

FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

BROOKFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL ADVISER
(CANADA), L.P.

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This brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Brookfield Asset Management Private Institutional Capital Adviser (Canada), L.P. (“BAM PIC Canada”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 212-417-7000 or ronald.fisher-dayn@brookfield.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about BAM PIC Canada also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

BAM PIC Canada is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

The following material changes are incorporated in this Brochure:

- Item 4 has been updated to reflect BAM PIC Canada's regulatory assets under management as of December 31, 2018;
- The Brochure has been further updated to clarify certain fee and risk disclosures as well as other conflicts of interest.

Other changes which are not material include changes to formatting and movement of certain disclosures under different headings and/or Items.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

Brookfield Asset Management Private Institutional Capital Adviser (Canada), L.P., a Manitoba limited partnership (“BAM PIC Canada”), provides investment advisory services to certain private investment funds generally structured as limited partnerships (and alternative investment vehicles and parallel or co-investment vehicles formed for investments made outside or alongside the limited partnerships) and publicly listed operating partnerships and joint-ventures (each, a “Client” or “Brookfield Fund”), sponsored by Brookfield Asset Management Inc., a publicly traded Canadian corporation (“BAM” and, together with its affiliates, “Brookfield”). BAM PIC Canada is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of BAM. Brookfield is a global alternative asset manager that owns and operates assets, and offers investment strategies (including through its Brookfield Funds), with a focus on real estate, infrastructure and sustainable resources, renewable power, and private equity mainly to institutional investors. BAM PIC Canada has been serving as an investment adviser to Brookfield Funds since 2009. Brookfield also serves as general partner or equivalent (“General Partner”) of each Brookfield Fund.

Among other things, BAM PIC Canada identifies investment opportunities for its Clients and participates in the acquisition, management, monitoring and disposition of such investments using an operations-oriented approach, as described in more detail under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss” in Item 8 below. Investment advice is provided directly to the Clients and not individually to the investors in the Brookfield Funds (the “Investors”).

BAM PIC Canada tailors the investment advisory services provided to each Client based on the Client’s investment objectives, as set out in the investment management agreements, limited partnership agreements, private placement memoranda and/or other governing documents for each such Client (collectively, the “Governing Documents”). The terms of the Governing Documents may differ from Client to Client and Investors may impose restrictions on certain types of investments by a Client for tax, regulatory, or other reasons.

BAM PIC Canada does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

As of December 31, 2018, BAM PIC Canada had \$52,524,762,112 of regulatory assets under management.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

As compensation for the services it provides to a Client, BAM PIC Canada or one of its affiliates is generally entitled to an annual management fee that is typically calculated and paid quarterly in advance, subject to the terms of the Client’s Governing Documents. In addition, Brookfield is generally entitled to performance-based compensation, which typically is equal to a portion of the distributions of investment proceeds attributable to each Investor in the Brookfield Fund (other than affiliates of BAM PIC Canada), subject to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents. Overall fees may vary by Client and are determined in accordance with the applicable Governing Documents. Brookfield reserves the right to apply different fee and expense arrangements to Investors on an individual basis.

BAM PIC Canada and its affiliates and their respective employees may charge additional fees in connection with an investment for a Client or earn break-up fees in connection with investments that are not consummated as outlined in the Client's Governing Documents. In addition, representatives of BAM PIC Canada and its affiliates and their respective employees may serve on the board of directors of one or more portfolio companies that a Client is invested in and receive directors' fees in connection with such appointment. As set out in the Governing Documents for each Client, up to 100% of the Investors' portion of the Client's allocable share of any transaction, monitoring, consulting, advisory, directors', break-up or similar fees received by BAM PIC Canada, its affiliates and their respective employees (or, in the case of directors' fees, representatives of BAM PIC Canada or an affiliate thereof) are generally applied, net of the Investor's allocable share of applicable expenses, to reduce the annual management fee (provided that any of these fees that would reduce the annual management fee in excess of the management fee for the applicable period may be applied to the management fee for subsequent periods).

In certain circumstances, in order to create efficiencies and optimize performance, Brookfield employees may be hired by, seconded to, or retained by one or more portfolio companies of a Client or by Brookfield on behalf of a portfolio company of a Client on a permanent or temporary basis, in whole or in part, in order to fill positions that may otherwise be filled by third parties hired or retained by such portfolio companies. In connection therewith, all or a portion of such employee's compensation and overhead expenses relating to such employee may be paid (or otherwise borne) by the applicable portfolio company or platform organizations. For these purposes, given how certain compensation arrangements are structured and valued (particularly various forms of incentive compensation that vest over time and whose value upon payment is based on estimates) and how overhead expenses are generally allocated, in each case requiring certain judgments and assumptions, there can be no assurance that portfolio companies (and indirectly the Client) will not bear higher costs than they would have had such expenses been valued, allocated or charged differently. The arrangements described herein will not require the consent of Investors or the advisory committee of a Client, and such amounts will not be considered fees received by BAM PIC Canada or its affiliates that offset or otherwise reduce the management fee. In addition, a Client and their personnel may receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Client which will not reduce management fees or otherwise be shared with the Client, its Investors and/or the portfolio companies. In addition, Brookfield may make available certain discount programs to its employees as a result of Brookfield's relationship with an investment (e.g., "friends and family" discounts from hotels in which the Fund has made an investment), and which discounts are not available to the Investors.

Brookfield is expected to be retained to perform services for a Client or a portfolio company of a Client that would otherwise be provided by third parties, such as lending, consulting, the arrangement and provision of insurance, development oversight, real estate and property management, leasing, construction and design, operational, legal, financial, advisory, investment banking, acting as alternative investment fund manager, fund administration, brokerage, corporate secretarial, accounting, bank account management, loan special servicing, currency and interest rate hedging, and other services that would otherwise be performed by independent third parties. In any such situation, such person will be compensated for such services. BAM PIC Canada discloses such arrangements in the Clients' Governing Documents and, where necessary, determines the customary rate to be charged for such services and/or obtains consent from the applicable Client's limited partner advisory committee with respect to the compensation for such services. Any compensation received in connection with these services generally is not required to be shared with the Clients or the Investors. In determining the rates to be charged to a Client, Brookfield will seek to determine what comparable service providers who are engaged in the same or substantially similar activities as Brookfield charge

in the ordinary course for similar services at the time of determination, when such information regarding comparable service providers is available. While Brookfield will determine in good faith what rates it believes an independent third party would charge for such services at such time, there will likely be variances in the marketplace based on an array of factors that affect service providers and the prices of their services, including loss leader pricing strategies or other marketing practices, integration efficiencies, geographic market differences and the quality of the services provided. In addition, it is possible that Brookfield may not be able to determine what comparable service providers who are engaged in the same or substantially similar activities as Brookfield charge in the ordinary course for similar services, whether due to a lack of information, an inability to identify comparable service providers who are engaged in the same or substantially similar activities (including where such services have not previously been sought out by or provided in the industry), or otherwise. Brookfield will make a good faith determination as to what it believes to be the customary rate at such time, and may base its determination on several factors, including market knowledge, prices charged by competitors, prices charged by a Brookfield affiliate to a third party, consultation with one or more third-party valuation agents or consultants, commodity or other price forecasting, prices required in order to meet certain regulatory requirements or qualify for particular governmental programs or other subjective and objective metrics. However, there can be no assurances that the rates charged by Brookfield will not be greater than those charged by certain similarly-situated service providers in any given circumstance. The fee potential, both current and future, inherent in a particular transaction could be an incentive for BAM PIC Canada to seek to refer or recommend a particular transaction to a Client.

In addition, if Brookfield determines that it is advisable to invest additional capital in or with respect to an investment and (a) this additional investment must be made within a timeframe that would preclude the issuance of a funding notice in respect thereof or (b) unfunded capital commitments are unavailable for this purpose, then Brookfield may loan additional capital to such investment in accordance with the Client's Governing Documents. Any such loan may be repaid by such investment in priority to any distributions to the Client by such investment, or be converted into an equity interest in such investment on a dollar-for-dollar basis using an appraisal or arm's length valuation.

In the ordinary course of business, certain portfolio companies of the Clients may provide services to, receive services from, or participate in transactions or other arrangements with, Brookfield and its affiliates (including other portfolio companies owned by Brookfield or Brookfield Clients ("Brookfield Portfolio Companies") and non-controlled affiliates). Compensation for such services or consideration for such transactions or arrangements will be determined by such portfolio company, such Brookfield Portfolio Company, such Brookfield affiliate and such non-controlled affiliate, as applicable. Such arrangements are expected to be generally done on an arm's length basis and will generally be done without obtaining advisory committee or other consent. Additionally, while such transactions or arrangements will be consistent with any requirements of the applicable Governing Documents, they may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation or relationship with Brookfield. While such transactions and the fees paid to such related parties have the potential for inherent conflicts of interest, Brookfield believes that the access to Brookfield, its affiliates and such Brookfield Portfolio Companies enhances Clients' capabilities and is an integral part of its Clients' operations.

Furthermore, Brookfield (or other Brookfield Funds or businesses) will from time to time make equity or other investments in companies or businesses that provide services to or otherwise contract with a Client and/or its Portfolio Companies. In particular, Brookfield has in the past entered into, and expects to continue to enter into, relationships with companies in the technology, real assets services and other sectors and industries in which Brookfield has broad expertise and knowledge, whereby

Brookfield acquires an equity or other interest in such companies that may, in turn, transact with a Client or its portfolio companies. For example, Brookfield (through an investment program referred to as “Brookfield Ventures”) invests in emerging technology companies that develop and offer technology products that are expected to be of relevance to some or all Clients and/or their respective portfolio companies (as well as third-party companies operating in similar sectors and industries). In connection with such relationships, Brookfield may, and often will, refer, introduce or otherwise facilitate transactions between such companies and the Client and/or its portfolio companies, which may, and often will, result in benefits to Brookfield, including via increased profitability of the relevant company, as well as financial incentives and/or milestones which benefit Brookfield (including through increased equity allotments), which may be significant. Such financial incentives that inure to or benefit Brookfield pose an incentive for the General Partner of a Client or BAM PIC Canada to cause a Client and/or its portfolio companies to enter into such transactions that may or may not have otherwise been entered into. Financial incentives derived from such transactions will generally not be shared with the Client. Furthermore, such transactions are likely to contribute to the development of expertise, reputational benefits and/or the development of new products or services by Brookfield and/or the companies or businesses that Brookfield is invested in, which Brookfield will seek to capitalize on to generate additional benefits that are likely to inure solely to Brookfield and not to the Client or its Investors. Any of the arrangements and/or benefits described in this paragraph will generally not require notice to, or the consent of, a Client's limited partners or its advisory committee, will not offset or otherwise reduce the management fee and will not be subject to the limits on compensation discussed above. Further, for certain investments, Brookfield may engage an operating affiliate to provide services to investments. In connection with any such engagement, Brookfield may implement a management promote, an incentive fee and/or other performance-based compensation (“Operating Performance Compensation”) for certain management members of the applicable operating affiliate. The cost of such Operating Performance Compensation and any other related fees and expenses in connection with services provided by such operating affiliate will be borne entirely by the Client or its investments, as appropriate, and no portion will be applied to reduce the management fee. For the avoidance of doubt, Brookfield or the operating affiliate may subcontract with third parties for the provision of services that may otherwise be provided by an operating affiliate. In addition, the Client may acquire an investment that is externally or internally managed and replace such management with an affiliate of Brookfield, a team of professionals (from within or outside of Brookfield) or a combination of the foregoing, in which case, for the avoidance of doubt, the compensation for such services or professionals will be borne by the Investment without any offset to the management fee.

In addition to the fees above, each Client generally bears all of its operating expenses, including legal, organizational, offering expenses and other expenses, and each Investor bears its pro rata portion of these expenses. Organizational expenses of a Client may include the out-of-pocket expenses of BAM PIC Canada and/or their respective affiliates and agents incurred in the formation and offering of the Client, certain feeder funds of the Client, BAM PIC Canada, and any legal and accounting fees and expenses, travel expenses, filing fees and similar fees and expenses related thereto, which are often subject to a cap. Ongoing operating expenses of a Client generally include, among other items:

- legal, auditing, consulting, accounting, valuation and fund administration fees and expenses;
- expenses of any Investor advisory committees and meetings thereof (including travel expenses and certain fees and expenses with respect to legal counsel (if any) retained and incurred by the advisory committee) and expenses of meetings) of the Investors as may be contemplated by the

Governing Documents;

- expenses of meetings with any Investor (including the annual meeting of Investors);
- all insurance, indemnification and other unreimbursed costs and expenses of any litigation, investigation, settlements or reviews or other extraordinary events involving the Client and the amount of any judgments or settlements paid in connection therewith;
- expenses associated with the identification, sourcing (including any retainers, success and finder's fees and other compensation paid to contractors, senior advisors and sourcing and operating partners), researching, structuring, negotiating, acquiring, holding, operating, managing, restructuring and disposition of investments (including due diligence);
- expenses associated with the attendance at conferences in connection with the evaluation of future investments or specific sectors, geographies or industries solely to the extent that such conferences are in furtherance of a Client's business;
- expenses and costs incurred as a result of a proposed transaction or investment by the Client that is not consummated, to the extent not reimbursed by a third party;
- all extraordinary expenses (such as litigation);
- interest on and fees and expenses arising out of all permitted borrowings made by the Client and all expenses incurred in negotiating, entering into, effecting, maintaining, varying and terminating any borrowing or guarantee permitted to be incurred by the Governing Documents;
- expenses relating to a defaulting Investor in the Client;
- unreimbursed expenses incurred in connection with a purchase, sale, assignment, pledge or transfer of an Investor's interest in the Client or the withdrawal or termination of an Investor;
- expenses associated with the organization, documentation and maintenance of related investment vehicles of the Client;
- fees, costs and expenses of anti-money laundering or "know your customer" compliance, tax diligence expenses and/or related procedures;
- communication expenses;
- all expenses of liquidating the Client;
- any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against the Client and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Client;

- expenses and costs relating to certain government and regulatory filings (including, for example, Form PF and those relating to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (“AIFMD”), but excluding Form ADV);
- expenses and fees of depositary, paying agent, transfer agent and administrator services;
- brokerage commissions, custodial expenses, appraisal fees and other investment costs actually incurred in connection with an investment as described in the Governing Documents;
- all fees, expenses and settlements related to hedging transactions;
- all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and circulation of capital call notices and distribution notices, maintenance of the Client’s books of account and the preparation of reports to investors, financial statements, tax returns and K-1s (including, without limitation, fees, costs and expenses of third party service providers);
- all expenses incurred by the tax matters representative in such capacity and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax filing, tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of a Client and taxes, interest, fees and other governmental charges (except to the extent allocable to, or indemnifiable by an Investor and actually borne or paid by such Investor);
- costs and expenses of administering side letters entered into with Investors;
- out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the collection of any amounts due to a Client from any person; and
- expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the constituent documents of the Client.

A Client will reimburse BAM PIC Canada and its affiliates for out-of-pocket travel expenses, including, without limitation, air travel (generally business class), car services, meals and hotels (generally business or luxury class accommodations), incurred in holding, developing, identifying, evaluating, negotiating, making, structuring, acquiring, monitoring, selling and otherwise disposing of investments (including fees for attendance of industry conferences, the primary purpose of which is sourcing investments) in connection with the formation, marketing and offering of a Client and otherwise in connection with the business of the Client.

Additional fees and expenses to be borne by each Client are set out in each such Client’s Governing Documents.

Clients may incur brokerage and other transaction costs, as discussed more fully under “Brokerage Practices” in Item 12 below.

As noted above, the asset based management fee in respect of a Brookfield Fund is typically paid quarterly in advance. An Investor in a Brookfield Fund that is a closed-end private investment fund is generally only permitted to withdraw from the fund under limited circumstances and will generally not be entitled to a refund of fees paid in advance in such circumstances. Certain redemption rights are generally afforded to investors in Brookfield Funds that are open-ended.

Certain affiliates of BAM PIC Canada, including Brookfield Private Advisors LLC (“BPAL”), a limited purpose broker-dealer that is registered with the SEC and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”); Brookfield Private Capital (UK) Limited, which is authorized and regulated by the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority; Brookfield Singapore Pte. Ltd., which is an exempt Financial Advisor authorized and regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore; Brookfield Advisors (Hong Kong) Limited, which is authorized and regulated by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission; and Brookfield Investment Management (Canada) Inc., which is authorized as a dealer under applicable Canadian regulations, solicit prospective investors for the Clients and as a result, their representatives may receive compensation in connection with the sale of interests in a Client.

