

Item 1. Cover Page

**DISCLOSURE BROCHURE**

(FORM ADV, PART 2A)

**TriArtisan Capital Advisors LLC**

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**March 28, 2024**

**This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of TriArtisan Capital Advisors LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Ashley Latourelle at [alatourelle@triartisan.com](mailto:alatourelle@triartisan.com)**

**The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority. TriArtisan Capital Advisors LLC is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.**

**Additional information about TriArtisan Capital Advisors LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).**

**Please retain a copy of this brochure for your records.**

**Item 2.        Material Changes**

Item 4 has been updated to include regulatory assets under management as of December 31, 2023.

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#### **Item 4. Advisory Business**

Triartisan Capital Advisors LLC (the “**Registrant**”, the “**Adviser**” or “**TriArtisan**”) is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2016. Rohit Manocha and Gerald Cromack (together, the “**Principals**”) are the owners of TriArtisan.

TriArtisan acts as the agent for TriArtisan Orlando MM LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the managing member of TriArtisan Orlando Partners LLC), TriArtisan ES MM LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the managing member of TriArtisan ES Partners LLC and the general partner of TriArtisan ES Partners II LP), TriArtisan PFC MM LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the managing member of TriArtisan PFC Partners LLC), TriArtisan TGIF MM LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the managing member of MJTA Associates III TGIF LLC and TriArtisan TGIF Partners LLC), TriArtisan SOF GP LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the general partner of TriArtisan Special Opportunities Fund I LP), TriArtisan Dandy MM LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as managing member of TriArtisan Dandy Partners LLC) and TriArtisan sbe MM LLC (a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the managing member of TriArtisan sbe Partners LLC). Certain investment-related determinations, decisions, consents or other duties or actions described in the relevant Client’s (as defined below) respective limited partnership or limited liability company agreement as being the determinations, decisions, consents, duties or actions of such managing member or general partner entities may be performed by TriArtisan in such capacity.

The Registrant and its affiliated managing members and general partner entities are collectively referred to herein as the “**Adviser**” or “**Triartisan**” and unless otherwise noted as only applicable to the Registrant, its affiliated managing members or general partners or a specific advisory client, this brochure generally includes information about the Adviser and its relationships with all of its advisory clients and affiliates. This brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities.

The Adviser provides discretionary investment management services to a variety of advisory clients and is not limited to only advising the types of advisory clients currently described herein. Advisory clients include special purpose limited liability companies or limited partnerships formed to invest in, or participate in, the acquisition of a single company (each, an “**SPV Fund**” and together, the “**SPV Funds**”) and private limited partnerships and other pooled investment vehicles that operate as “blind pools” and invest in multiple portfolio companies (each, a “**PE Fund**”) and together, the “**PE Funds**”), TriArtisan provides investment management services to multiple SPV Funds as well as a PE Fund. The term “**Client**” or “**Clients**” collectively refers to (where relevant) the PE Funds and SPV Funds.

The Adviser is responsible for managing the capital of its Clients in accordance with their respective investment objectives. The Adviser’s management of its Clients and their respective investments are qualified in their entirety by reference to each Clients’ agreements with the Adviser as well as in formal offering and governing documents (e.g., the Client’s prospectus, offering memorandum, memorandum and articles of association, limited partnership agreement, or investment management agreement, as the case may be, side letters, and subscription documents). These documents are collectively referred to herein as the Clients’ “**Offering Documents**”.

The descriptions set forth in this brochure of specific advisory services that the Adviser offers to its Clients, and investment strategies pursued, and investments made by the Adviser on behalf of its Clients, should not be understood to limit in any way the Adviser’s investment activities. The Adviser may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described in this brochure, that the Adviser considers appropriate, subject to each Client’s investment objectives and guidelines. The investment strategies the Adviser pursues are speculative and entail substantial risks. Clients (or their respective investors

therein) should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any Client will be achieved.

The Registrant managed approximately U.S.\$1,032,148,808 million of client assets on a discretionary basis as of December 31, 2024.<sup>1</sup> This number is net of fees and expenses and based on estimated and unaudited information as of such date and is therefore subject to change. The Adviser does not currently manage any non-discretionary Client assets. The Adviser does not participate in wrap fee programs.

