

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

AE INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS, LP

**6700 Broken Sound Parkway NW
Boca Raton, FL 33487
(561) 372-7820
www.aeroequity.com**

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of AE Industrial Partners, LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (561) 372-7820. 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 authority.

AE Industrial Partners, LP is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). However, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information regarding AE Industrial Partners, LP is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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Material Changes

AE Industrial Partners, LP (the “**Adviser**”) filed its most recent Form ADV Part 2A on March 29, 2024. This amendment includes, without limitation, updates to “Advisory Business,” including the list of affiliated advisers of, and funds managed by, the Adviser;

In addition, other non-material editing changes, clarifications and updates have been made. In the future, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of the Adviser’s fiscal year. We may further provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

Advisory Business

The Adviser, a Delaware limited partnership and a registered investment adviser, and its affiliated investment advisers provide investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Adviser commenced operations in 2014.

The Adviser's clients include the following as shown below. Each is referred to herein as a "**Fund**" and, collectively, together with any future private investment funds to which the Adviser and/or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, the "**Funds**"). The Funds are listed below and are categorized as follows: "**Equity Funds**" (which include the "**Co-Investment Funds**" as a sub-category therein) and the "**Structured Solutions Fund.**"

EQUITY FUNDS	Abbreviation	General Partner
<i>AE-GJC Funding, LP</i>	AE-GJC Fund	AE-GJC Co-Invest Funding GP, LLC
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund I, LP</i>	AE Fund I	AE Industrial Partners Fund I GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund I-A, LP</i>	AE Fund I-A	AE Industrial Partners Fund I GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund I-B, LP</i>	AE Fund I-B	AE Industrial Partners Fund I GP, LP
	" Fund I " means AE Fund I, AE Fund I-A, and AE Fund I-B	AE Industrial Partners Fund I GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund II, L.P.</i>	AE Fund II	AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund II-A, L.P.</i>	AE Fund II-A	AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund II-B, L.P.</i>	AE Fund II-B	AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund II OUS AIV, LP</i>	OUS AIV	AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund II US AIV, LP</i>	US AIV	AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP
	" Fund II " means AE Fund II, AE Fund II-A, AE Fund II-B, OUS AIV and US AIV	AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP

<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund III, LP (“AE Fund III, LP”)</i>	AE Fund III	AE Industrial Partners Fund III GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Fund III-A, LP (“AE Fund III-A, LP”)</i>	AE Fund III-A	AE Industrial Partners Fund III GP, LP
	“Fund III” means AE Fund III and AE Fund III-A	AE Industrial Partners Fund III GP, LP
<i>AE HorizonX Venture Fund I, LP</i>	HorizonX Fund I	AE Industrial HorizonX Venture Fund I, GP, LP
<i>AE HorizonX Venture Fund II, LP</i>	HorizonX Fund II	AE Industrial HorizonX Venture Fund II, GP, LP
	“Horizon X Funds” means HorizonX Fund I and Horizon X Fund II	
<i>AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Opportunities, LP - Series A</i>	Opportunities Fund	AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Opportunities Series A GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Leasing Fund II, LP</i>	Leasing Fund II	AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Leasing Fund II GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Leasing Fund II-A, LP</i>	Leasing Fund II-A	AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Leasing Fund II GP, LP
	“Leasing Funds” means the Opportunities Fund, Leasing Fund II and Leasing Fund II-A	
<i>AE Industrial Partners Extended Value Fund, LP</i>	Extended Value Fund	AE Industrial Partners Extended Value GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Investments Aggregator, LP – Series 1</i>	Aggregator Fund – Series 1	AE Industrial Investments Aggregator GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial Investments Aggregator, LP – Series 2</i>	Aggregator Fund – Series 2	AE Industrial Investments Aggregator GP, LP
	“Aggregator Fund” means Aggregator Fund – Series 1 and Aggregator Fund - Series 2	

CO-INVESTMENT FUNDS	Collectively, the “Co-Investment Funds”	General Partner
<i>Distribution AE Co-Investment Partners, LP</i> <i>Kellstrom Co-Investment Partners, LP</i> <i>Moeller AE Co-Investment Partners, LP</i>		AE Industrial Partners Fund I GP, LP
<i>Enercon AE Co-Investment Partners, LP</i> <i>Stepstone CH Co-Investor Fund, LP</i> <i>Sunrise AE Co-Investment Partners, LP</i> <i>HW AE Co-Investment Partners, LP</i>		AE Industrial Partners Fund II GP, LP
<i>AE Co-Investment Partners Fund III-Y</i>		AE Industrial Partners Fund III GP, LP
<i>AE Industrial HorizonX Venture Co-Investment Fund I, LP</i>		AE Industrial HorizonX Venture Fund I GP, LP
<i>CH 234 Leasing LLC</i>		AE Industrial Partners Aerospace Opportunities, LP (Managing Member)

STRUCTURED SOLUTIONS FUND	Abbreviation	General Partner
<i>AE Industrial Partners Structured Solutions I, L.P.</i>	Structured Solutions Fund I	AE Industrial Partners Structured Solutions I GP, LP

Each general partner above (each, a “**General Partner**,” and collectively, together with any future affiliated general partner entities, the “**General Partners**” and, together with the Adviser, “**AE Industrial**”) is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to the Adviser’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partners, which operate as a single advisory business together with the Adviser.

The Adviser specializes in investing in middle market companies in the aerospace, defense and government services, space, power and utility services and specialty industrial markets (the “**Target Markets**”). The Funds pursue various investment strategies within the Target Markets, summarized as follows:

- The **Equity Funds** primarily focus on making control-oriented buyout investments in Target Market businesses.
- The **HorizonX Funds** invest in early-stage businesses with strong technology and perceived growth potential. They are considered “Equity Funds” and primarily focus on making investments in companies with a broad set of unique technologies in the areas of mobility, sustainability, space & connectivity, industrial technology, and enterprise digital solutions.
- The **Leasing Funds** are considered “Equity Funds” and primarily focus on making investments in the following asset classes in the Target Markets: (i) whole commercial aircraft leases, (ii) commercial aircraft engine lease pools, (iii) general aviation whole aircraft leases, (iv) structured credit solutions and (v) equity co-investments alongside other Funds managed by AE Industrial.
- **Structured Solutions Fund I** seeks to offer financing solutions and make non-control investments in a diversified portfolio of instruments (including, without limitation, minority common and preferred equity, second lien and subordinated debt with an equity component and other structured investments in middle market companies in the Target Markets) typically in situations where AE Industrial has determined a control-oriented equity investment is not an option.

AE Industrial’s investment advisory services to the Funds primarily consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities in companies operating in the Target Markets (herein referred to as “**portfolio companies**”), negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments, and achieving dispositions for such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. When the Equity Funds make an investment in a portfolio company, the senior principals or other personnel of AE Industrial will serve on the portfolio company’s board of directors and/or otherwise will act to influence control over management of the portfolio company in which the Equity Funds have invested.

AE Industrial’s advisory services to the Funds are detailed in the applicable private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a “**Memorandum**”), limited partnership or other operating agreements or governing documents of the Funds (each, a “**Partnership Agreement**” and, together with any relevant Memorandum, the “**Governing Documents**”) and are further described below under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.” Investors in the Funds (generally referred to herein as “investors” or “limited partners”) participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but in certain circumstances are excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances, pursuant to the Governing Documents; such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser relationship between AE Industrial and any investor. The Funds or the General Partners generally enter into side letters or other similar agreements (“**Side Letters**”) with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms (including economic or other terms) of, the Governing Documents with respect to such investors.

Additionally, as permitted by the relevant Governing Documents, AE Industrial provides investment or co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-investment vehicles) to certain investors or other persons, including other sponsors, market participants, finders, consultants and other service providers, portfolio company management or personnel, AE Industrial personnel and/or certain other persons associated with AE Industrial and/or its affiliates. At the present time, AE Industrial advises the **Co-Investment Funds** detailed above, and in the future reserves the right to advise additional co-investment vehicles. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund making the investment.

As of December 31, 2023, AE Industrial managed approximately \$6,233,372,296 in client assets on a discretionary basis. AE Industrial is controlled by its founding partners, Michael Greene and David H. Rowe.

Fees and Compensation

In general, AE Industrial receives a management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) and a carried interest in connection with advisory services. AE Industrial also receives additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of Funds and such additional compensation will offset in whole or in part the management fees otherwise payable to AE Industrial, as further described in the Governing Documents. Investors in a Fund also bear certain expenses.

Set forth below is a summary chart regarding Management Fees and carried interest charged to fee-paying Funds. With respect to the Management Fee for each Fund, the chart summarizes the initial Management Fee terms. For most Funds, upon the occurrence of certain events or after a specified time period, the initial Management Fee is reduced in accordance with such Fund's Governing Documents. Additional information regarding such reduction is described below the summary chart. Please refer to the descriptions below and the Governing Documents for more information.

	<u>Initial Management Fee</u>	<u>Management Fee Reduction</u>	<u>Carried Interest</u>
<i>AE-GJC Fund</i>	Zero	N/A	10% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>AE Fund I</i>	Annual 2.0% of capital commitments, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 2.0% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return

	<u>Initial Management Fee</u>	<u>Management Fee Reduction</u>	<u>Carried Interest</u>
<i>AE Fund I-A</i>	Zero	N/A	N/A
<i>AE Fund I-B</i>	Annual 1.0% of capital commitments, payable semi-annually in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 1.0% of funded commitments	10% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Fund II</i>	Annual 2.0% of capital commitments, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 2.0% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Fund III</i>	Annual 2.0%, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 2.0% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>HorizonX Fund I</i>	Annual 1.5%, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; after third anniversary, 2.5% annually	20% of realized profits, after a preferred distribution representing a return of capital to the seed investor
<i>HorizonX Fund II</i>	After \$125m of total commitments, annual 2% payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 2.0% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Opportunities Fund</i>	Annual 1.5%, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 1.5% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Leasing Fund II</i>	Annual 2.0%, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 2.0% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return

	<u>Initial Management Fee</u>	<u>Management Fee Reduction</u>	<u>Carried Interest</u>
<i>Leasing Fund II-A</i>	Annual 2.0%, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 2.0% of funded commitments	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Extended Value Fund</i>	Annual 0.75%, of funded commitments payable quarterly in advance	No	GP receives varying amounts of carried interest subject (10%-25%) subject to “waterfall” internal rate of return and MOIC hurdles of 8%/N/A, 15%/1.5x, 20%/2.0x and 30%/3.0x
<i>Aggregator Fund – Series 1</i>	Annual 0.92%, payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 0.92% of funded commitments	13.75% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Aggregator Fund – Series 2</i>	Annual 0.92% payable quarterly in advance	Yes; upon the earlier to occur of certain events specified in the Governing Documents, the Management Fee is reduced to 0.92% of funded commitments	13.75% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return
<i>Structured Solutions Fund I</i>	Annual 1.65% of funded commitments, payable quarterly in advance	No	20% of realized profits, subject to 8% compound preferred return

Management Fees

The Management Fees payable by the Funds are summarized in the chart above. Note that the AE-GJC Fund and the Co-Investment Funds pay zero Management Fees in respect of their Commitments, and that in other Funds, certain investors pay zero or reduced Management Fees. A detailed description of each Fund’s Management Fee is set forth in its Governing Documents.

Typically, in each case, an investor participating in a closing after the initial closing date bears the Management Fee retroactive to the initial closing date plus interest in the amount specified in the Governing Documents. Installments of the Management Fee payable for any

period other than a full three-month period are adjusted on a *pro rata* basis according to the actual number of days in such period. As a general matter, Management Fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors.

As is generally the case in private equity funds, the Governing Documents for the Equity Funds provide that a Fund's Management Fees will be calculated and charged on a basis that generally is not tied to the Fund's then-current net asset value. As further specified in the Governing Documents, from the effective date of the relevant Fund until a date specified in the Governing Documents (generally representing the earlier of the end of the Fund's defined investment period and the date the relevant General Partner (or an affiliate thereof) first begins receiving or accruing management fees from another Fund meeting certain criteria) (the "**Stepdown Date**"), Management Fees generally will be charged based on a formula tied to the amount of the relevant Fund's aggregate Commitments. Further, after the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged and calculated based on a formula tied to the amount of investment contributions made by the relevant Fund that have not been realized or permanently written down.

Under the Governing Documents, where the fair market value of an investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, post-Stepdown Date Management Fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value, and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of such investment contributions. However, where there has been a partial distribution, partial write-down or partial sale of an investment and the fair market value of such investment following such event exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, the Governing Documents do not require Management Fees after the Stepdown Date to be reduced. Following the Stepdown Date, the amount of Management Fees otherwise payable will be reduced based on the ratio of the fair market value of each relevant remaining investment(s) as compared against the amount of total investment contributions relating to such investment(s).

As a result, the amount of Management Fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value, including following the investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of investments permanently written down. Except where the Governing Documents expressly provide to the contrary, Management Fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions (e.g., those resulting from a dividend recapitalization) or partial sales of investments.

