including general economic conditions, interest rates, availability of capital, interest levels of strategic and

financial buyers and cyclical trends. It is difficult to predict with any certainty whether there will be a ready and willing market of buyers for any particular portfolio company at the time the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds seeks a realization. Certain exit opportunities may depend upon the existence of buyers that seek to further the social or environmental mission of the company, and there is no guarantee that such buyers will exist.

Risks Applicable to Bain Capital Life Science Funds

Concentration of Investments in the Life Sciences Sector

The Adviser's portfolio companies will be concentrated in the life sciences industry and this concentration may involve risks greater than those generally associated with diversified acquisition funds, including significant fluctuations in returns. In particular, the Adviser will not enjoy the reduced risks of a broadly diversified portfolio, which likely will cause the Adviser's investments to be more susceptible to particular economic, regulatory, technological, political or industry conditions affecting the life sciences sector as compared to a fund, or portfolio of funds, that is more diversified or that has a broader industry focus. The life sciences industry faces challenges such as rapidly changing market conditions, new market participants, new competing products, improvements in existing products, rapid and pervasive state and federal regulatory requirements and constant technological development. The Adviser's portfolio companies will compete in this volatile environment. There can be no assurance that competing products or other challenges will not adversely affect the products sold by portfolio companies or render them obsolete. Instability, fluctuation or an overall decline within the life sciences industry will not be balanced by investments in other industries.

Dependence on Patents, Trademarks and Other Intellectual Property

Many life sciences companies depend heavily on patents and other intellectual property rights. The ability to effectively enforce patent, trademark and other intellectual property laws will affect the value of many of these companies. Patent disputes are frequent and can preclude commercialization of products. Patent litigation is costly and could subject a portfolio company to significant liabilities to third parties. The presence of patents or other proprietary rights belonging to other parties may lead to the termination of the research and development of a portfolio company's particular product.

Regulated Industry Risks

The success of the Adviser's portfolio companies may be dependent upon obtaining certain government approvals. The research, development, preclinical and clinical trials, manufacturing, labeling, and marketing related to a life sciences or medical technology company's products are subject to an extensive regulatory approval process by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA") and other regulatory agencies in the United States and abroad. The process for obtaining FDA and other required regulatory approvals, including the required preclinical and clinical testing, is very lengthy, costly, and uncertain. There can be no guarantee that, even after such time and expenditures, a portfolio company will be able to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for clinical testing or for the manufacturing or marketing of any products or that the approved labeling will be sufficient for favorable marketing and promotional activities. If a portfolio

company is unable to obtain these approvals in a timely fashion, or if after approval for marketing, a product is later shown to be ineffective or to have unacceptable side effects not discovered during testing, the portfolio company may experience significant adverse effects, which in turn, could negatively affect the performance of the Adviser.

Reimbursement Policy Risk

Many pharmaceutical and life sciences companies are highly dependent upon healthcare management and reimbursement policies. These policies can be significantly influenced by political events. In this regard there has periodically been some political sentiment for government intervention in the pricing of pharmaceuticals. While there has been consistent debate, there has been little change and there appears to be a consensus that price controls should be avoided since it is likely they would have a direct negative impact on the highly productive research efforts of the industry. However, even heated debate can elicit a sense of risk in the marketplace and there is no guarantee that government's role in the healthcare sector will continue to have the minimal impact it has had in the past. Any change in the pricing policy of pharmaceuticals through government intervention could have a material effect on the performance of the Adviser.

In both the U.S. and foreign markets, sales of a life science company's products and its success will depend in part on the availability of reimbursement from third-party payors such as government health administration authorities, private health insurers, and other organizations. The levels of revenues and profitability of pharmaceutical companies may be affected by the continuing efforts of governmental and third-party payors to contain or reduce the costs of health care. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved health care products. There can be no assurance that a company's proposed products will be considered cost-effective or that adequate third-party reimbursement will be available to enable a company to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return on its investment in product development.

Risks Associated with the Life Sciences Industry

The life sciences industry is dominated by large multi-national corporations with substantially greater financing and technical resources than generally will be available to the Adviser's portfolio companies. Such large corporations may be better able to adapt to the challenges presented by continuing rapid and major scientific, regulatory and technological changes as well as related changes in governmental and third party reimbursement policies.

Within the life sciences industry, the development of products generally is a costly and time consuming process. Many highly promising products ultimately fail to prove safe and effective. Products under development and pre-clinical testing generally will require extensive clinical testing prior to application for commercial use. There can be no assurance that the research or product development efforts of the Adviser's portfolio companies or those of their collaborative partners will be successfully completed, that specific products can be manufactured in adequate quantities at an acceptable cost and with appropriate quality, or that such products can be successfully marketed or achieve customer acceptance.

Early-Stage Investments

The Adviser may make investments in companies that are in a conceptual or early stage of development. These companies are often characterized by short operating histories, new technologies and products, quickly evolving markets and management teams that may have limited experience working together, all of which enhance the difficulty of evaluating these investment opportunities. The management of these companies will need to implement and maintain successful marketing, finance personnel and other operational strategies in order to become and remain successful. Other substantial operational risks to which these companies are subject include uncertain market acceptance of the company's products or services, a high degree of regulatory risk for new or untried and / or untested business models, products and services, high levels of competition among similarly situated companies, lower capitalizations and fewer financial resources and the potential for rapid organizational or strategic change.

Early stage investments may need additional capital to support growth or to maintain their competitive position. Such capital may not be available on attractive terms from private sources. The Adviser's capital is limited and may not be adequate to protect the Adviser from dilution in multiple rounds of funding. The public market for emerging life sciences companies is highly volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the ability of portfolio companies to raise capital when needed, the ability of the Adviser to dispose of investments and the value of the Adviser's investment securities on the date of sale or distribution.

In addition to the risks above, early-stage technology companies are subject to risks based on the characteristics of the industry, including the possibility that rapid technological developments may render a company's technology obsolete, uneconomical or less competitive prior to the company achieving profitability. Any investments in early-stage companies are considered highly speculative and may result in the loss of the Adviser's entire investment.

Investments in PIPES

The Adviser may invest in privately sourced and structured convertible and equity-linked securities of public companies ("PIPES"). PIPES offer the opportunity for significant gains, but also involve a high degree of risk, including the complete loss of capital. Among these risks are the general risks associated with investing in companies operating at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period and investing in companies with the need for substantial additional capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a greater number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Securities of any such portfolio company will likely be thinly traded and undercapitalized and will therefore be more sensitive to adverse business or financial developments. In the event that any such portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow or raise additional equity capital to meet its projected cash needs, the value of the Adviser's investment in such portfolio investment could be significantly reduced or even lost entirely.

New Sector in Certain Jurisdictions

Private equity investing, particularly in the life sciences sector, is in its nascent stages in certain countries, and in this respect these types of investments are riskier than other more established asset classes in those countries. Additionally, given the sector's relatively short history in certain countries, it may be difficult for an investor to assess the potential future performance, regulation, taxation and risks associated with expanding investments in this sector in those countries. In particular, private equity in certain countries may not currently be as heavily regulated as it is in the United States. As a result, these countries may be more likely to introduce new regulations during the term of the Adviser. For example, with the development of this sector, new regulations may be promulgated by governments which can impact: (i) the operations of any investment funds denominated in foreign currencies and / or (ii) offshore U.S. dollar-denominated funds seeking to invest in foreign countries. There can be no assurance that such new regulations, when implemented, will not have a negative impact on the Adviser and its investments in the applicable jurisdiction.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

No material items exist as of this time.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various limited partnerships serve as General Partners of the Bain Capital Private Equity Funds, and Bain Capital Investors, LLC ("BCI") is the General Partner of each of the General Partners. The governance, investment strategy and decision-making process with respect to investments held by the Bain Capital Private Equity Funds is directed by BCI's Global Private Equity Board, which is currently comprised of the following individuals: Steven Barnes, Joshua Bekenstein, John Connaughton, David Gross-Loh, Stephen Pagliuca, Michel Plantevin, Dwight Poler, and Jonathan Zhu.