#### **Item 5. Fees and Compensation**

The fees applicable to each Client are set forth in detail in their respective Offering Documents. Generally, certain Clients pay the Adviser a fee for investment management services (the “**Management Fee**”) and certain Clients may also charge performance-based fees or profit allocation (“**Performance Compensation**”).

The fees applicable to the SPV Funds and the PE Fund advised by TriArtisan are set forth in their respective Offering Documents. Generally, the SPV Funds’ investors (who may be billed directly) pay TriArtisan a Management Fee (quarterly in advance) for investment advisory services. Management Fees for the SPV Funds are generally equal to 1% of capital invested by the SPV Fund in its underlying portfolio company. In addition, depending on its performance, an SPV Fund may pay Performance Compensation to TriArtisan that is based on the realized profits distributed to each investor of the SPV Fund. The investors in the PE Fund advised by TriArtisan pay a Management Fee (semi-annually in advance) for investment advisory services. During the period from the initial closing of the PE Fund to the end of the commitment period, the Management Fee generally equals 2.0% per annum of the aggregate capital commitment of the relevant PE Fund investor. Thereafter, the Management Fee generally equals 2.0% per annum of an investor’s share of the PE Fund’s cost basis in portfolio investments (excluding cost of investments that have been permanently and fully written-off). In the event the PE Fund’s investment period does not commence on the first date of a semi-annual period, the Management Fee for that quarter will be adjusted on a *pro rata* basis based on the number of days and/or months remaining in the partial period. In the unlikely event the PE Fund investor is required to withdraw (and the withdrawal date is other than as of the last day of a semi-annual period), a *pro rata* portion of the pre-paid management fee will be returned to the PE Fund investor. In addition, depending on its performance, the PE Fund managed by TriArtisan may pay Performance Compensation that is a percentage of the amount of profits otherwise disburseable to each investor in the PE Fund in excess of a pre-determined “preferred return.”

For the avoidance of doubt, the Adviser, in its sole discretion, may modify, waive, reduce or rebate any Management Fee or Performance Compensation or calculate such fees differently with respect to any Client or investor therein and, if applicable in the future, to any class, sub-class or series of shares or limited partnership or limited liability company interests of a Client held by or on behalf of any investor, including, without limitation, employees and their family members, as well as friends and affiliates of the Adviser. Such modifications, waivers, reductions, or rebates may be made by the Adviser both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors in a Client via side letter and other arrangements, which may not be disclosed to other investors in the same Client. In addition, Management Fees and/or Performance Compensation may also be calculated differently with respect to, or may not be charged to, certain SPV Funds and PE Funds, if any. As noted above, full details regarding the services, fees, investor suitability standards, and other terms applicable to Clients are included in their respective Offering Documents.

From time to time, the Adviser may permit certain Client investors to acquire interests on different terms than other Client investors (including, without limitation, with respect to minimum investment amounts, fees, expanded reporting, “tag-along” or consent rights and withdrawal terms). The Adviser is not required to notify any or all of

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<sup>1</sup> Client assets under management include unfunded capital commitments where applicable.

the other Client investors of any such terms, nor is a Client investor or the Adviser required to offer such additional and/or different rights and/or terms to any or all of the other Client investors (unless notification or offering rights have been separately granted thereto).

#### Direct Expenses

Each Client is responsible for expenses related to its respective operations and activities, including expenses associated with its investment portfolio and, if applicable, its proportionate share of the direct expenses of the third-party investment products in which it invests. The direct expenses incurred by each Client, which are outlined in detail in their respective Offering Documents, may vary depending on the nature of the operations and activities of a Client.

Below is a summary of the direct expenses typically borne by each type of Client. The summary is not meant to be a complete list of all direct expenses; nor should it be inferred that each expense appearing in the summary will be incurred by every Client. Clients are advised to read the relevant Offering Documents, as applicable, for a complete description of applicable direct expenses.

