

Item 1. Cover Page

Allianz Capital Partners of America LLC

1633 Broadway, 41st Floor
New York, New York 10019-7585
Main Phone: 1 212 739 - 3907
Main Fax: 1 212 739 - 4464

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 31, 2022

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Allianz Capital Partners of America LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us by calling 212-739-3907 or e-mailing Avi.Badash@allianzgi.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Allianz Capital Partners of America LLC is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Since Allianz Capital Partners of America LLC's ("Advisor") last annual update of its Part 2A Brochure of Form ADV (the "Brochure") on July 30, 2021, the Infrastructure Equity team of the Advisor's affiliate, Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC, have joined the Advisor. Pursuant to this change, this Brochure is amended as follows:

Item 4: Update to the Advisor's assets under management.

Pursuant to SEC Rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any materials changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. We may provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

We will provide you with a new Brochure as necessary based on changes or new information, at any time, without charge.

Item 3. Table of Contents

<u>Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Cover Page	1
2	Material Changes	2
3	Table of Contents	3
4	Advisory Business	4
5	Fees and Compensation	4
6	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	5
7	Types of Clients	5
8	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	5
9	Disciplinary Information	11
10	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	11
11	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	12
12	Brokerage Practices	19
13	Review of Accounts	20
14	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	21
15	Custody	21
16	Investment Discretion	21
17	Voting Client Securities	21
18	Financial Information	21
19	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	21

Item 4. Advisory Business

Allianz Capital Partners of America LLC (“Advisor”), a Delaware limited liability company, is a registered investment adviser with principal office in New York, New York. The Advisor is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Allianz Global Investor U.S. Holdings LLC, which in turn is owned indirectly by Allianz SE, a diversified global financial institution. The Advisor (formerly known as Allianz Capital Partners of America, Inc.) has been in business since December 9, 2002.

The Advisor provides investment advice regarding investments in North and South American private equity funds (the “Private Equity Strategy”) and renewable energy infrastructure assets (the “Infrastructure Energy Strategy”) to Allianz Capital Partners GmbH (“ACP”), a German affiliate of the Advisor, as well as Allianz Investment Management LLC (“AIM”), a U.S. affiliate of the advisor, both of which are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of Allianz SE (the “Allianz Group”). In addition, through a series of advisory agreements with ACP, the Advisor provides sub-advisory services with respect to the Private Equity Strategy and the Infrastructure Energy Strategy to certain European collective investment vehicles (the “Funds”) advised by ACP and owned in whole or in part by third-party investors. None of these Funds have used U.S. jurisdictional means to conduct an offering of securities. For purposes of Form ADV and this brochure, the Advisor has treated only the Funds (and not the Allianz Group affiliates) as though they were “Clients” of the Advisor.

The Advisor provides investment supervisory services to each Fund in accordance with an investment management agreement and service level agreement between the Advisor and ACP, which acts as managing limited partner to or otherwise advises the Funds. The Advisor provides investment advice to ACP and does not have direct client contact with the Funds or with the investors in the Funds. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the organizational or offering documents of the applicable Fund.

As of December 31, 2021 the Advisor manages \$54,927,393 in assets for the Funds on a non-discretionary basis. The Advisor manages on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis a total of \$9,824,002,365 in assets on behalf of Allianz Group affiliates and the Funds.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

As compensation for investment subadvisory services rendered to the Funds with respect to the Private Equity Strategy, the Advisor receives from ACP an advisory fee (“Advisory Fee”) equal to 105% of the Advisor’s administrative cost for providing such services. The Advisor also receives from AIM a fixed advisory fee based on AIM’s commitments to target funds, which were recommended by the Advisor.

As compensation for investment subadvisory services rendered to the Funds with respect to the Infrastructure Energy Strategy, the Advisor receives from ACP as an Advisory Fee a portion of ACP’s management fee from the relevant Fund as agreed between the Advisor and ACP.

Advisory Fees are paid by ACP and are not borne by the Funds.

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

Item 6 is not applicable to Allianz Capital Partners of America LLC.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Advisor currently provides non-discretionary investment advisory services to the Funds. In addition, the Advisor provides discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to Allianz Group affiliates that are not deemed “Clients” of the Advisor.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Private Equity Strategy:

The Advisor seeks to spread the Funds’ investments in individual target funds over a period of roughly two to four years and build up a portfolio which is widely diversified with regard to the regional orientation, planned transaction volumes, investment style and financing phase of the individual target funds. The Funds generally seek to hold the target fund interest until the target fund’s dissolution. In exceptional cases a target fund interest may be sold on a secondary market.