The compensation paid to such representatives will be from Brookfield and not from Clients or any Investors. The amount of such compensation will vary based on a number of different factors, including the amount of interests in a Client that have been sold by such representative. As a result of such arrangements, such representatives have a financial interest in promoting interests in Clients. In addition, the compensation that such representatives may receive in respect of the sale of the interests in a Client may be higher than the compensation that they would receive in respect of the sale of other (including similar) products or services, which may give such representatives an incentive to promote the interests in a Client over other (including similar) products or services. Potential investors should therefore be aware that there are financial and other interests that incentivize such representatives to promote certain Clients and related interests. The considerations set forth above are similar (and in certain instances may be heightened) in the event the General Partner of a Client or BAM PIC Canada retains a third party placement agent to market interests in the Client.

Brookfield pays its affiliates that solicit prospective investors for the Clients out of its profits, and such payments do not increase the fees paid by the Clients’ Investors. BAM PIC Canada is not a broker-dealer and does not charge commissions or markups in addition to its investment advisory fees.

ITEM 6 – PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described above, Brookfield is generally entitled to performance based compensation from the Brookfield Funds in accordance with such fund's Governing Documents, which such compensation is structured to comply with Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), to the extent applicable. Performance based compensation arrangements may create an incentive for BAM PIC Canada to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a different compensation arrangement. Such compensation arrangements may also create an incentive for BAM PIC Canada to favor higher fee paying accounts over lower fee paying accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities.

Brookfield has long-term relationships with a significant number of developers, institutions and corporations and their advisors ("Brookfield Client Relationships"). These Brookfield Client Relationships may hold or may have held investments similar to the investments intended to be made by a Client, including certain investments that may represent appropriate investment opportunities for the Client. These Brookfield Client Relationships may compete with a Client for investment opportunities. Brookfield will continue to represent such Brookfield Client Relationships after the establishment of any particular Client. In determining whether to pursue a particular opportunity on behalf of a Client, BAM PIC Canada may consider these relationships, and there may be certain potential opportunities which would not be pursued on behalf of a Client in view of such relationships. In addition, a Client may invest or enter into joint ventures or other similar arrangements with Brookfield clients in connection with certain investments, and the relationship with such clients may influence the decisions made by BAM PIC Canada with respect to such investments.

ALLOCATION OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

Brookfield provides investment advice and performs related services for private funds, clients and affiliates, including publicly-traded platforms, similar to the advice to be provided and services to be performed by BAM PIC Canada for each Client. In addition, Brookfield carries on investment activities for its own account. Although Brookfield does not currently provide investment advice to clients with substantially similar investment objectives and investment strategies (other than a Client's predecessor funds), such private funds, clients and Brookfield affiliates (and additional future private funds, clients and affiliates) may have (and additional future private funds, clients and affiliates may in the future have) investment objectives and policies that overlap with those of a Client and may be in competition with or have priority over such Client in respect of a particular investment opportunity. As a result, Brookfield may in the future provide investment advice to clients with objectives that overlap with a Client's objectives and opportunities sourced by Brookfield that would otherwise be suitable for a certain Client may not be available to such Client, or the Client may receive a smaller allocation of such opportunities than would otherwise have been the case. The priorities in respect of various Clients are set forth in their respective Governing Documents.

BAM PIC Canada has protocols in place reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis, consistent with its fiduciary obligations and the Governing Documents of the Clients.

Brookfield proactively approaches the management of conflicts by ensuring the following elements are adhered to for all Clients and investment programs:

- i. **Clear Mandates:** Each Client is established with a clear investment mandate and, in some cases, certain exclusivities to minimize overlap with other Brookfield investment programs and funds. Despite its significant efforts in minimizing the opportunity for overlapping mandates, investment opportunities arise from time to time, which may be suitable for multiple Clients and investment programs, individually, or for purposes of making a joint investment.
- ii. **Oversight of Senior Management:** When contemplating investments, dispositions or other material transaction decisions, conflicts of interest are reviewed by the Brookfield conflicts committee (the “Conflicts Committee”) and the Chief Compliance Officer.
- iii. **Recordkeeping:** Investment Committee presentations must address any conflicts as well as a proposed solution. Records of the presentations will be preserved in accordance with applicable requirements.

Brookfield has established an opportunistic hedge fund (the “Opportunistic Hedge Fund”) and additional Opportunistic Hedge Funds may be established in the future.

Brookfield’s allocation policy applicable to investments that may be appropriate for the Client and one or more other additional funds (other than Opportunistic Hedge Funds) currently differs from its allocation policy applicable to overlapping investment opportunities with Opportunistic Hedge Funds. Both allocation policies may be amended from time to time by Brookfield in its sole discretion without notice to or the consent of the investors of any Client or any other person.

In certain circumstances, the Clients and one or more affiliates of BAM PIC Canada may jointly participate in a portfolio investment, including with Opportunistic Hedge Funds, sidecar funds and other funds. Any such allocation or joint participation involving a Client will be made on a basis that BAM PIC Canada or an affiliate thereof believes is fair and equitable, and, where required, after consulting with its affiliates or the advisory boards of the relevant fund(s). In certain cases, such circumstances will be governed exclusively by Brookfield’s allocation policy. In making certain decisions with regard to a Client’s portfolio investments that compete with the interests of other funds and clients managed by or affiliated with Brookfield, BAM PIC Canada could face certain conflicts of interest between the interests of the Client and the interests of other such funds and clients.

Because of the extensive scope of Brookfield’s activities, Brookfield often has or obtains information that can be utilized by its funds across multiple strategies. For example, information Brookfield has or acquires through its management of other client accounts or its own investing activities (including Opportunistic Hedge Funds) may be used by BAM PIC Canada to identify or evaluate potential investments for a Client. Conversely, information Brookfield has or acquires in connection with a Client’s activities may be used for the benefit of Brookfield and/or other client accounts (including Opportunistic Hedge Funds). Brookfield may trade, or may cause other client accounts to trade, on the basis of information it has or obtained through a Client’s investment activities. In some cases, this trading may result in Brookfield, or another client account, taking a position that is different from, and potentially adverse to, a position taken by a Client or may result in Brookfield or another client account, benefiting from a Client’s investment activities. Brookfield will determine the appropriate investment decision for each client account (including a Client) taking into account the mandate and interests of such other client account, when applicable, in accordance with Brookfield’s investment allocation protocols. The investment and divestment decisions made with respect to Brookfield or other client accounts may be made without regard to the interests of any Client, even where such

decisions are informed by a Client's investment activities and/or adversely affect a Client.

BAM PIC Canada may, in certain circumstances, offer to one or more investors and/or one or more third parties the ability to participate in an investment opportunity as a co-investor alongside a Client on such terms and conditions as BAM PIC Canada determines. There can be no assurance that any co-investment opportunity will be made available in connection with any Client. Investing in a Client does not entitle any investor to allocations of co-investment opportunities and such opportunities may be offered to some but not other investors or to third parties who are not investors. Decisions regarding whether and to which investors to offer co-investment opportunities are generally made at the sole discretion of BAM PIC Canada and may be based on a number of factors, including, without limitation, an investor's expressed interest in co-investments, the size of an investor's capital commitment to the Client (or to other additional funds or programs), an investor's contractual rights (if any) to co-investment opportunities that are made available, BAM PIC Canada's assessment of an investor's ability to both fund and timely execute on the co-investment opportunity and an investor's strategic value to Brookfield. Additional detail relating to the allocation of co-investment opportunities for any Client is set forth in such Client's Governing Documents.

The General Partner of a Client may or may not charge management fees, administrative fees, one-time funding, acquisition or co-investment fees and/or carried interest in respect of co-investments, and fee income attributable to co-investments will not be shared by the General Partner of a Client with co-investors or the Client. Co-investors will typically bear their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to the discovery, investigation, development, acquisition or consummation, ownership, maintenance, monitoring, hedging and disposition of their co-investments and may be required to pay their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to potential investments that are not consummated, such as broken deal expenses (including "reverse" breakup fees). BAM PIC Canada endeavors to allocate such fees, costs and expenses on a fair and equitable basis. Notwithstanding the foregoing, co-investors may not be obligated to pay or otherwise bear fees, costs and expenses related to unconsummated co-investments. In addition, in certain circumstances, co-investors may not bear such fees, costs and expenses because they have not yet been identified (or their anticipated allocation has not yet been identified) as of the time such potential investment ceases to be pursued or are not yet committed to such potential investment. In those events, such fees, costs and expenses will be considered operating expenses of and be borne by the Client; provided, that in all instances, Brookfield, in its capacity as a co-investor or a prospective co-investor, will bear its pro rata share of such fees, costs and expenses in a manner consistent with Brookfield's internal guidelines.

ADVISING OTHER ACCOUNTS:

It is expected that (i) Brookfield will give advice, and take actions, with respect to current or future clients or accounts that will compete or conflict with the advice BAM PIC Canada gives to the Clients, or will involve a different timing or nature of action than taken with respect to the Clients, and (ii) transactions in investments by Brookfield and the other funds or accounts may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices, or investment strategies of the Clients. When Brookfield or a client account manages or implements a portfolio decision ahead of, or contemporaneously with, portfolio decisions for a Client, market impact, liquidity constraints, or other factors could result in the Client receiving less favorable results, paying higher transaction costs, or being otherwise disadvantaged.

In making certain decisions with regard to a Client's investments that compete with the interests of other clients managed by or affiliated with Brookfield, BAM PIC Canada could face certain conflicts

of interest between the interests of the Client and the interests of such other clients. These potential conflicts may be exacerbated in situations where Brookfield is entitled to higher fees from other funds or accounts than from the other client account, where portfolio managers making an allocation decision are entitled to performance-based compensation from other funds or accounts, where there are differences in proprietary investments in the Client and the other client accounts, and where there are capacity constraints with respect to a particular strategy or opportunity as a result of, for example, position limits and/or regulatory reporting obligations applicable to Brookfield. In addition, as an investment changes over time, additional conflicts of interest may arise, including as a result of earlier investment allocation decisions.

RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS:

Conflicts of interest that arise between a Client, on the one hand, and Brookfield or any existing or future client accounts, on the other hand, are resolved in accordance with the Governing Documents and internal Brookfield policies, taking into consideration the interests of the relevant parties and the circumstances giving rise to the conflict. Governing Documents for each Client provide detail of how such conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest are managed, including Limited Partner approval or advisory committee approval. In addition, potential conflicts of interest are reviewed by the Conflicts Committee and/or the Chief Compliance Officer in connection with a transaction going to the applicable Client's Investment Committee.

LIMITED PARTNER ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

BAM PIC Canada may in certain situations choose to seek the approval of the members of a limited partner advisory committee of a Client ("LPAC") using established guidelines with respect to potential conflict of interest situations and LPAC approval may be required to resolve certain conflicts and other matters. Any such approval by a LPAC will be binding upon the Client and its Investors, including certain matters that are required to be approved by a client under the Advisers Act. In addition, if a LPAC gives such approval or BAM PIC Canada acts pursuant to standards or procedures approved by the LPAC with respect to such conflict of interest or other matter, then Brookfield will not have any liability to the Client or any of its Investors for actions in respect of such matter taken in good faith by Brookfield, including actions in the pursuit of its own interests. The members of the LPAC of a Client may have direct or indirect interests in the activities of Brookfield or in investments and instruments, in some cases similar to those in which the Client seeks to invest. Although the LPAC is intended to act as the representative of the investors of the Client, LPAC members are under no obligation to act in the best interests of the Client as a whole, may not have the same interests as all investors and may act in their best interests over such Client's interests. Furthermore, the LPAC cannot be expected to be expert in the investment strategy of a Client, and certain of its determinations may, in fact, adversely affect the performance of such Client. This may result in potential conflicts of interest. In addition, LPAC members may receive information regarding the proposed investment activities of the Client that is not generally available to the public or other Investors. There will be no obligation on the part of any LPAC member to make available for use by the Client any information or strategies known to or developed by it and, in certain cases, they may be prohibited from doing so.

See Items 5, 10 and 11 for a description of certain other conflicts (and potential conflicts) of interests relating to the advisory services provided by BAM PIC Canada. Conflicts of Interests are also set out in more detail in the Governing Documents of the Clients.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

BAM PIC Canada's clients include private investment funds structured as limited partnerships (and alternative investment vehicles and parallel or co- investment vehicles formed for investments made outside or alongside the limited partnerships) and publically listed operating partnerships. Investors in Brookfield Funds generally include public and corporate pensions, sovereign wealth funds, insurance companies, financial institutions, corporations and high net worth individuals.

ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

BAM PIC Canada follows Brookfield's methods of investment analysis. Based on these methods, BAM PIC Canada pursues the specific investment objectives and strategies of each Brookfield Fund as set out in the Brookfield Fund's Governing Documents.

BAM PIC Canada's operations-oriented approach plays an important role in the investment process. This approach leverages Brookfield's business groups in the evaluation and optimization of investments. This approach is generally comprised of the following attributes:

- **Operational expertise.** Brookfield's operations-oriented approach is an essential differentiating factor in its ability to generate superior risk-adjusted returns. During its 120-year history as an owner and operator of real assets, Brookfield has built global business groups, primarily in real estate, infrastructure and sustainable resources, renewable power, private equity and timberlands/agrilands. These business groups are backed by the expertise of approximately 100,000 operating employees.
- **Industry knowledge.** Brookfield's business groups enhance BAM PIC Canada's ability to develop fundamental views on the major factors that impact asset values. BAM PIC Canada will utilize this knowledge to make acquisition and divestiture decisions, as well as to take advantage of sophisticated financing and operating practices.
- **Active management of investments.** Through Brookfield's representation on boards of directors, leadership on advisory or operating committees, as well as frequent interaction with management, BAM PIC Canada will actively manage its investments. A key aspect of this management role is a "hands on approach" to key value drivers such as growth capital investments, development projects, follow-on acquisitions and financings.

The Clients that BAM PIC Canada advises focus on infrastructure and private equity investment strategies. As noted in Item 4 above, Brookfield is a global alternative asset manager that owns and operates assets, and offers investment strategies (including through Clients) with a focus on real estate, infrastructure and sustainable resources, renewable power, timberlands, agrilands and private equity. Brookfield private funds that are not advised by BAM PIC Canada are not discussed in this Brochure. The discussion of the Clients that appears in this Brochure is not intended to constitute an offer of interests in those Funds or the Clients.

Infrastructure – Brookfield defines infrastructure assets as long-life, real assets that serve as the backbone for the provision of essential products or services to the global economy. Due to their nature, infrastructure assets are typically critical to support sustainable economic development and are characterized by some or all of the following attributes: (i) sustainable, long-term cash flows; (ii) inflation-correlated revenues; (iii) strong competitive position and high barriers to entry; and

(iv) high operating margins. A Client will target investments across the infrastructure sector with particular emphasis on opportunities in the utility, energy, renewable power, data and transportation sectors, including oil and gas pipelines, regulated electricity and gas transmission and distribution systems, hydroelectric power generation, water and waste water distribution and treatment systems, storage facilities, toll roads, bridges, tunnels, airports, ports and railroads. Certain Clients may also invest in other infrastructure opportunities such as communication infrastructure, industrial infrastructure and parking garages.

Private Equity – This strategy focuses on opportunities in industries in which Brookfield has expertise, and in businesses in need of strategic redirection and operational repositioning, employing an operations-oriented approach for value creation. The strategy is to seek control investments in mid-market companies that require a restructuring of their operations and/or capital structure. Brookfield seeks to take a leadership role through the restructuring process of each portfolio investment and add value through ongoing, active participation in management and governance.

Timberlands – A Client's Timberlands investment strategy is to acquire quality timberland assets and actively manage them to achieve strong risk-adjusted total returns over the long term. Timberlands focuses on investments in regions with well-established wood-consuming economies, well-capitalized domestic converting customers and/or good economic access to export markets, low currency risk and a strongly embedded concept of private property rights generally supported by effective legal and land title systems. BAM PIC Canada targets investments located primarily in the U.S., Brazil and Australia and may also pursue opportunities in Canada, Chile, Uruguay and New Zealand. Brookfield aims to achieve a balanced portfolio through both diversification of timber types within and across timberland estates and timber markets served. Brookfield is a vertically integrated timberlands manager, retaining control over all aspects of decision making.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear, **INCLUDING THE RISK OF LOSS OF THE ENTIRE INVESTMENT**. The following risks do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of all risks involved in an investment in a Client and prospective investors should consult the Client's Governing Documents, including the Client's private placement memorandum together with any supplements.

Material Risks of Key Investment Strategies:

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive infrastructure and private equity investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that BAM PIC Canada will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy the Clients' investment objectives, realize the value of these investments, or fully invest the Investors' committed capital. Competition for such investment opportunities could come from other consortia, financial investors, and other asset managers and owners. These competitors may have financial, geographic, or strategic advantages that may reduce BAM PIC Canada's competitiveness and potentially materially and adversely affect its ability to successfully conclude transactions.