In many circumstances, the fair value component of such post-Stepdown Date Management Fees will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, Management Fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

The Governing Documents set forth the full list of terms under which Management Fees will be reduced, offset or otherwise be limited, and consequently investors should expect to bear

the full specified Management Fee rate in the Governing Documents until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

To the extent specified in a Fund's Governing Documents, the Management Fee payable by the Equity Funds will be reduced by all of such Fund's share (generally based on the non-affiliated fee-paying limited partners' percentage of such Fund) of certain fees received by AE Industrial in connection with services provided to each Fund's portfolio companies, including, but not limited to, transaction, breakup, commitment, financing, investment banking, closing, placement, advisory, consulting, management, directors', monitoring and other similar fees (collectively, "**Supplemental Fees**"). Such reduction in the Management Fee payable by a Fund is herein referred to as a "**Management Fee Offset**". To the extent that any Management Fee Offset would reduce a Fund's Management Fee for the relevant period below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Management Fees. If a credit remains upon final dissolution, a payment will be made crediting limited partners unless a limited partner has elected to waive such amount (*e.g.*, where an adverse tax consequence potentially will result).

In regard to Supplemental Fees payable by a portfolio company that is also held by a Co-Investment Fund, as further described in each Fund's Governing Documents, the Management Fee Offset is applied to the relevant Equity Funds for an allocable portion on a fully diluted basis of any such Supplemental Fee. The Supplemental Fees that will not be applied as a Management Fee Offset in the relevant Equity Fund have the potential to be significant. With respect to only AE Fund I, as further described in its Governing Documents, a portion of such Supplemental Fees allocable to any co-investment vehicle formed by the AE Fund I General Partner that is offered to a third party generally will further reduce the Management Fee payable by AE Fund I to AE Industrial.

Unless otherwise agreed with investors, Supplemental Fees generally will be payable during term extensions, even if Management Fees are reduced or eliminated during the extended term, thus reducing the amounts of any Management Fee Offset. Supplemental Fee offsets generally are performed on a net basis, after giving effect to certain taxes and other expenses in connection with the receipt of such fees or the provision of related services, and to the extent Supplemental Fees are paid in kind (including through securities, option grants or other interests), AE Industrial is permitted to calculate the amount of offset based on the then-current value of the in-kind payment, rather than the ultimate value of the interests as of a future date. Supplemental Fees will be offset only to the extent that they are paid during the holding period of the relevant Fund, and investors generally will not receive the benefit of Supplemental Fees paid prior to the Fund's acquisition of the relevant investment.

Additionally, as further described below and in the Governing Documents of each Fund, AE Industrial is permitted to retain certain operating partners to provide services to (or with respect to) certain portfolio companies and investments in which one or more Funds invest. Such operating partners typically receive compensation in connection with the services provided to portfolio companies, and such amounts will not result in additional offsets to the Management Fee.

Carried Interest

The carried interest provisions for each Fund are contained in its Governing Documents. The carried interest that the General Partner of each Fund may receive is summarized in the chart above. Subject to the provisions of the Governing Documents, the carried interest distributed to each General Partner is subject to a potential clawback or giveback if the General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions.

Investors in the Co-Investment Funds do not bear a carried interest. Certain investors pay zero or a reduced amount of carried interest, as set forth in each Fund's Governing Documents.

Other Information

AE Industrial is permitted to exempt certain investors in the Funds (*e.g.*, "affiliated partners") from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest, including AE Industrial and any other person designated by AE Industrial. AE Industrial reserves the right to make any such exemption from Management Fees and/or carried interest by a direct exemption, a rebate by AE Industrial and/or its affiliates, or through other Funds that invest in parallel with or co-invest with a Fund. For example, in instances where an AE Industrial professional (or an affiliated entity thereof) invests in a Fund, such professional (or such affiliated entity) generally will be exempt from payment of the Management Fee and carried interest with respect to such Fund. Additionally, to the extent permitted by the Governing Documents, AE Industrial has the right to permit investors, affiliated or otherwise, to invest through the relevant General Partner or other vehicles that do not bear Management Fees and/or carried interest.

Principals or other current or former personnel of AE Industrial generally receive salaries and other compensation derived from, and in certain cases including a portion of, the Management Fee, carried interest or other compensation received by AE Industrial or its affiliates.

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to AE Industrial and its affiliates, each Fund bears certain expenses according to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents, which can differ among the Funds. ***As set forth specifically in the Governing Documents of each Fund, a Fund typically bears all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the Fund's (and its subsidiaries' and intermediate subsidiaries', including, without limitation, holdings companies' and corporate structuring entities') activities, investments and business.*** To the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company or applied to reduce Management Fees, a Fund will bear some or all of the following fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating or attributable to: (i) activities with respect to the origination, identification and sourcing of investment opportunities for the Funds, including attending and sponsoring industry conferences and events, meeting with consultants, finders, broker-dealers, investment banks and other sources of investments and developing and maintaining an investment pipeline; (ii) activities with respect to originating, structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, diligencing (including any subscriptions to any periodicals, databases or research services), acquiring, bidding on, owning,

managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding up, liquidating, dissolving or otherwise disposing of, as applicable, a Fund's portfolio investments, any holding or financing subsidiary of a Fund, and a Fund's actual and potential investments (including follow-on investments) or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, tax professionals, investment bankers, lenders, expert networks, third-party due diligence and deal sourcing software and service providers, consultants and similar professionals in connection therewith and any fees and expenses related to transactions that may have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any contemplated transaction or project is consummated and whether or not such activities are successful ("**Broken Deal Expenses**"); (iii) indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, a Fund (and any financing or holding subsidiary of such Fund), AE Industrial, a General Partner or any "affiliated partner" on behalf of such Fund (including any credit facility, letter of creditor similar credit support), including the repayment of principal and interest with respect thereto, or seeking to put in place any such indebtedness or guarantee; (iv) financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses; (v) broker, dealer, finder, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administration, private placement fees, sales commissions, investment banker, finder and similar services; (v) brokerage, sale, custodial, depository, local paying agent, trustee, record keeping, account, registered office and similar services (including any depository appointed pursuant to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (the "**AIFMD**")), or any law, rule or regulation relating to the implementation thereof in any relevant jurisdiction) and any Swiss representative and paying agent appointed pursuant to the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (as amended, including any law, rule or regulation relating to the implementation thereof), trustee, record keeping, account and similar services; (vii) reporting, filings and other ongoing compliance requirements contemplated by the AIFMD or any similar law, rule or regulation (excluding for the avoidance of doubt, the initial and/or preliminary registrations, filings and compliance obligations related thereto), including secondary legislation, regulation, rules and/or associated guidance, and any related requirements; (ix) legal, accounting, research, auditing, technology, administration (including fees and expenses associated with compliance with any anti-money laundering laws and regulations and any third-party administrator and administration, tracking or reporting software, if any), information, appraisal, advisory, valuation (including third-party valuations, fairness opinions, appraisals or pricing services as well as costs related to the establishment or maintenance of such other services), consulting (including consulting and retainer fees, salary and other compensation paid to and benefits or personnel costs provided to any group of operating partners or any of its members, consultants performing investment initiatives or providing services related to environmental, social and governance investment considerations and policies and other consultants), tax and other professional services; (x) reverse breakup, termination and other similar fees; (xi) insurance (including directors and officers liability, fidelity bond, portfolio company management liability, cybersecurity, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses, including any costs and expenses related to any retention or deductibles and broker fees, costs and commissions) and any consultants or other advisors utilized in the procurement, review, maintenance and analysis of insurance policies; (xii) filing, title, transfer, survey, registration and other similar fees and expenses; (xiii) printing, communications, mailing, courier, marketing and publicity; (xiv) the preparation, distribution or filing of Fund-related or investment-related financial statements or

other reports, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedules K-1 or similar forms or other communications with partners, or any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF and Bureau of Economic Analysis Reports) or other information, including fees, costs and expenses of any third-party service providers, distribution agents and professionals related to the foregoing; (xv) compliance with any financial account reporting regime, including the United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information - Common Reporting Standard and any similar laws, rules and regulations, including any fees, costs and expenses of any third-party service providers, distribution agents and professionals related to the foregoing; (xvi) developing, licensing, implementing, reporting (as applicable), maintaining or upgrading any web portal, extranet tools, computer software (including accounting, investor reporting and ledger systems, financial management and cybersecurity) or other administrative, or reporting tools (including subscription- based services) for the benefit of the Funds or the limited partners; (xvii) any activities with respect to protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data (including any costs and expenses incurred in connection with European data protection legislation or freedom of information law requests); (xviii) to the extent provided in the Governing Documents, or otherwise approved by the applicable General Partner in its sole discretion, activities or proceedings of the advisory committee (including any reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by representatives of the applicable General Partner, the advisory committee members, permitted observers and other persons in attending or otherwise participating in meetings of the advisory committee); (xix) indemnification (including legal and any other fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with indemnifying any partner or other person pursuant to the Governing Documents and advancing fees, costs and expenses incurred by any such person in defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification pursuant to the Governing Documents), except as otherwise set forth in the Governing Documents; (xx) actual, threatened or otherwise anticipated litigation, mediation, arbitration or other dispute resolution process, including the costs and expenses of any discovery related thereto and any judgment, other award or settlement entered into in connection therewith; (xxi) any annual limited partner meeting or other periodic or special meetings of the limited partners and any other conference, meeting or webcast or other video conference with any limited partner(s), and any periodic executive forum of portfolio company management and other persons in each case, including any costs associated with venue, set-up, room and board, dining, entertainment, gifts and mementos, honorarium, events or speakers, and other meeting or conference-related costs, in each case, to the extent incurred by the Funds, the General Partner or any other affiliate of the General Partners; (xxii) except as otherwise determined by the applicable General Partner in its sole discretion, any fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation relating to any alternative investment vehicle or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio investment of such alternative investment vehicle) that would be a Fund expense or organizational expense if it were incurred in connection with a Fund, any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, management, operation, termination, winding up and dissolution of a Fund and any feeder vehicles related to such Fund to the extent not paid by the investors investing in such entities and any other costs and expenses related to any structuring or restructuring of a Fund and its related entities and subsidiaries; (xxiii) the termination, liquidation, winding up or dissolution of a Fund and any legal entities owned directly or indirectly by such Fund, including any portfolio companies or investments and related entities; (xiv) defaults by partners (other

than the applicable General Partner or its affiliates) in the payment of any capital contributions; (xv) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of a Fund, the applicable General Partner and related entities, any entities owned directly or indirectly by a Fund and any alternative investment vehicle of a Fund, including the preparation, distribution and implementation thereof; provided that, with respect to amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of the applicable General Partner, any parallel fund general partner, the general partner of such General Partner and AE Industrial, such amendments, waivers, consents or approvals relate to the affairs of a Fund, any parallel fund or any alternative investment vehicle thereof; (xvi) (A) compliance with any law, rule, regulation, policy, directive or special measure (including in relation to privacy, data protection, know-your-customer, anti-money laundering, sanctions or anti-terrorism considerations), including any legal, administrator, consulting or other third-party service provider fees, costs and expenses related thereto and any regulatory expenses of the applicable General Partner or any of its affiliates incurred in connection with the operation of a Fund and any costs related to compliance with any environmental, social or governance or other investment considerations and policies applicable to the Funds, the General Partners and/or any of their respective affiliates and/or (B) the validation or other confirmation of any payments made to the relevant Fund or its General Partner (including as a result of any anti-money laundering laws, rules or regulations); (xvii) any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding, including any costs and expenses of discovery related thereto and the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except as set forth in the Governing Documents; (xviii) any third-party experts, including independent appraisers, engaged by a General Partner in connection with a Fund considering, making or holding or disposing of, directly or indirectly, an investment in the same entity as one or more other investment funds sponsored by AE Industrial; (xxix) unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer by a limited partner or any limited partner's name change, internal restructuring or change in registered agent or custodian; (xxx) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against a Fund and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, inquiry, investigation settlement or review of a Fund (except to the extent that such Fund is reimbursed therefor by a partner) and any costs and expenses of or related to the "partnership representative" of a Fund; (xxxii) distributions to the partners and other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of investments, including extraordinary expenses; (xxxiii) unreimbursed expenses and unpaid fees of any group of operating partners or its members, employees or other persons engaged by such group of operating partners; (xxxiv) compliance or regulatory matters, except as set forth in the Governing Documents, including compliance with such Governing Documents and/or any side letter or similar agreement (including any amendments, restatements, supplements, waivers, consents or approvals pursuant thereto); (xxxv) attendance of any member, manager, shareholder, partner, director, officer, employee or affiliate of the General Partners, AE Industrial or any of their respective affiliates at any trade conference, including any applicable registration costs and exhibition, sponsorship or other presentation costs; (xxxvi) any travel (including, where appropriate as determined by the relevant General Partner, the cost of using or chartering private aircraft or other private air travel at a cost not to exceed the cost of corresponding first-class equivalent commercial airfare, other air travel, car or ride sharing services, other modes of transportation, meals, lodging and entertainment) and other meals and entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and

unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities; (xxxvi) any of the items listed in clauses (i) through (xxxv) above relating to any investment, restructuring, taking public or private disposition, transaction, project or other opportunity not consummated or otherwise not successful and/or that may have been offered to co-investors (including co-investors' proportionate share of any expenses related to an investment or other opportunity not consummated) (xxxvii) any organizational expenses of a Fund; (xxxviii) any private placement or finders' fees paid by a Fund to placement agents, finders or other third parties performing similar services in connection with the organization or funding of a Fund; and (xxxix) any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations approved by the advisory committee.