Generally, expenses related to operations and activities include, but are not limited to, the following: expenses associated with the organization of the PE Funds, the SPV Funds or their respective general partners or the syndication of interests therein, including reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in connection with an investment in a PE Fund or SPV Fund; fees payable to an administrator and other investment expenses (*e.g.*, expenses that the Adviser reasonably determines to be related to the investment of a Client's assets, such as brokerage commissions, expenses relating to short sales, clearing and settlement charges, custodial fees, premiums paid on options, swaptions and other derivative instruments, bank service fees, and interest expenses); legal and compliance expenses relating to a Client, including fees and expenses of external attorneys and compliance professionals retained by the Adviser on behalf of a Client as well as the cost of salary and other compensation payable to one or more attorneys or compliance professionals who are employees of the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates, but only to the extent that such cost is attributable to work performed for the benefit of a Client; professional fees relating to investments made or considered by a Client, including consultants, experts and members of any co-investment group with which a Client invests; investment-related travel and entertainment expenses reasonably determined to be allocable to a Client based on the Adviser's good faith determination of the primary purpose of such travel; accounting expenses, including the cost of accounting software packages; auditing, tax compliance, and tax preparation expenses; taxes and other governmental charges imposed upon a Client as an entity (rather than solely as a withholding agent); costs of printing and mailing reports and notices; costs and expenses associated with the annual meetings of investors; corporate licensing expenses; regulatory expenses (including, whether reported directly by a Client or the Adviser, the costs and expenses related to a Client's U.S. and/or non-U.S. registration, regulatory and self-regulatory filings, reporting, registrations and memberships, and compliance including without limitation the costs of compliance reporting programs, third-party compliance consultants including the costs and expenses associated with complying with the requirements of any new or additional regulatory regime); insurance expenses including Directors and Officers, Errors and Omissions or similar professional liability insurance purchased on behalf of a Client's general partner or managing member and the Adviser; regulatory expenses of a Client (including governmental reports and filing fees); costs of litigation and other extraordinary expenses; costs and expenses associated with the organization and maintenance of holding vehicles or other investment conduits; costs and expenses associated with the monitoring and disposition of investments; any fees, costs or expenses relating to investments that were not consummated (including expenses that would have been allocable to co-investment vehicles or other co-investors), including broken-deal fees and other similar expenses; extraordinary expenses incurred by or relating to a Client or its activities and assets; and any other fees or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such Client in connection with such Client's operations that are not specifically set forth in the Offering Documents as being paid by the Adviser. For more information on brokerage costs please see Item 12. Certain Clients may be subject to expense limitation provisions, such as limitations on the amount of organizational expenses may be borne by such Client or limitations

on the cumulative operating expenses that may be borne by such Client prior to its termination. Details regarding any applicable expense limitation provisions will be outlined in the relevant PE Fund's offering documents.

### Other Fees

The Adviser or an affiliated broker-dealer have and may continue to receive cash, equity, and non-cash fees in connection with the portfolio company investments made by the Adviser on behalf of its Clients, including, but not limited to, transaction fees, monitoring fees, director fees, financial advisory fees, organization and financing fees, operational fees, commitment fees, break-up and topping fees, divestment fees, termination fees, project fees, fees relating to the arrangement of acquisitions or other financial restructuring, investment banking fees, fees relating to credit origination, loan syndication, loan serving and/or other types of management consulting and other similar operational and financial matters and/or other fees and annual retainers from, or with respect to, the portfolio companies and prospective portfolio companies.

An affiliate of the Adviser has and may continue to receive fees in connection with, arising from or otherwise related to, arm's-length transactions between a Client, on the one hand, and an affiliate of the Adviser, on the other hand, such as when the Adviser's affiliate acts as placement agent for a Client and receives a transaction-based fee calculated as a percentage of the capital contributed to a Client. The compensation in connection with providing these services or otherwise in connection with such portfolio company transactions is material and Client investors will not have any right to income from such services and transactions and will not receive any portion of the foregoing fees (whether as a reduction or offset to the Management Fee or otherwise).

Moreover, such investment banking or other financial services create conflicts of interest between the advice given by the Adviser's affiliate to portfolio companies beneficially owned by a Client and the interests of a Client in that same portfolio company. Furthermore, to the extent that the Adviser's affiliate is not providing such investment banking services at the time of an investment by a Client, the Adviser will have an incentive to recommend its affiliates to such portfolio company to provide the applicable services, even if another service provider may be more qualified or can provide such services at a lesser cost. The Adviser's affiliates may have ongoing relationships with issuers whose securities, assets or other investments are held by or are being considered for a Client, or with issuers that are competitors of a Client's portfolio company.