General Economic Conditions. Changes in general economic conditions may affect a Brookfield Fund's activities. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by a Brookfield Fund or considered for prospective investment. Material changes and

fluctuations in the economic environment, particularly of the type experienced since 2008 that caused significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the wider global economy, may affect a Brookfield Fund's ability to make investments and the value of investments held by the Brookfield Fund or the Brookfield Fund's ability to dispose of investments. A Brookfield Fund's portfolio investments can be expected to be sensitive to the performance of the overall economy. Additionally, a serious pandemic natural disaster, armed conflict, threats of terrorism, terrorist attacks and the impact of military or other action could severely disrupt the global, national and/or regional economies. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer and business confidence may increase the risk of default on funding obligations to particular investments, negatively impact market value and increase market volatility and reduced liquidity, all of which could have an adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund's returns and ability to make and/or dispose of investments. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on a Brookfield Fund's investments or investment objectives.

Operational Risk. The long-term profitability of the assets in which a Brookfield Fund invests will be dependent upon the efficient operation, maintenance and high availability of such assets. Inefficient operations, maintenance and low availability may reduce returns to Investors. Operations are also subject to the risk of equipment failure due to wear and tear, latent defect, design error, operator error, or early obsolescence, among other things, which could have a material adverse effect on the assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of investments.

New Technologies. A Brookfield Fund may invest in portfolio companies that invest in and use newly developed, less proven, technologies. There is no guarantee that such new technologies will perform as anticipated. The failure of a new technology to perform as anticipated or become obsolete may materially and adversely affect the performance of portfolio companies that invest in or use such technologies.

Investments in New Jurisdictions. Most Brookfield Funds are intended to be global in nature and therefore may make portfolio investments in countries, territories and other jurisdictions in which the Brookfield, BAM PIC Canada or Brookfield may not have significant experience or expertise. While Brookfield intends to mitigate this risk by engaging applicable service providers and personnel with the requisite experience and expertise, there is no guarantee that such persons will be adequate in all instances or will protect the Brookfield Fund and its investments in all instances.

Risk of Unsuccessful Exit Strategies. A Brookfield Fund may opportunistically sell, publicly list, distribute or otherwise dispose of portfolio investments at any time. It is not possible to predict whether an exit strategy will be advantageous or available at the appropriate time. If a Brookfield Fund fails to execute an exit strategy successfully prior to liquidation, the Brookfield Fund may be forced to liquidate its assets on terms less favorable than anticipated and the proceeds from these portfolio investments and the remaining portfolio investments may be materially and adversely affected.

Government Intervention. Since 2008 the global financial markets have undergone disruptions which have led to governmental intervention in certain jurisdictions. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an "emergency" basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, these interventions have typically been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. If governmental intervention programs are unwound, there could likewise be uncertainty and adverse effects on the

markets. It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions (or easing of restrictions) may be imposed on the markets or the effect of such restrictions on a Brookfield Fund's strategies.

Currency Risk. A Brookfield Fund's investments may be subject to currency exchange rate volatility, including, without limitation, fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various non-U.S. currencies in which certain of the Brookfield Fund's investments may be denominated and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another. It is not possible to hedge fully, perfectly or at all against currency fluctuations affecting the value of investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies and it may not be economically feasible to do so. A Brookfield Fund may not be obligated to engage in any currency hedging operations and there can be no assurance as to the success of any hedging operations the Brookfield Fund may implement. Changes in non-U.S. currency exchange rates may also affect the value of distributions from, and the level of gains and losses realized on the sale of such investments. The rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and other currencies are affected by many factors, including forces of supply and demand in the non-U.S. currency exchange markets. Exchange rates also are affected by the international balance of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention, speculation and other factors. It is likely that a Client will leave unhedged certain investments denominated in or generating cash flow in non-U.S. currencies and in any such case, such Client will be exposed to risk that such currency will decline in value against the U.S. dollar during the term of the investments such that the results of such investments will be worse in U.S. dollar terms than the results based upon the local currency.

Valuations. Given the nature of the Brookfield Funds' proposed portfolio investments, a Brookfield Fund may rely upon the General Partner of the applicable Brookfield Fund for valuation of certain of such Brookfield Fund's assets, including, without limitation, in connection with the distribution of illiquid securities upon the liquidation of such Brookfield Fund. Brookfield may engage qualified valuation professionals to assist in this determination; however, it is not required to do so. Given the nature of the proposed the Brookfield Funds' portfolio investments, valuation may be difficult. As such, any such valuations may be speculative. In addition, such valuations will affect the calculation of a General Partner's carried interest distribution.

Illiquid and Long-Term Investments. Although investments may generate current income, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from an investment will most likely occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of such investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that the disposition of most investments will not occur for a number of years after such investments are made. A Brookfield Fund generally will not be able to sell its securities publicly unless their sale is registered under applicable securities laws or will be able to sell the securities only under Rule 144 or other rules under the Securities Act which permit only limited sales under specified conditions. In addition, in some cases, a Brookfield Fund may be prohibited or limited by contract from selling certain securities for a period of time and, as a result, may not be permitted to sell an investment at a time it might otherwise desire to do so. Furthermore, investments may be subject to industry cyclicalities, downturns in demand, market disruptions and the lack of available capital for potential purchasers and are therefore often difficult or time consuming to liquidate.

Hedging Transactions. A Brookfield Fund or its portfolio investment may utilize financial instruments such as forward contracts, options, swaps, caps, collars, floors and other derivatives to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of their assets as a result of changes in currency exchange rates, market interest rates and public security prices. While these transactions

may reduce certain risks, the transactions themselves entail certain other risks. Hedging against a decline in the value of an investment does not eliminate fluctuations in the value of such investment or prevent losses if the value of such investment declines, but instead establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus offsetting the decline in such investment's value. These types of hedge transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of such investment should increase. The success of hedging transactions will be subject to the ability to correctly predict movements in and the direction of, currency exchange rates, interest rates and public security prices. Therefore, while a Brookfield Fund or a portfolio investment may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce these risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates or public security prices may result in a poorer overall performance for the Brookfield Fund than if it had not engaged in any hedging transaction. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the investments being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, a Brookfield Fund or a portfolio investment may not have established a perfect correlation between hedging instruments and the investments being hedged. This imperfect correlation may prevent the Brookfield Fund or a portfolio investment, as applicable, from achieving the intended hedge or expose it to risk of loss.

In addition, there is no limit on the exposure that may be incurred to any single counterparty under over-the-counter derivative instruments, exchange listed securities, options, repurchase agreements or other similar transactions and, as a result, if any such counterparty becomes unable to pay amounts due on such instruments or transactions, the financial losses to a Brookfield Fund would be greater than if such limits were imposed. Furthermore, the creditworthiness of a counterparty to any hedging transaction entered into by a Brookfield Fund may change over time and, while such counterparty may have been creditworthy at the time such transaction was entered into, there is no guarantee such counterparty will remain creditworthy throughout the duration of the Brookfield Fund, or that such counterparty will be able to perform its obligations under or pay amounts due on such hedging transactions. This risk is also subject to and heightened by commodity price fluctuations.

Moreover, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and other federal global financial regulators have adopted margin requirements for uncleared derivatives which may present significant challenges and additional risks for Clients, including increased costs, reduced access to dealer counterparties, potential decreases in market liquidity and other unforeseen consequences. These requirements also may result in a Client being unable to adequately hedge its investments, which may have an adverse impact on the performance of such Client. It is likely that the Clients will leave unhedged certain currency exchange rates, interest rates and public security prices and in any such case, the Clients will be exposed to risk that such fluctuation of prices thereof will decline during the term of the investments such that the results of such investments will be worse in U.S. dollar terms than the results based upon the local currency.

In addition, if a Brookfield Fund relies on the de minimis exemption under the CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3) or any other exemption from registration under the Commodity Exchange Act applicable to the Brookfield Fund at any time, the preceding paragraphs are subject to any limitations imposed thereunder.

It is possible that a Brookfield Fund will leave unhedged certain investments denominated in or generating cash flow in non-U.S. currencies and in any such case, the Brookfield Fund will be exposed to risk that such currency will decline in value against the U.S. dollar during the term of the portfolio investment such that the results of such portfolio investment will be worse in U.S. dollar terms than the results based upon the local currency.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Brookfield Fund may invest globally, including investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities involve certain risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, including risks relating to (a) currency exchange matters including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various foreign currencies in which the Brookfield Fund's foreign investments may be denominated, and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another, (b) differences between the U.S. and foreign securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some foreign securities markets, (c) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and less government supervision and regulation, (d) certain economic and political factors, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital and the risks of political, economic or social instability, (e) obtaining foreign governmental approvals and complying with foreign laws, (f) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities and (g) differing tax structures. Anti-fraud and anti-insider trading legislation in these countries may be rudimentary. There may be no prohibitions or restrictions on the ability of management to terminate existing business operations, sell or otherwise dispose of a portfolio investment's assets or otherwise materially affect the value of the portfolio investment without the consent of the portfolio investment's shareholders. Anti-dilution protection also may be very limited. In these countries, the concept of fiduciary duty on the part of the management or directors of companies to shareholders and the protection of investors may be limited. The legal systems in these countries may offer no effective means for a Brookfield Fund to seek to enforce its rights or otherwise seek legal redress or to seek to enforce foreign legal judgments.

Portfolio Investment Management Risks. With respect to management at the portfolio investment level, many portfolio investments rely on the services of a limited number of key individuals, the loss of any one of whom could materially and adversely affect the portfolio investment's performance. Although BAM PIC Canada expects to monitor the management of each portfolio investment, management of each portfolio investment will have day-to-day responsibility with respect to the business of such portfolio investment. In addition, certain portfolio investments may operate in highly regulated environments, and the Brookfield Fund will likely rely on the management teams to manage their activities in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations (including, without limitation, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-corruption, anti-bribery and anti-boycott laws, regulations and orders) and in a manner which will permit such portfolio investment to maintain a quality reputation. If a portfolio investment acts inconsistently with applicable laws and regulations or takes actions that cause such portfolio investment disrepute, such actions may adversely affect the Brookfield Fund, as an investor in the portfolio investment, and may damage the Brookfield Fund's reputation, which may adversely impact the Brookfield Fund's ability to complete investments in other portfolio investments and the Brookfield Fund's ability to realize its investment objective.

Control Position. Certain Clients will generally seek investment opportunities that allow the Brookfield Fund, alone or in combination with Brookfield, to have significant influence on the management, operations and strategic direction of the portfolio investments in which it invests. The exercise of control and/or significant influence over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, underfunded pension plans, product defects, failure to supervise management and other types of liability in which the limited liability characteristic of business operations may generally be ignored. The exercise of control and/or significant influence over a portfolio investment could expose the assets of a Brookfield Fund to claims by such portfolio investment, its security holders and its creditors. While BAM PIC Canada intends to manage each Brookfield Fund in a way that will minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful

claims cannot be precluded.

Minority Position. Certain Clients may also make minority equity or debt investments in portfolio investments where it may have limited influence. Such portfolio investments may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Brookfield Fund and the Brookfield Fund may not be in a position to limit or otherwise protect the value of its investment in such portfolio investments. A Brookfield Fund's control over the investment policies of such portfolio investments may also be limited. This could result in the Brookfield Fund's investments being frozen in minority positions that incur substantial loss. It could also prevent the Brookfield Fund from realizing the value of its investments and distributing proceeds in a timely manner. If the Brookfield Fund takes a minority position in publicly-traded securities as a "toe-hold" investment, such publicly-traded-securities may fluctuate in value over the limited duration of the Brookfield Fund's investment in such publicly-traded-securities, which could potentially reduce returns to Investors.

Toehold Investments. A Brookfield Fund may accumulate minority positions in the outstanding debt securities or in voting stock, or securities convertible into the voting stock, of potential portfolio investments. While a Brookfield Fund will seek to achieve such accumulation through open market purchases, registered tender offers, negotiated transactions, or private placements, the Brookfield Fund may be unable to accumulate a sufficiently large position in a portfolio investment to execute its strategy. In such circumstances, the Brookfield Fund may dispose of its position in the portfolio investment within a short time of acquiring it or not hold its position in the portfolio investment as long as originally intended; there can be no assurance that the price at which the Brookfield Fund can sell such securities will not have declined since the time of acquisition. Moreover, this may be exacerbated by the fact that securities of the companies that the Brookfield Fund may target may be thinly traded and that the Brookfield Fund's position may nevertheless be substantial, although not controlling, and its disposal may depress the market price for such securities.

Public Company Securities. Certain Brookfield Funds may hold securities traded on public markets as part of its investment strategy. Investments in such securities may involve different risks than those associated with investments in securities that are not traded on public markets. Among those risks are (a) increased disclosure requirements, (b) greater volatility, (c) increased likelihood of shareholder litigation, (d) restrictions on timing of disposition and (e) increased compliance costs.

In the event that a Brookfield Fund invests in distressed public securities, among the problems involved in such investments is the fact that it may be difficult to obtain timely and sufficient information as to the conditions of such troubled issuers. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value and therefore may impact the valuation of a portfolio company.

Fund Level and Portfolio Investment Level Borrowing. A Brookfield Fund may, from time to time, borrow money to facilitate investments. It is expected that this indebtedness, if incurred, will be secured primarily by the commitments of the Investors and other assets of the Brookfield Fund. In addition, BAM PIC Canada intends to evaluate whether it is prudent and appropriate to incur this leverage and there can be no assurance that leverage will be incurred given that adverse economic factors, such as a significant rise in interest rates, may cause BAM PIC Canada, in its discretion, to elect not to incur such leverage.

The extent to which the Brookfield Fund uses leverage may have important consequences to the Investors, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) greater fluctuations in the net assets of the Brookfield Fund; (b) use of cash flow (including capital contributions) for debt service and related costs and expenses, rather than for additional portfolio investments, distributions or other purposes; (c) increased interest expense if interest rate levels were to increase; (d) in certain circumstances, prematurely disposing of portfolio investments to service a Brookfield Fund's debt obligations; and (e) limitation on the flexibility of the Brookfield Fund to make distributions to its Partners or sell assets that are pledged to secure the indebtedness. There can be no assurance that a Brookfield Fund will have sufficient cash flow to meet its debt service obligations. As a result, a Brookfield Fund's exposure to losses may be increased due to the illiquidity of its portfolio investments generally. Finally, Investors whose commitments have been pledged may be called upon to fund their entire commitments to repay indebtedness and the failure of other Investors to honor their commitments may result in a Limited Partner's payments exceeding its pro rata share of the indebtedness that has been obtained by a Brookfield Fund.

BAM PIC Canada may fund certain capital needs of a Client with the proceeds of borrowings in lieu of drawing down commitments, which would result in the net internal rate of return of a Client being higher than it otherwise would have been without Client-level borrowing, particularly during the early years of a Client's life. Subject to a Client's Governing Documents, in the event a Client incurs such indebtedness, the preferred return in respect of investors will generally be less than otherwise would have been the case in the absence of such indebtedness. As a result, the General Partner of a Client (or an affiliate thereof) may be entitled to receive carried interest distributions earlier than it otherwise would have and/or to receive more carried interest distributions than it otherwise would have, in each case had the Client not incurred such indebtedness and, instead, had required investors to make capital contributions.

In addition, a Brookfield Fund's investments are expected to include portfolio investments the capital structure of which may have significant leverage. While investments in leveraged companies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a high degree of risk. Although BAM PIC Canada will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes is appropriate under the circumstances, the leveraged capital structure of a portfolio investment will increase the exposure of such portfolio investment to material and adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of such portfolio investment or its industry and which may impair such portfolio investment's ability to finance its future operations and capital needs and result in restrictive financial and operating covenants. As a result, such portfolio investment's flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions may be limited. If, for any of these reasons, a portfolio investment is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and/or interest payments on its indebtedness or make regular dividend payments, the value of a Brookfield Fund's investment in such portfolio investment could be significantly reduced or even eliminated. In addition, it may be the intention of a portfolio investment to refinance existing indebtedness at its maturity date but such portfolio investment may not be able to do so (a) at the rate assumed based on current market conditions, in which case such refinancing may be more costly or (b) at all, in which case such portfolio investment may not have sufficient funds on hand to pay its existing lenders.

Guarantees of Investments and/or Affiliates. A Client may guarantee the obligations or other liabilities of investments and/or affiliates of the Client. As a result, if any such investment or affiliate defaults on its obligations, the Client will be required to satisfy such obligation. In order to do so, a

Client may call capital, recall distributions or liquidate some or all of the investments prematurely at potentially significant discounts to fair value.