In certain cases, the expenses described above or similar expenses (and/or Supplemental Fees) are expected to be charged to portfolio companies, capitalized into the cost basis of a transaction or, to the extent necessary or desirable for operational, administrative, tax or other reasons, charged at the level of an intermediate holding company between the relevant Fund and the portfolio company. Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund's strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto. Additionally, subject to the Governing Documents, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests. As is typical for private equity funds, the Funds likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products (such as mutual funds), and there can be no assurance that the benefits to investors will be commensurate with such expenses. To the extent brokerage fees are incurred, they will be incurred in accordance with the general practices set forth in "Brokerage Practices."

In regard to the Co-Investment Funds, these vehicles generally will bear expenses related to their formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those described above. In the event that a new co-investment vehicle is planned but the transaction is ultimately not consummated (a "broken deal"), all Broken Deal Expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the relevant Fund, and not by the planned co-investment vehicle. To the extent that such co-investors have already executed definitive documentation to invest in such transaction, such co-investor is expected to bear its *pro rata* share of such Broken Deal Expenses. Additionally, to the extent a Fund makes use of a credit facility to invest in a portfolio company or pay related expenses, it typically will not be reimbursed separately by a related Co-Investment Fund or other co-investor for the costs of establishing, negotiating or maintaining the facility as a whole (unless otherwise agreed).

AE Industrial has discretion over whether to charge Supplemental Fees to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing and/or amount of such compensation, as well as to charge such amounts at varying levels in a portfolio company's holding or operating structure. The receipt of such compensation subjects AE Industrial to potential conflicts of interest, as discussed under "Conflicts of Interest", below.

The Funds invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, investment advisory and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the Governing Documents, over the full term of the relevant Fund, and investors are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in any of the Funds.

Operating Partners

Additionally, as further described herein and in the Governing Documents of the Funds, AE Industrial retains certain operating partners (including entities formed for the benefit of such persons and/or to facilitate the provision of their services) to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Such operating partners generally provide services in relation to the identification, acquisition (including due diligence), holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies. In certain circumstances, these services also include serving in management or policy-making positions for portfolio companies, such as service on a board of directors. Operating partners receive compensation, including, but not limited to, cash fees (including retainer fees); discretionary compensation (whether or not based on predetermined milestones); a profits, participation or equity interest in a portfolio company or holding company; incentive equity or other stock awards in relevant portfolio companies; and/or, profits or equity interests in one or more Funds or General Partners. The amount of such compensation typically is determined according to one or more methods, including, the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of such operating partners, amounts believed to be charged by other providers for comparable services and/or other relevant methods as determined by AE Industrial. Operating partners also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services.

Any compensation paid directly or indirectly (e.g., through reimbursement of AE Industrial) to an operating partner by a Fund portfolio company or the Fund does not offset the Management Fee.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

As described under “Fees and Compensation,” each General Partner of a Fund (except for the Co-Investment Funds) may receive a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits in the relevant Fund. Since AE Industrial manages Funds that are *not* charged performance-based compensation, or are charged performance-based compensation in lower percentages, conflicts of interest may arise because AE Industrial would have an incentive to favor accounts for which it receives the highest performance-based compensation. AE Industrial seeks to address the potential for conflicts of interest in this area with allocation practices that provide that transactions and investment opportunities will be allocated to the Funds in accordance with each Funds’ investment guidelines and Governing Documents (see “Conflicts of Interest,” below), as well as other factors that do not include the amount of performance-based compensation received. Additionally, to the extent that AE Industrial has Funds with varying carried interest terms (including amount, timing, waterfall conditions or other terms) and/or AE Industrial personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest, to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as appropriate for Funds from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage.

AE Industrial seeks to address the potential for conflicts of interest in these matters with allocation policies and procedures that provide that transactions and investment opportunities

will be allocated to the Funds in accordance with each Fund's investment guidelines and Governing Documents, as well as other factors that do not include the amount of performance-based compensation received by AE Industrial or any personnel. The Valuation, Risk and Operations Committee (the "VROC") serves as an oversight committee regarding allocation decisions, and the Investment Committee reviews potential conflicts of interest when making allocation decisions. Where necessary or advisable, as determined in the sole discretion of AE Industrial, AE Industrial reserves the right to consult the limited partner advisory committees of an applicable Fund regarding allocation decisions as well.

The existence of performance-based compensation has the potential to create an incentive for AE Industrial to operate the relevant Fund in a riskier, speculative or other manner that is less favorable to investors than it would otherwise make in the absence of such arrangement, although AE Industrial generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors, particularly in instances where the Governing Documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation amounts at the end of the relevant Fund's life or at certain interim intervals.

Types of Clients

AE Industrial provides investment advice solely to its Fund clients, and references throughout this Brochure to "clients" and to AE Industrial's related duties to and practices on behalf of its clients and/or investors should be construed accordingly. The Funds include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under U.S. laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The investors participating in the Funds include high net worth individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities, and often include, directly or indirectly, principals or other personnel of AE Industrial and its affiliates and members of their families, operating partners or other service providers retained by AE Industrial or a Fund, as well as executives of portfolio companies.

The only Funds that AE Industrial manages that are accepting new investors are Fund III, Leasing Fund II, Leasing Fund II-A and HorizonX Fund II. Leasing Fund II, Leasing Fund II-A and HorizonX Fund II each have a minimum investment amount of \$5 million for third-party investors. Fund III has a minimum investment amount of \$10 million for third-party investors. Such Fund interests are offered and sold solely to qualified purchasers (or qualified knowledgeable AE Industrial personnel). AE Industrial is permitted to waive the minimum investment amounts described above.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

General

AE Industrial is a private investment firm focused on making investments in Target Market businesses whose operating and financial performance can benefit from AE Industrial's

operating expertise and proactive ownership model. As noted above in “Advisory Business,” the Funds pursue various investment strategies.

AE Industrial’s Target Markets have certain characteristics that the Firm believes make them attractive for U.S. middle-market investment opportunities in the aerospace, defense and government services, space, power and utility services, and specialty industrial markets. These opportunities include, but are not limited to, global scale, high value-added products and services that require special expertise and have long product development cycles that create measurable market backlogs and a fragmented supply chain. Many of the Target Markets’ attributes represent potential significant barriers to entry, and AE Industrial believes its experience and knowledge with respect to such barriers enable it to meet the demanding standards of the large Target Market companies at the top of the supply chain. Within the Target Markets, AE Industrial believes that technology, expertise and relationships matter, and AE Industrial believes its historical experience positions it well to understand and address the characteristics of the Target Markets.

There can be no assurance that AE Industrial will achieve the investment objectives of any Fund and a loss of investment is possible.

Investment and Operating Strategy

AE Industrial maintains a disciplined investment approach in an effort to invest in high quality opportunities in the Target Markets. This process can be summarized by the following attributes:

- Thesis driven;
- Proactive sourcing model;
- Extensive and industry-specific due diligence capabilities built from deep operating experience;
- Thorough Investment Committee approval process; and
- Active portfolio management and risk mitigation from operating experience.

Thesis Driven. AE Industrial’s partners and operating partners maintain relationships with key decision-makers at many of the relevant suppliers in the Target Markets. This level of connectivity provides AE Industrial with potential insights into trends, cycles and innovation within these markets. By virtue of these insights, AE Industrial believes it is better positioned to approach investment opportunities proactively through its thesis driven process rather than simply focus on opportunistic deals or companies “for sale.” This approach also helps avoid wasting time on companies AE Industrial believes to be unattractive for investment. This thesis driven process has two important phases within AE Industrial: (i) first-hand experience with growth opportunities or inefficiencies in the Target Markets that present a sound investment opportunity; and (ii) a comprehensive data-driven due diligence exercise to confirm its thesis.

AE Industrial has access to a due diligence team that has decades of experience with investments in the Target Markets and can also leverage the expertise of its existing portfolio investments.

Proactive Sourcing Model. AE Industrial has built an extensive network of executives within its Target Markets. It uses these contacts, in addition to company screening tools and internal knowledge, to identify target companies that fit within an investment thesis. AE Industrial then actively approaches owners of target companies to engage with the target company on what AE Industrial believes is the company's market opportunity going forward and how AE Industrial's experience and network can help the company achieve its growth potential. AE Industrial believes it can immediately create credibility with a potential portfolio company's owner and management team by quickly understanding a target's strengths, weaknesses and opportunities. In non-control situations for Structured Solutions Fund I, AE Industrial expects that it will have the opportunity to engage the owner as the lead institutional investor and to position itself as a specialized, industry partner rather than as just another source of capital.

Industry-Specific Diligence Capabilities Built from Operating Experience. After a potential investment passes an initial screen, the due diligence process generally entails a multi-pronged effort, including:

- Company positioning, product and process capability and market acceptance;
- Management assessment, both internal and market feedback;
- Financial, accounting and tax due diligence;
- Legal and environmental
- Financing structures; and
- Third-party management background checks.

Investment Committee Approval Process. AE Industrial has established separate Investment Committees for the various Fund groups that it manages. At multiple stages of the investment underwriting process, the relevant Investment Committee is presented with investment memos that are regularly updated as the transaction evolves. Before a final offer is made, or an investment is closed, the relevant Investment Committee will hold a vote to approve the transaction based on the work done by the investment team. A majority of the relevant Investment Committee members must approve an investment for AE Industrial to go forward with the transaction, and AE Industrial's founding partners each have veto power on every investment.

Active Portfolio Management and Risk Mitigation. For the **Equity Funds**, AE Industrial generally monitors its portfolio companies through significant ongoing interactions with the management teams and control of the board of directors. In particular, AE Industrial aims to appoint to its portfolio company board of directors connected industry managers who possess the knowledge and relationships to position its portfolio companies to be acquired by a larger

company within the supply chain. Because scale is generally an important characteristic within the Target Market supply chains, AE Industrial is focused on accretive, strategic add-on acquisitions to build businesses that can benefit from scale and make them more attractive from an exit perspective.

The **HorizonX Funds** invest in early-stage businesses with strong technology and perceived growth potential. Fund investments are expected to be in the form of initial seed or Series A securities. It is anticipated that portfolio companies will actively seek follow-on investments as a key component of growth, with follow-on investing by the HorizonX Funds. Initial late-stage venture investments may be pursued opportunistically. AE Industrial manages the HorizonX Funds utilizing active portfolio management and risk mitigation techniques within its specific investment guidelines. The Funds will invest in the Target Markets and across the following cross-cutting thematic areas under the Target Markets: Mobility & Climate, Enterprise Applications, Networks & Security.

For **Structured Solutions Fund I**, AE Industrial believes its sector focus, proprietary investment ideas and sourcing model have the potential to provide the following benefits: (i) establish a relationship with a founder/owner to educate them on the Firm's value proposition before they have sought broader inputs; (ii) limit the amount of potential competition from other, third-party, sources of capital who are not industry specialists; (iii) enable informed due diligence assessments that are more difficult for generalist competing sources of capital; and (iv) provide for operational-based assessments to address financial underperformance, management gaps or customer issues in order to limit the risk of loss in an investment. AE Industrial has substantial resources both internally and through an external expert network to manage its portfolio and mitigate risk from under-performance.

In addition, AE Industrial manages the **Leasing Funds**, which focus on making investments in the following asset classes in the Target Markets: (i) whole commercial aircraft leases, (ii) commercial aircraft engine lease pools, (iii) general aviation whole aircraft leases, (iv) structured credit solutions, and (v) equity co-investments alongside other Funds managed by AE Industrial. For the Leasing Funds, several of AE Industrial's senior personnel and operating partners have extensive histories in managing large leasing and credit portfolios. Such senior personnel and operating partners also have experience sourcing and identifying the types of leasing assets to be held in the Leasing Funds' portfolios, which AE Industrial believes brings a holistic understanding of the investment opportunity and risk management necessary to manage the portfolios.

Risks of Investment

Each Fund and its investors bear the risk of loss that AE Industrial's investment strategy entails. Please see each Fund's private placement memorandum for a complete description of all risk factors. Set forth below is a summary of relevant risk factors:

Business Risks. A Fund's investment portfolio is expected to consist primarily of securities issued by privately held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Concentration of Investments. A Fund will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry may substantially affect its aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, a Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that a Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. However, the limited partners will be required to bear Management Fees through such Fund during the investment period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' Commitments and other expenses as set forth in the Governing Documents.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While AE Industrial generally intends to seek attractive returns for a Fund primarily through making control-oriented, operationally-focused investments in industrial-based businesses, AE Industrial is permitted to pursue additional investment strategies and/or modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. AE Industrial also is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which AE Industrial's principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. Certain industry segments in which a Fund intends to invest, including various segments of the aerospace and defense, space, power and utility generation and specialty industrial market, are (or may become) (i) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the United States and internationally and (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change. While each Fund intends to invest in companies that seek to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations relating to certain industries, including, in particular, the aerospace and defense, power generation and specialty industrial market, are complex, may be ambiguous or may lack clear judicial or regulatory interpretive guidance. An adverse review or determination by any applicable judicial or regulatory authority of any such law or regulation, or an adverse change in applicable regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or financial performance of the companies in which a Fund invests.