In addition, the Adviser may engage an affiliated broker-dealer to execute transactions as an agent or riskless principal or to act as an introducing broker on behalf of certain Clients. The Adviser has determined that the commissions, fees or other remuneration to be received by the affiliated broker are reasonable, and fair compared to the commissions, fees or other remuneration received by other executing brokers or introducing brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar services or securities.

The Adviser may provide its Clients with services including, but not limited to, administration, organizing and managing the business affairs, executing and reconciling trades, preparing financial statements and providing audit support, preparing tax related schedules or documents, legal and compliance support and sales and investor relations support, diligence and valuation services. Under certain circumstances and as set forth in the Client's Offering Documents, the Adviser may provide these services in return for a fee separate and apart from Management Fees.

The Adviser has and may again in the future, in its discretion, recruit consultants or retain the services (for a fee) of one or more third-party business executives who, in the good faith determination of the Adviser, possess relevant experience or expertise to serve as an advisor or consultant to the Adviser or a Client. These consultants may also receive compensation and expense reimbursement for providing services to the portfolio companies in which a Client invests, which includes compensation for services on boards of directors, compensation for service as interim executives and consulting-related compensation, which involves both fixed and incentive compensation. Compensation may include (i) an annual fee, (ii) a discretionary performance-related bonus, (iii) a portion of the carried interest received by a general partner of managing member of a Client, or (iv) the opportunity to invest in

one or more Clients or specific transactions on a no-fee basis. The Adviser will ensure any expenses incurred by the Adviser and reimbursed by a Client for such consultants are eligible to be reimbursed pursuant to each applicable Client's Offering Documents or are borne by the Adviser.

TriArtisan charges monitoring fees to certain portfolio companies of the SPV Funds and the PE Fund, which may not be negotiated on an arm's-length basis. The SPV Funds and the PE Fund (and their respective investors therein) indirectly bear the cost of these fees in proportion to their ownership of the applicable portfolio company. TriArtisan receives monitoring fees in exchange for providing portfolio companies with management, consulting, financial and other services. Monitoring fees are generally a specific dollar amount, but may also be equal to an amount determined with reference to a portfolio company's EBITDA (earnings before income, taxes, depreciation and amortization) or other factors. The existence of monitoring fees may incentivize TriArtisan to continue to hold an investment in a portfolio company even if attractive realization opportunities are available. In addition, TriArtisan and its affiliates may pay amounts out of a monitoring fee to investors and other stakeholders (including appointees to a portfolio company's board of managers), which will affect the incentives of such persons in a similar manner. While monitoring fees paid by a portfolio company to TriArtisan generally do not reduce or offset the Management Fees or Performance Compensation paid or distributed to TriArtisan, certain SPV Fund investors may be granted an offset or reduction of their proportionate share of the monitoring fee at the discretion of TriArtisan. In addition, in certain instances, co-investors may receive monitoring fees from a portfolio company of an SPV Fund or PE Fund, and the SPV Funds and PE Fund (and the respective investors therein) will not benefit from any Management Fee or Performance Compensation reduction or offset in respect of monitoring fees paid to any such co-investors. The amount of any monitoring fees paid by any particular portfolio company is disclosed to investors in the relevant SPV Fund and PE Fund prior to investment.

Additionally, a portfolio company will typically reimburse the Adviser for expenses, including without limitation, travel and travel-related expenses (which include, without limitation, commercial and non-commercial transportation costs (including first class or business class travel and private car travel), lodging and accommodations), meals and entertainment expenses, expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses, incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company (including attendance by Adviser personnel of meetings of such portfolio company's board of directors). Such reimbursed expenses generally do not reduce or offset the Management Fee or Performance Fee. Because certain expenses are paid for by a Client and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Client and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Client or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses.

Finally, the Adviser and its personnel can be expected to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of Clients that will not be subject to a Management Fee reduction or offset or otherwise shared with Clients, their investors, and/or the investments. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Client expenses typically may result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits and/or amounts will, whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value, inure exclusively to the Adviser and/or such personnel (and not Clients, their investors, and/or the investments), even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by the Clients and/or portfolio companies. In addition, airline travel incurred as a Client expense for an Adviser personnel travelling for appropriate Client-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a portfolio company, a prospective portfolio company or other Client-related matters) may benefit such Adviser personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

To the extent not addressed above, the Adviser will allocate such fees and expenses in its sole discretion, in each case using good faith and its best judgment.