Various limited partnerships will serve as General Partners of the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds and Bain Capital Double Impact Investors, LLC will serve as the General Partner of each General Partner. The governance, investment strategy and decision-making process with respect to investments held by the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds is directed by Deval Patrick.

Various limited partnerships will serve as General Partners of the Bain Capital Life Science Funds and Bain Capital Life Sciences Investors, LLC will serve as the General Partner of each General Partner. The governance, investment strategy and decision-making process with respect to investments held by the Bain Capital Life Science Funds is directed by Adam Koppel and Jeffrey Schwartz.

Affiliated Advisers

Bain Capital Double Impact and Bain Capital Life Sciences are relying advisers of Bain Capital Private Equity. In addition, the Advisers currently have five affiliated advisers based in the U.S., each of which focuses primarily on a different area of investment management, although such

areas overlap from time to time (such advisers, together with the Advisers, the “U.S. Affiliate Advisers”). Each U.S. Affiliate Adviser is registered as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The U.S. Affiliate Advisers currently include, in addition to Bain Capital Private Equity, Bain Capital Double Impact, and Bain Capital Life Sciences:

- Bain Capital Ventures, LP, the venture capital arm of Bain Capital, which focuses on seed through late-stage growth equity investing in software, hardware, information, healthcare, and technology-driven business services companies;
- Boylston Advisors, LP, (“Boylston”) which focuses on providing alternative investment opportunities to current and former personnel of Bain Capital and invests primarily in 3rd party private fund managers via managed funds of funds and direct investments. In addition, Boylston related persons also serve as the general partners to investment vehicles whose primary purpose is to invest in, or coinvest with, investment funds managed by the Advisers and other Affiliate Advisers (as defined below) for the benefit of employees and former employees of Bain Capital, LP and its affiliates;
- Bain Capital Public Equity, LP, the public equity affiliate of Bain Capital, whose primary objective is investing in securities of publicly traded companies that offer opportunities to realize substantial long-term capital appreciation;
- Bain Capital Credit, LP, which uses fundamental credit analysis to identify attractive investment opportunities and seeks superior risk adjusted returns, primarily in credit products and fixed-income investments;
- BCSF Advisors, LP, a subsidiary of Bain Capital Credit, LP, and is expected to serve as the investment manager to a Business Development Company;
- Bain Capital Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and is a member of FINRA. Bain Capital Distributors places securities and instruments issued by certain private investment funds that Bain Capital Private Equity and its affiliates manage; and
- Bain Capital Credit CLO Advisors, LP, is a subsidiary of Bain Capital Credit, LP, and provides investment advisory services and collateral management services to issuers of collateralized loan obligations.

In addition to the U.S. Affiliate Advisers, Bain Capital Private Equity (Europe), LLP, Bain Capital Credit (European Advisors), Ltd. and Bain Capital Credit, Ltd., affiliates of Bain Capital, are licensed as investment advisers with the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (together with the U.S. Affiliate Advisers, the “Affiliate Advisers”).

Each of the U.S. Affiliate Advisers’ investment activities are conducted independently, but the U.S. Affiliate Advisers may provide an extensive personal network and access to vertical industry expertise and, in the case of Bain Capital Double Impact and Bain Capital Life Sciences, personnel from other U.S. Affiliate Advisers sit on its investment committee. On occasion, the Funds may also benefit from attractive non-traditional investment opportunities from U.S. Affiliate Advisers.

Bain Capital has established other non-investment advisory related entities that are affiliates of the U.S. Affiliate Advisers. These entities do not provide investment advisory services and have been organized primarily to provide services incidental to the services of the U.S. Affiliate Advisers, such as servicing portfolio companies of the Funds (as defined below).

Conflicts of Interest

The discussion below reflects both historical and current practices of the Advisers and the Funds and practices vary among the Funds. Please refer to the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) of the applicable Fund for details regarding the practices of such Fund.

Bain Capital and its affiliates, including Bain Capital Private Equity, Bain Capital Double Impact, and Bain Capital Life Sciences engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account (such as co-investment vehicles) and for the account of other investment funds or accounts and providing advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies, including portfolio companies of the Funds.

As discussed above, Bain Capital currently has several Affiliate Advisers, including Bain Capital Private Equity, Bain Capital Double Impact, and Bain Capital Life Sciences, each of which focuses primarily on a different investment strategy, although such investment strategies overlap from time to time. The funds and accounts advised or managed by the Advisers are referred to as the “Funds” and the funds and accounts advised by the Affiliate Advisers (including the Bain Capital Private Equity Funds, the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds, and the Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds) are referred to as the “Related Funds.” In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Bain Capital Private Equity Fund, a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund, a Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund or its limited partners will, on occasion, conflict with the interests of Bain Capital Private Equity, Bain Capital Double Impact, Bain Capital Life Sciences or their affiliates or one or more other Related Funds or with their respective affiliates.

Additionally, the Advisers have in the past and may in the future establish certain investment vehicles through which certain personnel of the applicable Adviser or its affiliates, or other persons may invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as “co-investment vehicles,” generally are created to purchase and sell each investment opportunity at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms as the applicable Fund that is invested in such investment opportunity. Such co-investment vehicles generally do not pay management fees or carried interest. Certain personnel of the Affiliate Advisers also invest in, or alongside one or more Fund through a co-investment vehicle. Conflicts may arise to the extent such personnel manage other Related Funds, the interests of which conflict with those of the Funds.

The following discussion describes certain potential conflicts of interest that exist among Bain Capital, the Funds, the Management Company, the Affiliate Advisers, and the other Related Funds. Certain conflicts of interest which may be relevant to an investment in the Funds are described generally with respect to a Fund or a Related Fund. Dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult and new and different types of conflicts may subsequently arise. While Bain Capital has adopted procedures to address such conflicts, no assurance can be made that these procedures

will have their desired effect. There can be no assurance that Bain Capital or the Management Company will be able to resolve all conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the Funds

Resolution of Conflicts

Each of the Affiliate Advisers will deal with all conflicts of interest using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion. When conflicts arise among investment funds or accounts advised or managed by Affiliate Advisers, the participating Affiliate Advisers will represent the interests of the investment funds or accounts they advise. In resolving conflicts, the Affiliate Advisers will generally consider various factors, including the interests of the Funds and the other Related Funds. In the case of all conflicts involving the Funds, the determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made in the sole discretion of the applicable Adviser, except as required by the governing documents of the Funds.

