

TENSILE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LP

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

Item 1. Cover Page

March 30, 2022

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Tensile Capital Management LP (the “Registrant”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 415-830-8160. 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. Registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training of Tensile Capital Management LP or its personnel.

Additional information about Tensile Capital Management LP is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Item 2 discusses only material changes made since an adviser's last Annual Updating Amendment to its brochure.

This brochure contains several changes from the last firm brochure dated as of March 30, 2021, including, but not limited to updates to risk factors and conflicts. In addition, the Registrant routinely makes updates throughout the brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies, and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

- A. Tensile Capital Management LP, a Delaware limited partnership, is an investment adviser headquartered in Larkspur, California. The Registrant, which commenced operations on July 1, 2012, serves as the sole investment adviser to three (3) pooled investment vehicles (each, collectively with AIV I and AIV TR (both defined below), a “Fund”; and collectively, “Funds”): Tensile Capital Partners LP, Tensile Capital Partners Offshore Fund Ltd and Tensile Capital Partners Master Fund LP (the “Master Fund”). The Registrant also serves as the sole investment adviser to Tensile Capital Partners AIV I LP (“AIV I”) and Tensile-Resi AIV LLC (“AIV TR”), both affiliates of the Fund. AIV I is owned in its majority by Class B limited partners of Tensile Capital Partners LP and in small percent by Tensile Capital Partners Offshore Fund Ltd. Tensile Capital GP AIV I LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership, serves as the general partner of AIV I. AIV TR is owned by certain Class B Limited Partners and Shareholders, respectively, of Tensile Capital Partners LP and Tensile Capital Partners Offshore Fund Ltd. Each of the Funds is exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) thereof. Interests in the Funds are privately offered only to investors that are “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act. Additionally, the Registrant serves as the investment adviser to managed accounts (“Separate Accounts”, together with the “Funds”, “Clients”).

An affiliate of the Registrant, Tensile Capital GP LLC, serves as the general partner of Tensile Capital Partners LP and the Master Fund. The advisory services of the Registrant and Tensile Capital GP LLC, as an affiliated investment adviser, are described in this brochure. Tensile Capital GP LLC is deemed registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”) pursuant to the Registrant’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance, and the information set forth herein regarding the investment advisory services provided by the Registrant shall also apply in respect of Tensile Capital GP LLC (referred to herein as, the “General Partner”).

In certain cases, the General Partner is entitled to receive performance compensation from such Funds, as discussed further in Item 6.

Mr. Douglas J. Dossey and Arthur C. Young (each a “Managing Partner”) founded the Registrant in 2012. Together, Mr. Dossey and Young have a beneficial ownership of the Registrant that exceeds 75%.

- B. The Registrant provides discretionary investment advisory services through a master-feeder structure to entities that are pooled investment vehicles and to Separate Accounts. The Clients’ investment strategy is to achieve capital appreciation through long-term investing in a concentrated portfolio of undervalued publicly-traded securities and select private investments. The Clients engage in the purchase and sale of a broad range of investment interests and securities. Securities traded generally include but are not limited to: equity, equity-related, hybrid and credit securities that are traded publicly and privately in US and non-US markets, in addition to illiquid securities such as restricted securities of public and private companies. Clients also may invest in preferred stocks, convertible

securities, warrants, rights, options (including covered and uncovered puts and calls and over-the-counter options), swaps and other derivative instruments, bonds and other fixed income securities, non-U.S. currencies, futures, options on futures, other commodity interests and money market instruments. The Clients also engage in short selling, hedging and other investment strategies. Separate Accounts clients may elect to impose restrictions on certain types of transactions. Any such limitations are addressed in the Separate Account's investment advisory agreement.

- C. All of the Clients pursue the Registrant's publicly traded securities strategy. Class B limited partners or shareholders in a Fund also pursue the Registrant's private securities investment strategy.
- D. The Registrant does not participate in wrap-fee programs.
- E. As of December 31, 2021, the Registrant manages approximately \$1,863,598,318 in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

- A. The specific manner in which the Registrant charges fees is described in each Client's management agreements, organizational and similar documents, as well as any side letter or similar arrangements with investors (collectively referred to as the "governing documents"). In exchange for the investment advisory services provided to the Funds, the Registrant receives from limited partners a management fee (the "Management Fee"), payable in advance in United States Dollars on a quarterly basis. The Management Fee is typically calculated as the sum of a percentage of (i) the net asset value of liquid investments; and (ii) for Class B Investors, the cost basis of any illiquid investments to which the Investor has exposure. The Separate Account is subject to Management Fees; however, fee arrangements and terms for Separate Accounts are individually negotiated and are reflected in such Separate Account's investment advisory agreement.

The Management Fee can be waived, rebated or calculated differently at the sole discretion of the Registrant. Each investor in the Clients (collectively, the "Investors") is specially allocated that portion of the Management Fee attributable to such Investor's capital account, as described in more detail and in accordance with the Clients' governing documents.

- B. The Registrant deducts fees from the Funds' assets on an ongoing basis and the Registrant bills the Separate Account for Management Fees. Typically, as noted above, the Registrant receives Management Fees from the Clients on a quarterly basis.

The Registrant intends to deliver this Brochure only to "qualified purchasers" as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act; and therefore, is not required to disclose its Clients' fee schedules.

- C. The Registrant's Management Fee is exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees and other related costs and expenses that are incurred by the Clients. Please see Item 12

of this Brochure for more information about the Registrant's brokerage arrangements for its Clients.

Each Fund bears all costs and expenses of that Fund's operations as set forth in its governing documents.