Additionally, the SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of AE Industrial and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has adopted a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose and/or adopt additional rules in the future. Such current and future rulemaking is expected to materially impact AE Industrial and its affiliates, the Funds and/or their investments. In addition, the Funds are expected to bear significant increased costs as a result of such rules, including costs relating to investor reporting and disclosures. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds. Certain rules are or may become subject to legal challenge from private fund industry groups and others, and to the

extent such legal challenges are successful, investors will not be afforded some or all of the protections provided by these rules.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Fund should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Fund (including the Management Fee payable to the General Partner) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Fund's capital, including unfunded Commitments.

Leveraged Investments. A Fund is permitted to make use of leverage by having a portfolio company or intermediate entity incur debt to finance all or a portion of certain investments, whether on a temporary or long-term basis. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and potentially will constrain its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of a Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, such Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which a Fund will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Governing Documents, a Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where the Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company.

A Fund is also permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt, a letter of credit or other forms of promise to provide funding) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that such Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. The use of leverage by a Fund generally also will result in fees, interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such Fund or appreciation of its investments. While

Fund-level borrowings generally will be subject to limitations set forth in the Governing Documents and interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding.

A Fund generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Funds and entities managed by the relevant General Partner or any of its affiliates, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that the Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts are permitted to be secured by commitments made by such Fund's investors and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of such Fund.

To the extent a Fund provides bridge financing to facilitate portfolio company investments, it is possible that all or a portion of such bridge financing will not be recouped within the time period specified in the Governing Documents, in which case the investment would be treated as a permanent investment of such Fund. As a result, such Fund's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under such Fund's investment limitations.

Subscription Lines. A Fund generally is permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations, including the acquisition, financing or refinancing of the Fund's investments, as well as to consolidate or make less frequent capital calls to limited partners. Fund-level borrowing subjects limited partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the limited partners, limited partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any limited partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing may result in additional partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to the maintaining, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's limited partners and the terms of the Governing Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate a limited partner could obtain individually. To the extent a particular limited partner's cost of capital is lower than the applicable Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a limited partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases such Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for limited partners to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-

term gains to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the Fund's carried interest arrangements will be met. A portfolio company financing from a subscription line, rather than from a Fund-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's Management Fee calculation, such as during periods where Management Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's investment period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's Management Fee calculation under the Governing Documents. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds) as, to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the limited partners or impose additional obligations on them. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from limited partners to share with lenders. Such General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more limited partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in a potential net benefit to the Fund, or additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows the relevant General Partner to fund investments and pay partnership expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then current amount outstanding under a subscription line could cause short-term liquidity concerns for limited partners that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. This risk would be heightened for a limited partner with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the limited partner to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. A General Partner is authorized to use Fund-level borrowing to pay Management Fees and to reimburse AE Industrial for expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund. A Fund is also permitted to utilize Fund-level borrowing when the relevant General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than limited partner capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If the Fund ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those

other means, limited partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

Investment- and Intermediate Entity-Level Borrowing. Under the Governing Documents, to the extent permitted, each Fund is authorized to incur indebtedness that is secured by any assets of the Fund (e.g., asset-based borrowing, as well as “back leverage” and net asset value (NAV) facilities), and is permitted directly or indirectly through one or more intermediate entities (e.g., special purpose vehicles) to incur indebtedness, including to borrow money from any person, to make guarantees or provide other credit support to any person or to incur any other obligation (including other extensions of credit). Indebtedness is permitted to be incurred for any purpose relating to the activities of the Fund, including without limitation to: finance any investment-related activities of the Fund; increase the buying power of the Fund; provide interim financing to the extent necessary to consummate the purchase of investments prior to the receipt of permanent financing or capital contributions or distributions (as applicable); pay for Fund expenses or fund the payment of Management Fees; make, hold or dispose of investments; provide financing or refinancing; fund the payment of amounts to withdrawing limited partners; fund distributions to the partners; and/or provide collateral to secure outstanding letters of credit or to create reserves, in each case in accordance with the Governing Documents. Additionally, a Fund is expected to enter into letters of credit in support of one or more of its investments, including for the purpose of such Fund agreeing to fund additional equity financing or capital expenditures into a portfolio company (regardless of who the beneficiary to such letter of credit may be) at a certain time or upon the occurrence of a certain event.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for Fund investments, and hence, most of a Fund’s investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in-kind to the partners of a Fund, and it may be difficult to liquidate the securities received at a price or within a time period that is determined to be ideal by such partners. After a distribution of securities is made to the partners, many partners may decide to liquidate such securities within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by such partners may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the relevant General Partner with respect to such investment.

Operation in Highly Competitive Markets. The business of acquiring assets in Target Market industries is highly competitive. Market competition for opportunities includes traditional aerospace and power generation companies, strategic acquirers, commercial and investment banks, as well as a growing number of non-traditional participants, such as hedge funds, private equity funds, and other private investors. Some of these competitors may have access to greater amounts of capital and/or to capital that may be committed for longer periods of time or may have different return thresholds than the Funds, and thus these competitors may have certain advantages not shared by a Fund, including synergies with other assets or portfolio companies. In addition, competitors may have incurred, or may in the future incur, leverage to finance their investments at levels or on terms more favorable than those available to a Fund. Strong competition for investment opportunities could result in fewer such opportunities for a Fund, as

certain of these competitors have established and are establishing investment vehicles that target the same types of assets that such Fund intends to purchase.

In addition, some of a Fund's competitors may have longer operating histories, greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than such Fund, and consequently, may be able to compete more effectively in one or more of its target markets. A Fund may not always be able to compete successfully with its competitors and competitive pressures or other factors may also result in significant price competition, particularly during industry downturns, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Industrial Sector. Prospective portfolio companies in the industrial sector are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, the effects of economic slowdowns, adverse changes in fuel prices, labor relations, insurance costs, government regulations, political changes, and other factors.

Regulations Affecting the Aerospace Industry. The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the United States by the Federal Aviation Administration and in other countries by similar agencies. Portfolio companies in or servicing the aerospace industry may need to be certified to engineer and service parts and components used in specific aircraft models. The U.S. Department of Defense, the Canadian military and most other military organizations may require compliance with additional government regulations when servicing their equipment and may conduct reviews similar to those conducted by civil regulatory authorities. Such portfolio companies may also be subject to or provide services to others that are subject to a variety of U.S. Commerce, Treasury and State Department regulations and other governmental trade regulations that can increase costs and add to the complexity of doing business.

While the Funds intend to make investments that comply with relevant laws and regulations, certain aspects of the Funds' operations may not have been subject to judicial or regulatory interpretation. An adverse review or determination by any one of such authorities, or an adverse change in the regulatory requirements, could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's investments. U.S. Congress may introduce legislative proposals that would affect major changes in the U.S. aviation industry. The aviation industry outside of the United States is also subject to significant regulatory changes. It is not clear at this time what changes, if any, will occur and what effect any proposals would have on the aviation industry.

Regulatory Changes Affecting the Power Generation Industry. In response to increasing competitive pressures in the United States occurring as a result of consumer demands, technological advances, greater availability of natural gas and other factors, various U.S. government agencies have implemented or proposed regulatory changes potentially affecting the competition and pricing of power generation projects that are the end-users of the products that companies in a Fund's targeted sectors produce. Such regulatory changes could have an adverse impact on such Fund's portfolio companies servicing these sectors.

Cyclicality of the Aerospace Industry. Demand for new aerospace products and aftermarket services is tied to the worldwide airline industry's ability to finance the purchase of

new aircraft, the ability to maintain existing aircraft to rigorous government regulations, and the industry's current and forecasted demand for seats, flights and routes. Demand for aerospace products is also influenced by airline industry profitability, the price of fuel, technological changes and advancements, world trade policies, government-to-government relations, terrorism, disease outbreaks, environmental constraints imposed on aircraft operations, pricing and other competitive factors. A Fund's portfolio companies in or servicing this sector may be adversely affected by demand cycles in the aerospace industry. Fluctuations in the demand for and supply of aircraft (and for specific types of aircraft) are likely to influence lease rates, piece-part values and used aircraft prices of all or some types of aircraft. For example, the oversupply of a specific type of aircraft could depress the value of that type of aircraft, which could theoretically lead to a decline in the price of used parts for such aircraft models. Such fluctuations may occur for a variety of reasons including changes in the following: (i) the volume and structure of passenger and cargo transportation; (ii) the number of manufacturers and their pricing and supply strategies; (iii) the number of operators of certain types of aircraft and the operational efficiency and durability of certain types of aircraft; (iv) the airlines' demand for certain types of aircraft such as wide-body, narrow-body and regional; (v) fuel costs and general economic conditions affecting the operations of operators and airlines; (vi) government regulation, including airworthiness directives and operating restrictions; (vii) financing interest rates; (viii) the availability of credit; (ix) manufacturer production levels; (x) the retirement and obsolescence of aircraft models; (xi) the re-introduction into service of aircraft previously in storage; and (xii) air traffic control infrastructure constraints. Certain of the Funds' portfolio companies may be adversely affected by some of the risks described herein, including fluctuations in aircraft supply and demand. These cycles may produce decreases or increases in aircraft values and, to a lesser extent, piece-part values. As a result, any decreases in the values of aircraft that may result from various industry or other unanticipated factors may have an adverse effect on the Funds' operations and cash flow and may impair its investments and the limited partners' investments in the Funds.

Cyclicality of the Power Generation Industry. Demand for new power generating capacity and aftermarket services is tied to both the local and global demand for electric power relative to current installed capacity. The development of new power projects requires significant capital investment, technological expertise, government or environmental approvals and other risks associated with large construction projects. A protracted economic downturn or other macroeconomic event causing a reduction in capital investment could diminish the demand for power generation products and services, which may adversely affect a Fund's portfolio companies servicing this sector.

Airline Leasing Risks. The aircraft leasing market is affected by various cyclical factors that are not within the control of AE Industrial such as: (i) interest rates; (ii) the availability of credit; (iii) fuel costs and general economic conditions affecting lessee operations; (iv) manufacturer production level; (v) passenger demand; (vi) retirement and obsolescence of aircraft models; (vii) manufacturers merging or exiting the industry or ceasing to produce aircraft types; (viii) re-introduction into service of aircraft previously in storage; (ix) governmental regulation; (x) air traffic control infrastructure constraints; (xi) the particular maintenance and operating history of aircraft and engines; (xii) the number of operators using a type of aircraft; (xiii) import restrictions; and (xiv) existing supply of parked aircraft. The availability of

commercial jet aircraft for lease or sale has periodically experienced cycles of oversupply and undersupply, producing sharp decreases and increases in aircraft values and lease rates. The aircraft leasing market may currently be experiencing a cyclical peak but at the time when aircraft are being marketed for re-lease or sale, there can be no assurance that prevailing industry conditions will allow re-lease or, where applicable, sale, on satisfactory terms.

In addition to general industry factors that may affect aircraft values and lease rates, the value of specific aircraft will depend on a number of other factors that are not within the control of AE Industrial, such as the particular maintenance and operating history of the aircraft, the number of operators using the type of aircraft and the supply of such type of aircraft, whether the aircraft is subject to a lease and any regulatory and legal requirements that must be satisfied before the aircraft can be sold. Values of aircraft may be adversely affected by changes in the competitive and financial position of the relevant commercial aircraft manufacturer, by the withdrawal of such manufacturer from that market or by unexpected manufacturing defects that may surface subsequently.

A significant threat to used commercial aircraft values and lease rates is the supply effects of the significant numbers of new aircraft ordered at discounted prices. Despite the cyclically high demand for aircraft experienced over the last few years and the significant consolidation in the aircraft manufacturing industry, competition between Boeing and Airbus has resulted in decreases in the price of new aircraft when adjusted for inflation, which in turn has led airlines and others to order increasing quantities of new aircraft. The displacement effect of new aircraft will depress used aircraft values and lease rates, particularly in geographic regions where there is currently perceived to be a significant excess of commercial aircraft capacity. Decreases in the values and rental rates achievable on used commercial aircraft as a result of the above factors may have a material adverse effect on the relevant Fund's operations and cash flows.

Liability Risk as Lessor. U.S.C. 49 §44112 (“**Section 44112**”) provides that lessors of aircraft or engines generally will not be liable for any personal injury or death, or damage to or loss of property (collectively, “**Loss**” or “**Losses**”); provided that such lessor is not in actual possession or control of the equipment at the time of such Loss. Under common law, the owner of an aircraft or engine may be held liable for injuries or damage to passengers or property, and such damage awards can be substantial. Because certain case law interpreting Section 44112 provides that lessors of aircraft or engines may be liable for Losses, there can be no assurance that the provisions of Section 44112 would fully protect the lessor and the relevant Fund from all liabilities in connection with any Losses that may be caused by any aircraft or engine it owns. Therefore, each lessee typically will be required to indemnify the lessor and/or the relevant Fund for, or insure the lessor and/or such Fund against, such claims by third parties. Nonetheless, in the event that Section 44112 does not apply in a particular action, there is the possibility that the lessee might not have the financial resources or insurance to fulfill its indemnity obligations. It should be noted, however, that this description is limited to U.S. law, and to the extent that the law in foreign jurisdictions is applicable (e.g., in a jurisdiction where an accident occurs), different laws may apply. For example, certain foreign jurisdictions may impose strict liability upon an owner of an aircraft or an engine. Such liability may apply with respect to claims of passengers, employees or third parties for death, injury and/or damages to public or private property (including consequences of terrorist attacks) or environmental damages. As described above, operators and airlines may be unable or unwilling to indemnify the relevant Fund,

resulting in losses to such Fund. The scope and amount of insurance coverage available to airlines for liability to third persons may decrease while the premiums for such third-party risk insurance may simultaneously or otherwise increase. This situation may result in the operators and airlines or the relevant Fund not obtaining sufficient insurance coverage to cover all types of claims that may be asserted against the operators and airlines or such Fund. Such insufficient insurance coverage amounts or defaults by operators and airlines in fulfilling their indemnification or insurance obligations or the lack of third-party liability insurance may increase the loss amounts for which the operators and airlines or the relevant Fund are ultimately liable.