Mitigating Factors

The following factors may alleviate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest among a Fund and the other Related Funds:

- A Fund will not make any investment unless the General Partner of such Fund believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of the Fund;
- Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures contained in the allocation provisions set forth in the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of the Funds;
- The advisory board or similar committee of a Fund and each other Related Fund, whose members are not affiliated with the General Partners of such Fund, play an important role in resolving conflicts of interest by approving or disapproving the appropriateness of decisions that involve significant conflicts of interest referred to it by the appropriate Fund's General Partner;
- Where an Adviser or one or more of the other Affiliate Advisers deems appropriate in its sole discretion, 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. In addition, the willingness of a third party to make an investment on the same terms as a Related Fund would demonstrate the fairness of the transaction to such Related Fund; and
- The Advisers and the other Affiliate Advisers have adopted written policies establishing information "walls" designed to limit communication between business units. These policies restrict the transfer of confidential information between these business units, subject to certain exceptions provided in the policies. These policies also establish procedures for communications among personnel of different business units to guard against unlawful and inappropriate disclosure of material, nonpublic information.

Sources of Conflicts of Interest

The conflicts of interest encountered by a Fund include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by the Funds. Other conflicts are disclosed throughout this document and this document should be read in its entirety for other conflicts. Dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult, and new and different types of conflicts are likely to subsequently arise.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partners of the Funds and the Advisers

Adviser Personnel

It is expected that personnel of an Adviser responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds, including funds and accounts that will be raised in the future, as well as to the portfolio companies and investment activities of the Funds.

Certain members of Bain Capital Double Impact's and Bain Capital Life Sciences' investment committees are also personnel of other Affiliate Advisers (including Bain Capital Private Equity). Such individuals will have responsibilities to such other Affiliate Advisers and with respect to other current or future Related Funds advised or managed by such Affiliate Advisers, including funds or accounts that may be eligible to invest in assets eligible for purchase by a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund or a Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund, as well as to the portfolio companies and investment activities of such Related Funds. Such personnel may have restrictions on the time and attention they devote to Bain Capital Double Impact and Bain Capital Life Sciences or a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund and Bain Capital Life Sciences as a result of the requirements contained in the limited partnership agreements (or other analogous organizational documents) of the other Related Funds or otherwise. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of such personnel.

From time to time, members of Bain Capital Double Impact's and Bain Capital Life Sciences investment committee may face conflicts of interest in making investment decisions with respect to a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund or Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund due to their membership on such investment committee, on the one hand, and their obligations to other Affiliate Advisers or other Related Funds advised or managed by other Affiliate Advisers, on the other hand. Such conflicts of interests may result in decisions that are not exclusively in the interest of a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund or Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund. Certain decisions may be more beneficial to another Related Fund than they are to a Bain Capital Double Impact Fund or Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund. There is no guarantee that the policies and procedures adopted by Bain Capital Double Impact or Bain Capital Life Sciences, the terms and conditions of the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) or the policies and procedures adopted by the Affiliate Advisers' investment committees will enable Bain Capital Double Impact or Bain Capital Life Sciences to identify, adequately address or mitigate these conflicts of interest.

Services to Portfolio Companies

As described in Item 5 above, Bain Capital Private Equity and its affiliates will typically, Bain Capital Double Impact and its affiliates may, and Bain Capital Life Sciences and its affiliates may,

perform a variety of services for, and will receive fees in respect of such services from, actual or prospective portfolio companies or other deal-related investment vehicles of the applicable Funds. Such services include financial, operational and transactional services (such as advice and consulting in connection with mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, refinancings, public offerings, sales and similar transactions), as well as management and consulting services. Fees or other compensation paid to an Adviser, its affiliates or its professionals for such services may be paid in cash, in securities of portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise.

Prior to closing an investment in a portfolio company, the applicable Adviser typically enters into a management agreement with the portfolio company pursuant to which the Adviser provides, and is compensated for, a variety of services to such portfolio company and is reimbursed for its related expenses. The terms of these management agreements vary, but (i) historically the initial term has been between five and ten years and the agreement is then automatically renewed for additional one-year periods thereafter unless either the applicable Adviser or the portfolio company opts to terminate and/or (ii) for more recent investments the term is tied to the holding period of the Fund. These agreements typically terminate upon a change of control of, or upon an initial public offering by, the portfolio company.

Under these management agreements, the applicable Adviser typically receives (i) a periodic fee that is paid on a quarterly basis relating to ongoing corporate services which include management, operational and strategic effort provided by the Adviser (such ongoing services, “Ongoing Corporate Services, and, together with any other management, advisory or similar services to portfolio companies “Advisory Services”), (ii) a transaction fee for services provided in connection with the acquisition and for other material transactions, such as financings, acquisitions, dispositions, initial public offerings or similar change of control transactions (such services, “Transaction Services”), and (iii) reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of such services. Where a management agreement is not entered into with a portfolio company, other governing documents may provide for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of any services by the Adviser’s professional to the applicable portfolio company.

The appropriate fee for Advisory Services is determined by the applicable Adviser, together with other co-investors (such as sponsor investors), following negotiation with management and/or the board of directors of the portfolio company and other investors and in other consultation with lenders, typically prior to when the investment in the portfolio company is closed. The starting point for such fee is typically based on a relevant operating metric for the applicable portfolio company (e.g., EBITDA or revenue), which the Adviser believes are indicative proxies for the amount of resources that it expects it will provide to the portfolio company, but other factors are considered such as additional effort that may be required in a turnaround situation. In certain cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not always an independent third party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio company. Therefore, a conflict of interest will exist in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio company.

The Advisory Agreements generally require the applicable Adviser to offset all or a portion of the amount of the applicable Fund’s fees for Advisory Services, including related termination fees as

well as other fees or compensation for management advisory or similar services to portfolio companies, that exceed (either in the aggregate or, in certain cases for older Funds, on a portfolio company-by-portfolio company basis) the amount such Fund's portfolio companies would pay to receive similar services from third parties against the fee payable by such Funds to the Adviser or its affiliates for investment advisory services. For recent Funds, excess fees are determined in the aggregate on a portfolio-wide basis for the applicable Fund. For these Funds, there have been no offsets to date, and there may or may not be any offsets in the future, as such offsets are determined based on fees received from, and the volume of Advisory Services provided to, such portfolio companies by the applicable Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser will determine, in good faith but in its discretion, the cost of obtaining services similar to the management, advisory and similar services it provides to portfolio companies by tracking the actual amount of time that its professionals spend providing Advisory Services or other management, advisory or similar services to portfolio companies and benchmarking the value of such time against the cost for services of similarly experienced professionals at prominent management consulting firms.

When a management agreement is terminated upon a portfolio company's initial public offering, the portfolio company generally pays the applicable Adviser a termination fee as prescribed in the applicable agreement. These termination fees can be substantial, particularly in the event such initial public offering occurs early in the life of the Fund's investment in such portfolio company. When a termination fee is taken, the Adviser continues to measure the value of services provided and applies the offset calculation described in the preceding paragraph against the termination fee. In these circumstances, the Adviser has generally continued to provide Advisory Services to the portfolio company without additional compensation from the portfolio company, even though it has not been contractually obligated to do so, if the applicable Fund continues to have an ownership interest in the portfolio company.

The Advisory Agreements also generally require the applicable Adviser to offset all or a portion of the amount of the Funds fees for Transaction Services (net of dead deal expenses) against the fee payable by such Fund to the Adviser for investment advisory services.

In addition, an Adviser or its personnel, both current and former (to the extent serving on behalf of the Adviser or at its direction), have in the past and may in the future receive cash or equity compensation from a portfolio company due to service on the board of directors of such portfolio company. Director compensation (whether paid in cash, in equity of a portfolio company or in any other form of consideration) is offset against the management fees of the applicable Fund as set forth in the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) of such Fund.