Each other Client account is responsible for its own costs and expenses, including trading costs and expenses (such as brokerage commissions and clearing and settlement charges), ongoing legal, accounting and bookkeeping fees and expenses.

The Registrant bears the costs of providing services to the Clients, including marketing and non-research related computer hardware and software expenses, as well as ordinary overhead expenses, including rent, furniture, fixtures, equipment, office supplies, clerical expenses and all salaries, bonuses and benefits paid to, or on behalf of, analytical and support personnel, in accordance with each Client's governing documents.

- D. Generally, Investors bear a Management Fee, payable on a quarterly basis in advance or arrears, depending on the agreement with the Client. As referenced above, the Management Fee can be waived, rebated or calculated differently at the sole discretion of the Registrant. To the extent an Investor in a Fund pays a Management Fee in advance, such fee is not refunded. If a Separate Account is terminated on a date other than the last day of that calendar quarter, the Management Fee for that quarter is prorated based on the number of days during that quarter prior to the date of termination.
- E. Neither the Registrant nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The General Partner, an affiliate of the Registrant, is entitled to receive an allocation of the Fund's profits on an annual basis (the "Special Profit Allocation") with respect to each Fund capital account established for a limited partner.

Typically, the Registrant does not advise Funds that are not charged a Special Profit Allocation. However, the Special Profit Allocation can be waived, rebated or calculated differently for different Investors at the sole discretion of the Registrant. Special Profit Allocations create an incentive for the Registrant to make more speculative investments on behalf of the Funds than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based arrangement. The Registrant, however, subjects each prospective investment to a comprehensive due diligence process, including research and an approval procedure by at least one Managing Partner. Further, the Registrant has adopted compliance policies and procedures to address and mitigate conflicts of interest.

Separate Accounts also incur performance-based fees, which are described in the Separate Account's investment advisory agreement.

The Registrant utilizes investment allocation policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities among the Clients in a manner that is fair, equitable and consistent with applicable regulatory and contractual investment restrictions and with business and tax considerations. The Registrant has a duty to act in the best interests of the Clients, treating all Clients equally and not favoring one over another. In allocating investments among the Clients, the Registrant shall consider relative portfolio cash positions, taxation and other target investment criteria such as quality, yield, volatility, duration and minimum/maximum bite size in accordance with each Client's governing documents. The Registrant shall also take into account applicable investment restrictions, including the ability of a Client to purchase 144A-eligible securities as well as restrictions on the purchase and sale of Initial Equity Public Offerings, as described in more detail in each Client's governing documents. See also Item 11 below regarding allocation for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

The Registrant provides portfolio management services to pooled investment vehicles that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act and Separate Accounts.

Interests in the Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act and are sold exclusively to Investors that are "qualified purchasers" as defined in the Investment Company Act. Investors in the Fund include, among others, high net worth individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, university endowments, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities.

In general, the minimum initial investment in a Fund managed by the Registrant is \$5,000,000; however, the Registrant has the right to waive this minimum initial investment.

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

- A. The Registrant seeks to make long-term investments in a concentrated portfolio of high-conviction ideas that provide asymmetric risk/reward opportunities to generate capital appreciation over three to five years. As a result, the Registrant applies a variety of analytical approaches and research tools in making investing decisions on behalf of its Clients. The investment decisions are based on considerations supported by the fundamental analysis of companies. The Registrant's due diligence process, which includes both pre-investment diligence and post-investment monitoring, typically includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- review of a business' historical and projected financial and operating results with a focus on cash flow generation;
- analysis of the industry and a business' competitors, including the structure of the industry, barriers to entry, competitive behavior, business models, drivers of

demand, substitution threats, switching costs, relative cost structure and customer and supplier power and terms;

- interviews with people with knowledge of the company and underlying industry, including, management, customers, suppliers, competitors, industry consultants and other relevant parties;
- background checks on key members of the management team and, if necessary, board of directors;
- meetings with the management team and visits to stores, distribution centers, manufacturing plants and/or other facilities;
- review and analysis of any unique risk factors impacting the business, including a legal and regulatory review;
- assessment of corporate governance, as well as management compensation and alignment; and
- engagement of third-party experts or consultants to assist in the due diligence of specific factors related to the business, including operational improvement, competitive dynamics, technical assessments, appraisals, insurance coverage and environmental compliance.

There can be no assurance that the Registrant and its Clients will achieve their investment objectives or that investment strategies employed by the Registrant will be successful. The Registrant's investment program is speculative and entails substantial risks, including risk of loss of the entire investment, a risk which the Investors should be prepared to bear.

- B. (&C) The Clients invest in a broad range of investment instruments, (collectively, "Financial Instruments"), that include, but are not limited to, equity, equity-related, hybrid and credit securities that are traded publicly and privately in U.S. and non-U.S. markets. The Registrant invests a portion of the Clients' assets in illiquid securities, which generally are restricted securities of public and private companies. The Clients also engage in short selling, hedging and other investment strategies. Markets for such instruments fluctuate and the market value of any particular investment may vary substantially.

The investment activity that the Registrant conducts on behalf of its Clients is speculative and volatile and may involve substantial risk. Each investment strategy is broad, and may allow the Registrant to invest in a broad range of securities and industry sectors and in the securities of companies of all sizes. Below is a discussion of the material risks of significant investment strategies and primary investments of the Funds. For more information about a Client's risks, please see the governing documents for the particular Client.