The relevant General Partner will typically require lessees to maintain those types of insurance customary and appropriate in the air transportation industry, including comprehensive liability insurance and aircraft hull insurance. There can be no assurance that lessees' insurance will cover all types of claims that may be asserted against the relevant Fund. Any inadequate insurance coverage, default by an insurer or default by lessees in fulfilling their indemnification or insurance obligations will negatively affect the proceeds that would be received by the relevant Fund, and ultimately, the partners, upon an event of loss under the respective leases or upon a claim under the relevant liability insurance.

Expiring Leases. In order to continue to generate revenues for a Fund, the relevant General Partner may need to promptly sell aircraft, engines and/or major components, either as a whole or at the piece-part level, as leases expire (to the extent not re-leased). In the event of an early lease termination, for example as a consequence of lessee default, a Fund may be required to repay a term loan facility earlier than its scheduled maturity date. This may lead to break costs and prepayment charges under the respective bank financing arrangement or related hedging agreements. The ability to sell aircraft will depend on general market conditions. Some of the competitors of a Fund may have greater access to financial resources and may have greater operational flexibility.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Fund may invest in portfolio companies that are organized, headquartered and/or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Such investments may be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of such Fund), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on such Fund and/or the partners of such Fund with respect to such Fund's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for such Fund and/or its partners.

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed and/or more restrictive laws, regulations, regulatory institutions and judicial systems; (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction; (e) civil disturbances; (f) government instability; and (g) nationalization and expropriation of private assets. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

Distressed Investments. A Fund may invest in the securities and obligations, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default, of companies experiencing significant financial difficulties and material operating issues, including companies that may have been, are or will become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or other restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation processes. Investments in such companies involve a substantial degree of risk that is generally higher than the risk involved in investing in companies that are not in financial or operational distress. Given the heightened difficulty of the financial analysis required to evaluate distressed companies, there can be no assurance that the relevant General Partner will correctly evaluate the value of the assets of a distressed company securing its debt and other obligations or correctly project the prospects for the successful restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation of such company. Therefore, in the event that a portfolio company does become involved in bankruptcy proceedings, or a restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation is required, a Fund may lose some or all of its investment or may be required to accept illiquid securities with rights that are materially different than the original securities in which such Fund invested.

Non-controlling Investments. A Fund may hold meaningful minority stakes in privately-held companies and in some cases may have limited minority protection rights. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, a Fund at times may hold minority equity stakes of any size such as might occur if portfolio companies are taken public. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes that a Fund may hold will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes. Where a Fund holds a minority stake, it may be more difficult for such Fund to liquidate its interests than it would be had such Fund owned a controlling interest in such company. Even if a Fund has contractual rights to seek liquidity of a Fund's minority interests in such companies, it may be very difficult to sell such interests or seek a sale of such company upon terms acceptable to such Fund, especially in cases where the interests of the other investors in such company have different business and investment objectives and goals.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. Furthermore, such uncertainty may be compounded by local, regional or global health crises, including, but not limited to, the rapid and/or pandemic spread of novel viruses (e.g., COVID-19, SARS, MERS, and/or other similar epidemics). Such health crises could exacerbate the political, social and economic risks previously mentioned, and result in significant breakdowns, delays and other disruptions to important global, local and regional supply chains, with potential corresponding results on the operating performance of affected portfolio companies. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of a Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by such Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments.

Global Public Health Considerations and COVID-19. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have resulted in historic market disruptions, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

The ultimate impact of any such health emergency — and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, but could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. The extent of the impact on the Funds' and their portfolio companies' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of the Funds to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Funds intend to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Funds' ability to fulfill their investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio companies, the General Partners and AE Industrial may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of any such health emergencies, or any measures, restrictions, remote-working requirements and other factors related thereto, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which a Fund invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by the relevant General Partner in its discretion. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the portfolio companies and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio company, a Fund is permitted to decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or consider the opportunity to increase its investment in a successful portfolio company (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable

debt documents or for other reasons). There is no assurance that a Fund will make follow-on investments or that such Fund will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such failure to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity for such Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company or the dilution of such Fund's ownership in a portfolio company if a third-party or co-investor invests in such portfolio company.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which a Fund will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect a Fund's investment once made.

Public Company Holdings. A Fund's investment portfolio may contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject a Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately-held companies. Such risks include greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of a Fund to dispose of such securities and debt at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including the principals of the relevant General Partner, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Lack of Unilateral Control. Even if a Fund is the majority investor or controlling shareholder, as applicable, of a portfolio company, in certain circumstances it may not have unilateral control of the portfolio company. To the extent a Fund invests alongside third parties, such as institutional co-investors or private equity funds of other sponsors, the relevant portfolio company may be controlled or influenced by persons who have economic or business interests, investment or operational goals, tax strategies or other considerations that differ from or are inconsistent with those of the relevant Fund or its limited partners. Such third parties may be in a position to take action contrary to the Fund's business, tax or other interests, and the Fund may not be in a position to limit such contrary actions or otherwise protect the value of its investment.

Limited Access to Information. Limited partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or AE Industrial generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Governing Documents. In particular, it is anticipated that AE Industrial and its affiliates will obtain certain types of material information from or relating to a Fund's investments that will not be disclosed to limited partners because such disclosure is prohibited, including as a result of contractual, legal or similar obligations outside of AE Industrial's control. Decisions by AE Industrial or its affiliates to withhold information may have adverse consequences for limited partners in a variety of circumstances. For example, a limited partner that seeks to transfer its interest in a Fund may have difficulty in determining an appropriate price for such interest. Decisions to withhold information may also make it difficult for a limited partner to monitor AE Industrial and its performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that limited partners that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's advisory committee generally may, by virtue of such participation, have more or earlier information about a Fund and its

investments in certain circumstances than other limited partners. Limited partners generally will bear the expenses of responding to disclosure requests, including in connection with state public records, similar freedom of information and other laws, whether or not the relevant Fund succeeds in asserting confidentiality for requested documents and other materials, and AE Industrial reserves the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to AE Industrial's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Material, Non-Public Information. As a result of the operations of AE Industrial and its affiliates, AE Industrial frequently comes into possession of confidential or material, non-public information. Therefore, AE Industrial and its affiliates may have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Fund. Consequently, a Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or AE Industrial's internal policies and practices. Due to these restrictions, a Fund may not be able to make an investment that it otherwise might have made or sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent AE Industrial or a Fund from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on, or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

As a result of any of the foregoing, a Fund may be adversely affected because of AE Industrial's inability or unwillingness to participate in transactions that may violate such laws or regulations, or by remedies imposed by any regulators or governmental bodies. Any such laws or regulations may make it difficult or may prevent a Fund from pursuing investment opportunities, require the sale of part or all of certain portfolio companies on a timeline or in a manner deemed undesirable by AE Industrial or may limit the ability of one or more portfolio companies from conducting their intended business in whole or in part. Consequently, there can be no assurance that any Fund will be able to participate in all potential investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

Sanctioned Investors. If after subscribing to a Fund a limited partner is included on a list of prohibited persons maintained by a relevant regulatory or governmental authority (including OFAC or equivalent non-U.S. authorities) (a "**Sanctions List**"), the relevant General Partner will have the sole discretion to determine the resolution, remedy and manner of compliance of

the Fund with applicable laws, including without limitation a “freeze” on distributions and/or capital calls from the relevant limited partner and reporting to the relevant authorities. Adverse actions by any such authorities, including temporary or permanent stays or holds on the Fund’s activities, could materially and adversely affect the Funds.

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations. Certain investments are expected to be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a Fund, co-investors and/or rollover sellers) to be acquiring a U.S. business (including a business with assets, employees, facilities, and/or operations in the United States). CFIUS has the authority to review proposed or existing transactions or investments or to seek to impose limitations on or prohibit investments, and CFIUS filings and other considerations can materially impact transaction timing, feasibility, certainty and costs. In certain circumstances, CFIUS considerations have the potential to prevent a Fund from maintaining or pursuing investments, or limit the universe of available buyers for an existing investment. Any of these factors have the potential to adversely affect a Fund’s performance, and the likelihood that CFIUS considerations will be implicated is expected to increase where non-U.S. limited partners comprise a substantial percentage of a Fund. Under the Governing Documents, the relevant General Partner generally is authorized, although not required, to excuse or otherwise limit non-U.S. limited partners’ ability to invest in U.S. businesses (or to exercise voting or advisory board rights with respect thereto) in order to anticipate or comply with CFIUS considerations. However, there can be no assurance that invoking any such excuse provisions or other limitations will allow the Fund to proceed with or maintain any investment, or to avoid losses relating thereto. Similar considerations are expected to apply with respect to reviews by non-U.S. national security or investment clearance regulators.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the banks, brokers, counterparties, clearinghouses, exchanges, lenders or other custodians (each, a “**Financial Institution**”) of some or all of the Fund’s (or any portfolio company’s) assets fails to timely perform or otherwise defaults on its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, seizure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty (each, a “**Distress Event**”). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance, undercapitalization, market forces or accounting irregularities. If a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, AE Industrial, any General Partner, the Funds and/or any of the portfolio companies may be unable to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services, either permanently or for an indeterminate period of time. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the case of banks, and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of total loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose potentially increased risk of loss. While in recent years governmental intervention has often resulted in additional protections for depositors and counterparties in connection with Distress Events, there can be no assurance that any

intervention will occur, be successful or avoid the risks of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of AE Industrial to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of AE Industrial, any Fund or any portfolio company to maintain operations, which in each case could result in operational burdens, significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses could include: a loss of funds; an obligation to pay fees and expenses in the event a Fund is unable to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of the Fund to access capital contributions or otherwise); the inability of the Fund to acquire or dispose of investments, including at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments; and/or the inability of AE Industrial or portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and/or maintain operations. If a Distress Event leads to a loss of access to a Financial Institution's services, it is also possible that AE Industrial will experience operational burdens and expenses, and a Fund or a portfolio company will incur additional expenses and/or delays in putting in place alternative arrangements and/or that such alternative arrangements will be less favorable than those formerly in place (with respect to economic terms, service levels, access to capital or otherwise). There can be no assurance that AE Industrial will be able to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, or that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses, delays or other negative impacts. The Funds and their portfolio companies are subject to additional risks in the event a Financial Institution utilized by investors of a Fund or suppliers, vendors, service providers or other counterparties of a portfolio company become subject to Distress Events, which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund, its investors or such portfolio companies, including the risk of investor defaults.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that AE Industrial and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although AE Industrial seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, AE Industrial is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Hedging Arrangements; Related Regulations. The relevant General Partner is authorized (but not obligated) to endeavor to manage the relevant Fund's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. A Fund is permitted to incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which are permitted to be undertaken in exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC") contexts, including futures, forwards, swaps, options and other instruments. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used.

In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements will subject a Fund to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose a Fund to additional liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled.

Certain hedging arrangements may create for the relevant General Partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption. Losses may result to the extent that the CFTC or other regulator imposes position limits or other regulatory requirements on such hedging arrangements, including under circumstances where the ability of a Fund or a portfolio company to hedge its exposures becomes limited by such requirements.

Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Matters. AE Industrial maintains an ESG policy and seeks to integrate certain ESG factors into its investment process in accordance with its policy and subject to its fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. There is no guarantee that AE Industrial will be able successfully to implement its ESG policy while achieving its investment strategy. In addition, applying ESG factors to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by AE Industrial, or any judgment exercised by AE Industrial, will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. There are also significant differences in interpretations of what ESG characteristics mean by region, industry and topic, as well as the interpretations of their scope and materiality. AE Industrial's interpretations and decisions are expected to differ from others' views and could also evolve over time. In addition, in evaluating an investment, AE Industrial expects to depend upon information and data provided by a number of sources, including the relevant investments and/or various reporting sources which could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, and which could cause AE Industrial to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. AE Industrial does not intend independently to verify all ESG information reported by investments or third parties. Further, considering ESG qualities when evaluating an investment could result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on AE Industrial's view of certain ESG-related and other factors and could cause the relevant Funds not to make an investment that they would have made or to make a management decision with respect to an investment differently than they would have made in the absence of the ESG Policies. For avoidance of doubt, however, AE Industrial does not expect to subordinate a Fund's investment returns or increase a Fund's investment risks as a result of (or in connection with) the consideration of any ESG factors.