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

The Adviser may accept Performance Compensation from certain Clients. Depending on its performance, certain Clients may pay a percentage of the amount of profits otherwise disburseable to each Client investor as Performance Compensation. The Adviser may not receive Performance Compensation from every Client, and the terms of any Performance Compensation may vary between Clients. When applicable, Performance Compensation will only be charged in compliance with all applicable requirements of Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”) and the Adviser (or general partner or managing member, as applicable) only accepts performance-based compensation from qualified clients, as defined under the Advisers Act. Full details regarding Performance Compensation payable by a Client (if any) including investor suitability standards can be found in a Client’s Offering Documents.

Just as the Adviser may not receive Performance Compensation from every Client, the method of calculating Performance Compensation may vary substantially from Client to Client. Performance Compensation payable to CSI by certain PE Funds will be a percentage of a PE Fund investor’s realized net profits after the investor has received a return of all capital contributions and a pre-determined “preferred return” per annum thereon (compounded annually). Performance Compensation payable to TriArtisan by certain SPV Funds will be a percentage of the relevant SPV Fund investor’s realized net profits after the investor has received a return of all capital contributions with respect to such portfolio investment and a pre-determined “preferred return” per annum thereon (compounded annually). Performance Compensation payable to TriArtisan by the PE Fund it advises will occur on a modified “deal by deal” basis – TriArtisan will receive a percentage of each PE Fund investor’s realized net profits on a with respect to each portfolio investment after such PE Fund investor has received a return of all capital contributions allocable to such portfolio investment and a recovery of all unrealized investment losses on other investments in the PE Fund’s portfolio and a pre-determined “preferred return” per annum thereon (compounded annually).

The variation of performance-based compensation structures among the Adviser’s Clients may create an incentive for the Adviser to direct the best investment opportunities to, or to allocate or sequence trades in favor of Clients that have performance-based compensation obligations rather than other Clients with lower or no performance-based compensation structure. The risk associated with this incentive may be mitigated to some extent by the provisions of a Client’s Offering Documents requiring the Adviser (or the general partner or managing member, as applicable) to return excess performance-based compensation (*i.e.*, GP clawback provisions), as well as provisions that limit an SPV Fund to investing in a single pre-identified transaction. However, Performance Compensation may incentivize the Adviser to advise or direct its portfolio companies to pursue business plans or acquisitions that have a greater risk/reward profile that would be the case in the absence of such Performance Compensation.

The Adviser may permit institutional investors in certain Clients to negotiate an investment in the underlying portfolio company in parallel with the Client or at a different point in the capital structure under terms and/or compensation arrangements that may be different than those of the other Client investors. From time to time, the Adviser may acquire for its Clients or for its own account, securities, assets or other investments of an issuer that are senior or junior to the securities, assets or other investments of the same issuer that are held by, or are acquired for, other Clients, and in such capacity, may have interests that are adverse to, or different than, those of another Client. Under such circumstances, the Adviser will experience a variety of conflicts of interest to the extent that the interests of one Client would be adversely affected by investment decisions that would otherwise be in the best interest of another Client. For example, if the Adviser is faced with investment decisions that would be in the best interest of one Client but would otherwise adversely impact another Client, they will nevertheless be incentivized to make such decisions for the benefit of one Client to the detriment of the other if they are economically or otherwise incentivized to do so (*e.g.*, due to the prospect of earning more carried interest, management fee or other fees or if a Client’s dissatisfaction would cause it to redeem capital or discontinue its relationship with the Adviser as a whole).

## **Item 7. Types of Clients**

As described above in Item 4, the Adviser's Clients include U.S. and non-U.S. domiciled PE Funds and SPV Funds. PE Funds and SPV Funds formed as a "fund-of-one" may be organized as domestic or offshore (non-U.S.) companies, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, corporate trusts or other legal entities, as determined appropriate by the Adviser. The types of investors that have invested in and may in the future invest in the Adviser's Clients include but are not limited to high net worth individuals, family offices, private funds, insurance companies, corporations, trusts, non-profit organizations, sovereign wealth funds, private pension plans, public pension plans, and banking and thrift institutions.