Dependence on Management. A Client's success depends on the skill and acumen of the General Partner and the Registrant, and its Managing Partners. The Managing Partners expect to devote substantially all of their business time to the Registrant, but they may not

devote all of their business time to the Clients' activities and devote a significant amount of time to other activities. If any of the Managing Partners should cease to participate in the Clients' activities, its ability to select attractive investments and manage its portfolio could be impaired severely. Further, the Clients cannot assure Investors that: (a) it will achieve its investment objectives; (b) its investment strategy will prove successful; or (c) Investors will not lose all or a portion of their investment in a Client.

Inside Information. The Registrant (through its representatives or otherwise) may receive information that restricts its ability to cause the Clients to buy or sell securities of a company for substantial periods of time when the Clients otherwise could realize profit or avoid loss. This may adversely affect the Clients' flexibility in buying or selling securities.

Limited Liquidity of Investments. The Client may invest in thinly traded and relatively illiquid securities, securities that may not be traded at the time the Client invests or securities that may cease to be traded after the Client invests. The Client also may take positions in particular securities that are relatively large as compared to trading volumes or overall market capitalization. In such cases and in the event of extreme market activity, the Client may not be able to liquidate its investments promptly if necessary. In addition, the Client's sales of thinly traded securities are likely to depress the market value of such securities and thereby reduce the Client's profitability or increase its losses. Such circumstances or events could affect the Client's gain or loss materially and adversely.

Private Equity. Private equity investment involves an extraordinarily high degree of business and financial risk and can result in substantial or complete losses. Many portfolio companies may be operating at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period. These companies may need substantial additional capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain competitive positions. These companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with much greater financial resources, much more extensive development, production, marketing and service capabilities, and a much larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Any such portfolio company may fail.

Significant Volatility. The Clients' investments in illiquid securities and securities of companies with small or mid-sized market capitalizations may involve significant business and financial risk and can result in substantial or complete loss. Even if the securities of such companies are sold publicly, the public trading markets for those securities may be extremely volatile from day to day or from period to period. Additionally, a Client may invest in portfolio companies that experience substantial variation in operating results from period to period, and the Client's portfolio may be concentrated in only a few issuers, all of which could be in the same business, industry or geographic region, increasing the volatility and risk of the Client's portfolio.

Valuation. The General Partner, Tensile Capital GP AIV I LP and the Registrant determine the value of the Clients' securities, including thinly traded securities, whether or not a public market exists for securities of the same class or type.

With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by the Registrant gives rise to conflicts of interest, as valuations impact the Registrant's track record, and the Special Profit Allocation for the Fund is calculated based, in part, on these valuations. Specifically, if the valuation of any such securities is inaccurate, the General Partner or the Registrant might receive a Special Profit Allocation and Management Fee that are greater than the allocation and fee to which they would otherwise be entitled. The Registrant may not be able to effectively manage the Clients' investment portfolios, diversification and other internal guidelines and risks if the Clients' portfolios are inaccurately valued. Any such inaccuracy could affect the limited partners adversely.

Conflicts Between Illiquid Securities and Publicly-Traded Securities Portfolios. At times there may be a conflict between the effect of investment decisions for the portfolio comprised of publicly-traded securities and the portfolio comprised of illiquid securities. Because Class A limited partners do not participate in the illiquid securities portfolio, these conflicting outcomes may wind up benefiting one class of limited partners over another. For example, a Fund may participate in a transaction in which a public company is taken private. If a Fund holds the publicly traded securities of that company, the Class A limited partners would benefit from a higher purchase price, while the Class B limited partners may benefit from a lower purchase price.

Investments in Distressed Companies. The Clients invest in securities and claims and obligations of domestic and foreign issuers that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties (including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings). Such investments involve substantial risks not normally associated with investments in better-performing companies, including adverse business, financial or economic conditions that can lead to defaults and insolvency proceedings. Frequently it may be difficult to obtain information about such entities' true condition. Troubled company investments also may be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, equitable subordination, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or recharacterize debt as equity or to disenfranchise particular claims. Such companies' obligations may be considered speculative. The ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or company-specific developments. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard for the Clients' investments. The level of financial and legal analytical sophistication in companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Client may invest in businesses outside the United States. Investing in non-U.S. securities involves risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rates of exchange and costs associated with currency conversion; (ii) differences between the U.S. and foreign securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative liquidity of some foreign securities markets, absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and varying degrees of government supervision and regulation; (iii) certain economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange control

regulations and restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital; and (iv) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities. In addition, laws and regulations of foreign countries may impose restrictions that would not exist in the U.S. and may require financing and structuring alternatives that differ significantly from those customarily used in the U.S.

Options and Commodity Interests. The Clients may use both exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives, including, but not limited to, futures, other commodity interests, swaps, options and contracts for differences. These instruments can be highly volatile and expose the Clients to a high risk of loss. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in such instruments permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, depending on the type of instrument, a relatively small change in the price of the contract may result in a profit or a loss that is high in proportion to the Clients' funds actually placed as initial collateral and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any collateral deposited.

Short Sales. A Client may sell securities short. A short sale results in a gain if the price of the securities sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which securities are purchased to replace those borrowed. A short sale results in a loss if the price of the securities sold short increases. Any gain is decreased, and any loss is increased, by the amount of any payment, dividend or interest that a Client must pay for the borrowed securities, offset (wholly or partly) by short interest credits. In a generally rising market, the Partnership's short positions may be more likely to result in losses because securities sold short may be more likely to increase in value. A short sale involves a finite opportunity for appreciation, but a theoretically unlimited risk of loss.

No Control over Portfolio Issuers. The Clients may acquire substantial positions in the securities of particular companies. Nevertheless, the Clients are unlikely to be represented on the board of directors or share any control over the management of any such company. The success of each investment depends on the ability and success of the management of that company, in addition to economic and market factors.