The process itself encompasses several phases (**Sourcing, Screening, Due Diligence and Closing**). Continuous supervision (**Monitoring**) commences when the selection has been made and the interest acquired. The individual phases are described in more detail below:

Sourcing: The success of an investment programme depends very strongly on the generation of a quantitatively and qualitatively high-grade deal flow. Only those investors whose knowledge of the market allows them to identify interesting possibilities for investment at an early stage and who also gain access to these on account of their position in the market are in a position to build up a high-quality and simultaneously diversified investment programme in the long term. ACPoA pursues a number of coordinated approaches in this context:

- Actively addressing potentially interesting funds;
- Maintaining a tight network of contacts with other market players;
- Observing and analysing interesting target markets;
- Acting as reference investor.

Screening: Potentially interesting funds are subjected to an initial analysis by the relevant investment manager. A first meeting with the fund manager frequently takes place within the framework of this first screening. Criteria for a positive outcome to the screening process include the following, in particular:

- Attractive historical development of the return on investment;
- First personal meetings and a competent, trustworthy impression of the relevant team members;
- Sound references;

- Terms and conditions for participation in the fund (fees, etc.) conform with market standards.

Due Diligence: If the screening process has proven successful, the fund is subjected to a detailed due diligence procedure. This represents the core element in the investment process and normally takes between three and six months. Due diligence not only encompasses purely quantitative aspects, but also includes comprehensive interviews with the fund manager's team in the latter's offices, as well as visits to portfolio companies if applicable. The deal team is usually made up of one or two investment managers and a managing director for each fund undergoing due diligence. Within the context of due diligence, all aspects of relevance to the investment are investigated and subjected to critical review. Key aspects include the following:

- Comprehensive analysis of the track record;
- Review of the investment strategy with regard to its consistent nature and consistent implementation;
- Review and possibly re-evaluation of unrealized investments;
- Development of a well-founded understanding of the people involved and of the distribution of roles within the management;
- Verification of the fund managers' statements on the basis of reference meetings with the managers of former and active portfolio companies, as well as with the fund managers' business partners;
- Seeking additional independent references.

The results of the due diligence procedure are compiled in a detailed investment memorandum that serves as the proposal for the investment decision to be made by the relevant investment committee.

Closing: Even as the due diligence procedure continues, the partnership agreement of the relevant fund is reviewed with regard to legal, economic, fiscal and supervisory aspects and negotiations are held in an effort to obtain the best possible contractual terms for the Funds.

Monitoring: Closing is directly followed by ongoing supervision. This phase continues until the target fund is dissolved after selling its last participation and is referred to as monitoring. Further details are set out below:

- Ongoing analysis of the investment progress, as well as of portfolio development and performance;
- Regular contact with the managers of the target funds;
- Attending annual partnership and advisory board meetings at the level of the target funds, as the case may be;
- Qualitative assessment of fund development as well as the development of its management company.

Infrastructure Energy Strategy:

The strategy seeks to capitalize on the increasing demand for development equity capital in the US Energy Infrastructure market. The strategy will seek to do so by targeting investments in special purpose vehicles (SPVs), which are already setup up by specialized developers holding primarily development stage renewable energy infrastructure assets, known as projects in the

greenfield stage (the “Target”). The strategy will seek targets that have one or more of the following characteristics: (i) are in the (late) development stage and have a project plan that identifies the critical items to be obtained in order to commence construction (e.g., easements, permits and governmental approvals) with corresponding milestone dates, (ii) have a clear path to site ownership/ rent, (iii) have entered the transmission queue if relevant, (iv) initiated an analysis of the potential environmental and social impact, (v) have ongoing dialogue with local municipalities and other neighbors and (vi) have good onsite resource data.