As a general matter, each Client is managed in accordance with its investment objectives, strategies and guidelines and investment advisory services are not tailored to the individualized needs of any particular investor. In addition, an investment in a Client does not, in and of itself, create an advisory relationship between the investor and an Adviser. Therefore, investors must consider whether such an investment meets their investment objectives and risk tolerance prior to investing. Information about a Client, including its investment risk, can be found in its Offering Documents.

The Adviser may provide discretionary investment management services to PE Funds and SPV Funds beneficially owned by employees of the Adviser and its affiliates (including their family members) and/or serve as general partner or managing member, or on the board of directors or advisory board, of a Client.

The Adviser may offer investors in the PE Fund the opportunity to invest in additional co-investment opportunities on a reduced fee or no fee basis, subject to capacity limitations. The minimum investment for the SPV Funds and PE Fund advised by TriArtisan can range from \$10,000 to \$100,000, although the amount may vary depending on the requirements of the relevant fund and TriArtisan may accept lesser amounts in its discretion.

Generally, Client investors must be an "accredited investor" within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"). PE Funds and SPV Funds will not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Company Act**"), in reliance upon the exclusion from the definition of "investment company" under Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Company Act. If the Adviser receives Performance Compensation from a Client that does not limit its offering to investors that are "qualified purchasers" and "knowledgeable employees" (each as defined in the rules promulgated under the Company Act), each investor subject to such Performance Compensation will be required to meet the requirements of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and certify that they are a "qualified client" as defined under the Advisers Act. Please see a Client's Offering Documents for specific investor qualifications.

Pursuant to an exemption, the Adviser (and/or relevant general partner, if any) does not expect to be required to register, and will not be registered, with the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") as a commodity pool operator or as a commodity trading advisor.

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

The descriptions provided herein regarding the investment strategies pursued and investments made by the Adviser (or affiliated general partner, as applicable) on behalf of its Clients should not be understood to limit in any way the Adviser's investment activities. The Adviser may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described herein, that the Adviser considers appropriate, subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines. The investment strategies the Adviser pursues are speculative

and entail substantial risks. Clients should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any Client will be achieved.

#### Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

TriArtisan seeks to provide investment management services to SPVs formed to invest in, or participate in, the acquisition of a single private or public company. TriArtisan's investment focus for its PE Fund is to make control oriented middle market private equity investments in several industry sectors where TriArtisan's principals have differentiated domain expertise: consumer/hospitality, business services, media/information services, and niche industrials. TriArtisan's investment process incorporates various methods of securities analysis, often including one or more of the following: cyclical, fundamental, technical, macro-economic and quantitative/investment modeling. TriArtisan's sources of information include financial newspapers, magazines, websites, trade journals, inspections of corporate activities, annual reports, prospectuses, filings with the SEC, company press releases, corporate rating services, internal and third-party research reports and meetings, company presentations and/or interviews, internal or external assessments, including assessments of general or specific world events, and other sources of material deemed appropriate, as well as non-public information provided by the company pursuant to a non-disclosure agreement (if the company is publicly traded, the Adviser may be restricted in its ability to transact in this security for so long as such information remains non-public.)

To the extent its use fits within a Client's investment objectives and guidelines, the Adviser may utilize financial leverage and/or enter into various derivative instruments including, but not limited to, warrants, options, forwards, swaps and futures contracts on behalf of its Clients. The descriptions provided above are only an attempt to summarize the strategies and securities/instruments that may be utilized on behalf of the Adviser's Clients. As the market environment continues to change, techniques and purchase instruments that are not disclosed in a Client's Offering Materials may be utilized on behalf of a Client if deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser. The Adviser may obtain advice from attorneys, accountants and other experts to assist in its analysis of various asset classes that it trades.

There can be no assurance that Client investment programs will prove successful, and certain investment practices can, in some circumstances, potentially increase any adverse impact on Clients' investment portfolios. The Adviser's risk management approach seeks to isolate and mitigate, not eliminate, risk and there may be certain risks that the Adviser determines should not or cannot be hedged against. Accordingly, the Adviser's activities could result in substantial losses under certain circumstances. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear.