Concentration of Investments. Unlike many investment funds that, as a matter of investment policy, diversify portfolio holdings so that no more than a fixed percentage of their assets are invested in any one industry or group of industries, the Clients do not have fixed guidelines for diversifying their investments. The Registrant concentrates a Client's investment portfolio in industries and companies that it believes provide the most positive risk/reward ratio. In addition, due to the timing of limited partner investments, a Class B Investor's interest in a Client's illiquid securities may exceed the percentage that the Registrant targets for the Class B portfolio as a whole. As a result of this lack of diversification, a significant loss in any one position or in any industry that the Client has targeted for investment may have a material adverse effect on the value of the Client and its rate of return.

Limited Liquidity of Interests. No market for interests exists or is expected to develop. It may be difficult or impossible to transfer any interests, even in an emergency. Further,

there are substantial restrictions on capital withdrawals. The Investors requesting withdrawal bear the risk of any decline in the value of the interests from the date of notice of withdrawal until the effective withdrawal date. The General Partner has the power to suspend and compel withdrawals.

Financial Market Fluctuations. In recent years, U.S. and global financial markets and the broader current financial environment have been, and continue to be, characterized by uncertainty, volatility and instability. These financial market fluctuations have the tendency to reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Clients and may affect the Clients' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Clients. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Clients' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present, and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many funds that invest in private companies have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that Clients 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 a Fund to sell these securities when the Registrant believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Continued or renewed volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the Clients to buy, sell and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The Clients 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 Registrant believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions will worsen cannot be predicted and there can be no assurances that conditions in the financial markets will not worsen or adversely affect one or more a Fund's portfolio companies.

Inflation. Inflation could affect the Clients' investments adversely in a number of ways. During periods of rising inflation, interest and dividend rates of any instruments in a Client or entities related to portfolio investments could increase, which would tend to reduce returns to Investors in the Clients. Inflationary expectations or periods of rising inflation could also be accompanied by the rising prices of commodities which are critical to the operation of certain portfolio companies. During periods of high inflation, capital could flee to other asset classes, which could adversely affect the prices at which a Client is able to sell its investments. Portfolio companies in certain industries have fixed income streams

and, therefore, could be unable to pay higher dividends. The market value of such investments can decline in value in times of higher inflation rates. Some of the Clients' portfolio investments could have income linked to inflation through contractual rights or other means. However, as inflation tends to affect both income and expenses, any increase in income might not be sufficient to cover increases in expenses.

Side Letters. The General Partner of a Fund may enter into side letters or other similar agreements with certain Investors in connection with their admission to such Fund with different or preferential rights or terms without the approval of any other Investor. Such side letters or other similar agreements may alter and/or supplement the Fund's investment terms in a manner that makes the terms applicable to such Investors more favorable than those applicable to other Investors. For example, some Investors may receive the following terms and conditions that do not apply to other Investors: a reduction, rebate or waiver of management fees, performance-based fees or allocations or redemption fees to be paid by the Investors (or other terms); rights to receive reports from a Fund on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other Investors (including, without limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions); and special rights to make future investments in the Fund, other investment funds or Separate Accounts. Except as otherwise agreed with an Investor, the Registrant (or General Partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other Investors in the same Fund. Also, Investors will have no recourse against a Fund, its General Partner, the Registrant or their respective affiliates in the event that certain Investors receive additional or different rights or terms pursuant to such side letters, some of which rights may impact the rights and/or increase the obligations of other Investors.

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery. The Registrant's, the Clients' and their portfolio companies' business operations may be vulnerable to disruption in the case of catastrophic events such as fires, natural disaster (e.g., tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes), epidemics and pandemics, terrorist attacks or other circumstances resulting in property damage, network interruption and / or prolonged power outages. Although the Registrant has implemented various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, there can be no assurances that all contingencies can be planned for. If such business operations are disrupted or suspended for extended periods of time, the Clients may be adversely affected.

Cyber Security Breaches and Identity Theft. The Registrant, the Clients' service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Clients and their Investors, despite the efforts of the Registrant and the Clients' service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the security, confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the Client and its Investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, encrypt or otherwise prevent access to these systems of the Registrant, the Clients' service providers and counterparties, as well as the data stored by these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce

employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the Registrant's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Registrant's data or that of the Clients' Investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Registrant's systems by unauthorized third parties could result in the loss or theft of an Investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, 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 Clients, the Registrant or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, the Registrant may incur substantial costs related to investigation of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity incident, increasing and upgrading cybersecurity protections including its administrative, technical, organizational and physical controls, acts of identity theft, unauthorized use or loss of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction, increased insurance premiums or difficulties obtaining insurance coverage, or litigation, regulatory actions or other legal risks.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which the Clients invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the Clients' investments to lose value.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. While environmental, social or governance ("ESG") is only one of the many factors the Registrant will consider in making an investment, there is no guarantee that the Registrant will successfully implement and make investments in companies that create positive ESG impact while enhancing long-term shareholder value and achieving financial returns. To the extent that the Registrant engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial and social results, or the market or society may not view any such changes as desirable. Successful engagement efforts on the part of the Registrant will depend on the Registrant's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG and other factors and their impact-related value, and there can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. Considering ESG qualities when evaluating an investment may result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on the Registrant's view of certain ESG-related and other factors, and carries the risk that the Registrant may underperform funds that do not take ESG-related factors into account because the market may ultimately have a different view of a particular company's performance than that anticipated by the Registrant.