Risks

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

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

Private Equity Strategy:

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

securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

Entrepreneurial Risks

No guarantee can be given that the chosen investments in target funds by way of primary and secondary private equity fund transactions and their portfolios will develop as expected. Further, there will be no commercial hedging. Often, even if developments are favourable, it can take years until distributable proceeds are generated. It is not guaranteed that proceeds will be generated at all. There is the possibility of a net loss for one or more years, in particular during the investment period. There is a risk that a Fund does not receive any returns whatsoever from the holdings in target funds and that all capital invested is lost. A Fund invests directly or indirectly with equity capital so if a target fund becomes insolvent a total loss can be expected.

Attention is particularly drawn to the fact that the individual target funds in the Funds have different risk profiles and therefore the portfolios subscribed for by investors in the Funds can develop differently from one another. Increased risks can arise particularly with venture capital funds because the portfolio companies of these target funds are usually companies which can still be in, for example, a start-up phase and/or loss-making phase. In particular, management problems and/or problems of a technical nature (for instance) can mean that the investments must be written off either in whole or in part. The profitability of venture capital funds is furthermore significantly determined by the possibilities available for disposing of the investments, which can be subject to cyclically-induced changes in the market. Corresponding risks can, of course, also arise with other target funds

Lack of Transferability and Liquidity

Participation in a Fund is in principle an illiquid investment. An investor in a Fund cannot withdraw funds during the term of the Fund and remains obliged to make capital contributions until its obligation to make capital contributions has been fulfilled and it can only dispose of its interest in the Fund under certain circumstances. There is a limited market for such interests so such interests can typically only be sold – if at all – at a discount on their intrinsic value. It should also be noted that a Fund invests in target funds, which are, in principle, equally illiquid.

A Fund intends to make distributions in the course of its term. A Fund will only be in a position to make such distributions if it generates distributable proceeds from the target funds. Consequently, it is not guaranteed that the Fund in fact will be in a position to make distributions during its term.

Spreading of Risk

There is no guarantee that the portfolio of a Fund will comprise a sufficiently large number of holdings in target funds to diversify the Funds' investment risk or that the entire capital committed can be invested in full.

Different Jurisdictions

The legal relationships of the target funds and those of their portfolio companies are likely to be governed by different legal systems. Usually the legal system of the respective country of incorporation or country of domicile applies. The diversity of jurisdictions involved can lead to different effects on the respective participations in the target funds.

Statutory Amendments

Amendments to statutory provisions, including changes in the interpretation, application and treatment of statutes can at any time lead to negative effects of a legal and tax nature on a Fund and the target funds.

Management of the Fund

The success of a Fund will largely depend on the expertise of the management. It is not guaranteed that the persons named as Fund management will provide a Fund with their expertise during the entire term of a Fund. The same applies to the target funds.

Exchange Rate Risk

The calling of capital and distributions by a Fund shall be made in Euros. Since a Fund and the target funds will invest not only within but also outside of the Eurozone, exchange rate fluctuations may have a negative effect on the performance of the portfolio companies and the target funds as well as on a Fund's obligations towards the target funds to make capital contributions. Furthermore, the possibility of negative effects, for example because of restrictions on international capital movements, cannot be ruled out. A Fund does not intend to hedge its holdings against exchange rate fluctuations.

Sanctions in the Event of Default

The Funds will successively draw down the entire capital subscribed to from the investors. If an investor does not meet his payment obligation in due time, its interest can be disposed of or forfeited.

Forecast and Performance Risk

The Funds intend to minimise the risk of bad investments by intensively examining investment opportunities and risks by means of a due diligence. However, this does not constitute any guarantee that the investments in the chosen target funds will develop as envisaged.

The Funds, as a principle, will not have any rights to give instructions to the target funds. Since the investments made are usually only minority holdings, the Fund can be outvoted in target fund meetings. Choices of investments by the target funds are determined solely by the management of the respective target funds. An investor has no influence on the choice of the target funds. This is incumbent upon solely the management of the Funds.

Infrastructure Energy Strategy:

Concentration Risk

The Fund focuses its investments on certain markets or types of investment, which does not allow the same scope of diversification of risks across different markets as would be possible if investments were not as concentrated. Consequently, the Fund is particularly dependent on the

development of these investments or of individual or related markets or of companies included in those markets. The Fund will only make a limited number of investments, and since the 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 of the Fund. In addition, other than as set forth by the Fund's terms, investors have no assurance as to the degree of diversification in the Fund's investments, either by geographic region or asset type. To the extent the Fund concentrates investments in a particular portfolio company, industry, security or geographic region, its investments will become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic, business or market conditions.