Cross-Collateralization. Indebtedness incurred by a Client and its respective fund entities is expected to be structured in a way that certain fund entities, such as parallel investment vehicles or any alternative investment vehicles, are jointly responsible on a cross-collateralized basis for the repayment of indebtedness, and the commitments of the Investors of one of such fund entity are pledged to secure the indebtedness obtained for the benefit of the other fund entities. If the indebtedness is structured in this manner, the failure of Investors in one fund entity to fund a capital call in order to repay indebtedness may result in other Investors being required to fund more than their pro rata share of the indebtedness and, in certain circumstances, the Investor may be called to fund its entire commitment to repay indebtedness. Investors in one or more such fund entities may benefit from the incurrence of indebtedness even though their commitments may not be pledged to secure such Indebtedness. In addition, certain guarantees or hedging arrangements may be cross-collateralized among fund entities and such guarantees or hedging arrangements would be subject to the same risks as cross-collateralized indebtedness.

Fraud. Of paramount concern in originating debt investments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of a borrower. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the investments, or may adversely affect the likelihood that a lien on the collateral securing the investments has been properly created and perfected. BAM PIC Canada will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. Under certain circumstances, payments to the Client may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been made with intent to defraud or prefer creditors.

Leverage. Some of the investments of a Client may utilize a leveraged capital structure in which case a third party would be entitled to cash flow generated by such investments prior to the Brookfield Fund receiving a return. While such leverage may increase returns or the funds available for investment by the Client, it will also increase the risk of loss on a leveraged investment due to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the conditions of the investment. If a Client defaults on secured indebtedness, the lender may foreclose and the Client could lose its entire investment in the security for such loan. Because a Client may engage in portfolio financings where several investments are cross-collateralized, multiple investments may be subject to the risk of loss. As a result, a Client could lose its interests in performing investments in the event such investments are cross-collateralized with poorly performing or non-performing investments. In addition, recourse debt, which certain Clients reserve the right to obtain, may subject other assets of the Client and the Investor's capital commitments to risk of loss.

Board Participation. A Client, either alone or in combination with Brookfield, may seek to be the sole or largest investor in portfolio investments and will generally be represented on the boards of directors of most of its portfolio investments as well as positions on advisory, operating or similar committees of such portfolio investments. Such positions may have the effect of impairing BAM PIC Canada's ability to sell the related securities when and upon the terms, it may otherwise desire and may subject BAM PIC Canada and the Brookfield Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director related claims. In general, a Brookfield Fund will indemnify BAM PIC Canada from such claims.

Risk of Limited Number of Investments. Since each Brookfield Fund generally may make only a limited number of investments and since a Brookfield Fund's investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by a few of the investments could severely affect the total returns to the Investors. In the event a portfolio investment fails to meet projections, the Brookfield Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that company.

Litigation. Litigation can and does occur in the ordinary course of the management of an investment portfolio. A Brookfield Fund may be engaged in litigation both as a plaintiff and as a defendant. This risk is somewhat greater where a Brookfield Fund exercises control or significant influence over a portfolio company's direction, including as a result of board participation. Such litigation can arise as a result of issuer default, issuer bankruptcies and/or other reasons. In certain cases, such issuers may bring claims and/or counterclaims against the Brookfield Fund, the General Partner of the Brookfield, BAM PIC Canada and/or their respective principals and affiliates alleging violations of securities laws and other typical issuer claims and counterclaims seeking significant damages. The expense of defending against claims made against a Brookfield Fund by third-parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would be borne by the Brookfield Fund to the extent that (a) the Brookfield Fund has not been able to protect itself through indemnification or other rights against the portfolio company, (b) the Brookfield Fund is not entitled to such protections or (c) the portfolio company is not solvent. BAM PIC Canada, Brookfield and others may be indemnified by the Brookfield Fund in connection with such litigation in accordance with its Governing Documents.

Reliance on Service Providers. A Brookfield Fund, Brookfield and BAM PIC Canada may utilize the services of third-party providers, including but not limited to, attorneys, accountants, fund administrators and other consultants in their operations. A Brookfield Fund, Brookfield and BAM PIC Canada generally rely upon such service providers for their professional judgment with respect to legal, tax, accounting, operational and other regulatory matters. Nevertheless, there exists a risk that such service providers may provide incorrect advice from time to time or may otherwise make errors when providing services. None of the Brookfield Funds, the General Partner of such Brookfield Funds or BAM PIC Canada will generally have any liability to investors for any reliance upon such advice. Service Providers will be selected by the General Partner of the Brookfield Fund or BAM PIC Canada on behalf of the Brookfield Fund with due care and consistent with their obligations under applicable law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Brookfield Fund may bear the risk of any errors or omissions by such service providers. Additionally, subject to certain limitations, the Brookfield Fund is expected to exculpate and indemnify such service providers for any losses incurred.

Regulatory Risks. As an affiliate of Brookfield, which has regulated activities, a Brookfield Fund and its activities may be subject to certain limitations that may not be applicable to an investor unaffiliated with a regulated entity. A Brookfield Fund may also be subject to certain restrictions when considering investments in regulated industries because of the impact of these investments on Brookfield. As a result, Brookfield may restrict or limit transactions or exercise of rights for the Brookfield Fund or limit the amount of voting securities purchased by the Brookfield Fund or restrict the type of governance rights it acquires or exercises in connection with its investments in regulated industries. In addition, regulatory changes could occur during the term of the applicable Brookfield Fund that may materially and adversely affect the Brookfield Fund.

Prevention of Money Laundering. As part of a Brookfield's responsibility for the prevention of money laundering under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Interrupt and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "PATRIOT Act") and similar laws in effect in non-U.S. countries, the Brookfield Fund may require a detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity and the source of such prospective investor's capital contributions. In the event of

delay or failure by a prospective investor to produce any such information required for verification purposes, the Brookfield Fund may refuse to accept the subscription and any monies relating thereto. In addition, each prospective investor will be required to make certain representations and warranties to the Brookfield Fund. Each Investor will be required to promptly notify Brookfield if any of the representations or warranties it makes to the applicable Brookfield Fund will cease to be true with respect to such investor.

As a result of the above-described money laundering regulations, Brookfield may from time to time request (outside of the subscription process) and the investors may be obligated to provide to Brookfield upon such request, additional information as from time to time may be required for it and the Brookfield Fund to satisfy their respective obligations under these and other laws that may be adopted in the future. Also, Brookfield may from time to time be obligated to file reports with various jurisdictions with regard to, among other things, the identity of the Brookfield Fund's investors and suspicious activities involving the interests in the Brookfield Fund.

In the event it is determined that any investor or any direct or indirect owner of any investor, is a person identified in any of these laws as a prohibited person or is otherwise engaged in activities of the type prohibited under these laws, Brookfield may be obligated, among other actions to be taken, to withhold distributions of any funds otherwise owing to such investor or to cause such investor's interests in the Brookfield Fund to be cancelled or otherwise redeemed (without the payment of any consideration in respect of those interests in the Brookfield Fund).

Disclosure of Information. As a result of increased regulations in the private funds and related industries, including with respect to the sources of funds used in investments and other Brookfield Fund activities, Brookfield may request additional documentation or information from investors in order to verify, among other things, such investor's and its beneficial owners' identity and the source of funds used to purchase the interests in the Brookfield Fund. Brookfield may decline to accept a subscription on the basis of the information that is provided or if this information is not provided. In order to comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations and policies, Brookfield may request additional information from the investors at any time. Such information may be provided to governmental and regulatory agencies without notification to the investors. The failure of an investor to comply with such request may result in adverse consequences applying to such investor pursuant to the Brookfield Fund's Governing Documents, including its required withdrawal from the Brookfield Fund. Further, Brookfield or BAM PIC Canada will take such steps as it determines in its sole discretion are necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable law, regulations, orders, directives or special measures.

Cybersecurity. Brookfield, BAM PIC Canada, a Brookfield Fund's service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. For example, Clients may provide investors with statements, reports, notices, updates, requests and any other communications required under a Client's Governing Documents in electronic form, such as e-mail or posting on Brookfield's web-based reporting site or other Internet service, in lieu of or in addition to sending such communications as hard copies via fax or mail. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect a Brookfield Fund and its investors, despite the efforts of the General Partner of the Client, the Client's portfolio companies, BAM PIC Canada and service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks, e-mail and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the Brookfield Fund and its investors. Cyber incidents refer to both intentional attacks and unintentional events including: processing errors, human errors, technical

errors including computer glitches and system malfunctions, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, market-wide technical-related disruptions, unauthorized access to digital systems (through “hacking” or malicious software coding), computer viruses, and cyber-attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality (including denial of service attacks). For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the General Partner of the Client, the Client’s portfolio companies, BAM PIC Canada, and any of their service providers, counterparties or data within these systems without the knowledge of system users. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the General Partner of the Client, the Client’s portfolio companies, BAM PIC Canada, and any of their service providers’ systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the their data or that of the Brookfield Fund’s investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the General Partner of the Client, the Client’s portfolio companies, BAM PIC Canada, and any of their service providers’ systems could result in the loss or theft of an investor’s data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, disruption of its business, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Client, the General Partner of the Client, the Client’s portfolio companies, BAM PIC Canada or any of their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, liability to clients or third parties, regulatory intervention or financial loss. BAM PIC Canada makes no assurances, representations or warranties in relation to these matters, and have not obtained representations or warranties in relation to these matters from all of their service providers. In addition, the General Partner of the Client, BAM PIC Canada, the Client’s subsidiaries and each of their respective affiliates reserve the right to intercept, monitor and retain e-mail messages to and from its systems as permitted by applicable law. Substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Client’s service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Client cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Client.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for portfolio companies, which could have material adverse consequences for such portfolio companies, and may cause a Brookfield Fund’s portfolio investments to lose value.

Risk of Terrorism or Acts of War. It is possible that a major event (such as a terrorist attack) or other circumstance could provoke immediate dramatic changes in general market psychology and could motivate widespread variation in the absolute and relative pricing of assets and the availability of financing for such assets. Such an attack could have a variety of adverse consequences for a Brookfield Fund, including risks and costs related to the destruction of assets, inability to use one or more assets for their intended uses for an extended period, decline in income achievable or asset value, and injury or loss of life, as well as litigation related thereto. Availability and the terms of insurance for such events vary across countries. For U.S. assets, with the enactment of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 (“TRIPRA”), through the end of 2020, insurers must make terrorism insurance available under their property and casualty insurance policies. Furthermore, insurers providing terrorism insurance must meet certain standards to be eligible for relief under TRIPRA, which may result in such insurers charging higher rates for terrorism insurance than is customary for other types of insurance. While the Clients intend to maintain terrorism insurance where appropriate, including, in some cases, terrorism insurance provided by Brookfield, such risks may or may not be insurable at rates that the General Partner of a Client deems economical or customary at

all times. Additionally, if the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 is discontinued after 2020, terrorism insurance may no longer be available, or may be offered by fewer providers at increased cost. So long as the Client's service providers have followed typical industry practices in protecting the Fund's properties, recourse to them in the event of losses may be limited and such losses may be borne by the Client.

Expedited Transactions. Investment analyses and decisions by BAM PIC Canada may frequently be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to BAM PIC Canada at the time an investment decision is made may be limited and BAM PIC Canada may not have access to detailed information regarding the investment. Therefore, no assurance can be made that BAM PIC Canada will have knowledge of all circumstances that may materially and adversely affect an investment.

Follow-On Investments. Following the initial investment in a portfolio investment, a Brookfield Fund may be called upon to provide additional funds or have the opportunity to increase its investment in such company or to fund additional investments through such company. There is no assurance that the Brookfield Fund will make follow-on investments or that the Brookfield Fund will have sufficient funds to make all such investments. Any decision not to make follow-on investments or a Brookfield Fund's inability to make them may have substantial negative impact on the portfolio investment in need of such investment and may result in missed opportunities for the Brookfield Fund or may result in dilution of portfolio investments (in the event alternative capital is used to satisfy such additional funding needs). If the Brookfield Fund has insufficient capital available to make any particular follow-on investment, an additional Brookfield Fund may make such investment. Additionally, if the Brookfield Fund makes a follow-on investment, there is no assurance that such follow-on investment will be successful.

Projections. A Brookfield Fund may rely upon projections developed by BAM PIC Canada concerning an investment's future performance, outcome and cash flow. Projections are inherently subject to uncertainty and factors beyond the control of BAM PIC Canada. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain requirements and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of an Investment to realize projected values, outcomes and cash flow.

Potential Restrictive Covenants. Some Brookfield Funds may enter into a subscription credit facility with one or more lenders in order to finance the acquisition of portfolio investments. It is anticipated that any such subscription credit facility will contain a number of covenants that, among other things, might restrict the ability of a Brookfield Fund and a subsidiary, if applicable, to: (i) acquire or dispose of assets or businesses; (ii) incur additional indebtedness; (iii) make capital expenditures; (iv) make cash distributions; (v) create liens on assets; (vi) enter into leases, investments or acquisitions; (vii) engage in mergers or consolidations; (viii) make capital calls to the Investors; (ix) amend certain documents, such as the Governing Documents and a subsidiary's organizational documents, if applicable; or (x) engage in certain transactions with affiliates, and otherwise restrict activities of the Brookfield Fund (including its ability to acquire additional investments, businesses or assets, or effect certain changes of control or asset sale transactions) without the consent of the lenders. In addition, such a subscription credit facility would likely require the Brookfield Fund to maintain specified financial ratios and comply with tests, including minimum interest coverage ratios, maximum leverage ratios, minimum net worth and minimum equity capitalization requirements. The Brookfield Fund may incur indebtedness under such subscription credit facility that bears interest at a variable rate. Economic conditions could result in higher interest rates, which could increase debt service requirements on variable rate debt.

and could reduce the amount of cash available for various Brookfield Fund purposes.

Risks of Multi-Step Acquisitions. In the event a transaction is to be effected by means of a multi-step acquisition, there can be no assurance that the remainder can be successfully acquired. This could result in a Brookfield Fund having only partial control over the investment or partial access to its cash flow to service debt incurred in connection with the acquisition.

Bridge Financing. A Client may make an investment with the intent of selling, refinancing or otherwise reducing it, including through co-investment by one or more investors or third parties, after the closing of such investment. Any such investment may include assets that the General Partner of such Client may not have caused the Client to acquire on a stand-alone basis (including, without limitation, because the risk/return profile or other characteristics of such assets may not be desirable or appropriate for the Fund), and the General Partner may seek to reduce the Client's exposure to such assets through disposition, refinancing, co-investment, another transaction. In these situations, the Client's strategy may depend, in part, upon its ability to sell, refinance or otherwise reduce its exposure to such investments after initially agreeing to consummate them. There can be no assurance in such instances that the Client will be successful in doing so or that the terms of any such transaction will be attractive, including because there may not be sufficient interest in or for the assets and/or investors and/or third parties may not accept all or a portion of the amount offered for co-investment. If the Client is unable to complete such an anticipated transaction, its investments will be less diversified than they otherwise may have been and the Client may have greater exposure to certain investments, regions and sectors than intended or desired, including to assets that the General Partner would not have acquired on a stand-alone basis or to an investment that exceeds the amount that is permitted to be invested in a single investment that does not involve bridge financing. In addition, to the extent that the Client is unable to complete an anticipated transaction, it may incur broken deal and related costs associated with the pursuit of such transaction.

Generally, in the case of a Client reducing an investment involving bridge financing (including through disposition or co-investment), such transaction will be completed at a price negotiated by the General Partner of such Client and the purchaser taking into account the then-relevant facts and circumstances, which may include the Fund's cost of such investment (and an allocable portion of costs and expenses) and other market events and forces. There can be no assurance that such transaction price will be equal to or more than the Client's cost of such investment or that it necessarily or accurately reflects the then-market value of such investment. In addition, a Client may face increased risk of inability to complete the transaction under certain market conditions, including when the investment has decreased in value while held by the Client and the Client will be required to bear the losses of such investment if such transaction is not consummated or if the Client is required to sell the co-investment at a reduced price in order to reduce the Client's exposure to such investment.

Investments with Third Parties. A Brookfield Fund may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other entities in so called "club deals". Such portfolio investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that such third-party co-venturer or partner may have investment strategies and objectives (with respect to the particular investment or their fund as a whole) which are inconsistent with those of the Brookfield Fund, may have or encounter financial difficulties after the investment is made leading to a change in investment strategies and objectives, or may be in a position to take action in a manner contrary to the Brookfield Fund's investment objectives. In the event a third-party co-venturer defaults on its funding obligations to a portfolio investment, the Brookfield Fund may be required to make additional capital contributions to such company to replace the shortfall caused by such third-party

co-venturer. In addition, a Brookfield Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of its third-party co-venturers or partners. It may also be more difficult for the Brookfield Fund to sell its interest in any joint venture, partnership or entity with other owners than to sell its interest in other types of investments. Co-venturers or partners may possess joint approval rights with the Brookfield Fund with respect to major decisions concerning the management and disposition of a portfolio investment, which would increase the risk of deadlocks. A deadlock could delay the execution of the business plan for the investment or require the Brookfield Fund to engage in a buy-sell of the portfolio investment with the co-venturer or partner or conduct the forced sale of such investment. As a result of these risks, a Brookfield Fund may be unable to fully realize its expected return on any such investment.