Further, ESG practices are evolving rapidly and there are different principles, frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by other asset managers, and AE Industrial's adoption and adherence to various such principles, frameworks, methodologies and tools is expected to vary over time. There is also a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding the definition, measurement and disclosure of ESG factors. AE Industrial's ESG policies could become subject to additional regulation in the future, and AE Industrial cannot guarantee that its current approach will meet future regulatory requirements or predict the manner in which any such future requirements (including any

enforcement with respect thereto) could affect a Fund or its investments, including with respect to future administrative burdens and costs.

Unfunded Pension Liabilities of Portfolio Companies. Certain court decisions have found that, where an investment fund owns 80% or more (or under certain circumstances less than 80%) of a portfolio company, such fund (and any other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such fund) might be found liable for certain pension liabilities of such a portfolio company to the extent the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such liabilities. Although each Fund intends to manage its investments to minimize any such exposure, a Fund is permitted to invest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities, including structuring the investment in a manner where such Fund owns an 80% or greater interest in such a portfolio company. If a Fund (or other 80%- owned portfolio companies of such Fund) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse effect on the operations of such Fund and the companies in which such Fund invests. This discussion is based on current court decisions, statute and regulations regarding control group liability under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, as in effect as of the date of this Brochure, which may change in the future as the case law and guidance develops.

Valuation of Investments. Generally, the VROC will determine the value of all the related Fund's investments for which market quotations are available based on publicly available quotations. However, market quotations will not be available for virtually all of a Fund's investments because, among other things, the securities of portfolio companies held by such Fund generally will be illiquid and not quoted on any exchange. The VROC will determine the value of all the Fund's investments that are not readily marketable based on ASC 820 guidelines as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and any subsequent valuation guidelines required of an investment fund reporting under generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated in the United States. There can be no assurance that the VROC will have all the information necessary to make valuation decisions in respect of these investments, or that any information provided by third parties on which such decisions are based will be correct. There can be no assurance that the valuation decision of the VROC with respect to an investment will represent the value realized by the relevant Fund on the eventual disposition of such investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of such investment on the date of its valuation. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by the VROC may cause AE Industrial to ineffectively manage the relevant Fund's investment portfolios and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of such Fund's portfolio of investments.

Cybersecurity Risks. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries such as the food services and retail industries. To the extent that a portfolio company, Fund, General Partner, AE Industrial, or one or more of their respective service providers is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to their systems, substantial losses may occur in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted: (i) data or payment information; (ii) financial information; (iii) software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. If technology systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, AE Industrial, the General Partners, the Funds and/or portfolio companies may incur significant

time or expense to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effects of such issues. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in AE Industrial's, the General Partners', the Funds', portfolio companies' and/or service providers' operations, including the ability to make distributions to limited partners, and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). In certain events, a failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks, and the risks of attack are expected to be heightened in remote work environments. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the relevant Fund, to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at AE Industrial or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, AE Industrial, its affiliates or the Funds may also be at risk of loss

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk. The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations in the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions (collectively, "**Privacy Laws**") could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of AE Industrial, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties or litigation, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs for the AE Industrial, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

Certain jurisdictions, including U.S. states, have enacted, proposed or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include AE Industrial, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

United Kingdom ("UK") Exit from the European Union (the "EU"): The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 ("**Brexit**"). After a transition period that ended on December 31, 2020, EU rules ceased to apply in the UK. Although the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU were agreed in a trade and cooperation agreement, the agreement does not include

an agreement on financial services and, as a result, UK firms in the financial sector have more limited access to the EU market than prior to Brexit and EU firms similarly have more limited access to the UK, owing to the loss of passporting rights under applicable EU and UK legislation. Alternative arrangements and structures may allow for the provision of cross-border marketing and services between the EU and UK, but these are subject to legal uncertainty and the risk that further legislative and regulatory restrictions could be imposed in the future.

As a result of the onshoring of EU legislation in the UK, UK firms are currently subject to many of the same rules and regulations as prior to Brexit. However, the UK Government has stated its intention to recast onshored EU legislation as part of UK legislation and regulation, which could result in substantive changes to regulatory requirements in the UK. It remains to be seen to what extent the UK may elect to implement or mirror future changes in the EU regulatory regime, or to diverge from the current EU-influenced regime over time. It is possible that the EU may respond to UK initiatives by restricting third-country access to EU markets. If the regulatory regimes for EU and UK financial services change or diverge further, this could have an adverse impact on any Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives in whole or in part (for example, owing to increased costs and complexity and/or new restrictions in relation to cross-border access between the EU and non-EU jurisdictions). There can be no assurance that any renegotiated laws or regulations will not have an adverse impact on a Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

The legal, political and economic uncertainty and disruption generally resulting from Brexit may adversely affect both EU- and UK-based businesses, including AE Industrial and Fund portfolio companies, as applicable. Brexit has already led to disruptions in trade as businesses attempt to adapt cross-border procedures and rules applicable in the UK and in the EU to their activities, products, customers, and suppliers. Continuing uncertainty and the prospect of further disruption may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in the UK and in one or more EU Member States.

International Conflicts. Wars and other international conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine has caused disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple other countries have put in place sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on certain of the countries involved, as well as related individuals and businesses. However, the ultimate impact of these conflicts and their effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of the Funds or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

These conflicts may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. This impact may include reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It may also limit the ability of a Fund to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) may cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which any Fund

intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

U.S. Taxation of Carried Interest. U.S. federal income tax law treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as the Funds as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset that generated such gain for more than three years. Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law are treated as an allocation of the partnership's income (and which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income). Such rules, as well as any such legislation that may be enacted in the future, could apply to reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund, its General Partner, or AE Industrial who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for AE Industrial to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Changes to Benchmark Rates. To the extent that a Fund's investments, borrowing facilities, hedging activities, or other assets or structures are tied to interest rates based on benchmark or reference rates, including the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), Secured Overnight Financing Rate (**SOFR**) or other rates (each, a "**Benchmark Rate**"), the Fund may be subject to certain material risks, including the risk that a Benchmark Rate is terminated, ceases to be published or otherwise ceases to be broadly used by the market. Regulators, central banks, governments and other market participants have transitioned historical instruments and contracts away from LIBOR to new Benchmark Rates. This transition includes the potential to: increase volatility or illiquidity in markets; cause delays in or reductions to financing options for the Funds and their portfolio companies; increase the cost of borrowing; reduce the value of certain instruments or the effectiveness of certain hedges; cause uncertainty under applicable legal documentation; or otherwise impose costs and administrative burdens relating to factors that include document amendments and changes in systems. Future transitions to and from Benchmark Rates have the potential to have similar effects.

Secondaries and other General Partner-Led Transactions. There continues to be a significant market for secondary sales, General Partner-led transactions, continuation funds, successor fund investments and other transactions, and AE Industrial reserves the right to dispose of (or seek additional capital for) Fund investments through such means. Many of these transactions involve an auction process run by an investment bank and a buyer (or buyer group) that agrees to purchase all or a portion of one or more investments that will continue to be managed by AE Industrial following the transaction. Such transactions are permitted to be undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing limited partners and maintaining exposure to an asset where AE Industrial believes there is the potential for additional value generation. Where undertaken, existing limited partners typically are offered certain options relating to receiving liquidity from the transaction or continuing to maintain exposure to the asset, assets or a new portfolio of assets

(including a portfolio that combines assets from multiple Funds sponsored by AE Industrial and its affiliates), often on different terms than their original investment in the Fund. However, certain of such transactions are expected to involve: a limited partner investing (or being required to invest) additional capital in the existing Fund and/or other investment vehicles; a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio companies; and/or a delay in the full liquidation of the Fund's investment. In other circumstances, even limited partners that elect to continue to hold a direct or indirect interest in the relevant portfolio company will have their interest adjusted as if distributed (i.e., a portion of such interest will be allocated to the relevant General Partner to the extent of its right to receive carried interest, if any), effectively diluting their interests.

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Fund or limited partner and those of AE Industrial or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where AE Industrial or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing Fund in such transaction), their incentives are expected to diverge from those of limited partners who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Fund, AE Industrial, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent AE Industrial requires existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another Fund managed by AE Industrial in addition to the purchase amount paid in a transaction (including commitments to the relevant Fund in specified ratios to the purchase price), such requirement is expected to have a dilutive effect on the purchase price for the selling Fund and its limited partners. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the investment(s) being sold. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized, including through the possibility of receiving additional compensation, to make investments in portfolio companies with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as limited partners in the relevant Fund, and in such circumstances AE Industrial reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain limited partners will not be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to limited partners and/or the relevant advisory committee prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that AE Industrial will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of Fund or any individual limited partner or group of limited partners. However, AE Industrial reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents. AE Industrial is permitted to seek the consent of the relevant Fund advisory committee(s) to approve conflicts associated with such transactions and accordingly not all limited partners will necessarily be able to approve or disapprove of such

transactions. Similar to any prospective sale or disposition of Fund investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, the relevant Fund is expected to bear all of the related costs in the absence of an agreement with other parties to bear a portion of such costs.

Social Media and Publicity Risk. The use of social networks, message boards, internet channels and other platforms has become widespread within the United States and globally. As a result, individuals now have the ability to rapidly and broadly disseminate information or misinformation, without independent or authoritative verification. Any such information or misinformation regarding AE Industrial, the Funds or one or more portfolio companies could have a material and adverse effect on the value of the Funds.

Conflicts of Interest

General. AE Industrial and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non- advisory activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other Funds, and providing transaction-related, management and other services to Funds and portfolio companies. AE Industrial will devote such time, personnel and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner, as required by the relevant Governing Documents, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on them over time. In the ordinary course of AE Industrial conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of AE Industrial, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates in certain circumstances. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein. As a general matter, AE Industrial will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Fund operations using its reasonable judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the advisory committees of the participating Funds.

Investments by AE Industrial Principals and Affiliates. During the investment period of a Fund, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by AE Industrial principals through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the Governing Documents and AE Industrial's Allocation Policy. However, without limitation, AE Industrial principals currently manage, and expect in the future to manage, several other investments similar to those in which a Fund will be investing, and expect to direct certain relevant investment opportunities or resources to those other investments. AE Industrial personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. AE Industrial's principals and AE Industrial's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that AE Industrial principals expect to control or manage generally have the potential to compete with companies or investments acquired by a Fund. Following the investment period of a Fund, AE Industrial principals reserve the right to, and likely will, focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments. To the extent an advisory opportunity is received that is unsuitable for a Fund, in AE Industrial's sole discretion, AE Industrial and its personnel reserve the right to refer such opportunity to third parties or to make personal investments in the relevant

opportunity. Unless restricted by the Governing Documents, AE Industrial personnel are permitted to and currently do serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with AE Industrial, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, none of which will offset or otherwise reduce Management Fees.

AE Industrial, its affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and personnel of AE Industrial and its affiliates reserve the right to buy or sell securities or other instruments that AE Industrial has recommended to a Fund. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Personnel and related persons of AE Industrial have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, or in prospective portfolio companies directly or indirectly, and therefore expects to have additional potential conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. AE Industrial expects to be presented with certain investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a Fund, but also for other Funds and other investment vehicles operated by advisory affiliates of AE Industrial. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, AE Industrial and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Except as required by the relevant Governing Documents, AE Industrial is not obligated to recommend any investment to any particular investment vehicle. Investments by more than one client of AE Industrial in a portfolio company also have the potential to raise the risk of using the assets of a client of AE Industrial to support positions taken by other clients of AE Industrial.

AE Industrial must first determine which Fund(s) will, or are required to, participate in the relevant investment opportunity. AE Industrial generally assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund based on the Governing Documents, as well as factors including, but not limited to: the size, investment objectives, risk tolerance, return targets, diversification considerations, permissible and preferred asset classes, and liquidity needs of each and subject to any limitations, conflicts of interest provisions or other relevant provisions set forth in the Governing Documents or pursuant to any applicable legal, tax, regulatory or other similar considerations. For example, a newly organized Fund generally will seek to purchase a disproportionate number of investments until it is substantially invested. A Fund generally reserves the right to invest together with other Funds advised by an affiliate of AE Industrial in the manner set forth in the relevant Governing Documents. AE Industrial will determine the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time consistent with AE Industrial's obligations and reserves the right to take into consideration factors such as those set forth above.

AE Industrial's allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds and co-investors (described below) in the manner discussed herein often will not result in proportional allocations amongst all such Funds, persons and entities, and such allocations likely will be more or less advantageous to some relative to others. While AE Industrial will allocate investment

opportunities in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the potential conflicts of interest to which AE Industrial expects to be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities. Following such determination of allocation among Funds (and other vehicles, if applicable), AE Industrial reserves the right to offer co-investment opportunities to one or more potential co-investors, including operating partners, vendors, service providers and/or other third parties, as determined by the Governing Documents, Side Letters and AE Industrial's procedures regarding allocation. AE Industrial's procedures permit it to take into consideration a variety of factors in making such determinations, including, but not limited to: AE Industrial's past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investor, including the size and timing of such co-investor's Commitment to the Funds, history of approving offered co-investment opportunities in a timely manner and the ability of the co-investor to invest an amount of capital that is consistent with the long-term needs of the investment, including the potential for add-on acquisitions; AE Industrial's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investor may have a positive or negative impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity, including any tax, regulatory approvals, securities laws and/or other legal considerations; existence of a formal or informal strategic relationship with the prospective co-investor; and whether AE Industrial believes that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investor will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships with an existing or prospective investor in the Funds.