General Market Risk

To the extent that the Fund invests directly or indirectly in securities or other assets, it is exposed to various general trends and tendencies in the markets, especially in the securities markets, which are partially attributable to irrational factors. Such factors could lead to substantial and longer-lasting price depreciation affecting the entire market. Securities from top-rated issuers are subject to essentially the same general market risk as other securities and assets.

Market / Offtake Risk

The success of a renewable energy asset depends on the agreed price for the sale of the produced electricity either in a power purchase agreement, other long-term agreements or via the direct sale on power exchanges. In order to reduce the price risk, the Fund aims to sign long-term agreements. In doing so the Fund will focus to engage with creditworthy counterparties only, under long-term sale or hedging agreements for a large portion of the forecasted output.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that assets will lose value because of a decrease in the value of money. Inflation can reduce the purchasing power of income made on an investment in the Fund as well as the intrinsic value of the investment. Different currencies are subject to different levels of inflation risk.

General:

Confidential or Material, Non-Public Information Risk

From time to time certain investment professionals of the Advisor and its affiliates may acquire confidential or material, non-public information concerning an issuer in which any Clients of the Advisor and its affiliates have, directly or indirectly, invested or may invest. The possession of such information limits the ability of the Advisor and its affiliates generally to buy or sell securities of such issuer on behalf of clients, thereby limiting the investment opportunities available to such clients.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Advisor's investment personnel and certain designated investment teams of its affiliates operate independently from all other investment teams of the

Advisor's affiliates with respect to their investment activities. Such designated investment teams (including the Advisor) are more likely to receive confidential or material, non-public information during the normal course of their business. To address the risk of improper flow of sensitive information, the Advisor and its affiliates have established information barriers that are designed to prevent and detect the improper flow of confidential or material, non-public information. Such information barriers include physical and technological barriers and trading restrictions.

The Advisor and its affiliates have established an overarching information barrier to separate each designated investment team from the rest of the investment teams outside of such team's information barrier. In addition, the Advisor and its affiliates have established information barriers among such designated investment teams that act as a barrier to separate the designated investment teams from each other.

As part of the information barriers, designated investment teams are generally prohibited from communicating confidential or material, non-public information outside of their ring fence without an approved wall crossing. To the extent an investment professional acquires confidential or material, non-public information through an approved wall crossing, the investment professional's investment team becomes restricted from making investments with respect to the relevant issuer(s).

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Advisor.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Advisor is owned by Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of PFP Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation. PFP Holdings, Inc. is indirectly owned by Allianz SE, a diversified global financial institution that directly or indirectly owns other asset management firms. Through this ownership structure and through other entities owned by the Advisor's direct and indirect owners, the Advisor has various financial industry affiliations, some of which are described below.

The Advisor is part of Allianz Global Investors. Allianz Global Investors is the marketing name for a global asset management business that operates through affiliated entities throughout the world. Certain of those affiliated entities include Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC ("AllianzGI US"), an SEC-registered investment adviser, and Allianz Global Investors Distributors LLC, and SEC-registered broker-dealer. The Advisor shares the same physical location as AllianzGI US and certain services, including with respect to compliance, are provided to the Adviser by employees of AllianzGI US.

The Advisor is related, through common ownership or otherwise, to AIM, an SEC-registered investment adviser. The Advisor is also related, through common ownership or otherwise, to a number of non-U.S. investment advisers, including (but not limited to) ACP. The Advisor

provides investment advisory services to the Funds, which are advised by ACP. ACP is a “foreign private adviser” exempt from registration under Section 203(b)(3) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”).

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

Code of Ethics

The Advisor has adopted a Code of Ethics (“Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Advisor’s partners, officers, directors, employees, interns and temporary employees (collectively, “Covered Persons”) are required to follow the Code, which sets out rules regarding personal securities transactions that are designed to address or mitigate potential conflicts of interest and to minimize any potential appearance of impropriety. The Code covers personal securities transactions of all Covered Persons (as defined in the Code) and their immediate family members, which includes most persons sharing the same household as the Covered Person and other individuals for whom the Covered Person provides significant economic support.