#### **CERTAIN RISK FACTORS**

*The following risk factors and conflicts of interest do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of all the risks and conflicts of interest associated with the strategy pursued by the Adviser, the Adviser's method of analysis or the types of investment instruments utilized. Nor should it be inferred that each risk factor and conflict of interest discussed below will be faced by every Client. Certain risks may only apply to a particular investment strategy, type of investment or specific type of security or instrument. Certain risks may impact certain Clients directly while others may impact Clients indirectly.*

*The Adviser's risk management approach seeks to isolate and mitigate, not eliminate risk and there may be certain risks that the Adviser determines should not or cannot be hedged against. Accordingly, the Adviser's activities could result in substantial losses under certain circumstances and Clients (including their respective investors/beneficial owners) should be prepared to bear those losses. Client investors are advised to read the relevant investment management agreement and/or offering document, as applicable, for a more complete description of applicable risks.*

PAST PERFORMANCE RESULTS ARE NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE. NO ASSURANCE CAN BE MADE THAT PROFITS WILL BE ACHIEVED OR THAT SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES WILL NOT BE INCURRED.

Dependence on the Adviser. There can be no assurance that a Client will achieve its investment objectives. Although certain of the Adviser's investment professionals have participated in the management of other investment funds and accounts, the past performance of such other investment funds and accounts cannot be relied upon as an indicator of a Client's own success. Investors must rely upon the ability of the Adviser and the Adviser's investment professionals in identifying and implementing investments consistent with each Client's investment objective and policies. A Client's investment performance depends largely on the skill of key personnel of the Adviser. If key personnel were to leave the Adviser, the Adviser might not be able to find equally desirable replacements, and the performance of a Client could, as a result, be adversely affected. Investors generally do not have the right or power to participate in the management of the Clients.

Investment Risks. An investment in any Client involves a high degree of investment risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. A Client will invest in securities using strategies and financial techniques with significant risk characteristics. No guarantee is made that a Client's investment objectives will be realized. There is no guarantee that a Client will be able to control investment risks or that the risks will not aggregate in a manner adverse to a Client.

Suitability of Investment in a Client. The Clients managed by the Adviser may not be suitable for all investors. Client investors must be sophisticated and have the financial ability to understand and the willingness to accept the extent of its exposure to the risks and lack of liquidity inherent in an investment in a Client. Prospective investors with any doubts as to the suitability of an investment in a Client should consult with their own advisors to assist them in performing their own legal, tax, accounting and financial evaluation of the merits and risks of an investment in a Client in light of their own circumstances and financial condition.

No Market; Illiquidity of Client Interests. An investment in a Client may be illiquid and typically involves a high degree of investment risk. Interests in certain Clients (*i.e.*, PE Funds, SPV Funds) have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, or any state securities laws or the laws of any other jurisdiction and it is unlikely that registration of those interests will ever occur. There will be no public market for interests in PE Funds and SPV Funds and it is not expected that a public market will develop.

The transferability of interests in a Client is generally restricted by the terms of its respective Offering Documents and by United States federal and state securities laws. Interests in a Client may not be sold, exchanged, assigned, mortgaged, hypothecated, pledged or otherwise transferred at any time, in whole or in part, except as provided in a Client's respective Offering Documents. Accordingly, it may be difficult to obtain reliable information about the value of those interests. When investing in a Client, the investor must be prepared to hold its interests in the Client for an indefinite period and bear the economic risks of the investment for the term of the relevant Client. Except in extremely limited circumstances, voluntary withdrawals from a Client will not be permitted.

Lack of Liquidity in Markets. The markets for some securities held in a Client portfolio may be thinly traded from time to time. This lack of liquidity and market depth could disadvantage a Client, both in the realization of the quoted prices and in the execution of orders at desired prices or in desired quantities. Also, securities exchanges and the SEC have authority to suspend trading in a particular security without notice.

Concentration of Investments. Subject to applicable limitations in the Offering Documents, a Client's portfolio may be concentrated. Any such lack of diversification would increase the risk of loss to a Client if there were a decline in the market value of any security or sector in which such Client had invested a large percentage of its assets. Investment in a "non-diversified" fund will generally entail greater risks than investments in a "diversified" fund.

Investment in Small Companies. There is generally no limitation on the size or operating experience of the portfolio companies in which a Client may invest. Some small companies in which a Client may invest may lack management depth or the ability to generate internally or obtain externally the funds necessary for growth. Portfolio companies with new products or services could sustain significant losses if projected markets do not materialize. Further, such portfolio companies may have, or may develop, only a regional market for products or services and may be adversely affected by purely local events. Such companies may be small actors in their industries and may face intense competition from larger companies and entail a greater risk than investment in larger companies.