Fees or other compensation paid to the applicable Adviser, its affiliates or its professionals for services provided to portfolio companies are in addition to the fees paid by the Funds to the Adviser for investment advisory services to such Funds. Under the Advisory Agreements with the Funds, future fees payable to the applicable Adviser by a Fund will in some circumstances be reduced in connection with the receipt of fees for such services from portfolio companies when the fee is actually received in cash and the amount of such fee reduction has been determined by the Adviser in good faith. The calculation of any such reduction varies from fund to fund and is described in the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) of such Fund. Such reductions will generally be credited on a regular basis. To the extent that any such credit would

reduce the management fee for a given quarter below zero, such credit will be carried forward for future application. Fee offset calculations are typically performed on a one quarter lag basis. These fees may be significant and may, in some instances, exceed the fees payable by a Fund to the applicable Adviser for investment advisory services in one or more quarters. Any such reduction of a Fund's management fee will be limited to the extent of such Fund's proportionate interest in any such portfolio company.

The Advisers may not be required by the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of the Funds to provide a Fund or its limited partners with information regarding the amounts of these fees and reimbursements, although sometimes portfolio companies disclose fees for Advisory Services and Transaction Services in materials such as debt or other securities filings and offering memoranda. It has been the historical practice of the Advisers to disclose the aggregate amount of fees received for each category of services provided (i.e., Advisory Services, Transaction Services and director services) during a given fiscal year, together with the corresponding offset amounts for each fee category, in the audited financial statements for each Fund. Although an Adviser and/or its affiliates receive these fees and reimbursements from actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of an applicable Fund, the opportunity to earn these fees and receive these reimbursements creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser or its affiliates, on the one hand, and such Fund and its limited partners, on the other hand, because the amounts of such fees and reimbursements may be substantial, the Fund and its limited partners do not have an interest in the Adviser or its affiliates and the rights of the Fund and its limited partners to these fees and reimbursements is limited to the sharing arrangements described in the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) for such Fund. Additionally, the opportunity to earn these fees and reimbursements, the formulation of the management fee at certain times during the life of the Fund, and the existence of each Fund's General Partner's carried interest creates an incentive for the General Partner of a Fund to cause such Fund to make more investments, and to make more speculative investments, than it would otherwise make in the absence of such fees, such formulation of the management fee and such performance-based compensation.

The management 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. In addition, the Advisers have in the past and may in the future waive or reduce all or a portion of the management fees paid by an applicable Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of such Adviser and certain personnel and affiliates of such Adviser to invest in and alongside such Fund, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions. The various offsets and reductions described above are calculated after giving effect to this waiver of fees. Due to waived or reduced management fees and/or the timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets, the full benefit of reductions or offsets to Fund investors may be delayed.

Expense Reimbursement

Certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the applicable Adviser, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies. The Advisers may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses, and instead considers a range of qualitative factors when

making engagement decisions. There is no offset for amounts paid by portfolio companies or prospective portfolio companies for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the applicable Adviser or its affiliates in connection with the provision of Advisory Services or Transaction Services.

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 Management Company may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses, and instead considers a range of qualitative factors when making engagement decisions. Additionally, where the Adviser owns an equity stake in a portfolio company, the value of its equity investment will be affected by expenses incurred by such portfolio company. Such expenses may include costs incurred by personnel of Bain Capital in connection with board positions and other activities with respect to such portfolio company, including reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with such activities.

Third-Party Fees and Services

From time to time, an Adviser may (in its sole discretion) agree or be otherwise obligated to pay a portion of a transaction or other fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party (“Third Party Fee”), including, for example, as a consultant, adviser, finder, broker or independent director. In such event, the Third Party Fee is not a fee that an Adviser is entitled to retain and therefore, the Adviser is not required under the terms of the applicable limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) to share such Third Party Fee with any Fund. Third Party Fees have been paid in the past and may be paid in the future to former personnel who provide similar services upon an Adviser’s request and such fees may be subject to sharing or offsets as set forth in the terms of the applicable limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents).

The Advisers and their affiliates have in the past and may in the future also engage and retain advisers, consultants, and other similar professionals who are not employees or affiliates of the Advisers and who may, from time to time, receive payments from an Adviser, or receive payments from or allocations of investment opportunities with respect to, portfolio companies and/or other entities. In such circumstances, such amounts will not be deemed paid to or received by an Adviser and its affiliates and such amounts will not be subject to the sharing arrangements described above.

Positions with Portfolio Companies

An Adviser’s personnel, including former personnel serving on its behalf and at its request, typically serve as directors of portfolio companies. Any fees paid to such personnel are offset against the management fee as discussed in “Conflicts Relating to the General Partners of the Funds and the Advisers” above.

An Adviser’s personnel may also serve in interim or part-time operating and/or management roles, or may provide additional services as a secondee or similar capacity, at portfolio companies during their employment at the Adviser or its affiliates. Any additional fees paid to or received by an Adviser or its personnel are subject to the offset arrangements as discussed above. In addition, an Adviser’s personnel may leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company.

The Advisers have in the past and may, in the future, in its discretion, cause the Funds and/or their portfolio companies to have, ongoing business dealings, arrangements or agreements with persons who are former personnel of the Advisers, in certain circumstances in the form of an operating or management role with a portfolio company. The Funds and/or their portfolio companies have in the past and may in the future bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements or agreements, though such dealings, arrangements or agreements may, in certain circumstances, be subject to the approval by the board of directors of the applicable portfolio company, which may be an independent board of directors that is not controlled by an Adviser. In such circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between an 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 an 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.

Valuation; Incentive Allocation

Funds' investments are valued at estimated fair value as determined in good faith by the General Partner. Due to the generally illiquid nature of the securities held, fair values determined by the General Partner may not reflect the prices that actually would be received when such investments are realized. The process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities may ultimately be sold. With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by the General Partner may give rise to conflicts of interest, as management fees and carried interest are calculated based, in part, on these valuations and such valuations affect performance return calculations. In addition, the Advisers may or may not value the investments differently with how the same or similar investments are valued by the general partners of the other Related Funds.

General Partner Clawback

Pursuant to the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of the Funds, the General Partner of such Fund may be required to return excess amounts of carried interest as a "clawback". This clawback obligation may create an incentive for such General Partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of such Fund if the disposition and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to such Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for such General Partner.

Conflicts Relating to the Purchase and Sale of Investments

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

The Funds and the other Related Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, "Investment Allocation Requirements"), which will also apply directly or indirectly to certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Funds or the other Related Funds. Investment Allocation Requirements may be set forth in the instrument under which the Fund or other Related Fund was established (such as a Fund's or other Related Fund's

limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) or private placement memorandum), or in side letters. Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, opportunities for investments are allocated among the Funds and the other Related Funds in a manner that the Advisers, Bain Capital, and the other Affiliate Advisers, as well as the applicable General Partners of the Funds and other Related Funds, believe in their sole discretion to be appropriate given factors they believe to be relevant, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund's liquidity and reserves;
- Each Fund's diversification;
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Amount of capital available for investment by the applicable Adviser as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment;
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment and anticipated holding period of the portfolio company;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- The suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Fund;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the applicable offering documents and limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of each Fund.