Although the Code permits Covered Persons to trade in securities for their own accounts, Covered Persons are subject to preclearance procedures, reporting requirements, and other provisions that restrict personal trading as Covered Persons may trade in securities for their own accounts that are recommended to and/or purchased by clients. In these circumstances, there is a possibility that the Covered Person may benefit from market activity within a client account.

Personal securities transactions by Covered Persons are monitored for compliance with the Code and any Covered Person who violates the Code may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to: a letter of caution, warning or censure, recertification of the Code, disgorgement of profits, suspension of trading privileges, termination of officer title, and/or suspension or termination of employment. Covered Persons are required to annually certify compliance with the Code.

The Advisor will provide clients and prospective clients with a copy of the Code upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain members of the Allianz Group may invest in the Funds, either as the Funds’ general partners (the “General Partners”), as direct investors in the Funds or otherwise. Similarly, certain members of the Allianz Group may invest in target funds in which the Funds invest and may directly invest in portfolio companies in which the target funds invest. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see “Conflicts of Interest” immediately below.

Conflicts of Interest

The Advisor and its affiliates engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing

transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In particular, members of the Allianz Group may invest in investments (including in target funds) in which the Funds invest and may directly invest in portfolio companies in which the target funds invest. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund may conflict with the interests of the Advisor, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Advisor addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

Resolution of Conflicts

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

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless the Advisor believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the relevant offering and/or organizational documents for the Funds;
- (3) Where the Advisor deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price;
- (4) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund; and
- (5) The Advisor and certain of its affiliates have adopted written policies establishing information "walls" designed to limit communication between business units investing in target funds (such as the Advisor) and business units investing directly in private equity transactions. These policies restrict the transfer of confidential information between these business units, subject to certain exceptions provided in the policies. These policies also establish procedures for communications among employees of different business units to guard against unlawful and inappropriate disclosure of material, nonpublic information.

Conflicts

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a Fund include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a

Fund. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this brochure and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

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

- The Funds;
- Members of the Allianz Group and/or third parties that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s); and
- Members of the Allianz Group and/or third parties acting as “co-sponsors” with the Advisor with respect to a particular transaction.

In recognition of its fiduciary duties, it is the policy of the Advisor to treat its clients fairly and equitably in the allocation of investment opportunities and transactions more generally. The Advisor has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities, and will make allocation determinations consistently therewith. The commitment period has expired for each of the Funds to which the Advisor currently provides investment advisory services. Accordingly, the Funds may not be eligible to invest in opportunities that become available subsequent to the expiration of such periods.

The Advisor must first determine which Funds will participate in an investment opportunity. The Advisor assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund(s), based on the Fund’s investment objectives, strategies and structure. A Fund’s investment objectives, strategies and structure typically are reflected in the Fund’s offering memoranda and organizational documents. Prior to making any allocation to a Fund of an investment opportunity, the Advisor determines what additional factors may restrict or limit the offering of an investment opportunity to the Fund(s). Possible restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- **Obligation to Offer:** the Advisor may be required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Funds. This obligation to offer investment opportunities may be set forth in a Fund’s offering documents and/or operating agreement
- **Related Investments:** the Advisor may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.
- **Legal and Regulatory Exclusions:** the Advisor may determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

Once the Funds that will participate in a particular investment have been identified, the Advisor, in its discretion, decides how to allocate such investment opportunity among the identified

Funds. In allocating such investment opportunity, the Advisor may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund's liquidity and reserves;
- Each Fund's diversification;
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment;
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the applicable offering and organizational documents of each Fund.

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

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for Funds at the same, different or overlapping levels of a target fund's or portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these clients may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company or target fund. Questions may arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether

debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Funds that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company or target fund. Certain clients of the Advisor and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of such Fund may be in conflict with the interest of such other Fund, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Funds may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Advisor. Related persons of the Advisor and its affiliates have made or may make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

A Fund may invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

Cross-Transactions

In certain cases, the Advisor may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Advisor might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Advisor, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) may have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Fund that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Advisor and its affiliates may receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and the Advisor's affiliates may also be entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Advisor will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Funds (e.g., the organizational documents of certain Funds may provide for the rebalancing of investments at certain times and at a cost set forth in those documents so that these Funds' resulting ownership of investments is generally proportionate to the relative capital commitments of the Fund). To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the Advisor's Chief Compliance Officer, in consultation with the Advisor's investment personnel, will be responsible for

confirming that the Advisor (i) considers its respective duties to each Fund, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's length transaction with a third party, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions. The Advisor will not directly or indirectly receive any commission or other transaction-based compensation for effecting any such transaction, and the Advisor will not effect any such transaction for any Fund where the Advisor may be deemed to own more than 25% of the Fund, unless such transaction complies with the requirements of the Advisor's principal transactions policy, as described below.