Material Non-Public Information; Trading Restrictions; Information Not Made Available.

From time to time, the ability of the Brookfield Funds to buy or sell certain securities may be restricted by applicable securities laws or regulatory requirements applicable to Brookfield (and/or its internal policies designed to comply with these and similar requirements). Brookfield may possess material, non-public information about an investment entity or other potential investment entity that would limit the ability of the Brookfield Funds to buy and sell securities related to that investment or other potential investment. This may adversely affect a Brookfield Fund's ability to make and/or dispose of certain investments.

Other Activities of BAM PIC Canada and Investment Committee. The members of the investment committee of BAM PIC Canada and other Brookfield employees who play key roles in managing the Brookfield Funds spend a portion of their time on matters other than or only tangentially related to the Brookfield Funds. Time is spent on managing and exiting investments of other Brookfield investment partnerships, including investments made on behalf of Brookfield, and on providing services to and effecting transactions on behalf of other groups within Brookfield and accounts other than the Brookfield Funds. Such obligations of these individuals could conflict with their responsibilities to the Brookfield Funds.

Material Risks of Specific Types of Investments:

Infrastructure Specific Risks

Risks Associated with Investments in Infrastructure Assets. Brookfield Fund investments will be subject to the risks incidental to the ownership and operation of infrastructure projects, including risks associated with the general economic climate, geographic or market concentration, the ability of the Clients to manage the investment, government regulations and fluctuations in interest rates. Since investments in infrastructure and similar assets, like many other types of long-term investments, have historically experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value, specific market conditions may result in occasional or permanent reductions in the value of the portfolio investments.

Investments in Nonperforming or Troubled Assets. A Brookfield Fund may make portfolio investments in nonperforming or troubled assets or businesses that involve a degree of financial risk and there can be no assurance that the Brookfield Fund's internal rate of return objectives will be realized or that there will be any return of capital. Furthermore, investments in certain infrastructure assets operating in workout modes or under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code may, in certain circumstances, be subject to additional potential liabilities that could exceed the value of the Brookfield Fund's original investment, including equitable subordination and/or disallowance of claims or lender liability. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments to the Brookfield Fund and distributions by the Brookfield Fund to the investors may be reclaimed if any such payment or

distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment under applicable law.

Infrastructure Environmental Risks. The operation of infrastructure assets is subject to numerous statutes, rules and regulations relating to environmental protection. There is the possibility of existing or future environmental contamination, including soil and groundwater contamination, as a result of the spillage of hazardous materials or other pollutants. Under various environmental statutes, rules and regulations of the appropriate jurisdiction, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for non-compliance with applicable environmental and health and safety requirements and for the costs of investigation, monitoring, removal or remediation of hazardous materials. Environmental statutes, rules and regulations can also change or a condition at a portfolio investment can change and lead to liabilities or obligations that did not exist or were not foreseen at the time of the investment. These laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or the operator knew of or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous materials. The presence of these hazardous materials on a property could also result in personal injury, property damage or similar claims by private parties.

Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous materials may also be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of those materials at the disposal or treatment facility, whether or not that facility is or ever was owned or operated by that person. Any liability of portfolio investments resulting from non-compliance or other claims relating to environmental matters or any costs related to coming into compliance could have a material adverse effect on the value of a Brookfield Fund's investments in such portfolio investments.

Unforeseen Events Risk. The use of infrastructure assets may be interrupted or otherwise affected by a variety of events outside the control of a Brookfield Fund, including serious traffic accidents, natural disasters (such as fire, floods, earthquakes and typhoons), man-made disasters (including terrorism), defective design and construction, slope failure, bridge and tunnel collapse, road subsidence, toll rates, fuel prices, environmental legislation or regulation, general economic conditions, labor disputes and other unforeseen circumstances and incidents. Certain of these events have affected toll roads, bridges, tunnels and other infrastructure assets in the past and if the use of the infrastructure assets operated by portfolio investments is interrupted in whole or in part for any period as a result of any such events, the revenues of such portfolio investments could be reduced, the costs of maintenance or restoration could be increased and the overall public confidence in such infrastructure assets could be reduced. There can be no assurance that such portfolio investments' insurance would cover liabilities resulting from claims relating to the design, construction, maintenance or operation of the toll roads, bridges, tunnels, dams or other infrastructure assets, lost toll revenues or increased expenses resulting from such damage.

Infrastructure Regulatory and Legal Risks. Many portfolio investments of a Brookfield Fund will be in entities that are subject to substantial regulation by governmental agencies. In addition, their operations may often rely on governmental licenses, concessions, leases or contracts that are generally very complex and may result in disputes over interpretation or enforceability. If any portfolio investments fail to comply with these regulations or contractual obligations, they could be subject to monetary penalties or they may lose their rights to operate the underlying infrastructure assets or both. Where their ability to operate an infrastructure asset is subject to a concession or lease from the government, the concession or lease may restrict their ability to operate the asset in a way that maximizes cash flows and profitability. The lease or concession may also contain clauses more favorable to the government counterparty than a typical commercial contract. For instance, the

lease or concession may enable the government to terminate the lease or concession in certain circumstances (such as a default by the portfolio investment) without requiring it to pay adequate compensation. In addition, government counterparties also may have the discretion to change (including, without limitation, by reducing rates or allowed rates of return) or increase regulation of the operations of the portfolio investments or to implement laws, regulations or policies affecting their operations, separate from any contractual rights that the government counterparties may have. Such new laws, regulations or policies may require the Brookfield Fund to restructure a portfolio investment or obtain additional licenses or approvals, which such restructuring, licenses or approvals may be costly and cause delays in acquiring, disposing of or implementing change at such portfolio investment. Governments have considerable discretion in implementing regulations and policies that could impact these portfolio investments and may be influenced by political considerations and make decisions that materially and adversely affect such portfolio investments and their operations.

Potential Risks Arising from Foreign Acquisition of Infrastructure. There are several U.S. and non-U.S. rules and regulations concerning foreign investment in infrastructure that could impact the business of infrastructure investments. For example, certain investments may be subject to review under the Exon-Florio Amendment to the U.S. Defense Production Act of 1950. The Exon-Florio Amendment authorized the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) and the President of the United States to determine whether a particular transaction poses a risk to national security.

Transportation. The success of transportation companies are subject to a number of factors such as exposure to contracted assets, risks in connection with re-contracting, and merchant exposure where a portion of revenues are not contracted and may otherwise be subject to fluctuation. Moreover, transportation companies are subject to a number of additional risks, including increased competition in the transportation sector, increased costs, and changes to existing concessions agreements.

Toll Rates Risk. The Clients may invest in portfolio companies that derive substantially all of their revenues from collecting tolls from users of roads, tunnels, bridges, rail networks, airports, ferries or seaports. Users of the toll roads, tunnels, bridges, rail networks, airports, ferries or seaports operated by portfolio companies may react negatively to any adjustments to the applicable toll rates or public pressure may cause relevant government authorities to challenge the toll rates. Users may react adversely to toll rates, for example, by avoiding tolls or refusing to pay tolls, resulting in lower traffic volumes and reduced toll revenues. In addition, adverse public opinion or lobbying efforts by specific interest groups, could result in governmental pressure on portfolio companies to reduce their toll rates or to forego planned rate increases. Brookfield cannot guarantee that government bodies with which portfolio companies have concession agreements will not try to exempt certain vehicle types from tolls or negotiate lower toll rates. If public pressure or government action forces portfolio companies to restrict their toll rate increases or reduce their toll rates and they are not able to secure adequate compensation to restore the economic balance of the relevant concession agreement, a Client’s business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Renewable Power Risk. Renewable power companies are dependent upon factors such as available water flows, wind conditions, weather conditions and technological primacy generally that may significantly impact the performance of such companies. Hydrology, wind and weather conditions generally have natural variations from season to season and from year to year and may also change permanently because of climate change or other factors. A natural disaster could impact water flows and water rights are generally owned or controlled by governments that reserve the right to control water levels or may impose water-use requirements as a condition of license renewal. Wind energy is

highly dependent on weather conditions and, in particular, on wind conditions. Moreover, technology use generally by renewable power companies is accompanied by attendant costs of maintaining such technology while in use and subject to increased risks of obsolescence associated with emerging and disruptive new technologies.

Utility and Energy Risk. Risks that are intrinsic to the utility and energy infrastructure industries include difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital, difficulty in financing large construction programs, restrictions on operations and increased cost and delays attributable to environmental considerations and regulation, difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets, technological innovations that may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete, the potential impact of natural or man-made disasters, exposure generation to health, safety and security risks, increased costs and reduced availability of certain types of fuel, occasionally reduced availability and high costs of natural gas for resale, the effects of energy conservation, the effects of a national energy policy and lengthy delays and greatly increased costs and other problems associated with the design, construction, licensing, regulation and operation of utility and power generation facilities and nuclear facilities for electric, including, among other considerations, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive wastes. There are substantial differences among the regulatory practices and policies of various jurisdictions and any given regulatory agency may make major shifts in policy from time to time. There is no assurance that regulatory authorities will, in the future, grant rate increases or that such increases will be adequate to permit the payment of dividends on common stocks issued by a utility or energy infrastructure company. Additionally, existing and possible future regulatory legislation may make it even more difficult for utilities or energy infrastructure enterprises to obtain adequate relief.

Governmental authorities may from time to time review existing policies and impose additional requirements governing the licensing, construction and operation of power plants. Prolonged changes in climatic conditions can also have a significant impact on both the revenues of an electric and gas utility as well as the expenses of a utility, particularly a hydro-based electric utility. Changes in environmental conditions, such as hydrology and wind, could materially adversely affect the volume of electricity generated at electric generating stations, which could materially impact revenue and cash flow. Environmental conditions have natural variations from season to season and from year to year and may also change permanently because of climate change or other factors outside of Brookfield's control.

The ownership, construction and operation of utility and energy infrastructure companies carry an inherent risk of liability related to health, safety, security and the environment, including the risk of potential civil liability or of government imposed orders to remedy unsafe conditions and/or to remediate or otherwise address environmental contamination or damage. Investments could also be exposed to potential penalties for contravention of health, safety, security and environmental laws. In the ordinary course of business, owners of utility and energy infrastructure companies incur capital and operating expenditures to comply with health, safety, security and environmental laws to obtain licenses, permits and other approvals and to assess and manage related risks. The cost of compliance with these laws (and any future laws or amendments enacted) may increase over time and result in additional material expenditures. Investments may become subject to government orders, investigations, inquiries and other proceedings (including civil claims) relating to health, safety, security and environmental matters as a result of which such portfolio investment's operations may be limited or suspended. The occurrence of any of these events and any changes, additions to or more rigorous enforcement of health, safety, security and environmental laws could have a material and adverse impact on an investment's operations and result in additional material expenditures.

Additional environmental, health and safety issues relating to presently known or unknown matters may require unanticipated expenditures, or result in fines, penalties or other consequences (including changes to operations) that may be material and adverse to the Brookfield Fund's portfolio investments. Furthermore, in the ordinary course of business utility and energy infrastructure companies are involved in various legal actions that could expose such companies to liability for damages. The outcome with respect to outstanding, pending or future actions cannot be predicted with certainty and may be adverse to the Brookfield Fund's portfolio investments and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on such investment's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. Such investments are subject to governmental or regulatory investigations from time to time. Governmental and regulatory investigations, regardless of their outcome, are generally costly, divert management attention and have the potential to damage the Brookfield Fund and Brookfield's reputation.

Electric. The electric utility industry consists of companies that are engaged principally in the generation, transmission and sale of electric energy, although many also provide other energy-related services. In the past, electric utility companies, in general, have been favorably affected by lower fuel and financing costs and the full or near completion of major construction programs. In addition, many of these companies have generated cash flows in excess of current operating expenses and construction expenditures, permitting some degree of diversification into unregulated businesses. Some electric utilities have also taken advantage of the right to sell power outside of their traditional geographic areas. Electric utility companies have historically been subject to the risks associated with increases in fuel and other operating costs, high interest costs on borrowings needed for capital construction programs, costs associated with compliance with environmental and safety regulations and changes in the regulatory climate. As interest rates declined, many utilities refinanced high cost debt and in doing so improved their fixed charges coverage. Regulators, however, lowered allowed rates of return as interest rates declined and thereby caused the benefits of the rate declines to be shared wholly or in part with customers. In a period of rising interest rates, the allowed rates of return may not keep pace with the utilities' increased costs.

A number of U.S. states are considering or have enacted deregulation proposals. The introduction of competition into the industry as a result of such deregulation has at times resulted in lower revenue, lower credit ratings, increased default risk and lower electric utility security prices. Such increased competition may also cause long-term contracts, which electric utilities previously entered into to buy power, to become "stranded assets" which have no economic value. Any loss associated with such contracts must be absorbed by ratepayers and investors. In addition, some electric utilities have acquired electric utilities overseas to diversify, enhance earnings and gain experience in operating in a deregulated environment. In some instances, such acquisitions have involved significant borrowings, which have burdened the acquirer's balance sheet. There is no assurance that current deregulation proposals will be adopted. However, deregulation in any form could significantly impact the electric utilities industry.

Gas. Gas transmission companies and gas distribution companies are undergoing significant changes. Many companies have diversified into oil and gas exploration and development, making returns more sensitive to energy prices. Gas utility companies have been adversely affected by disruptions in the oil industry and have also been affected by increased concentration and competition. In certain jurisdictions, acquisitions and dispositions in this sector might require regulatory approvals and be subject to significant regulatory requirements. Obtaining any such approvals and complying with any such regulatory requirements may be costly and/or time-consuming to obtain. For example, in the United States, interstate transmission companies are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission ("FERC"), so certain of the Brookfield Fund's acquisitions and dispositions may be subject to FERC approval under the U.S. Federal Power Act, as amended.

Water. Water supply utilities are companies that collect, purify, distribute and sell water. In the United States and around the world the industry is highly fragmented because most of the supplies are owned by local authorities. Companies in this industry are generally mature and are experiencing little or no per capita volume growth. Water supply utilities are subject to the risk of existing or future environmental contamination, including soil and groundwater contamination as well as the delivery of contaminated water, as a result of the spillage of hazardous materials or other pollutants. Water supply utilities are also subject to the risk of increases costs, which may result from a number of factors, including fluctuations in water availability or costs associated with desalination.

Data Risk. There are a number of risks that are intrinsic to the data sector. For example, as there is a limited number of potential customers in this sector, the loss of one customer could materially decrease revenues and have an adverse impact on growth opportunities. In this regard, consolidation among technology customers may result in decreased need for multiple networks or data centers or a customer may decide to no longer outsource certain types of data infrastructure or otherwise change its business model, in each case, which would have a material and adverse effect on growth and revenues of companies in the data sector. Also, the emergence of new or improved technologies could result in the demand for existing tower space, data centers and/or fibers and thus reduce demand for new tower, data centers and/or fiber leasing. In addition, increased competition in the data sector may result in fewer opportunities and higher prices for acquisitions as well as put pressure on leasing rates for new and renewing customer tower, data center and/or fiber leases. There can be no assurance that leases with current customers will not be terminated or that they will be renewed or re-let on a timely basis or at favorable net effective leasing rates. The data sector is generally subject to U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. regulation. Local zoning authorities and community organizations are often opposed to construction in their communities and these regulations can delay, prevent or increase the cost of new tower, data center and/or system distribution construction and modifications. Existing regulatory policies may materially and adversely affect the associated timing or cost of such projects and additional regulations may be adopted which increase delays or result in additional costs, or that prevent proposed projects in certain locations. Furthermore, if radio frequency emissions from wireless handsets or equipment on towers are demonstrated to cause negative health effects, potential future claims could adversely affect operations, costs and revenues.

Construction Risk. To the extent that a Brookfield Fund invests in projects that involve significant construction, such as greenfield development, there is a risk that such projects will not be completed within budget, within the agreed timeframe or to the agreed specification, which may result in significant delays, increased costs or delays in the commencement of cash flow generation. Such unexpected delays or costs may result in increased debt service costs and the inability of project owners to meet the higher interest and principal repayments arising from the additional debt requirement. In addition, there could be insufficient funds to complete construction. Delays in project completion may also affect the scheduled cash flow necessary to cover the debt service costs and operation and maintenance expenses. This risk may be mitigated by provisions in the construction contract for payment of liquidated damages by the construction contractor. However, a Brookfield Fund may be exposed to any losses not covered by such provisions or to the financial failure of the contractor.