Consideration of ESG factors may affect the Registrant's exposure to certain investments, sectors, regions, countries or types of investments, which could negatively impact the Registrant's performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. Applying impact investing goals to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Registrant or any judgment exercised by the Registrant will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular Investor. In evaluating a company, the Registrant is dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause the Registrant to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. ESG-related practices differ by region,

industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, and a company's ESG-related practices or the Registrant's assessment of such practices may change over time.

Climate Change. The Clients may acquire investments that are located in, or have operations in, areas that are subject to climate change. Any investments located in coastal regions may be affected by any future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of hurricanes and tropical storms, whether such increases are caused by global climate changes or other factors. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on the Clients' business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes), sea level rise, fires, and extreme and changing temperatures. As a result of these impacts from climate-related events, the Clients may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the Clients' investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the Clients' investments from severe weather; increased insurance premiums and deductibles or a decrease in the availability of coverage for investments in areas subject to severe weather; decreased net migration to areas in which investments are located, resulting in lower than expected demand for both investments and the products and services of the Clients' investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy costs impacting operational returns; changes in the availability or quality of water, food or other natural resources on which the Clients' business depends; decreased consumer demand for consumer products or services resulting from physical changes associated with climate change (e.g., warmer temperature or decreasing shoreline could reduce demand for residential and commercial properties previously viewed as desirable); incorrect long-term valuation of an equity investment due to changing conditions not previously anticipated at the time of the investment; and economic distributions arising from the foregoing.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of the Registrant, service providers to the Registrant or the Clients and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to such Clients. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Clients, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Clients and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to such Clients. The Registrant has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that the Registrant will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies. The global outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental actions, including, without limitation, mandatory business closures, public gathering limitations, restrictions on travel and quarantines, has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. COVID-19 has and is expected

to continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national and global economy. Furthermore, the Registrant's ability to operate effectively, including the ability of its personnel or its service providers and other contractors to function, communicate and travel to the extent necessary to carry out the Clients' investment strategies and objectives and the Registrant's business and to satisfy its obligations to the Clients, their Investors, and pursuant to applicable law, has been, and will continue to be, impaired. The full effects, duration and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to evolve.

Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, Ebola or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on a Client and its investments and could adversely affect the Registrant's ability to fulfill a Client's investment objectives. The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on a Client's investments and operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, unemployment levels, consumer confidence and spending levels, and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The effects of a public health emergency could materially and adversely impact the value and performance of a Client's investments, the Registrant's ability to source, manage and divest investments on behalf of a Client, and the ability to achieve a Client's investment objectives, all of which could result in significant losses to the Investors. In addition, the operations of a Client, its portfolio companies, and the Registrant could be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of the personnel of any such entity or the personnel of any such entity's key service providers.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine. On February 21, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military to invade two regions in eastern Ukraine (the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic regions). The following day, the United States, United Kingdom and European Union announced sanctions against Russia. On February 24, 2022, President Putin commenced a full-scale invasion of Russia's pre-positioned forces into Ukraine, including Russia's forces pre-positioned in Belarus. In response, the United States, United Kingdom, and European Union imposed further sanctions designed to target the Russian financial system, and thereafter a number of countries have banned Russian planes from their airspace. Further sanctions may be forthcoming, and the U.S. and allied countries have recently announced they are committed to taking steps to prevent certain Russian banks from accessing international payment systems. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the resulting displacement of persons both within Ukraine and to neighboring countries and the increasing international sanctions could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally, and therefore could adversely affect the performance of the Clients' investments. Furthermore, given the

ongoing and evolving nature of the conflict between the two nations and its ongoing escalation (such as Russia's recent decision to place its nuclear forces on high alert and the possibility of significant cyberwarfare against military and civilian targets globally), it is difficult to predict the conflict's ultimate impact on global economic and market conditions, and, as a result, the situation presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Clients and the performance of their investments or operations, and the ability of the Clients to achieve their investment objectives.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Registrant.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. Neither the Registrant nor any of its management persons is registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.
- B. Neither the Registrant nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.
- C. Neither the Registrant nor any of its management persons have relationships or any arrangements with its related persons that involve financial industry activities or other financial industry affiliations (as described in the list provided in Item 10.C. of Form ADV Part 2A).
- D. The Registrant does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.
- E. Each of the Funds for which the Registrant or its related persons serve as investment manager has entered into and may in the future enter into agreements, or "side letters," with certain prospective or existing Investors whereby such Investors, including such persons that may be affiliated with the Registrant or its related persons, may be subject to terms and conditions that are more advantageous than those set forth in the governing documents for the particular Fund. For example, such terms and conditions may provide for a reduction, rebate or waiver of management fees, performance-based fees or allocations or redemption fees to be paid by the Investors (or other terms); rights to receive reports from a Fund on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other Investors (including, without limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions); and special rights to make future investments in the Fund, other investment funds or Separate Accounts. The modifications are solely at the discretion of the Registrant and may, among other things, be based on the size of the Investor's investment in a Fund or affiliated investment entity, an agreement by an Investor to maintain such investment in a Fund for a significant period of time, or other similar commitment by an Investor to a Fund.