Principal Transactions

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

Management of the Funds

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

Follow-on Investments

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions may present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Fund in a portfolio company / target fund in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving a target fund in

which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest may arise, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner / manager and the Advisor

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

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

Other Potential Conflicts

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

The partnership agreements (or analogous organizational documents) of certain Funds permit the General Partner/ Manager of each such Fund to cause such Fund to distribute such General Partner's/ Manager's share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by such Fund to such General Partner or its affiliates in kind, while disposing of limited partners' share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the limited partners. This ability creates conflicts of interest between the Manager/General Partners and the limited partners of the applicable Fund, because the General Partner/ Manager may have an incentive to cause the Fund to exit an investment at a time that may result in limited partners receiving a lesser return on such investment than would be the case if the General Partner /Manager was

prohibited from receiving its proceeds from investments in kind (or was otherwise required to receive its share of investment proceeds in the same form as limited partners).

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

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As the Funds invest primarily in private equity funds, the Advisor anticipates that investments in publicly traded securities will be infrequent occurrences (e.g., money market instruments pending investment in a target fund, securities held as a result of initial public offerings of portfolio companies, going-private transactions, etc.). The Advisor does not ordinarily select, or recommend the selection of broker-dealers for transactions by the Funds. However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Funds, the Advisor has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities.

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

Investments by Funds in target funds will not typically involve a broker/dealer or payment of a commission. In the event a target fund should make an in-kind distribution of securities to a Fund, the Advisor or its affiliates will ordinarily seek instruction from the Fund as to whether and how it wishes to dispose of such securities, and any such transactions will ordinarily be placed by ACP with the broker-dealer identified by the Fund. In the event the Advisor should exercise any investment discretion in placing any transaction for a Fund with a broker-dealer, the Advisor will seek "best execution" of the transaction. "Best execution" means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

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

dealer in other transactions. In addition, the Advisor may consider the use of Electronic Communications Networks (“ECNs”) when placing trades on behalf of the Funds. When purchasing or selling over-the-counter securities with market makers, the Advisor generally seeks to select market makers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold.

In order to monitor best execution, the Advisor, in consultation with the Advisor’s CCO, will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Advisor and each Fund.

Aggregation of Trades

The Advisor and its affiliates may aggregate (or bunch) the orders of more than one Fund for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security. Portfolio managers and traders may employ this practice because larger transactions may enable them to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs or mark-ups or mark-downs. The Advisor and its affiliates may combine orders on behalf of Funds with orders for other Funds for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, the Advisor and its affiliates may aggregate trade orders for publicly traded securities so that each participating Fund will receive the average price for each execution of a transaction.

If an order for more than one Fund for a publicly traded security cannot be fully executed, allocation shall be made based upon the Advisor’s procedures for allocation of investment opportunities, as described in Item 11 above.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Advisor’s review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Advisor closely monitors the target funds in which the Funds invest, including the target funds’ underlying portfolio companies, and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such target funds and portfolio companies. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on an on-going basis. The team generally includes the investment professionals of the Advisor.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 120 days after the fiscal year end of such Fund, as well as quarterly performance reports within 90 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Advisor and the applicable General Partner, if any, may from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Advisor by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above.

Item 15. Custody

To the extent assets of a Fund are held by one or more qualified custodians, such qualified custodians may send account statements to investors in such Fund. Such investors should compare any account statement received from the Fund's qualified custodian(s) to account statements the Advisor or its affiliates deliver to investors.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

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

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Advisor lacks the authority to vote securities held by the Funds. Certain of the Advisor's supervised persons may, from time to time, serve on one or more advisory boards with respect to target funds in which the Funds invest. In this context, such supervised person may be asked to consider matters involving actual or potential conflicts of interests between target funds. In such cases, the supervised person will seek to, and will seek to ensure that the target funds, act fairly and equitably towards investors in each target fund.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Advisor.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Advisor.