Demand and Usage Risk. Although a Brookfield Fund will target assets with low demand, usage and throughput risk, residual demand, usage and throughput risk can affect the performance of portfolio investments. To the extent that underlying assumptions regarding the demand, usage and throughput of assets prove incorrect, returns to the Brookfield Fund could be materially and adversely affected.

Commodity Price Risk. Infrastructure assets may be subject to commodity price risk, including, without limitation, the price of electricity and the price of fuel. The operation and cash flows of infrastructure assets may depend, in some cases to a significant extent, upon prevailing market prices for energy commodities. Historically, the markets for oil, gas, coal and power have been volatile. This volatility is likely to continue in the future. Market prices of these energy commodities may fluctuate materially depending on a variety of factors beyond the control of the Brookfield Fund, including, without limitation, weather conditions and foreign and domestic supply.

Private Equity Specific Risks

Nature of Distressed Investments. A Brookfield Fund may to invest in securities of portfolio investments that are in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial financial needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type involve substantial financial business risks that can result in substantial or total losses.

Portfolio investments may become involved in bankruptcy proceedings. Bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings are highly complex and may result in unpredictable outcomes. The bankruptcy courts have extensive power and, under some circumstances, may alter contractual obligations of a bankrupt company. Shareholders, creditors and other interested parties are all entitled to participate in bankruptcy proceedings to attempt to influence the outcome for their own benefit. A variety of factors may affect the bargaining position of holders of distressed investments and may accordingly affect the outcome. The time required to conclude a bankruptcy case is unpredictable, and may have a material impact on the value of a distressed investment. It also frequently is a critical variable in determining the rate of return on a distressed investment.

Distressed investments require active monitoring and may, at times, require participation in business strategy or reorganization proceedings by the General Partner. To the extent that the Brookfield Fund becomes involved in such proceedings, the Brookfield Fund may have a more active participation in the affairs of the issuer than that assumed generally by an investor. In addition, involvement by the Brookfield Fund in an issuer's reorganization proceedings (or by having representatives on a creditor's committee or on its board of directors) could result in the imposition of restrictions limiting the Brookfield Fund's ability to liquidate its position in the issuer.

The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. There is no assurance that BAM PIC Canada will correctly evaluate the value of a portfolio investment's assets or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio investment in which the Brookfield Fund invests, the Brookfield Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Brookfield Fund's original investment, and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time.

Junior, Unsecured Securities. Any debt securities in which a Brookfield Fund will invest may be unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. In the event of the bankruptcy or liquidation of an issuer of such securities, there may not be enough proceeds to repay the holders of such securities following repayment to the holders of senior indebtedness. In addition, such securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness, thereby providing less control over the investment, and may have limited liquidity.

Lender Liability and Equitable Subordination. In recent years, a number of judicial decisions in the United States have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories (collectively termed “Lender Liability”). Generally, Lender Liability is founded upon the premise that an institutional lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith and fair dealing owed to the borrower or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower resulting in a creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. A Brookfield Fund, as a creditor, may be subject to allegations of Lender Liability. Furthermore, a Brookfield Fund may be unable to control the conduct of the lenders under a loan syndication agreement requiring less than a unanimous vote, yet a Brookfield Fund may be subject to Lender Liability for such conduct.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for Lender Liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors, or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called “equitable subordination.” Brookfield Funds do not intend to engage in conduct that would form the basis for a successful cause of action based upon the equitable subordination doctrine. However, because of the nature of certain Brookfield Funds’ Investments, a Brookfield Fund may be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that the debt obligations of which are held by such Brookfield Fund should be equitably subordinated.

The preceding discussion regarding Lender Liability is based upon principles of U.S. federal and state laws. With respect to any of the Brookfield Fund Investments outside of the United States, the laws of certain non-U.S. jurisdictions may also impose liability upon lenders or bondholders under factual circumstances similar to those described above, with consequences that may or may not be analogous to those described above under U.S. federal and state laws.

Timberland Specific Risks

Highly Competitive Market for Timberland Investment Opportunities. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive private equity timberlands investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty and risk. There can be no assurance that a General Partner will be able to locate and complete portfolio investments which satisfy a Brookfield Fund’s objectives, realize the value of these portfolio investments or fully invest the Brookfield Fund’s committed capital. However, the Investors of a Brookfield Fund may be required to pay the management fee based on invested capital during the commitment period.

A Brookfield Fund will compete with other consortia and companies for timberlands investments. These competitors, which include large timberland owners, construction and engineering groups and

financial investors, may have significant financial resources and may be able to present bids with competitive terms. As a result of such competition, a Brookfield Fund may have difficulty in making certain timberlands investments or, alternatively, a Brookfield Fund may be required to make portfolio investments on economic terms less favorable than anticipated. If a Brookfield Fund fails to make new portfolio investments or makes portfolio investments on less favorable terms, the Brookfield Fund's financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Highly Competitive Timberland Industry. The portfolio investments operate in a highly competitive business environment in which companies compete, to a large degree, on the basis of price and also on the basis of service and ability to provide a steady supply of products over the long term. In a Brookfield Fund's target markets, such portfolio investments' prime competitors are generally other large forestland owners, governments and small private forestland owners. In addition, wood and paper products are subject to increasing competition from a variety of substitute products, including non-wood and engineered wood products and electronic media. The competitive position of the portfolio investments is also influenced by a number of other factors including the availability, quality and cost of labor, the cost of energy, the ability to attract and maintain long-term customer relationships, the quality of products and customer service and foreign currency fluctuations.

Timberland Development Risks. BAM PIC Canada anticipates that certain Brookfield Funds will acquire equity interests in development timberlands or timberlands with redevelopment potential. To the extent that a Brookfield Fund invests in such development activities, it will be subject to the risks normally associated with such activities. Such risks include, but are not limited to, risks relating to the availability and timely receipt of applicable regulatory approvals, the cost and timely completion of development activities (including risks beyond the control of the Brookfield Fund, such as weather or labor conditions or material shortages) and the availability of financing on favorable terms. These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development activities once undertaken, any of which could have an adverse effect on the investment and on the amount of funds available for distribution to Investors.

Risks Associated with Greenfield Timberland Projects. A Brookfield Fund may invest in greenfield timberland projects. It is common for such projects to be initiated alongside the establishment of a new local converting business, which is intended to be the primary or sole purchaser of the timber. As such, the timberland operations are frequently exposed to risks associated with the construction of the converting facility, as well as the converting facility's purchasing power thereafter. Moreover, greenfield projects require significant capital investments at the planting stage, with no prospect of cash flows being generated from such investments during the growth stage. This customer concentration and the unavailability of near-term cash flows could have a material adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund.

General Risk Factors Relating to Timberlands. Timberland investments are generally subject to varying degrees of risk. These risks include changes in general economic conditions (including market and price factors, currency fluctuations and global economic health), government regulations and trade issues, dealings with unionized employees, laws, rules, regulations and ordinances regarding environmental issues and land claims. Certain significant expenditures, including interest payments, must be made whether or not a Brookfield Fund's timberlands are producing sufficient income to service these expenses.

Timber and Wood Market and Price Volatility. The financial performance of certain Brookfield Funds is dependent on the selling prices of timber. The markets for timber are cyclical and are

influenced by a variety of factors beyond the Brookfield Fund's control. For example, the market prices for timber can be affected by changes in regional and global demand, supply and economic conditions which are affected by: general economic activity; consumption and production levels and prices of lumber, pulp and paper; new housing, repair and remodeling activity; interest and foreign currency exchange rates; change in levels of investment in lumber mills, pulp mills and paper mills; population growth and other demographic factors; consumer preferences; price and availability of substitute wood and non-wood products; weather conditions, including wind damage and flooding; fires, disease epidemics and insect infestation of forestlands; regional, domestic and international changes in regulatory, social, political, labor or economic conditions and policies, in a specific country or region; global shipping and transportation costs; trade protection laws, policies and measures and other regulatory requirements affecting trade and investment, including loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs, and import and export licensing requirements; increases in global timber supply, including global supply shifts to low cost countries; harvesting restrictions in wood-supplying regions that affect supply; the costs of timber production; and technological advances, which improve harvest yield in competing supply regions.

In addition, such a Brookfield Fund's financial performance will be subject to global economic changes. In particular, a significant component of the products sold by the portfolio investments will likely be sold in markets that are sensitive to macroeconomic conditions in the principal timber consuming markets. Accordingly, adverse economic conditions in these economies could reduce demand for these products and negatively impact a Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Weather and other Natural Conditions. Weather conditions, climate change, timber growth cycles and restrictions on access may reduce the volume and value of timber that can be harvested from a Brookfield Fund's timberlands, as may other factors, such as damage by fire, insect infestation, disease, prolonged drought and natural disasters. As is typical in the industry, BAM PIC Canada will not insure against losses of timber from any causes, including fire.

Geographic Concentration. A Brookfield Fund's timberlands investments are expected to be primarily concentrated in the United States. If the level of production from the forests in the United States or any other region in which the Brookfield Fund invests substantially declines, it could have a material adverse effect on the Brookfield Fund's overall production levels and its financial performance.

Restrictions Imposed by Forestry and Environmental Regulations. Government regulations relating to forestry practices and sale of logs may result in increased costs for the portfolio investments and, accordingly, impact their financial results and operations. Examples of such regulations include reforestation requirements and those impacting upon harvesting activities within close proximity or otherwise affecting watercourses or inland shorelines. In addition, forestry and environmental laws, rules and regulations may restrict timber harvesting and may otherwise restrict the ability of such investments to conduct their business. There can be no assurance that, as a result of such laws, rules and regulations, the portfolio investments will not incur significant costs, civil and criminal penalties and liabilities, including those relating to claims for damages to property or natural resources, resulting from their operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the portfolio investments. Management intends to maintain environmental and safety compliance programs and conduct regular internal and independent third-party audits of its facilities and timberlands to monitor compliance with these laws, rules and regulations.

Laws, rules, regulations and related judicial decisions and administrative interpretations affecting the business of the portfolio investments are subject to change and new laws, rules and regulations or

interpretations that may affect their business are frequently enacted. Some of these laws, rules and regulations or changes in interpretation could impose on such investments significant costs, penalties and liabilities for violations of existing conditions whether or not they caused or knew about them. Timberlands in various jurisdictions are subject to laws, rules and regulations which relate to, among other things, the protection of timberlands, health and safety, the protection of endangered species, air and water quality, timber harvesting practices, and recreation and aesthetics. Regions with frequent policy changes add volatility to revenue streams and depress timberland values.

In connection with a variety of operations of timberlands, the portfolio investments may be required to make regulatory filings. Any government agencies could delay review of or reject any of such filings. Any such delay or rejection could result in a delay or restriction in harvesting, replanting, thinning, insect control or fire control, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the portfolio investments.

In general, over time, the number of environmental, endangered species and forestry laws, rules and regulations, in many countries, has increased markedly and the enforcement of these laws, rules and regulations has intensified. These laws, rules and regulations could continue to become more restrictive and have a material adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Potential Undetected Environmental Liabilities of Timberlands. A Brookfield Fund may acquire timberlands that are subject to environmental and other liabilities under various federal, state and local laws, rules, ordinances and regulations (collectively, "Environmental Laws"), such as obligations to clean up or pay for the cleanup of contamination. While timberlands do not generally carry as high a risk of environmental contamination as industrial properties, the cost of clean-up of contaminated properties could increase such investments' operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance of a Brookfield Fund.

It is possible that future Environmental Laws or new interpretations of existing Environmental Laws will impose material environmental liabilities on the portfolio investments. The environmental conditions of investment properties could be affected adversely by hazardous substances associated with other nearby properties or the actions of third parties unrelated to a Brookfield Fund. The costs of defending any future environmental claims, performing any future environmental remediation, satisfying any such environmental liabilities, or responding to any changed environmental conditions could materially adversely affect the Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Limitations on Ability to Harvest. Revenues, earnings and cash flow from the operations of the portfolio investments are dependent to a significant extent on their continued ability to harvest timber at adequate levels. Weather conditions, timber growth cycles, access limitations and regulatory requirements associated with the protection of wildlife and water resources may restrict harvesting of the timberlands, as may other factors, including damage by fire, insect infestation, disease, prolonged drought and other natural and man-made disasters. There can be no assurance that such investments will achieve harvest levels in the future necessary to maintain or increase revenues, earnings and cash flows.

Timberland Commodity Price Risk. Timberlands, particularly those which are inland, rely almost exclusively on land transportation. Consequently, the portfolio investments may be more susceptible to fuel cost increases than timberland companies which use water transportation, which is less exposed to fuel prices. Historically, the markets for fuel such as oil, gas, coal and power have been volatile. This volatility is likely to continue in the future. Market prices of these energy commodities may fluctuate materially depending on a variety of factors beyond the control of BAM PIC Canada or a Brookfield Fund, including, without limitation, weather conditions and foreign

and domestic supply. Such portfolio investments may be limited in the amount of fuel cost increases they can pass on to their customers.

In addition, many of the customers of the portfolio investments are expected to be high-energy consumers and, as a result, are themselves vulnerable to energy cost increases. If energy costs increase significantly, such customers may not be able to compete effectively and may have to reduce current operating volumes or close mills, which could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance of a Brookfield Fund.

Labor Relations and Labor Laws. A significant portion of the work force employed by the portfolio investments may be unionized and, as a result, such portfolio investments will be required to negotiate wages, benefits and other terms with many of its employees collectively. A Brookfield Fund's financial performance could be adversely affected if labor negotiations were to restrict its ability to maximize the efficiency of its operations. Its inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with any of these unions as existing agreements expire could result in strikes by the affected workers and increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members. If the unionized employees were to engage in a strike or other work stoppage, or other employees were to become unionized, the portfolio investments could experience a significant disruption of its operations and higher ongoing labor costs, which could have a material adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund.

Changes in Demand for HBU Properties. In the ordinary course of business, the portfolio investments will undertake to sell HBU properties each year in order to realize the appreciated value of these holdings. The majority of these sales are expected to consist of properties that have become more valuable for development or conservation than for growing timber. A number of factors, including a slowdown in commercial or residential real estate development or a reduction in the availability of public and private funding for conservation projects, could reduce the demand for such properties, and, consequently, reduce revenues from any land sale program, which could have a material adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Insurance. Standing timber is subject to the risks of forest harvesting, such as fires, drought, tree diseases, severe weather, unforeseen equipment breakdowns, or any other event, including any event of force majeure, which could result in material damages to the timberlands. From time to time, various types of insurance for companies who operate timberlands have not been available on commercially acceptable terms or, in some cases, have been unavailable. For example, a Brookfield Fund does not intend to insure and cannot obtain insurance against losses of standing timber from any causes, including fire, and insurance against certain environmental risks is not available on commercially acceptable terms. Any material damages to the timber of the portfolio investments which is not insured could have a material adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Land Titles Claims. While certain Brookfield Funds intend to have their timberlands registered under land titles systems, where such systems exist, such systems may not be available or, where land titles regimes are in place, there may be a risk of title claims in the future. Furthermore, leasehold opportunities in connection with timber rights are subject to risks not associated with timberlands secured with clear title. These risks include possible cancellation of operating licenses related to non-payment of land taxes, title disputes or other property-related judicial disputes where the land-owner is responsible for managing conflicts. If a claim to any portion of a Brookfield Fund's timberlands is successful, the Brookfield Fund could be required to forfeit such lands or pay amounts to the claimant, which could have a material adverse effect on a Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Seasonality of Timberlands. The operations of the portfolio investments are expected to be subject to seasonal variations in the regions in which the portfolio investments are located. Harvesting activity can be compromised by inaccessibility to some sites during wet seasons resulting in decreased harvest levels. Results of one quarter will not be indicative of results that may be achieved in other quarters or for the full year.

Cyclicalities of Timberlands. The portfolio investments will depend on the state of the lumber and pulp and paper industries. Demand for products from the lumber and pulp and paper industries is correlated with global economic conditions. In periods of economic weakness, reduced spending by consumers and businesses results in decreased demand for such products, resulting in lower product prices and possible manufacturing downtime, which, in turn, may result in lower net sales, profits and cash flows for the portfolio investments since lumber mills and pulp and paper mills are expected to be important customers to such portfolio investments. Changes in demand based in economic and market shifts, fluctuations in production capacity and changes in prices of raw materials and energy have created cyclical changes in prices, sales volume and margins for products from the lumber and pulp and paper industries. Prices and demand for lumber and pulp and paper products have fluctuated significantly in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future. Any prolonged or severe weakness in the market for any of such products could adversely affect a Brookfield Fund's financial performance.