Furthermore, AE Industrial or its related persons expect to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a lender or co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Fund investors. Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and AE Industrial expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant Fund because (i) co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Fund investors and third parties, (ii) to the extent co-investments made by Fund investors are not subjected to Management Fees and/or performance-based compensation, co-investments blend the effective rates of compensation paid by such persons in a manner not subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents and (iii) co-investors' proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the Management Fee offset provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General

Partner's interest in limiting the Fund's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment. When and to the extent that personnel and related persons of AE Industrial and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, AE Industrial and its affiliates are subject to potentially conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from 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.

Co-Investing with Other Funds; Over-lapping Strategies. AE Industrial manages Funds that pursue various strategies, as described in "Advisory Business", above. These strategies may be over-lapping in the sense that they permit multiple Funds to invest in the same investment. Certain potential conflicts of interest are expected to arise in those situations, as more fully discussed below.

Potential conflicts are expected to arise when and to the extent a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Fund, or if it were to invest in the securities of a company in which another Fund has already made an investment. A Fund may not ultimately, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Funds. This likely will result in differences in price, terms, leverage and associated costs.

Where multiple Funds invest in the same company at different times, the first Fund to invest typically will bear a higher level of diligence and transaction fees, costs and expenses than later Funds; similarly, to the extent a transaction does not proceed, the first Fund to invest typically will bear the full amount of Broken Deal Expenses relating to the transaction, regardless of whether other Funds could or would have invested in the company in potential future transactions. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and the other Fund(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms.

AE Industrial and its affiliates reserve the right to express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return on one Fund's investments will be the same as the returns obtained by other Funds participating in a given transaction. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts there can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to both Funds. In that regard, actions taken for one or more Funds may adversely affect other Funds.

Investments in Different Levels of a Portfolio Company's Capital Structure. Where multiple Funds invest at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure, there is a potential for conflicts of interest in determining the terms of each such investment. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions, including whether to enforce claims, or whether to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any workout or restructuring, may raise conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to Funds that have invested indifferent securities within the same portfolio company. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided, each Fund generally will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by AE Industrial in its sole discretion. Because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity of the same portfolio company, AE Industrial expects to face a potential conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf, of one Fund versus another Fund (*e.g.*, the terms of debt instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations and the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies). If a Fund enters into any indebtedness with another Fund on a joint and several basis, the relevant General Partner is expected to enter into one or more agreements that provide each Fund with a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement. In administering, or seeking to reinforce, these agreements, AE Industrial expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest, for example between a Fund with a reimbursement obligation and a Fund seeking reimbursement. AE Industrial intends to mitigate any potential conflicts by structuring such agreement in a manner intended to cause each Fund to bear its proportionate share of the applicable indebtedness.

For example, in the case of Structured Solutions Fund I and the Equity Funds, subject to certain limitations set forth in the Governing Documents, certain of Structured Solutions Fund I's investments in debt securities or similar instruments are expected to be made in or with the same portfolio investments or issuers as the Equity Funds. As further described in the Governing Documents, Structured Solutions Fund I generally is permitted to make such investments in substantially the same type of debt securities or other instruments acquired by, and made on substantially the same terms (including pricing) where one or more third-party lead investors (such persons, "**Independent Investors**") are participating, subject to conditions described in the Governing Documents. In addition, it is not uncommon for a portfolio company debt investment to include an equity component in the form of warrants, options, common stock or other similar interests, typically in an amount proportionate to those securities as are being acquired by the Independent Investors. Following the initial acquisition, Structured Solutions Fund I is permitted to participate in follow-on opportunities and/or exercise rights or options regardless of whether the relevant Independent Investor participates or exercises an equivalent right. The applicable Equity Fund(s) also are permitted to accelerate terms or take such actions with respect to the portfolio investment that negatively impact the value or rights with respect to debt investments or other interests held by Structured Solutions Fund I. To the extent that Structured Solutions Fund I invests in the debt securities of a portfolio investment alongside an Equity Fund, AE Industrial, the Structured Solutions Fund I General Partner and their respective affiliates expect to be subject to potential conflicts of interest, including in determining the terms and conditions of the investment in the debt securities. For instance, AE Industrial is subject to

a potential conflict of interest in pursuing debt investments to the extent more attractive terms are available with respect to a non-Equity Fund portfolio company. Given the expectation that Structured Solutions Fund I, in many cases, will invest in Equity Fund portfolio companies, there can be no assurance that Structured Solutions Fund I will invest in each third-party opportunity, regardless of whether such third-party opportunity has the potential for more attractive terms than an investment in an Equity Fund portfolio company. Further, any investment by Structured Solutions Fund I in an entity in which an Equity Fund has a pre-existing investment (or vice versa) could be viewed, especially in hindsight, to have been made based on a non-arms-length valuation. Although AE Industrial will seek to address and/or mitigate such conflicts, there can be no assurance that such conflicts will be resolved in a manner that is favorable to the relevant Fund.

In addition, to the extent Structured Solutions Fund I makes a minority investment in the credit of a business in connection with an Equity Fund-sponsored control transaction (where pricing, structure and voting is generally set by an Independent Investor), Structured Solutions Fund I and the Equity Funds are likely to invest in different parts of the capital structure of the same portfolio investment and will face conflicts of interests when doing so. Because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity investments of the same portfolio investment, AE Industrial expects to face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf of, Structured Solutions Fund I versus such Equity Fund. In particular, in the event of a breach, default, failure to perform or any other circumstance that arises in connection with an investment in certain debt securities and affords Structured Solutions Fund I or a portfolio investment the opportunity for legal or other recourse against the other party, AE Industrial expects to have incentives to take certain actions (or to choose not to act) that favor a portfolio investment or an Equity Fund over Structured Solutions Fund I. Moreover, questions may arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt investments should be refinanced or restructured. In addition, the interests of Structured Solutions Fund I and an Equity Fund have the potential to diverge significantly in the case of financial distress of the company. Moreover, if additional financing is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, it may not be in the best interests of Structured Solutions Fund I to provide such additional financing. If an Equity Fund had the potential to incur a loss on its investment as a result of such difficulties, the Structured Solutions Fund I General Partner's ability to recommend actions in the best interests of Structured Solutions Fund I might be impaired. 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, are expected to raise conflicts of interest with respect to Structured Solutions Fund I and an Equity Fund, whose interests are likely to diverge in such situations. AE Industrial intends to mitigate and/or manage such conflicts of interest to the extent possible by holding a minority of the debt securities issued by a portfolio investment in which an Equity Fund holds outstanding equity interests and allowing the Independent Investor(s) in such debt securities to negotiate pricing and terms and causing Structured Solutions Fund I, in the event of a payment default, either not to exercise any voting rights or voting with the Independent Investor(s) and/or the majority of the unaffiliated debtholders holding the same tranche, class or other category of defaulting debt.

Fees and Expenses. Subject to any relevant restrictions or other limitations contained in the Governing Documents, AE Industrial will allocate fees and expenses in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in any case, in its sole discretion. In exercising such discretion, AE Industrial expects to be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest.

As a general matter, Fund expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving the benefit of such expenses (in the relevant General Partner's sole discretion) and eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable law and legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions generally will be made by AE Industrial or its affiliates using their reasonable judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion to be fair and equitable across the vehicles. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, *e.g.*, in determining which Funds or co-invest vehicles benefit (or the extent to which they benefit) from the relevant service relating to the expense, or whether to allocate *pro rata* based on number of Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size or other method of allocation. The Funds have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee Offsets, which is expected in certain cases to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment. Further, AE Industrial reserves the right to consider each relevant Fund's strategy as a component of its allocation of investment expenses, and as a general matter will not allocate expenses associated with one Fund's equity investment to a different Fund's credit investment or *vice versa*, even if the two investments are in the same portfolio company.

As a result of a Funds' controlling interests in a portfolio company, AE Industrial and/or its affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members (including current or former AE Industrial personnel or persons serving at their request), or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. Portfolio company board members frequently approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to AE Industrial and/or its affiliates. Unless such amounts are subject to the Governing Documents' offset provisions, they will be in addition to any Management Fees or carried interest paid by a Fund to AE Industrial.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse AE Industrial or service providers retained at AE Industrial's discretion for expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses) incurred by AE Industrial or such service providers in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. Service provider expenses are required to be reimbursed whether or not there is overlap in expertise, function or services performed by AE Industrial personnel. This subjects AE Industrial and its affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. AE Industrial determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion, subject to its internal reimbursement policies and practices.

AE Industrial generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with certain service providers, and such service

providers are expected to include: (i) AE Industrial or a related person of AE Industrial (which is permitted to include a portfolio company of such Fund); (ii) an entity with which AE Industrial or its affiliates or current or former personnel has a relationship or from which AE Industrial or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit, including relationships with joint ventures or co-venturers, or relationships where AE Industrial personnel are seconded, or from which AE Industrial receives secondees; or (iii) certain limited partners or their affiliates. For example, AE Industrial expects to be presented with opportunities to receive financing and/or other services in connection with a Fund's investments from certain limited partners or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This discretion subjects AE Industrial to conflicts of interest, because although AE Industrial selects service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, AE Industrial has a potential incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that AE Industrial, because of such belief or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant Funds or AE Industrial), would favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. AE Industrial will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although AE Industrial generally seeks appropriate rates for services, it reserves the right to prioritize prior usage, perceived quality, sector competence or expertise, familiarity, onboarding speed or other factors in retaining or recommending service providers. Additionally, AE Industrial expects certain service providers, their affiliates and personnel to invest in, or co-invest alongside, one or more Funds, and due to the nature of the service provider relationships and the timing of services these persons have the potential to have information advantages relative to other investors or co-investors, and likely will be offered co-investment opportunities before such opportunities are presented to other interested prospective co-investors. Based on the foregoing factors, limited partners should not expect service providers to AE Industrial or any Fund to provide services that will be the most beneficial to any limited partner. Whether or not AE Industrial has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

A Fund's General Partner generally is permitted to receive a distribution in kind from the Fund, including in connection with investment dispositions or the payment in kind of amounts owed to the General Partner as carried interest (which generally will be made using the value of the relevant securities on the date of distribution). In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's limited partners. For example, the General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period that AE Industrial deems suitable for the Fund. Although the General Partner and its beneficial owners bear the risk that such securities will decrease during their holding period, to the extent the value of the relevant securities increases following the Fund's disposition thereof, neither the relevant Fund nor its limited partners will benefit from the increase, and over time the economic benefit to the General Partner and its beneficial owners could exceed the value of the General Partner's pro rata interest

in the Fund and the amount of carried interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of the General Partner contribute such securities to a charity (including to a private foundation or other charitable organization associated with, operated or chosen by such persons or their families), any tax efficiencies or other personal benefits associated with the contribution will inure to the benefit of such beneficial owners rather than to the Fund or its limited partners.

Transferees. In certain cases, AE Industrial will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the Governing Documents, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In such cases, AE Industrial will not receive compensation for identifying such transferees and will use its discretion to select such transferees based on suitability and other factors, and unless required by the Governing Documents, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

Personnel and Service Providers. AE Industrial and/or its affiliates reserve the right to employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other investment vehicles advised by AE Industrial and/or its affiliates; conversely, current or former personnel or executives of AE Industrial and/or its affiliates are expected to serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by AE Industrial. Similarly, AE Industrial, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including, but not limited to, managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former personnel, and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, AE Industrial and/or its affiliates, and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. In other circumstances, these vendors are expected to provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through AE Industrial entities, whether or not relating to financing AE Industrial personnel obligations to fund General Partner commitment obligations) to AE Industrial personnel and their estate planning vehicles. AE Industrial expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide AE Industrial information about markets and industries in which AE Industrial operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to AE Industrial or one or more Funds. AE Industrial expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that AE Industrial has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to a Fund or its portfolio companies.

Furthermore, in connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, AE Industrial, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of AE Industrial's operations, including research,

due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, AE Industrial and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, “know-how,” experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, “**AEI Information**”). In many cases, AEI Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by AE Industrial to organize or systematize AEI Information for ongoing or future use. Although AE Industrial expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from AE Industrial’s possession of AEI Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by AE Industrial and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which AEI Information was originally received. AEI Information will be the sole intellectual property of AE Industrial and solely for the use of AE Industrial.

AE Industrial reserves the right to use, share, license, sell or monetize AEI Information, without offsetting or otherwise reducing Management Fees, and the relevant Fund or portfolio company will not receive any financial or other benefit of such use, sharing, licensure, sale or monetization. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, “points,” “cash back,” rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites, and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such programs are expected to vary over time, and any such rewards (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective investors; no such rewards will offset or reduce Management Fees.