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

- A. The Registrant has adopted a Code of Ethics to ensure that it fulfills its role as a fiduciary to the Clients. The Code of Ethics requires that employees of the Registrant act in the best interests of the Clients to the exclusion of contrary interests, act in good faith and in an ethical manner, avoid conflicts of interest with the Clients to the extent reasonably possible, and identify and manage conflicts of interest to the extent that they arise. Employees of the Registrant are also required to comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws and make prompt reports to the Registrant or appropriate party of any actual or suspected violations of such laws by the Registrant and its employees or affiliates. In addition, the Code of Ethics sets forth formal policies and procedures with respect to the personal securities trading activities of the Registrant's employees. The Code of Ethics generally prohibits employees from effecting transactions in individual equity securities, with the exception of the sale of individual equity securities held prior to the commencement of employment with the Registrant, requires that employees pre-clear certain public and private personal securities transactions, report all securities transactions on at least a quarterly basis and provide the Registrant with a summary of securities holdings on at least an annual basis. The Code of Ethics also addresses outside activities of employees, conflicts of interest, policies and procedures concerning the prevention of insider trading, and includes restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, as well as the reporting of political contributions. Employees are required to provide a written certification to the Registrant as to their compliance with the Code of Ethics on an annual basis. Upon request, the Registrant will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Separate Account Holder or Investor, or prospective Separate Account Holder or Investor.
- B. Neither the Registrant, nor any of its related persons, recommends to Clients, or buys or sells for Clients, securities in which the Registrant or a related person has a material financial interest. Nonetheless, the Registrant and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Client will, from time to time, conflict with the interests of the Registrant, other Clients or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well as a description of how the Registrant addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below. The discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a Client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this brochure and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

The Registrant or a related person may transact in certain securities which may be held or actively traded by a Client. The Registrant has adopted the Code of Ethics to seek to avoid potential conflicts of interest involving personal trades, which includes a formal set of policies and procedures to prevent insider trading and front running, and also includes guidelines related to employees' personal securities transactions to which all employees must adhere.

With respect to employees (including an employee's spouse, a member of their household or any individual who relies on the employee for material support), the Code of Ethics, among other things, requires that employees pre-clear all personal securities transactions unless otherwise classified as an exempt security under the Code of Ethics and prohibits

effecting transactions in individual equity securities, except those individual equity securities held prior to becoming an employee of the Registrant.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Registrant. By reason of their responsibilities in connection with other activities of the Registrant, certain personnel of the Registrant may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Clients will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, the Clients may not be able to initiate a transaction that they otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that they otherwise might have sold.

Personnel of the Registrant have family members that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which the Clients invest or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including service providers described below) or other industries, which gives rise to conflicts of interest. For example, such family members might be officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies which are actual or potential investments of the Clients or other counterparties of the Clients and the portfolio companies. Moreover, in certain instances, the Clients or the portfolio companies may transact with companies that are owned by such family members or in respect of which such family members have other involvement. In most such circumstances, the Clients' governing documents will not preclude Clients from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions.

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

Service Providers. Services required by a Client (including some services historically provided by the Registrant or its affiliates to the Clients) may, for certain reasons including efficiency and economic considerations, be outsourced in whole or in part to third parties or licensed software, in each case in the discretion of the Registrant or its affiliates. This can create a conflict of interest because the Registrant and its affiliates have an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Clients to, among other things, leverage the use of Registrant personnel. Such services may include, without limitation, deal sourcing, information technology, licensed software, depository, data processing, client

relations, administration, custodial, marketing and marketing-reviews, accounting, valuation, trading, legal, human resources, client services, compliance, corporate secretarial and tax support, director services and other similar services. Outsourcing may not occur universally for all Clients, and, accordingly, certain costs may be incurred by a Client for a third-party service provider that are not incurred for comparable services by other Clients. The decision by the Registrant to initially perform a service for a Client in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional services) in whole or in part to a third-party service provider in the future, and the Registrant has no obligation to inform such Clients or Investors of such a change.

Former Registrant employees may also become employees, officers or directors of, or otherwise be engaged by, third-party service providers that provide services to the Registrant, the Clients and/or portfolio companies. While employed by the Registrant, the cost of the compensation, benefits and attributable overhead provided to these individuals are paid by the Registrant unless a Client's governing documents permit certain allocations of internal expenses to the Client. If a former Registrant employee becomes an employee or consultant of a third party that also provides services to a Client, such former Registrant employee may be assigned by such third party to provide services to that account. In such instance, the cost of the third-party service provider attributable to the former Registrant employee working on the Client will be borne entirely by the Client and no such amounts will reduce the Management Fee paid or the Special Performance Allocation distributed by such Client on the basis that such person used to be a former Registrant employee.

Additionally, personnel of the Registrant, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other economic or other interests in certain service providers. These relationships can influence the Registrant in determining whether to select such service provider to perform services for a Client. Although the Registrant selects service providers that it believes will enhance Client performance, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

The Registrant, its personnel, and the Clients will, from time to time, engage common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Registrant, its personnel, and/or the Clients. As a result, the Registrant or its personnel may receive a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than the rates payable by the Clients or may receive a discount on services even though the Clients receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Registrant and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Clients, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Registrant will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it, or its personnel, receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Clients. Neither the Clients nor Investors in the Clients will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to the Registrant, its personnel or its affiliates, and the Management Fee paid by any Client will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount.

In addition, service providers often charge varying amounts or may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required, and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by the Registrant or its affiliates differ from those required by the Clients, the Registrant and its affiliates will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Clients.