Diverse Interests (including Brookfield). Investors in Brookfield Funds (including for the avoidance of doubt, Brookfield in its capacity as an investor in Brookfield Funds) may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to the investments made by the Brookfield Funds. The conflicting interests of individual investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of the investments made by the Brookfield Funds, the residency or domicile of the investors, the fund into which an individual investor invests and the structuring of the acquisition of investments, the timing of disposition of investments, and the manner in which one or more investments are reported for tax purposes. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the decision made by BAM PIC Canada, including with respect to the nature, structuring or reporting of such investments, that may be adverse to investors generally, or may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring potential investments appropriate for the Brookfield Funds, BAM PIC Canada considers the investment and tax objectives of a Brookfield Fund and its investors as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually. However, conflicts may arise if certain investors have objectives that conflict with those of the Brookfield Fund.

Agribusiness Specific Risks

Agribusiness Generally. There can be no assurance that the operations of the Brookfield Funds will be profitable or that cash from operations will be available for distribution to Investors. The Brookfield Funds' Investments will be subject to the risks incident to investments in agribusiness-related assets and agricultural-related real estate, including risks associated with the general economic climate, local real estate conditions, geographic or market concentration, competition, the ability of the Brookfield Funds or third-party borrowers to manage the agricultural properties, government regulations and fluctuations in interest rates. Since agricultural real estate and projects, like many other types of long-term investments, historically have experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value, specific market conditions may result in occasional or permanent reductions in the value of real property interests. The marketability and value of the agricultural properties and projects will depend on many factors beyond the control of the Brookfield Funds including, without limitation, (a) changes in

general or local economic conditions, (b) changes in supply of or demand for competing properties in an area, (c) changes in interest rates, (d) the promulgation and enforcement of governmental regulations relating to ownership and possession of rural land, use and zoning restrictions, environmental protection and occupational safety, (e) the financial condition of operators, buyers and sellers of farming related properties, (f) changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, (g) energy and supply shortages, (h) various uninsured or uninsurable risks and (i) natural disasters and uninsurable losses. Since investments in agricultural properties and projects generally are illiquid, there is no assurance that there will be a ready market for real property or equity interests in projects held by the Brookfield Fund. The possibility of partial or total loss of capital will exist and investors should not subscribe unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss.

Agriculture is a significantly weather-dependent investment sector and climate variability carries multidimensional impacts. Rain-fed farming remains a risky business with natural disasters and fluctuations in weather patterns potentially having a devastating effect on agricultural production. As much as 80% of the variability in agricultural production is due to the variability in weather conditions. Failure of rains and occurrence of natural disasters such as floods and droughts could lead to crop failures, famine, loss of property and life, mass migration and negative national economic growth.

Ability to Harvest Agricultural Products. Weather conditions, crop growth cycles, access limitations and regulatory requirements associated with the protection of wildlife, wetlands and water resources may restrict harvesting of agricultural products, as may other factors, including, without limitation, damage by fire, insect infestation, disease, wind, prolonged drought and other natural disasters. Although damage from such natural causes usually is localized and affects only a limited percentage of the harvestable land, there can be no assurance that any damage affecting the Brookfield Funds' agricultural properties will in fact be so limited. Further, properties of the Brookfield Funds' may be exposed to man-caused risks, such as vandalism, theft, environmental degradation (e.g., dumping or radiation exposure) and other deliberate destruction resulting in mortality, partial loss of market value or total loss of market value.

Cyclical Nature of Agriculture. The Brookfield Funds' results of operations will be affected by the cyclical nature of the various agricultural products industries. Prices and demand for agricultural products are subject to cyclical fluctuations due to, among other factors:

- Population growth and changing demographics;
- Changes in domestic and international economic conditions;
- Changes in legislation; and
- Seasonal weather cycled (e.g., dry summers, wet winters).

In addition, the Brookfield Fund's results may be subject to global economic changes as global supplies of agricultural products shift in response to changing economic conditions. Changes in global economic conditions that could affect the fund's results of operations include, but are not limited to, new agricultural product supply sources, changes in currency exchange rates and trade policies.

Public Health and Environmental Matters. The Brookfield Fund may invest in portfolio companies that are subject to changing and increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements, and there can be no guarantee or assurance that all costs and risks regarding compliance with environmental laws and regulations can be identified. 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 portfolio

companies or potential investments. Compliance with such current or future environmental requirements does not ensure that the operations of the portfolio companies will not cause injury to the environment or to people under all circumstances or that the portfolio companies will not be required to incur additional unforeseen environmental expenditures. Moreover, failure to comply with any such requirements could have a material adverse effect on portfolio companies, 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.

Under certain circumstances, environmental authorities and other parties may seek to impose personal liability on the investors of a partnership (such as a Brookfield Fund) subject to environmental liability. However, an investor may reduce its risk of such personal liability by avoiding activities with respect to the portfolio companies other than as specifically contemplated by the Governing Documents of such Brookfield Fund.

All material risks known to Brookfield and associated with investing in a Brookfield Fund are described in the Governing Documents of such Brookfield Fund.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

The event disclosed below does not involve a “management person” of BAM PIC Canada. BAM PIC Canada is disclosing this event as it may relate to a client’s or prospective client’s assessment of BAM PIC Canada’s advisory business.

Criminal and civil charges have been filed against certain Brazilian employees of a BAM affiliate based in Brazil (“Brazil Affiliate”). These proceedings involve allegations of misconduct regarding certain permits and licenses granted between 2008 and the end of 2009 for expansions and renovations of shopping malls in Brazil. The allegations were made by a former employee of the Brazil Affiliate who was terminated for fraud and against whom there is an ongoing lawsuit and criminal investigation. The allegations were that payments made to municipal planning consultants hired during mall construction to obtain necessary licenses and permits, and ensure that projects adhere to municipal codes and regulations, were used by them to bribe municipal officials. The civil action was filed on February 5, 2013 and the criminal action was formally accepted by the judge on February 15, 2013. It is general practice in Brazil to file civil charges in conjunction with criminal charges. The civil and criminal charges are based on the same underlying allegations made by the former employee. The employees of the Brazil affiliate named in the lawsuits deny any wrongdoing. Brookfield brought the allegations to the attention of the Risk Management Committee of its Board of Directors and launched an independent investigation by a major New York based law firm to ascertain if there was any evidence to support the allegations. The investigation lasted eight months and was comprehensive and thorough. The investigation was completed and the information available does not support the payments made by the Brazil Affiliate to consultants were used to pay bribes to municipal officials.

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

BAM PIC Canada is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BAM, a publicly owned Canadian corporation. BAM owns, operates and manages investments in real assets, with a focus on real estate, infrastructure and sustainable resources, renewable power, and private equity in North and South America, Australia, Asia and Europe. BAM also offers investment strategies focused on

such real assets (including through Brookfield Funds) mainly to institutional investors.

AFFILIATE TRANSACTIONS:

Brookfield and certain affiliates of Brookfield and BAM PIC Canada may provide services to prospective investors and Clients, including a Client's portfolio companies for compensation. See Item 5 and 6 above for details of such arrangements.

BAM AFFILIATED ADVISERS:

BAM PIC Canada is an affiliate of Brookfield Asset Management Private Institutional Capital Adviser US, LLC (together with its Relying Advisers and Participating Affiliates, "*BAM PIC US*"), Brookfield Asset Management Private Institutional Capital Adviser (Credit), LLC ("*BAM PIC Credit*"), Brookfield Asset Management Private Institutional Capital Adviser (Private Equity), L.P. (together with its Participating Affiliates, "*BAM PIC PE*"). BAM PIC US, BAM PIC Credit and BAM PIC PE are registered with the SEC as investment advisers under the Advisers Act. Each of BAM PIC US, BAM PIC Credit and BAM PIC PE (together, the "BAM Affiliated Advisers") serve as investment adviser or sub-adviser to Clients (together, the "BAM Affiliated Advisers").

Brookfield Investment Management Inc. ("BIM"), a registered investment adviser, is a separately operated subsidiary of BAM. BIM is an active participant, as agent and principal, in the global fixed income, currency, commodity, equities and other markets. Certain of BIM's investment activities are managed independently of, and carried out without any reference to the management of the Clients. For example, BIM may invest, trade or make a market in the equity, debt or other interests of investments without regard to the impact on the Clients of such activities. In particular, BIM manages investment funds and accounts that invest in public debt and equity markets. There is currently an information barrier in place pursuant to which the BAM Affiliated Advisers and BIM manage their investment operations independently of each other and do not share information relating to such activities. Consequently, neither BAM PIC Canada nor BIM consults the other about, or has awareness of, investment decisions made by the other. As a result, BIM will not share investment opportunities that may otherwise be suitable for the Clients with BAM PIC Canada and BAM PIC Canada and the Clients will have no rights with respect to such opportunities. In addition, in certain circumstances, funds and/or accounts managed by BIM may hold an interest in a portfolio company of a Client and, as a result of different investment objectives and views, BIM may manage such interests in a way that is different from the Client (including, for example, by investing in different portions of an issuer's capital structure, short selling securities, voting securities in a different manner, and/or selling its interests at different times than the Client). The potential conflicts of interest described herein may be magnified as a result of the information sharing barrier as the Client's investment team may not be aware of, and may not have the ability to manage, such conflicts. Brookfield may decide at any time, and without notice to Investors, to remove or modify such information barrier. In the event that the information barrier is removed or modified, BAM PIC Canada may be subject to certain protocols, obligations and restrictions in managing the Clients, including, for example, conflicts management protocols, aggregated regulatory reporting obligations and certain potential investment-related restrictions.

Certain members of BAM's senior management and members of BAM PIC Canada perform similar functions for the BAM Affiliated Advisers. BAM PIC Canada may enter into sub-advisory relationships with one or more of the BAM Affiliated Advisers from time to time generally for regional specific advice. In addition, the BAM Affiliated Advisers may continue to organize other investment products and provide services to such products (as the general partner,

investment manager or equivalent).

BAM PIC Canada does not have any employees. It provides advisory services using individuals employed by certain of its affiliates, including certain non-US affiliates, through an arrangement pursuant to which such individuals are deemed to be associated persons of BAM PIC Canada and are subject to the supervision of BAM PIC Canada.

BROOKFIELD COMMITMENT. Brookfield's commitment to a Client (the "Brookfield Commitment") may be satisfied by publicly-traded and/or privately-owned affiliates of Brookfield. As a result of such participation, all or a substantial portion of the Brookfield Commitment will be satisfied directly or indirectly by affiliates (and investment vehicles) that are not responsible for the management of the Client, may be substantially beneficially owned by third parties who are not affiliated with Brookfield and may have different objectives than the Client; as a result, in certain circumstances such affiliates (and investment vehicles) may not have a complete alignment of interest with other investors. Furthermore, in the event that any such affiliates that are satisfying Brookfield's commitment have capital constraints in the future, it could influence investment decisions made by the General Partner in respect of the Client.

CONFLICTS WITH PORTFOLIO COMPANIES. Officers and employees of Brookfield will serve as directors and officers of certain portfolio companies and, in that capacity, will be entitled to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio companies and their respective shareholders or other stakeholders. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of a Client's portfolio company, actions that may be in the best interest of the portfolio company may not be in the best interests of the Client, and vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there will be conflicts of interest between such individual's duties as an officer or employee of Brookfield and such individual's duties as a director or officer of the portfolio company.

In addition, employees of Brookfield may directly perform services for, or become employed by, the portfolio companies or platform organizations of a Client instead of BAM PIC Canada. Under such an arrangement, Brookfield, the portfolio company or the platform organization (or a combination thereof) may pay all or a portion of the salary, supervise or otherwise oversee the employment of such employees, which may create conflicts of interest when the employees are considering the interests of the Client and the interests of the portfolio company or platform organization and may cause Investors to indirectly bear expenses. An employee may or may not return to Brookfield after the Client's disposition of such investment.

In the ordinary course, Brookfield may hire employees of portfolio companies. Such persons may, in their capacity as employees of Brookfield, provide similar services to a portfolio company as they provided when employed directly by such portfolio company. Any such services will be provided in the same manner and on the same terms as similar services provided by other employees of Brookfield. There can be no assurance that the rates charged by Brookfield for such services will not be greater than those paid by the respective portfolio company for such services, and there can be no assurance that the Client will not bear a disproportionate amount of Brookfield's internal costs associated with the employment of any such employees by portfolio companies.

Portfolio companies held by Brookfield or a Client may make strategic acquisitions or investments in furtherance of their respective businesses. As a result, certain investment opportunities sourced by Brookfield that might otherwise be suitable for a Client may not be available to such fund as set

out in the applicable Governing Documents of a Client.

INSURANCE: The General Partner of a Client may cause a Client to purchase insurance for the benefit of the Client, the General Partner, BAM PIC Canada and their employees, affiliates, agents and representatives. The Clients and their respective portfolio companies may utilize an affiliated insurance broker or provider in connection with all or part of their insurance coverage and the Client may leverage the scale of Brookfield by participating in shared, or umbrella, insurance policies as part of a broader group of entities affiliated with Brookfield. Further, any insurance policy purchased by or on behalf of the Client (including policies covering the Client, the General Partner, BAM PIC Canada and other funds and accounts) may provide coverage for situations where the Client would not provide indemnification, including situations involving culpable conduct by the General Partner or BAM PIC Canada. Nonetheless, the Client's share of the fees and expenses in respect of insurance coverage will not be reduced to account for these types of situations.

To the extent an insurance policy provides coverage with respect to Client-related or investment-related matters, all or a portion of the fees and expenses of such insurance policy may be allocated to the Client. The amount of any such insurance-related fees and expenses allocated to the Client will be determined by Brookfield in its reasonable discretion taking into consideration certain facts and circumstances, including, among other things, the value of each covered client's and account's investments and capital commitments (if applicable) and the value of each covered fund's and account's covered investments. While Brookfield expects to consider certain objective criteria when determining how to allocate the cost of insurance coverage that applies to multiple funds and accounts, because of the uncertainty of whether claims will arise in the future and the timing and the amount that may be involved in any such claim, the determination of how to allocate such fees and expenses also requires Brookfield to take into consideration other facts and circumstances that are more subjective in nature. In addition, because Brookfield may bear a portion of such fees and expenses and has differing investment interests in the funds and accounts it manages, conflicts may arise in the determination of the proper allocation of such fees and expenses among Brookfield and the Client's and accounts it manages. As a result, it is unlikely that Brookfield will be able to accurately allocate the fees and expenses of any such insurance based on the actual claims of a particular Client or account, including the Brookfield Fund.

While shared insurance policies may be cost effective, claims made by any such entities affiliated with Brookfield may result in increased costs to a Client and such policies may have an overall cap on coverage. To the extent an insurable event results in claims in excess of such cap, the Fund may not receive as much in insurance proceeds as it would have received if separate insurance policies had been purchased for each party and Brookfield may face a conflict in interest in properly allocating insurance proceeds across all claimants, which could result in a Client receiving less in insurance proceeds than if separate insurance policies had been purchased for each insured party individually. Similarly, insurable events may occur sequentially in time while subject to a single overall cap. To the extent insurance proceeds for one such event are applied towards a cap and the Fund experiences an insurable loss after such event, a Client may not receive any insurance proceeds or may not receive as much in insurance proceeds as it would have received if separate insurance policies had been purchased for each party, and Brookfield may face a conflict in interest in properly allocating insurance proceeds across all claimants.

In addition, a Client may need to determine whether or not to initiate litigation (including potentially involving Brookfield where it is the broker or provider of such insurance) in order to collect from an insurance provider, which may be lengthy and expensive and which ultimately may not result in a financial award. The potential for Brookfield to be a counterparty in any litigation or other proceedings regarding insurance claims creates a further potential conflict of interest. Furthermore, in providing

such insurance, Brookfield may seek reinsurance for all or a portion of the coverage, which could result in Brookfield earning and retaining fees and/or a portion of the premiums associated with such insurance while not retaining all or a commensurate portion of the risk insured. Brookfield will seek to allocate the costs of such insurance and proceeds from claims in respect of such insurance policies and resolve any conflicts of interest, as applicable, in a manner it determines to be fair. In that regard, Brookfield may, if it determines it to be necessary, consult with one or more third parties in allocating such costs and proceeds and resolving such conflicts.

FINANCINGS. If Brookfield or another fund or account participates as a lender in borrowings by a Client or any subsidiary (including an investment entity), Brookfield's interests may conflict with the interests of the Client or such subsidiary. In its capacity as a lender, Brookfield or the relevant fund or account may act in its own interest, without regard for the interests of the Client, the subsidiary or the Investors, which may materially and adversely affect the Client, such subsidiary and, in certain circumstances such as an event of default, ultimately may result in realization of the Client's or a subsidiary's assets for the benefit of the lender and a loss of the entire investment by the Investors. In addition, if Brookfield is a party to a transaction or an agreement with the Client or its subsidiary to provide services or financing to the Client or such subsidiary or is a lender to the Client or such subsidiary, Brookfield will have the right to take certain actions, through or on behalf of the Client, which may have an adverse effect on the Client.