In general, investments sourced by an Adviser that are appropriate for a Fund it advises will first be made available to such Fund. Similarly, investments sourced by another Affiliate Adviser that are appropriate for Related Funds advised by such Affiliate Adviser will first be made available to such Related Funds. Bain Capital, the Advisers and the other Affiliate Advisers have substantial discretion in allocating investment opportunities. The foregoing methodology for allocation of investment opportunities will likely vary over time and will be on a case-by-case basis.

In connection with its investment activities, the Advisers and other Affiliate Advisers have in the past and may in the future 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:

- 1) The Funds and the other Related Funds;
- 2) Any co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Related Funds in all or particular transactions entered into by such Related Funds (the investors in such co-investment vehicles may include employees, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Advisers or their personnel; individuals and entities that are also investors in one or more Funds (“Bain Capital Investors”); and/or individuals and entities that are not investors in any Funds (“Third Parties”));
- 3) Bain Capital 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 Related Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Related Fund(s); and
- 4) Bain Capital Investors and/or Third Parties acting as “co-sponsors” with an Adviser with respect to a particular transaction.

Each Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities among the applicable Funds and Bain Capital Investors and/or Third Parties co-investing with such Funds, and will make allocation determinations consistently therewith.

The other Related Funds, parallel funds, any entities or accounts organized to make co-investments with the Funds in selected transactions because of their size or nature, the General Partner of the Fund and personnel of the Advisers and their affiliates and certain related persons may invest in other transactions in which a Fund participates on the basis described in the Funds’ limited partnership agreements (or analogous organization documents).

In addition, other Related Funds may invest in assets eligible for purchase by a Fund. Members of an Adviser’s investment committee who have obligations to another Affiliate Adviser and other Related Funds will have a conflict of interest where an investment opportunity may be appropriate for both a Fund and such other Related Fund advised or managed by such other Affiliate Adviser, and such persons are under no obligation to make any such investment opportunity available to a Fund or to make available to a Fund any other investment opportunity that may arise in connection with the obligations to another Affiliate Adviser or other Related Funds. The investment policies, fee arrangements, carried interest, investments owned by personnel of an Adviser or the other Affiliate Advisers with respect to a Fund, and other circumstances of the Fund, may vary from those with respect to other Related Funds. To the extent the General Partner of a Fund determines that it is desirable for all or any portion of an investment opportunity to be purchased by third parties, including without limitation, Limited Partners, strategic partners, other investors or such persons acting as finders or brokers of transactions, such opportunity need not be made available to the Related Fund. These relationships may present conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund.

Each Adviser also reserves the right to make independent decisions regarding recommendations of when an applicable Fund should purchase and sell investments, and the other Affiliate Advisers reserve similar rights with respect to the Related Funds that they advise. As a result, a Fund may be purchasing an investment at a time when another Related Fund is selling the same or a similar investment, or vice versa. A Fund may invest in opportunities that another Related Fund has declined, and likewise, such Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which another Related Fund has invested. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, certain of the Related Funds.

While uncommon, from time to time the Advisers and the Affiliate Advisers may, in their discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Related Funds to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Related Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, an Adviser or its Affiliate Advisers may consider some or all of the factors listed above. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by an Adviser or its Affiliate Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by an Adviser or an Affiliate Adviser. Although neither the Advisers nor the Affiliate Adviser is obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, it will first determine that such transaction is in the best interests of the applicable Related Fund(s), taking into account the sales price and the other terms and conditions of the transaction. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Related Fund(s). Any such transactions will comply with the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of the applicable Related Fund(s).

Warehousing Investments

One or more Funds or Related Funds may acquire an investment and sell all or a portion of such investment to a Fund shortly thereafter. Bain Capital may acquire investments on behalf of the Funds and thereafter transfer such investments to a Fund. Generally, in these situations, any such investment is expected to be acquired from the other Funds, Related Fund or Bain Capital for the cost of such investment, including any expenses, costs of borrowing or interest attributable thereto, and taking into account the impact of any currency fluctuations, plus simple interest on such amount at a per annum rate equal to the cost of capital to the transferor under the transferor's borrowing facility. However, there is no guarantee that the value of the investment will not have fluctuated, including declining significantly, between the time of acquisition and the date the investment is transferred to the Adviser, but the Funds will remain obligated to acquire such investment for the pre-agreed amount.

Investments Alongside Other Funds or Other Related Funds

Conflicts also arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Related Fund, or in a transaction in which another Related Fund has already made an investment. Investment opportunities have in the past and may in the future be appropriate for a Fund and another Related Fund at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts may also arise in determining the terms of investments, especially where the Affiliate Advisers control the structure of a transaction and its capitalization.

For example, investments by a Fund in transactions controlled by another Related Fund may be subject to investment terms, including with respect to liquidity or governance, that may be more restrictive than those preferable for such Fund if it were investing without a Related Fund. As another example, if a Related Fund is investing in debt securities, it will have an interest in structuring debt securities that have financial terms (such as interest rates, repayment terms, seniority, covenants and events of default) that are more restrictive than a Fund or another Related Fund, as an equity owner, may desire. A Fund or another Related Fund that holds an equity interest in a portfolio company may have a conflict of interest in recommending that such portfolio company take, or refrain from taking, certain actions with respect to debt securities held by another Related Fund.

There can be no assurance that the return on a Fund's investments will not be less than the returns obtained by other Related Funds participating in the transaction. Employees and related persons of the Affiliate Advisers have made or may make large capital investments in or alongside other Related Funds, and therefore will have additional conflicting interests in connection with joint investments. Each Affiliate Adviser will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and capitalizing portfolio companies, including the amount and terms of securities and allocation of securities among the involved Related Funds, using its best judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion.

Conflicts Relating to Third-Party Co-Investment Opportunities

The applicable Adviser and/or the applicable General Partner of a Fund have in the past and may in the future determine that it is desirable for all or any portion of an investment opportunity to be purchased by certain participants in the applicable deal, including, without limitation, co-sponsors, consultants and advisers to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio company, limited partners, strategic partners, other investors or such persons acting as finders or brokers of transactions. Third parties may be offered such co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the applicable Adviser.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, no limited partner of a Fund has a right to participate in any such co-investment opportunity. Decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer such co-investment opportunities are made in the sole discretion of the applicable Adviser. Such co-investment opportunities are typically offered to some and not other limited partners of Funds, in the sole discretion of the applicable Adviser, and limited partners may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested. Co-investors have in the past and may in the future purchase their interests in a portfolio company at the same time as the Funds, or purchase such interests from the applicable Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer).

In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment to and among potential co-investors and the terms thereof, an Adviser considers some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Adviser's evaluation of the co-investment party's level of interest in investment opportunities (including level of interest in a particular industry or type of business), and size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party;

- The Adviser's perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise and other resources) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Funds without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Funds, in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case;
- Whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide longer-term benefits to the Funds or future Funds, the Related Funds or future Related Funds, the Adviser, the Affiliate Advisers or the applicable portfolio company;
- The Adviser's evaluation of its past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investor, such as the willingness or ability of such person to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investor may have a positive or negative impact on the viability, prospects or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the applicable Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investor, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investor is based, may affect the terms, structure, or cause other issues with respect to the Fund's participation in such investment opportunity);
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the investment opportunity may subject the target company, the Funds or the potential coinvestor to legal, tax, regulatory, contractual, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less desirable for such co-investor to participate in a potential investment opportunity; and
- Any confidentiality concerns the Adviser may have that may arise in connection with providing the potential co-investor with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such person or entity to evaluate the investment opportunity.

An Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities among the persons, including the applicable Funds, limited partners of the applicable Funds and third parties, may not, and 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 each 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 applicable Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In the event the applicable Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity coinvestors, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment

will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Fund will consequently hold a greater concentration and have exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. Moreover, an investment by the Fund which is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce the Fund's overall investment returns.

A Fund may sell down an interest in its portfolio companies to coinvestors at fair market value. Subject to the applicable limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents), an Adviser may charge (or may decide not to charge) a co-investor (such as an investor or a Third Party) interest costs for the time period between the closing of the applicable Fund's investment in a portfolio company to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio company to the applicable coinvestor.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

The appropriate allocation between Funds, other Related Funds, the Adviser Investors and Third Parties of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating potential 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 Advisers and the Affiliate Advisers, in each case to the extent applicable, in their good faith discretion, consistent with the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of the Funds and Related Funds, as applicable. It is possible that there may be no third party that has agreed to share expenses with a Fund if the co-investment is not consummated, with the result that the Funds may bear all of the expenses relating to that potential investment notwithstanding that third parties may have benefitted from the opportunity to review, investigate and otherwise assess that potential investment, or that such third parties may be entitled to receive all or a portion of any termination fees paid in respect of such unconsummated co-investment.

The appropriate allocation among the Related Funds of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments often will not be clear, especially where more than one Related Fund participates. For instance, if a Fund and another Related Fund are considering making an investment that is not consummated, allocation of the expenses generated for the account of such Related Funds (such as expenses of common counsel and other professionals) will be made in good faith. Generally, when the Affiliate Advisers incur expenses that are related to more than one Related Fund, they will typically allocate such expense among all Related Funds eligible to reimburse expenses of the applicable nature. In general, each relevant Affiliate Adviser will participate in the resolution of all such matters using its best judgment, considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion.

Investments sourced and evaluated by an Adviser that are deemed inappropriate and rejected for investment by the applicable Funds have in the past and may in the future be offered to the Affiliate Advisers for investment by the other Related Funds or for Bain Capital personnel. The other Related Funds or Bain Capital personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation

and due diligence undertaken by an Adviser on behalf of the applicable Funds. In such circumstances, the Related Funds and/or Bain Capital personnel that have invested will be allocated the expenses, as determined in good faith by the applicable General Partner of a Fund, incurred by an Adviser and/or the applicable Funds as they relate to such investment.

Cross Transactions

In certain cases, an Adviser may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Related Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Related 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 an Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Related Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Advisers, the Affiliate Advisers, their affiliates and/or their professionals (i) may have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Related 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 Advisers, the Affiliate Advisers and their affiliates may receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the applicable Adviser may consult with its limited partner advisory board and will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Funds (e.g., the limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of certain Funds 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). An Adviser will not directly or indirectly receive any commission or other transaction-based compensation for effecting any such transaction, and an Adviser will not affect any such transaction for any Fund where the Adviser is 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 U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (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"), an 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 an Adviser's management of the applicable Funds, each Adviser and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. Each 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.

Conflicts Relating to Existing Investments

Affiliated Investments

Further conflicts will arise once a Fund has made an investment in a company in which another Related Fund has also invested, particularly where the Fund and such other Related Fund invest in different types of securities. For example, questions have in the past and may in the future 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, raise conflicts of interest. The involvement of Affiliate Advisers at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, the Funds or other Related 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 Fund or other Related Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided the Fund and other Related Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Advisers and the other relevant Affiliate Advisers in their sole discretion. Each Affiliate Adviser will resolve all such conflicts using its best judgment but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to approval by the advisory boards or investment committees of the participating investment funds.

Follow-On Investments

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions are a regular part of the business of the Related Funds. Follow-on investments present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing, and, if the Related Fund making the follow-on investment has not previously invested in the relevant portfolio company, raise the risk of using such Related Fund's assets to support positions taken by other Related Funds. In addition, from time to time, a Related Fund will participate in releveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which other Related Funds have invested or will invest. Recapitalization transactions will present conflicts of interest, 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. Each Affiliate Adviser will resolve all such conflicts using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to approval by the respective advisory boards or investment committees of the participating investment funds.

Equity Investments

A Fund and/or other Related Funds in many cases will own a significant or controlling percentage of the common equity of portfolio companies which, depending upon the amount of equity owned by them, any relevant contractual arrangements between such portfolio company and the participating funds and accounts and other relevant factual circumstances, could result in an extension of bankruptcy preference periods with respect to payments made to such Fund and/or

subordination of its claims to other creditors and/or recharacterization of debt claims into equity claims. In addition, because of their equity ownership, representation on the boards of directors, and/or contractual rights, a Fund and other Related Funds will be thought to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of portfolio companies. The effect of these relationships will vary in non-U.S. jurisdictions. These factors could expose the assets of the Fund to claims by a portfolio company, its security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies.

Private Placements

A portion of a Related Fund's investments may consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on resale by such Related Fund because they were acquired in a "private placement" transaction or because such Related Fund is deemed to be an affiliate of the issuer of such securities. Generally, a Related Fund will be able to sell such securities only under Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), which permits limited sales under specified conditions, or pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act. When restricted securities are sold to the public, the Related Fund may be deemed an "underwriter," or possibly a controlling person, with respect thereto for the purposes of the Securities Act and be subject to liability as such under that Act.

Indentures

A Fund may directly or indirectly control or be under common control with issuers of securities held by such Fund, which were issued under an indenture qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act"), especially where a Related Fund is deemed to control the issuer of the securities. In such cases, the securities held by the Fund would be required by the Trust Indenture Act to be disregarded for the purposes of determining whether the holders of the required principal amount of such issuer's securities have concurred in certain directions or consents.

Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors

As described above under "Conflicts Relating to the General Partners of the Funds and the Advisers," an Adviser may, and typically does, recommend to the applicable Funds and to portfolio companies of such Funds that they contract for management services and other services with the Advisers or another Affiliate Adviser, providing the Advisers, the Affiliate Adviser or their affiliates with a financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, an Adviser may, because of a financial or other business interest, has an incentive to recommend its own services and those of its affiliates even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

When contracting to provide such services to portfolio companies of the Funds, the applicable Adviser and its affiliates may, and regularly do, receive periodic fees or other compensation for such services as well as fees or other compensation in connection with subsequent transactions. An Adviser and its affiliates may also, and regularly do, receive expense reimbursement and certain indemnification rights from the portfolio companies of the applicable Funds in connection with such agreements.

In certain instances, a Fund's portfolio company may compete with another Related Fund's portfolio company. A conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the applicable Adviser to a portfolio company may have adverse consequences to a competitor portfolio company owned by another Related Fund.

The General Partner of a Fund and the General Partners of the other Related Funds may from time to time utilize the services of limited partners and their affiliates on an arm's length basis, as they deem appropriate.

Certain members of a Fund's advisory board are, or in the future may be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Fund.

In Kind Distributions

The limited partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of certain Funds permit the General Partner of each such Fund to cause such Fund to distribute such General Partner's share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by such Fund to such General Partner or its affiliates (including the personnel of the applicable Adviser) in kind, while disposing of limited partners' share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the limited partners for the purpose of making charitable contributions.