The Registrant or its affiliates engage certain service providers (including law firms) on behalf of the Clients and personnel of such service provider may in the future be seconded to the Registrant or its affiliates on a temporary basis or serve in an internship capacity, pursuant to various arrangements including at cost or at no cost. The Registrant is, from time to time, a beneficiary of these arrangements as well. Such personnel may provide services in respect of multiple matters, including in respect of matters related to the Registrant, its affiliates and/or portfolio companies and in any such circumstance, the benefits or costs of any such personnel will be allocated in the Registrant's discretion taking into consideration the usage of such personnel. The Management Fee will not be offset or reduced as a result of these arrangements or any fees, expense reimbursements or other costs related thereto. In such circumstances, a conflict of interest exists because the Registrant or its affiliates have an incentive to select one service provider over another on the basis that the Registrant or its affiliates may receive the benefit of seconded employees from such service provider, particularly where the compensation and expenses for such personnel during the secondment is borne by the service provider and not the Registrant or its affiliates.

- C. The Code of Ethics generally prohibits employees from transacting in any security that such employees are aware may be traded by the Clients. However, there is a possibility that an employee might benefit from market activity by a Client in a security held by the employee. The Registrant believes that any potential conflict of interest presented by this rare occurrence is mitigated by the Registrant's policies and procedures related to employee personal trading. Specifically, all transactions made by employees are closely monitored on an ongoing basis by the Registrant's Compliance Department to ensure that pre-clearance has been sought and obtained by employees when required, and that the personal trading patterns of employees fall within the guidelines set forth in the Code of Ethics.
- D. It's important to note that employees are prohibited from entering into a personal securities transaction in any security on the same day as a transaction in the same security by the Registrant on behalf of a Client. In the event an employee inadvertently executes a personal securities transaction in a security also traded by a Client, such conflict will be resolved subject to the remedies prescribed in the Code of Ethics.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

- A. When selecting a counterparty for each transaction, the Registrant uses its discretion to choose the broker-dealer or counterparty most capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the best available price and most favorable execution. Consideration could also

be given to those brokers and counterparties that supply research services to the Registrant that aid it in fulfilling its investment management responsibilities. In no event does the Registrant select a counterparty on the basis of personal gifts, gratuities or rewards provided to an employee or a related person of the employee.

Transactions for Clients are allocated to broker-dealers on the basis of best execution provided. In seeking best execution, the Registrant considers a variety of factors including quality of execution, reputation, financial strength and stability, block trading and block positioning capabilities, willingness and ability to execute difficult transactions, willingness and ability to commit capital, access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets, ongoing reliability, overall costs of a trade including commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs or spreads and other current transaction costs, nature of the security and the available market makers, desired timing of the transaction, size of the trade, confidentiality of trading activity, market intelligence, idea generation, availability of stocks to borrow for short sales, sourcing of investment opportunities by the broker, quality and timeliness of market information provided and provision of research or brokerage services, and other similar services.

The Registrant maintains a broker approval process that includes, but is not limited to, a review of certain documentation demonstrating the financial and regulatory status of the broker.

1. Clients pay for research and execution services with soft or commission dollars. The use of commissions or soft dollars to pay for research products or services will fall within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”).
 - a. For its fund Clients, the Registrant employs a master-feeder structure whereby public securities transactions are effected for the Master Fund and all funds are invested in the Master Fund. The Registrant does not receive a benefit when using Client brokerage commissions to obtain research services. Clients could pay commissions to a broker or dealer in an amount greater than the amount another broker might charge.
 - b. The Registrant generally considers the amount and nature of research, execution and other services provided by brokers as well as the extent to which such services are relied on, and attempts to allocate a portion of the brokerage business of its Clients on the basis of that consideration. A broker is not precluded from receiving business because it does not provide research and other soft dollar services. However, relationships with brokerage firms that provide soft dollar services to the Registrant could potentially influence the Registrant’s judgment in the allocation of brokerage business and create a conflict of interest to the extent it could influence the Registrant’s judgment in using the services of those brokers to execute the Clients’ brokerage transactions. The Registrant believes that such allocation of brokerage business will help Clients to obtain research and execution capabilities. However, trades executed through these brokers or dealers or any other brokerage firm may or may not be at the best or lowest price otherwise available.

- c. The Clients' securities transactions can be expected to generate a substantial amount of brokerage commissions and other compensation, all of which the Clients, and not the Registrant, will be obligated to pay. The Registrant will have complete discretion in deciding which brokers and dealers the Clients will use, and in negotiating the rates of compensation the Clients will pay.
 - d. As a result of the Registrant's master-feeder structure, all Funds currently managed by the Registrant would benefit from research products and services received.
 - e. Within the last fiscal year, the Clients acquired certain products or services with client brokerage commissions. Specifically, such services include pricing and forms of research.
 - f. All services which a portfolio manager of the Registrant wishes to pay for through a soft dollar arrangement must be submitted for approval by a Managing Partner. A Managing Partner will ensure the services are eligible under the provisions of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act; review any contracts; and allocate the soft dollar relationship to a soft dollar broker-dealer.
2. Fund referrals are not considered in selecting or recommending broker-dealers.
 3. The Registrant does not engage in directed brokerage arrangements at this time.
- B. In certain circumstances, the Registrant is in a position to allocate investment opportunities among Client accounts. The Registrant's policy is to allocate orders among Clients in a manner which is fair and equitable over time and does not favor one Client or group of Clients. The consistent application of the allocation methodology and procedures will assist the Registrant in giving fair and equitable treatment to its Clients. Allocations among Clients will generally be based on consistently-applied objective criteria tailored to an investment strategy, including, but not limited to, pro rata based on the Clients' net asset values, total assets, available cash or target position size (a "Suggested Allocation").
- C. There may be instances due to issues of eligibility, risk parameters, yield targets, tax considerations or Client account duration/investment time horizon, among other reasons, where a Suggested Allocation is rejected and another allocation is still considered to be equitable. As a result, there can be no assurance that a Client will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives or receive its pro rata allocation of any investment opportunity. Additionally, hedging or other related-security transactions will generally be based on the exposure of a particular Client account rather than a Suggested Allocation. In the event that a Suggested Allocation is rejected, the Registrant will ensure documentation of the rationale for such allocation. The Registrant makes allocation determinations based solely on the Registrant's expectations at the time such investments are made. Investments and their characteristics may change, and there can be no assurance that an investment may prove to have been more suitable for another Client in hindsight.
- If the Registrant determines that a particular investment is appropriate for more than one Client account, the Registrant may aggregate securities transactions for those Client

accounts. Procedures to ensure that no Client account is disadvantaged as a result of such aggregation, will include but not be limited to, the following:

- disclose the policy regarding aggregation of securities transactions to all Investors;
- conduct the aggregation consistent with its duty to seek best execution for Client accounts;
- ensure no client account is favored over another Client account;
- prepare pre-trade allocation statements specifying how the Registrant intends to allocate the transaction;
- maintain accurate books and records regarding all aggregated securities transactions; and
- ensure that no additional compensation or remuneration of any kind is received by the Registrant as a result of aggregating securities transactions.

Allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Clients with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Registrant has an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Clients from which the Registrant or its related persons derive, directly or indirectly, higher fees, compensation or other benefits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Registrant will not allocate investment opportunities among the Clients based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Client or (ii) the profitability of any Client. While the Registrant determines how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Client's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Registrant is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

- A. The investment guidelines of the Registrant's Clients are broad in nature with a focus on long-term investing in a variety of financial instruments. For this reason, the Registrant believes that it is important that it generally documents the rationale for its trading decisions.

Currently, the Registrant utilizes a process of sharing investment ideas, implementing investment decisions and reviewing current investments through a series of ongoing meetings held among the Managing Partners, portfolio managers and analysts of the Registrant (the "Investment Personnel"). At such meetings, the Registrant's Investment Personnel provide their assessment of recently made investments and potential investments.

- B. The Clients are reviewed by the Managing Partners on a regular basis. Additionally, the Managing Partners, along with other members of the Registrant's Investment Personnel, regularly supervise all trading activity, monitor for associated risk and have the ultimate authority related to all investment decisions.
- C. Fund Investors are provided with monthly statements of their accounts distributed by the Registrant's administrator and annual audited financial statements. These reports are distributed both electronically and in written format based on an Investor's preference.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- A. No one other than the Registrant's Clients provide an economic benefit to the Registrant for providing investment advice or other advisory services.
- B. Neither the Registrant nor any related person currently directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not a supervised person for Client referrals.

Item 15 – Custody

The Registrant is deemed to have custody of the Funds securities or funds because the Registrant, including the General Partner, act as their investment adviser with the authority to dispose of funds and securities in their accounts. The Registrant 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 vehicle.

Each Fund is a pooled investment vehicle, and custody of such Fund's assets is maintained in compliance with applicable rules and regulations set forth in the Advisers Act. Where required, cash and securities are maintained at a financial institution meeting the definition of qualified custodian under the Advisers Act. In addition, the financial statements of each Fund are audited by a nationally-recognized Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)-registered independent auditor and the governing documents of each Fund require the financial statements to be distributed to Investors within 120 days of the applicable fiscal year-end of the respective Fund. Investors who fail to receive financial statements timely, or who have questions about them, should contact our Chief Compliance Officer.

The Registrant does not have custody of the Separate Account's securities or funds.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

The Registrant accepts discretionary authority to manage securities on behalf of its Clients through the investment management agreements with such Clients. This discretionary authority has no limitations.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

- A. It is the Registrant's policy to vote all proxies received by the Registrant in accordance with the management recommendations, unless otherwise instructed by the Registrant's Investment Personnel. The Registrant's Managing Partners are responsible for overseeing and monitoring all proxy votes to ensure that such votes adhere to the Registrant's proxy voting policy and procedures.

The Registrant's general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions relating to Client securities, including interests in private investment funds, if any (collectively, "proxies"), in a manner that serves the best interests of the Clients that the Registrant manages, as the Registrant determines in its discretion, taking into account relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the impact on the value of the securities; the anticipated costs and benefits associated with the proposal; the effect on liquidity; and customary industry and business practices.

For routine matters, the Registrant will vote in accordance with the recommendation of the company's management, directors, general partners, managing members or trustees (collectively, the "Management"), as applicable, unless, in the Registrant's opinion, such recommendation is not in the best interests of the Clients. For non-routine matters, the Registrant will generally vote in accordance with the recommendation of the company's Management; however, such proxies related to non-routine matters will be voted on a case-by-case basis in the best interests of the Clients (as determined by the portfolio managers and analysts whose responsibilities include coverage of the sector for which the proxies are being voted).

At times, conflicts could arise between the interests of the Clients and the interests of the Registrant or its affiliates. If the Registrant determines that it has or could be perceived to have a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, the Registrant will address matters involving such conflicts of interest as required by its policies and procedures.

The Managing Partners are responsible for ensuring, if requested, that the Registrant provides Investors with (i) a description of the Registrant's proxy voting policies and procedures and (ii) instructions about how Investors could obtain information from the Registrant on how it voted with respect to their Funds' securities. The Managing Partners are responsible for responding to Investor requests regarding how the Registrant voted proxies.

Item 18 – Financial Information

- A. The Registrant does not require or solicit prepayment six months or more in advance of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client, and therefore has not included a balance sheet.

B. The Registrant is not aware of any conditions that are reasonably likely to impair the Registrant's ability to meet contractual commitments to the Clients.

C. The Registrant has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

The Registrant is not registered with any state securities authority.