JOINT VENTURES AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS. In addition, the Clients and/or their portfolio companies may enter into joint ventures or other similar arrangements with one or more Brookfield affiliates. In connection therewith, the applicable Brookfield affiliate may be entitled to an incentive fee, carried interest distribution or similar performance-based payment after a certain preferred return has been obtained (without any "catch-up" to such Brookfield affiliate).

INVESTMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES. A BAM PIC Canada managed Client may have the opportunity to participate in investments that involve affiliated Brookfield entities in equity or debt positions within a transaction. For example, the affiliated Brookfield entities may: (i) enter into a joint transaction with a Client, (ii) be borrowers or lenders in respect of the Client, (iii) hold debt positions either junior or senior to the Client's positions in an investment's capital stack or (iv) hold other interests.

The interests of the Brookfield affiliates in such investments may differ from those of the Client and also may have been acquired at different times at different prices and subject to different terms and conditions. As a result of these differences, Brookfield may manage such interests in a way that is different from the Client (including, for example, by investing in different portions of an issuer's capital structure, investing in the same portion but on different terms, obtaining exposure to the investment using different types of securities or instruments, short selling securities, voting securities in a different manner, and/or acquiring or disposing of its interests at different times than the Client). In addition, the Client Fund and another Brookfield affiliate may jointly acquire a portfolio of assets and thereafter divide up the assets between them. In this circumstance, Brookfield will determine the purchase price associated with each asset, which price may not represent the price the Client would have paid if it had acquired only those assets it ultimately retains. Furthermore, the Client and another Brookfield affiliate may jointly enter into a binding agreement to acquire an investment. If such other Brookfield affiliate is unable to consummate such investment, the Client may be subject to additional liabilities, including the potential loss of any deposit or the obligation to fund the entire investment.

In situations in which the Client invests alongside Brookfield or another Brookfield Fund, conflicts of interest will potentially arise with respect to the nature and timing of the initial investment and

purchase price, the allocation of control rights, strategic objectives, timing of transactions, such as the disposition of all or part of an investment, or resolution of a liability in connection with an investment. These conflicts may result from various factors, including investments in different levels of the capital structure, different measurements of control, different risk profiles, different rights with respect to disposition alternatives, different investment horizons and different target rates of return. In addition, the Client, Brookfield and such Brookfield funds may invest in different classes or types of securities of the same company or otherwise on different terms thereby creating divergent interests, including the possibility that in a bankruptcy proceeding the Client's interest may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected by virtue of Brookfield's or such Brookfield fund's involvement and actions relating to its investment. As a result of differing investment strategies and the facts and circumstances at the times of acquisition and disposition, Brookfield affiliates may have different returns (including, possibly superior returns) on these investments than the Client. If the investment in which the Client has an investment and in which the affiliated Brookfield entities also have an investment, but at a different level on the capital structure, becomes distressed or defaults on its obligations, Brookfield may have conflicting loyalties between its duties to the Client and to the affiliated Brookfield entities and, in this regard, there may be certain actions and remedies in view of these interests and contractual obligations that Brookfield will not undertake on behalf of the Client, sometimes relying instead upon the actions and remedies undertaken by other lenders and / or investors. In addition, Brookfield may advise affiliated Brookfield entities with respect to different parts of the capital structure of an investment. As a result, Brookfield may pursue or enforce rights or activities, or refrain from pursuing or enforcing rights or activities, with respect to a particular investment in which the Client has invested.

In addition, BAM PIC Canada may be subject to certain protocols, obligations and restrictions in managing the Client, including, for example, conflicts-management protocols, aggregated regulatory reporting obligations and certain potential investment-related restrictions, which could have an adverse effect on the Client. For example, in order to avoid or resolve a conflict of interest, Brookfield may require a Client to forego an investment opportunity, refrain from taking an action with respect to an investment (including to protect the value of an existing investment) or dispose of an investment. The Client or such investment may be negatively affected by these activities, protocols, obligations and restrictions and the Client's transactions may be effected at prices or terms that may be less favorable than would otherwise have been the case.

In addition, Brookfield may enter into voting agreements with certain of its affiliates, which, among other things, would allocate (upon such affiliate's election), directly or indirectly, certain voting rights of the General Partner of a Client.

In certain circumstances, a Client's position in an investment may be aggregated with a position held by BAM PIC Canada and/or other Brookfield parties (including vehicles managed by BIM). This could require the Client, together with such other Brookfield parties, to make certain disclosure filings or could otherwise restrict the Client's activities with respect to such investment.

In addition, Brookfield and its representatives render financial advice for use in connection with other clients or activities, which may not be available to Brookfield's personnel advising or otherwise providing services to the Clients or to investment entities or potential investment entities. Brookfield is under no obligation to disseminate and in some cases (such as research) may be prohibited from disseminating, information between areas within Brookfield, including to the Clients.

INVESTMENTS BY NON-CONTROLLED AFFILIATES: Certain companies with which Brookfield is affiliated (a) are controlled, in whole or in part, by persons other than BAM or entities
 Brookfield Asset Management Private Institutional Capital Adviser (Canada), L.P.

controlled by it, including, for example, joint ventures or similar arrangements with third parties where Brookfield does not have complete control; (b) have an actual or virtual information barrier in place or (c) do not coordinate or consult with Brookfield with respect to investment decisions (together, “Non-Controlled Affiliates”). Such Non-Controlled Affiliates may have investment objectives which overlap with a Client’s investment objectives and conflicts may arise therefrom. For example, the possibility exists that such Non-Controlled Affiliates or investment vehicles managed by such Non-Controlled Affiliates could pursue investment opportunities which are suitable for a Client but which are not made available to such Client since such Non-Controlled Affiliates do not consult with and/or are not wholly controlled by Brookfield. The determination as to what entities are controlled by Brookfield will be made by Brookfield in its discretion based on the relevant facts and circumstances applicable to each particular situation.

SHARING OF SERVICES. In certain circumstances, in order to create efficiencies and optimize performance, one or more portfolio companies or platform organizations of a Client may determine to share the operational, legal, financial, back-office or other resources of another portfolio company or platform organization of the Client or portfolio company or platform organization of a Brookfield affiliate. In connection therewith, the costs and expenses related to such services will be allocated among the relevant entities on a basis that Brookfield determines in good faith is fair and equitable. In addition, it is possible that a portfolio company may be in the business of providing services that are, or could be, utilized by another investment, portfolio company or platform organization. In this situation, BAM PIC Canada may determine that one or more of a Client’s portfolio companies use the other portfolio company’s services, even where these services were previously provided to a portfolio company from a third party.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

BAM PIC Canada has adopted a Code of Ethics for its supervised persons describing its high standard of business conduct and the fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes, among other things, provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts, and personal securities trading procedures. All supervised persons of BAM PIC Canada must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics upon commencement of employment with Brookfield and annually thereafter.

Under the Code of Ethics, BAM PIC Canada’s supervised persons are expected to, among other things:

- Always observe their fiduciary duties to investment management clients;
- Not take personal opportunities that are discovered through the use of property or information of the company or through their role with Brookfield;
- Protect the confidentiality of “non-public information” concerning the company, customers, clients, investments and others; and
- Not trade in the company’s securities or any other company’s securities if they possess material “non-public information” or during a blackout period.

INVESTMENTS BY BROOKFIELD PERSONNEL. Certain partners, members, shareholders, directors, officers and employees of Brookfield may buy and sell securities or other investments for Brookfield Funds or for their own accounts (including through Clients). As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, positions may be taken by such partners, members, shareholders, directors, officers and employees that are the same, different from, or made at different times than positions taken for the Brookfield Funds. To reduce the possibility of (a) potential conflicts between the investment activities of a Client and those of Brookfield personnel and (b) a Brookfield Fund will be materially adversely affected by the personal trading described above, Brookfield has established policies and procedures relating to securities trading in the personal accounts of investment professionals and others who normally come into possession of information regarding the Brookfield Funds' portfolio transactions. BAM PIC Canada has also adopted a code of ethics ("Code of Ethics") and monitoring procedures relating to certain personal securities transactions by BAM PIC Canada personnel which BAM PIC Canada deems to involve potential conflicts between such personnel and the Brookfield Funds. To this end, investment personnel are generally restricted from engaging in personal trading activities (unless such activities are conducted through accounts over which the personnel have no influence or control), and all other personnel generally must pre-clear proposed personal trades. In addition, Brookfield's policies include prohibitions on insider trading, front running, trading in securities that are on Brookfield's restricted trading list, trading in securities that are subject to a black-out period and other restrictions.

In addition, certain Brookfield executives own a substantial majority of an affiliated entity that makes investments for its own account (the "Investing Affiliate"). The Investing Affiliate's activities are managed by a dedicated investment team that does not participate in managing Client's (or any other Brookfield client account's) activities, and it is generally expected that the Investing Affiliate will have a different investing strategy and approach from that of a Client and therefore will make investments that such Client does not (or make similar investments at different times as a result of such different investment strategy and approach). There is no formal informational barrier between the Investing Affiliate's investment team and the rest of Brookfield and therefore such investment team may interact with other Brookfield personnel from time to time. Brookfield has adopted policies and procedures designed to ensure that the Investing Affiliate's activities do not conflict with or materially adversely affect Brookfield's Funds and Clients, and that, to extent feasible, a Client's interests are prioritized relative to the Investing Affiliate's should any potential conflict arise.

CROSS TRADES AND PRINCIPAL TRADES. When permitted by applicable law and subject to and in accordance with the terms of the Governing Documents of the applicable Brookfield Funds, BAM PIC Canada may (i) cause a Brookfield Fund to acquire or dispose of investments in cross trades between the Brookfield Fund and other funds or accounts advised by Brookfield and (ii) effect principal transactions where BAM PIC Canada causes the Brookfield Fund to purchase investments from or sell investments to Brookfield or any fund or account deemed to be controlled by Brookfield. There may be potential conflicts of interest or regulatory issues relating to these transactions which could limit BAM PIC Canada's decision to engage in these transactions for the Brookfield Funds. In connection with a cross trade or a principal transaction, BAM PIC Canada and its affiliates may have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding a Brookfield Fund and the other parties to trade and has developed policies and procedures in relation to such transactions and conflicts. Any cross trades or principal transactions will be effected in accordance with the Brookfield Fund's Governing Document, fiduciary requirements and applicable law.

Clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the firm's Code of Ethics by contacting ronald.fisher-dayn@brookfield.com.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

BAM PIC Canada generally has discretionary authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, the investments (including in securities) and the amount thereof to be bought or sold for a Brookfield Fund, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in a Brookfield Fund's Governing Documents.

The Brookfield Funds advised by BAM PIC Canada generally do not conduct frequent transactions in publicly-traded securities requiring the use of a broker. In determining the brokers through whom, and commission rates and other transaction costs at which, securities transactions for the Brookfield Funds are to be executed, BAM PIC Canada seeks to negotiate a combination of the most favorable commission and the best price obtainable, taking into account execution capability and trading expertise consistent with the effective execution of the transaction.

An affiliate of the Investment Manager may enter into “soft dollars” arrangements from time to time when executing on transactions for Brookfield Funds advised by BAM PIC Canada, but will do so only where the Investment Manager's affiliate reasonably believes that the services benefit the Brookfield Funds, and that the amount of commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The Investment Manager (or such affiliate) analyzes its use of client brokerage commissions quarterly to determine whether its use of soft dollar falls within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Investment Manager's affiliate currently has soft dollar contracts open with one broker. The resources currently funded by these soft dollar relationships are primarily data/pricing feeds (i.e. Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data, Inc., Factset, Bloomberg) and connectivity.

BAM PIC Canada did not acquire any products or services (other than execution) with client brokerage commissions during the last fiscal year.

BAM PIC Canada does not consider, in selecting broker-dealers, whether the broker-dealer has referred clients to BAM PIC Canada or an affiliate and does not permit a Client to direct brokerage to particular broker-dealers.

In the event that orders for the same security for more than one client are placed with the same broker, Brookfield may aggregate or “bunch” such orders across client accounts (including accounts advised by certain affiliates), although it will have no obligation to do so. If orders are aggregated, they will be allocated across the client accounts so that no account will be treated less favorably than another over time. While in some cases the aggregation of orders could have a detrimental effect upon the price or value of a security for a particular account, or upon the ability to complete an entire order, in other cases coordination and the ability to participate in volume transactions may be beneficial to the account. Brookfield may in its discretion choose not to aggregate orders, for example, where portfolio management decisions for clients are made separately or where aggregation could result in less favorable execution for a particular client.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The Brookfield Funds' accounts and investment positions are monitored on a current basis, and a complete list of the accounts and positions is more formally reviewed as necessary. Such reviews

are generally conducted by one or more members of a Brookfield Fund's Investment Committee. Brookfield Funds are audited on a yearly basis by a firm of independent public accountants.

Certain events may require an account review other than the periodic reviews. Such events include a transfer or withdrawal of an Investor interest in a Brookfield Fund or a material change in the business of a portfolio investment.

BAM PIC Canada makes available the books and records of a Brookfield Fund to its Investors as provided in its Governing Documents. In addition, BAM PIC Canada provides the following written reports to each Limited Partner of a Brookfield Fund:

- within a period ending no later than 120th day after the end of the fiscal year an annual report with audited financial statements of the Brookfield Fund including an overview of the investment activities of the Brookfield Fund during the fiscal year covered by the annual report; and
- within a period generally ending no later than the 60th day after the end of each of the first three fiscal quarters of each fiscal year, (i) an overview of the Brookfield Fund's investments, (ii) a statement showing the distributions to each Limited Partner during the applicable fiscal quarter, (iii) a reconciliation of changes in the capital accounts of the Investors during the immediately preceding fiscal quarter and (iv) a description of any material event regarding the business of the Brookfield Fund or dispositions of investments during the quarter covered by the report.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

BAM PIC Canada does not have any arrangements pursuant to which someone other than a Brookfield Fund provides an economic benefit to BAM PIC Canada for providing investment advisory services to the Brookfield Fund. See the discussion under Item 5 above of compensation that may be earned by BAM PIC Canada or an affiliate in connection with certain transactions, and under Item 10 above of other services that may be provided by Brookfield in connection with a Brookfield Fund's investments for which it may be compensated.

As described in Item 5 above, certain supervised persons of BAM PIC Canada are also representatives of certain affiliates and may obtain commitments from prospective investors to Brookfield Funds while acting in that capacity. BPAL is a limited purpose broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of FINRA.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

BAM PIC Canada may be deemed to have custody, as defined under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, of funds or securities of the Brookfield Funds. With respect to its private fund clients, BAM PIC Canada relies on the "audit exemption" under Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4) under the Advisers Act, which exempts an adviser to a limited partnership, limited liability company or other pooled investment vehicle from the requirement to deliver account statements to its clients if the adviser requires the vehicle to be audited annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and distributes the audited financial statements annually to the investors in the vehicles.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

BAM PIC Canada has discretionary authority to manage the portfolios of certain of its Brookfield Funds pursuant to their investment objectives, as set out in their Governing Documents. Consent from the Investors or a committee of representatives of Investors is required for a Brookfield Fund to invest in securities or interests outside of its investment objectives, or as otherwise indicated by a Brookfield Fund's investment management agreement with BAM PIC Canada.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

BAM PIC Canada may be deemed to have authority to vote proxies relating to the portfolio investments in which the Brookfield Funds invest. Therefore, BAM PIC Canada has adopted a set of policies and procedures (together, the "Policy") in compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. To the extent BAM PIC Canada exercises or is deemed to be exercising voting authority over Brookfield Fund securities, the Policy is designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting with respect to proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions (collectively, "proxies") is exercised in a manner that serves the best interest of the Brookfield Fund, as determined by BAM PIC Canada in its discretion. Notwithstanding the foregoing, because proxy proposals and individual company facts and circumstances may vary, BAM PIC Canada may not always vote proxies in accordance with the Policy. In addition, many possible proxy matters are not covered in the Policy. Generally, BAM PIC Canada will vote proxies (i) in favor of management's recommendation for the election of the board of directors and (ii) to approve the financial statements as presented by management.

Each proxy is voted on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration any relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. For matters covered in the Policy, generally the vote will be in accordance with the Policy. In situations where BAM PIC Canada wishes to vote differently from what is recommended in the Policy, or where a potential material conflict of interest relating to the proxy vote exists, BAM PIC Canada will take such actions as are required by the Policy.

Investors may request a copy of the Policy and the voting records relating to proxies of the Brookfield Fund in which they have invested by contacting BAM PIC Canada.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Not applicable.