Adviser Leverage

In seeking to enhance returns on invested capital, the General Partner may cause the Adviser to borrow funds to make investments as well as to defer calling committed capital. The Adviser, acting on its own or jointly with one or more other Parallel Vehicles may obtain indebtedness directly or indirectly through wholly-owned or joint subsidiaries of the Adviser and any Parallel Vehicles that benefit from the leverage. This indebtedness may be structured in a way that the Adviser and any Parallel Vehicles are jointly responsible on a cross-collateralized basis for the repayment of the indebtedness. In the event of a failure to pay or other event of default by a Parallel Vehicle, the lenders could require the Limited Partners to cover the defaulted amount attributable to the Parallel Vehicle. Finally, lenders could require the Adviser to sell some or all of its investments, or could foreclose on those investments prematurely, causing the Adviser to suffer losses.

The extent to which the Adviser uses leverage may have important consequences to the Limited Partners, including the following: (i) greater fluctuations in the net assets of the Adviser; (ii) use of cash flow (including capital contributions) for debt service and related costs and expenses, rather than for additional investments, distributions or other purposes; (iii) to the extent that the Adviser's income is required to meet principal payments, the Limited Partners may be allocated income (and therefore incur tax liability) in excess of cash available for distribution; (iv) the Adviser may be required to prematurely harvest investments or may determine to call capital from the Limited Partners to service its debt obligations; (v) limitation on the flexibility of the Adviser to make distributions to its Limited Partners or sell assets that are pledged to secure or otherwise support the indebtedness; (vi) increased interest expense if interest rate levels were to increase significantly; (vii) impairment of the liquidity or losses arising from the premature sale of the investments pledged to secure or otherwise support such indebtedness; and (viii) potential adverse

tax consequences. There can also be no assurance that the Adviser will have sufficient cash flow to meet its debt service obligations. In addition, certain types of financing obtained by the Adviser may include margin call or similar mandatory prepayment provisions that allow the financing provider to demand partial or full repayment of the financing if certain events occur, such as a significant reduction in the value of the investments provided by the Adviser to secure or otherwise support such financing. If the Adviser is unable to meet such a margin call or prepayment obligation, it may forfeit its interest in the collateral securing such financing and / or may be required to liquidate investments at disadvantageous prices in order to raise the funds needed to repay the financing.

There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain indebtedness on terms similar to terms available to competitors, including terms which may be currently available in the market, or that indebtedness will be accessible by the Adviser at any time, and to the extent that it is available there can be no assurance that such indebtedness will be on terms favorable to the Adviser. The failure by the Adviser to obtain indebtedness on favorable terms (or at all) could adversely affect the returns of the Adviser.

Other Conflicts of Interest

Legal Counsel

A Fund and the other Related Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers to represent all of the Related Funds in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which the Related Funds have conflicting interests because they are investing in different securities of a single portfolio company. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between one or more Related Funds, such as in a work-out or other distressed situation, separate representation may become desirable, in which case the Advisers and the other Affiliate Advisers may hire separate counsel in their sole discretion, and in litigation and other circumstances, separate representation may be required. Partners of the law firms engaged to represent the Related Funds are investors in certain Related Funds, and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or limited partners of the Related Funds. Additionally, the Advisers and the other Related Funds and the portfolio companies of the Related Funds may engage other common service providers, including without limitation legal counsel and accountants. In such circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between an Adviser, on the one hand, and the Related Funds and portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that an Adviser may favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Related Funds and/or the portfolio companies.

Procurement

There may be situations in which an Adviser is in a position of facilitating or otherwise making available portfolio company services and, as a result, certain portfolio companies of a Fund may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with the Advisers, the other Affiliate Advisers, their affiliates, other portfolio companies of a Fund or portfolio companies of the other Related Funds. Such arrangements may involve favorable

procurement terms, including fees, servicing payments, rebates, discounts or other financial benefits. An Adviser could be eligible to receive favorable terms for its procurement due in part to the involvement of its portfolio companies in such arrangements, and any discounted amounts will not be subject to offsets against the fee payable by a Fund to an Adviser for investment advisory services or otherwise shared with the relevant Fund. In recommending the services of a portfolio company, an Adviser has a conflict of interest in maintaining the goodwill between it and the portfolio company and facilitating or otherwise making available products or services of one portfolio company, even though such products or services may not necessarily be the best available for other portfolio companies. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by another portfolio company receiving such service.

Diverse Investor Base of the Funds and the Other Related Funds

A Fund and the other Related Funds have tax-exempt, taxable, non- U.S. and other investors, whereas most members of the General Partners of the Funds and of the General Partners of the other Related Funds are taxable at individual U.S. rates, which may give rise to various conflicts of interest. Potential conflicts may exist with respect to various structuring, investment and other decisions because of divergent tax, economic or other interests, including conflicts among the interests of taxable and tax-exempt investors, conflicts among the interests of U.S. and non-U.S. investors, and conflicts between the interests of investors and management. For these reasons, among others, decisions have in the past and may in the future be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, particularly with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Related Fund, the Advisers and the Affiliate Advisers will consider the investment and tax objectives of the applicable Related Fund, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually. Conflicts of interest between the investors and the Adviser may also arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser, including with respect to the structuring of investments and the reporting thereof or withholding with respect thereto.

Additional Investment Partnerships

Although the General Partner and Adviser are restricted from holding an initial closing of a Successor Fund, Bain Capital may organize (i) funds that are not competitive with the Funds, including, without limitation, any fund that is organized to invest primarily in companies which are not Target Investments, companies outside of North America or companies in a specific industry niche (other than life sciences); (ii) any fund that is organized to invest primarily in venture or growth stage capital or companies of any size without a mandate specific to Target Investments; (iii) real estate, energy, infrastructure and any other alternative asset class funds primarily focused on making debt investments; or (iv) funds that invest primarily in publicly traded securities and / or multiple asset classes. These funds may nonetheless compete for investment opportunities with the Funds and divert time and attention from the personnel of the Adviser.

Access to Information

The applicable Adviser and/or the applicable General Partner often 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 economic terms, information and reporting

rights, transfer rights, or provisions necessary to comply with tax, regulatory or internal policy requirements applicable to investors. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, none of the Adviser, the Funds or the General Partner are required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in such Fund.

The limited 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, certain information may be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The General Partner will at times elect to withhold certain information from 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.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Fund (including purchasers of a limited partner's interests in a secondary transaction) or a co-investment opportunity may ask different questions and request different information, the applicable Adviser will provide certain information upon request to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors or limited partners.

Advisory Board

The Funds generally establish an advisory board consisting of representatives of investors, which may have certain consultation and/or approval rights with respect to certain conflicts of interest. Members of the Funds' advisory board will generally act in their own interest, and will not necessarily act consistently in the best interest of the investors as a whole. In addition, members of the advisory board of the Funds are likely to receive information regarding the proposed investment activities of the Funds that would not generally be available to the public or other investors of the Funds. Certain members of a Funds' advisory boards may be officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Related Fund. Advisory Board members will not owe any fiduciary or other duties to the Adviser or the investors, and will be entitled to indemnification and exculpation.