Operating Partners. As described above under “Fees and Compensation,” portfolio companies typically pay certain fees to, and reimburse expenses of, operating partners and other consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by AE Industrial and/or its affiliates that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies). Any such compensation (including, e.g., investment opportunities, reimbursements and other similar compensation) paid by portfolio companies does not offset the Management Fee, as described herein. Any compensation received by an operating partner in the form of profits, participation or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on a Fund’s investment and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation, which in either case could be substantial, and the relevant portfolio company typically will bear the costs of all operating partner compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring operating partner arrangements. In addition, operating partners generally make use of AE Industrial resources or otherwise are associated with AE Industrial. Operating partners are expected to include former personnel of AE Industrial or certain portfolio companies, and in some circumstances former operating partners are expected to become AE Industrial personnel or personnel of portfolio companies. Consequently, the determination of whether individuals are operating partners is expected to vary and/or be revisited, which poses potential conflicts of interest where certain changes in status or categorization would reduce costs that AE Industrial otherwise would be required to bear. Operating partners generally receive investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation that do not offset or reduce the Management Fee of any Fund, as described herein,

and the use of operating partners is expected to fluctuate and/or expand over time. To the extent that operating partners are paid retainers or guaranteed minimum compensation amounts, there is the possibility that certain portfolio companies or Funds will bear a greater share of such compensation due to the utilization of the operating partner's services at a time when fewer portfolio companies or Funds make use of such operating partner. Under many of these arrangements, including where operating partners are paid a flat fee, there can be no assurance that the amount of compensation paid in a particular year will be proportional to the amount of hours worked or the amount or written work product generated by the [operating partner. Although the use of operating partners and the allocation of compensation paid to them subjects AE Industrial to potential conflicts of interest, AE Industrial seeks to reduce such potential conflicts of interest, in part, by structuring compensation packages for such operating partners in a manner that AE Industrial believes will align such persons' interests with those of a relevant Fund's limited partners. In addition, AE Industrial seeks to retain only those operating partners and service providers which it believes provide a level of service at a value generally consistent with other relevant market alternatives. However, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

Management Fees and Supplemental Fees. For certain Funds, there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in a Fund may only be drawn down in limited circumstances. In addition, at certain times during the life of such Funds, the Management Fee is based upon capital invested by such Fund. For Funds with these Management Fee terms, this fee structure creates a potential incentive to deploy capital when AE Industrial may not otherwise have done so.

AE Industrial, its personnel, affiliates or others designated by AE Industrial expect to receive compensation in the form of portfolio company securities. To the extent any such securities are received, after any applicable offset provisions in the Governing Documents are applied, AE Industrial and/or such other recipients will be permitted to retain such securities, and in doing so will be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining whether to sell such securities (subject to restrictions imposed by the portfolio company and/or AE Industrial or retain such securities for a period consistent with their own financial and investment objectives, which may differ from those of the relevant Fund).

Side Letters. AE Industrial and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into Side Letters with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including, but not limited to, different fee structures or arrangements (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of AE Industrial's compensation), information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, rights to serve on a Fund's advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, modification of default remedies, as well as economic, procedural and other terms, many of which will not be subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents.

AE Industrial is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain limited partners (e.g., based on commitment amount to a Fund

or the timing thereof, the ability of a limited partner to provide sourcing or other services to AE Industrial, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds, or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to AE Industrial, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds. Further, Side Letters also are expected to relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make Commitments to multiple Funds. Except in the circumstances and on the timing required by the Governing Documents and/or applicable law, other investors will not receive copies of Side Letters or related provisions, and, as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, AE Industrial, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters. Side Letters subject AE Industrial to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory committee results in the investor receiving additional information relative to other investors. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. Other Side Letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant limited partner at the expense of the relevant Fund or of limited partners as a whole, including in the event that a Side Letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund.

As a consequence of one or more limited partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments or ability to bear certain liabilities or obligations, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating limited partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments; similar considerations apply in the event a limited partner defaults on a drawdown in respect of an investment. Although AE Industrial believes it to be unlikely, excuse rights requested or received by one or more limited partners (or such regulatory, tax or other factors applicable to such limited partners) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in limited partner investment returns or exposures to liabilities or obligations, or to influence or affect the investment strategy and pursuit of investment opportunities by the General Partner on behalf of the relevant Fund as a whole. A limited partner's voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the Governing Documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more limited partners' voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other limited partners in the relevant Fund. Further, limited partners with different domiciles or tax categorizations could receive different investment returns or amounts of tax basis and/or pay different levels of expenses, *e.g.*, based on tax savings or ownership of alternative investment vehicle, "blocker" or other structures used to facilitate their investments in, through or below a Fund.

Insurance Coverage. Although the Governing Documents generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, AE Industrial will not interpret such provisions to constitute a waiver of any person's non-waivable federal fiduciary duties to the relevant Fund under the Advisers Act. The relevant liability standards under insurance coverage procured by AE Industrial are expected to vary by carrier, and such standards are expected to vary depending

on, for example, coverage features or limitations then-available from the carrier at the time of insurance contract renewal. As a result, insurance coverages are expected to vary from relevant liability and/or indemnity standards in the Governing Documents. Investors generally will be responsible for insurance premiums, as set forth in the Governing Documents, regardless of whether the liability and/or indemnity standards in AE Industrial's insurance coverage are higher or lower than that set forth in the Governing Documents.

Conflict of Interest Resolution. Any of the situations described above subjects AE Industrial and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. AE Industrial attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds. AE Industrial has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address various potential conflicts and, in light of such policies and procedures, will review particular potential conflicts of interest with a view to addressing, reducing and disclosing such instances. In addition, each Fund's investment strategy and guidelines are designed to minimize conflicts of interest.

In terms of internal processes regarding conflicts of interest, as a preliminary step, AE Industrial maintains a separate Investment Committee for various groups of Funds which seeks to identify and potentially eliminate potential conflicts of interest before they arise, particularly regarding allocation of investment opportunities. To the extent that a particular investment or relationship has raised a material conflict of interest, the VROC acts in its oversight capacity, monitoring and addressing the situation when necessary. Furthermore, where deemed necessary, AE Industrial consults and receives consent to material conflicts of interest from the limited partner advisory committees of Fund I, Fund II and/or Fund III, as applicable.

Disciplinary Information

AE Industrial and its management persons have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be discussed in this Brochure.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

AE Industrial is affiliated with the General Partners and equivalent entities formed and subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to AE Industrial's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. These entities operate as a single advisory business together with AE Industrial and serve as managers or general partners of Funds and other pooled vehicles and generally share common owners, officers, partners, personnel, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

Certain third-party institutional investors indirectly own passive minority interests in the Adviser. Such investors do not have authority over the day-to-day management or operations of the Adviser, although they have negotiated certain customary minority protection rights.

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

AE Industrial has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “**Code**”), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of AE Industrial’s principals and personnel and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires certain AE Industrial personnel to report their personal securities transactions, prohibits or requires pre-clearance for directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership or disposing of securities in an initial public offering and prohibits AE Industrial personnel from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership of securities with limited exceptions, without first obtaining approval from the AE Industrial’s Chief Compliance Officer. In addition, the Code requires such personnel to comply with procedures designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information. A copy of the Code will be provided to any investor or prospective investor upon request to Leanne Erickson, the AE Industrial Chief Compliance Officer, at (561) 372-7820.

AE Industrial and its affiliated persons may come into possession of material non-public or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor’s decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, AE Industrial and its affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of AE Industrial.

Accordingly, should AE Industrial or any of its affiliated persons come into possession of material non-public or other confidential information with respect to any public and non-public company, AE Industrial generally would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and AE Industrial will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to clients as a result of following their policies and/or procedures designed to comply with applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of AE Industrial personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including a Fund.

Principals and personnel of AE Industrial and its affiliates currently own (directly or indirectly), and are expected to own in the future, interests in one or more Funds, including certain co-invest vehicles. Co-invest vehicles are expected to invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as a Fund. Co-invest opportunities generally are also expected to be presented to certain affiliates of AE Industrial (as well as third-party investors and other persons), and such co-investments may be effected through co-invest vehicles that invests directly in a particular portfolio company or through an intermediate entity in a portfolio company’s structure. Such co-investment opportunities generally will be allocated in the manner described under “*Conflicts of Interest – Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*” above.

AE Industrial and its affiliates, principals and employees expect to carry on investment activities for their own account, for personal or employee investment vehicles and, potentially, for family members, friends or others who do not invest in a Fund, as well as give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, any Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The Governing Documents and investment programs of certain Funds generally

restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of certain other vehicles of issuers held by such Funds or give priority with respect to investments to such Funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by investors (or their representatives) in such Funds or be subject to limitations (*e.g.*, by time or percentage of capital deployed).

Brokerage Practices

AE Industrial focuses on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchases and sells such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker-dealer are generally not retained (although AE Industrial reserves the right to do so in its sole discretion).

However, from time-to-time AE Industrial does utilize a broker-dealer in conjunction with transactions involving publicly-traded securities such as, for example but not limited to: when a Fund invests in a “special purpose acquisition company” or “SPAC”, or when AE Industrial distributes publicly-traded securities to investors in a Fund, or when a private portfolio company issues public-traded securities during the time it is held as an investment by a Fund. In such cases, AE Industrial will utilize a broker-dealer to effect transactions, and it intends to follow the brokerage practices described below.

AE Industrial will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, AE Industrial reserves the right to consider a variety of factors, including: (i) commissions or fees charged; (ii) execution capabilities, including block positioning, research, financial stability, ability to maintain confidentiality, delivery (iii) reputation of the firm being considered; (iv) responsiveness to requests for information and (iv) ability to obtain best execution for the securities transaction.

AE Industrial has no duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular client transaction or to select any broker on the basis of its purported or “posted” commission rate, but will endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible brokers and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting client transactions to the extent consistent with the interests of such clients. Although AE Industrial would generally seek competitive commission rates, it may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker involved and thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

Consistent with AE Industrial seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions are permitted to be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although AE Industrial does not make use of such services at the current time and has not made use of such services since its inception.

To the extent that AE Industrial may in the future allocate brokerage business on the basis of research services, it expects to have an incentive to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the interest in receiving such research or other products or services, rather than based on its Funds’ interest in receiving most favorable execution. To the extent AE Industrial uses “soft dollars” on behalf of the Funds, it intends to seek to do so within the safe harbor provided by

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. AE Industrial does not currently participate in any soft dollar programs with any broker-dealers.

AE Industrial reserves the right to retain one or more broker-dealers or investment banks, the costs of which will be borne by the relevant Fund and/or its portfolio companies. In determining to retain such parties, AE Industrial reserves the right to consider a variety of factors, as described above. As a result, as described above, although AE Industrial generally will seek reasonable rates for such services, the Funds may not pay the lowest commission or fee for such services.

Review of Accounts

The investments made by the Funds generally are private, illiquid and long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, AE Industrial, through its Investment Committees and investment and financial operations teams, monitors companies in which the Funds invest. AE Industrial monitors such companies' operations, overall performance, financial performance and strategic direction.

In addition, the VROC also is engaged in AE Industrial's review process, which includes reviews of the Funds and the portfolio companies in which the Funds invest. In particular, the VROC periodically checks to confirm that the Funds are maintained in accordance with their investment objectives and approves valuations of portfolio companies.

Each Fund will provide to its limited partners (i) audited financial statements annually, (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, (iii) annual tax information necessary for each Partner's U.S. tax returns, and (iv) descriptive investment information regarding portfolio investments along with capital statements each quarter.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

AE Industrial and/or its affiliates intend to provide certain business or consulting services to companies in a Fund's portfolio and expect to receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services. As described in the Governing Documents, this compensation, in many cases, will offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by such Fund. However, in other cases (*e.g.*, reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees are in addition to Management Fees. See "*Fees and Compensation.*"

AE Industrial reserves the right to enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in a Fund. Any fees payable to any such placement agents generally will be borne by AE Industrial indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee under the Governing Documents, although related expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement, including, but not limited to, placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses, typically are borne by the relevant Fund(s).

Custody

AE Industrial generally expects that it will be deemed to have “custody” (within the meaning of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the “**Custody Rule**”)) of funds or securities held in the name of one or more Funds, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Custody Rule and related guidance, and intends to maintain such assets with the following qualified custodians: Goldman Sachs Bank USA, 200 West Street, New York, NY 10282, BMO Harris Bank N.A. 320 S. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60606, Merrill Lynch, One Bryant Park, 28th floor, New York, NY 10036, and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Co., 1 State Street, 30th floor, New York, NY 10004. For purposes of compliance with related Advisers Act rules, AE Industrial has engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to perform annual audits with respect to the Funds.

Investment Discretion

AE Industrial has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund. As a general policy, AE Industrial does not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the Partnership Agreement, however, AE Industrial and/or its affiliates have entered, and expect to enter, into Side Letters with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner’s investment in a Fund are altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. AE Industrial assumes this authority pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of such Fund.

Voting Client Securities

AE Industrial has adopted a Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “**Proxy Policy**”) to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Funds’ portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that AE Industrial votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of a Fund, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. AE Industrial generally believes its interests are aligned with those of each Fund’s investors, for example, through the principals’ beneficial ownership interests in such Fund and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event there is a potential conflict of interest when voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that AE Industrial is authorized to address the conflict using several alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by AE Industrial when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Clients or investors that would like a copy of AE Industrial’s complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how AE Industrial voted proxies for particular portfolio companies may contact Leanne Erickson, the AE Industrial Chief Compliance Officer, at (561) 372-7820, and it will be provided to you at no charge.

Financial Information

AE Industrial does not require prepayment of management fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.