Material, Non-Public Information: Trading Restrictions

From time to time, an Adviser or another Affiliate Adviser will come into possession of material, non-public information, and such information may limit the ability of a Fund to buy and sell investments. Although the Advisers and the Affiliate Advisers currently maintain "ethical walls" which reduce the likelihood that an Adviser will be deemed to possess material, non-public information possessed by other Affiliate Advisers, there is no guarantee that the Advisers and the Affiliate Advisers will maintain "ethical walls" for the life of a Fund, such as circumstances where the members of an Adviser's investment committee are also personnel of other Affiliate Advisers. Furthermore, the Advisers and the other Affiliate Advisers will agree from time to time to "cross" ethical walls, and Bain Capital will from time to time impose restrictions on transactions involving particular issuers in its sole discretion taking into account all factors it deems relevant in the collective interest of the Advisers and the other Affiliate Advisers. In such cases, a Fund and the other Related Funds could be restricted indefinitely in transactions involving a particular issuer. Consequently, the possession of material, non-public information by other Affiliate Advisers will

at times limit the ability of a Fund to buy and sell investments. In addition, an Adviser will from time to time be restricted by contract from using confidential information that it, or another Affiliate Adviser, has for the benefit of a Fund.

Interpretation of the limited partnership agreement

The limited partnership agreement and related documents are detailed agreements that establish complex arrangements among the Limited Partners, the Adviser, the General Partner, the Management Company and other entities and individuals. Questions will arise from time to time under these agreements regarding the parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which will not have been contemplated at the time of the agreements' drafting and execution. In these instances, the operative provisions of the agreements, if any, may be broad, general, ambiguous or conflicting, and permit more than one reasonable interpretation. At times there will not be a provision directly applicable to the situation. While the relevant agreements will be construed in good faith and in a manner consistent with applicable legal obligations, the interpretations adopted will not necessarily be, and need not be, the interpretations that are the most favorable to the Funds or the Limited Partners

Conflicts Related to Plan Assets

A Fund and one or more other Related Funds may hold "plan assets" subject to ERISA. With respect to those plan assets, if any, Bain Capital and certain affiliates may be classified as "fiduciaries" under ERISA. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities and restrictions on fiduciaries with respect to plan assets. As a result, a Fund will be restricted from entering into certain transactions if the investment would violate ERISA with respect to a Fund or any other Related Fund, or will be obligated to take certain actions or refrain from taking certain actions in order to avoid a violation of ERISA with respect to such Fund or other Related Fund.

Different conflicts may exist with respect to investments in different Funds.

Affiliated Broker-Dealer Conflicts of Interest

Bain Capital Distributors is a member of the Bain Capital group and is therefore affiliated with the Advisers and the Funds. Furthermore, certain employees of Bain Capital Distributors may also be employees of the Advisers. To the extent Bain Capital Distributors offers interests in a Fund to investors and receives compensation therefor, Bain Capital Distributors relations with such Fund, and its relations with the Bain Capital group generally, may conflict with the interests of the investors in such Fund.

Please contact the applicable Adviser's Compliance Department with any additional questions or concerns.

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

Code of Ethics

Each Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics Policy for its employees. The policy describes employees standard of conduct and fiduciary duties and limits personal trading by its employees and their immediate family/household members in a wide range of securities, including common and preferred stock, debt instruments, securities that are convertible or exchangeable for equity or debt securities, and derivative instruments. Employees must report every account that they or their immediate family member use for trading securities covered by the policy and, if they directly or indirectly influence or control trading in the account, they must generally pre-clear covered securities transactions and have copies of trade confirmations and periodic account statements sent by their broker to the compliance department. Controlled trading by employees and their immediate family/household members is prohibited in a wide range of securities that appear on restricted lists and confidential watch lists, and additional steps are taken to ensure that employees and their immediate family/household members are not permitted to trade for their personal account in securities selected for the Funds and to ensure employees do not engage in “front-running” of the Funds’ investment opportunities.

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

A detailed summary of the Code of Ethics is available to limited partners and prospective limited partners during the investment due diligence process. A copy of may be obtained by contacting the applicable Adviser’s Compliance department.

Related Person Investment

For further detail regarding circumstances in which an Adviser or a related person (a) recommends to clients, or buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which the Adviser or a related person has a material financial interest, (b) invests in the same securities that the Adviser or a related person recommends to clients, or (c) recommends securities to clients, or buys or sells securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that the Adviser or a related person buys or sells the same securities for the Adviser’s own (or the related person’s own) account, as well as related conflicts of interest, please see “Code of Ethics” and Item 10 above.

In addition, an Adviser’s personnel may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by the applicable 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 an Adviser’s personnel have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds they may have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as related conflicts of interest, please see Item 10 above.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As Funds primarily make private equity investments, the Advisers anticipate 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 applicable Funds, each Adviser has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities.

For each of the Funds, the applicable Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Fund's General Partner, if applicable, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for a Fund involving a broker-dealer, the applicable Adviser will seek "best execution" of the transaction. "Best execution" means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, the applicable Adviser takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker's or dealer's execution capability, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker or dealer, and the quality of service rendered by the broker or dealer in other transactions.

To the extent they aggregate orders for purchase and sale, the applicable Adviser will aggregate such orders as it deems appropriate and in accordance with each Fund's documents and in the best interest of each Fund.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The portfolio investments of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly, the applicable Adviser's review of them is not directed towards a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the portfolio investments of each Fund are continuously reviewed by a team of investment professionals. The team generally includes Managing Directors and other investment professionals of the applicable Adviser. The applicable Adviser closely monitors the portfolio companies of the Funds and generally maintains an ongoing lia position in such portfolio companies.

Reporting

Investors in the Bain Capital Private Equity Funds will typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Bain Capital Private Equity Fund. Investors in the Bain Capital Double Impact Funds will typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Bain Capital Double Impact Fund. Bain Capital Double Impact

will also distribute reports regarding the social and environmental impact of each investment and of the relevant Bain Capital Double Impact Fund on an annual basis. Investors in the Bain Capital Life Sciences Funds will typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Bain Capital Life Sciences Fund.

In addition, investors in each Fund will typically receive unaudited quarterly summary financial information regarding such Fund following the end of each financial quarter. The applicable Adviser typically provides information regarding the calculation of valuation to the advisory board of the applicable Fund on an annual basis and certain information is made available to investors upon request. Investors in the Funds also receive regular reporting updates through quarterly letters, investor meetings and other materials provided on the investor website. The applicable Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, may from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information upon request 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 Advisers by non-clients, including a description of related conflicts of interest, please see Item 10 above. In addition, the Advisers and their related persons may, in certain instances, receive discounts on products and services provided by the Funds' portfolio companies.

Item 15. Custody

Custodial banks maintaining Fund assets send statements to an independent representative who compares the account statement received from the custodial bank to the account statements the Advisers delivers to investors.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Advisers provide investment advisory services to the applicable Funds pursuant to the Advisory Agreements. Investment advice is provided by an Adviser directly to the applicable Funds, subject to the direction and control of the affiliated General Partner of such Fund and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Any restrictions on investments in certain types of securities are established by the General Partner of the applicable Fund, and are set forth in the documentation received by each limited partner prior to investment in such Fund.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Funds are not able to direct the vote of their General Partner. The General Partners intend to vote proxies or similar corporate actions in the best interests of the applicable Fund, taking into account such factors as its deems relevant in its sole discretion.

The Adviser's proxy voting policy is designed to ensure that if a material conflict of interest is identified in connection with a particular proxy vote, that the vote is not improperly influenced by the conflict.

A detailed summary of each Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures are available to limited partners and prospective limited partners during the investment due diligence process.

A copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures may be obtained by contacting the applicable Adviser's Compliance Department.

Existing clients may obtain copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund, and copies of proxy voting policies and procedures upon written request to: Bain Capital Private Equity, LP, 200 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Advisers.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Advisers.