Leveraged Companies. Certain Clients have invested in companies whose capital structures have significant leverage. Such investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses and interest rates. The leveraged capital structure of such investments will increase the exposure of the portfolio companies to adverse economic factors such as downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the portfolio company or its industry. Additionally, the securities acquired by a Client (often common equity) may be the most junior in what will typically be a complex capital structure, and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss.

Capital Structure Conflicts. From time to time, the Adviser may acquire for its Clients or for its own account, securities, assets or other investments of an issuer that are senior or junior to the securities, assets or other investments of the same issuer that are held by, or are acquired for, by other Clients, and in such capacity, may have interests that are adverse to, or different than, those of another Client.

Under such circumstances, the Adviser will experience a variety of conflicts of interest to the extent that the interests of one Client would be adversely affected by investment decisions that would otherwise be in the best interest of another Client. For example, if the Adviser is faced with investment decisions that would be in the best interest of one Client but would otherwise adversely impact another Client, they will nevertheless be incentivized to make such decisions for the benefit of one Client to the detriment of the other if they are economically or otherwise incentivized to do so (e.g., due to the prospect of earning more carried interest, management fee or other fees or if a Client's dissatisfaction would cause it to redeem capital or discontinue its relationship with the Adviser as a whole). Such capital structure conflicts are exacerbated in circumstances involving financial distress. In particular, if an issuer enters bankruptcy, Clients invested in different parts of the issuer's capital structure will have conflicting interests related to the satisfaction of the issuer's obligations or indebtedness—that is, Clients in the more junior portion of the capital structure will be more interested in the issuer taking greater risk if their securities are already essentially worthless. Clients in the more senior portion of the capital structure, however, will prefer the issuer to take fewer risks and convert its remaining assets to cash to preserve whatever value maybe remaining in the more senior securities of the issuer's capital structure. Additionally, the differing investment programs and projected investment horizons of the Adviser's various Clients could result in a Client taking positions in securities, assets or other investments that conflict with positions in such securities, assets or other investments taken by other Clients, including variations in the timing of transactions in such securities, assets or other investments and the simultaneous holding by Clients of long and short positions relating to the same security, asset or other investment.

Hedging Policies/Risks. Certain Clients may employ hedging techniques in connection with the acquisition, holding, financing, refinancing or disposition of investments. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, such transactions themselves may entail certain other risks, such as counterparty default, bankruptcy or insolvency, convergence and other risks all related with derivative instruments. Thus, while a Client may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and/or other events relating to such hedging transactions could result in a poorer overall performance for a Client than if it had not entered into such hedging transactions.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive investments that fall within a Client's investment objective is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions. The Adviser may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to meet a Client's investment

objectives. The Adviser expects to encounter competition from other investment products having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors may include other investment funds and corporations, business development companies, strategic industry acquirers and other financial investors investing directly or through affiliates. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities will increase, which may reduce the number of investment opportunities available to Clients and adversely affect the terms upon which investments can be made. Moreover, a Client may incur due diligence or other costs on investments which may not be successful. As a result, a Client may not recover all of its costs, which would adversely affect returns. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to locate, complete and exit investments on behalf of a Client that satisfy its investment objective, or realize upon the securities' values, or that the Adviser will be able to fully invest a Client's committed capital. A Client's success will depend on the ability of the Adviser to identify suitable investments, to negotiate and arrange the closing of appropriate transactions and to arrange the timely disposition of such investments.

Investment in Illiquid Securities. A Client may invest in illiquid investments, which are securities that are not readily marketable, only thinly traded or which the Adviser otherwise determines to be illiquid or lacking a readily ascertainable market value. Illiquid investments may include privately placed securities that are not registered under the Securities Act and may have little or no trading market. In many cases the fair market value of such investments may be difficult to ascertain, and there is a risk of mistaken valuations. In addition, a Client may not be able to readily dispose of such investments, and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited or otherwise restricted from disposing of such securities for a specified period of time. These limitations on liquidity of such investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

Minority Interests. In certain cases, where a Client has invested in a portfolio company in conjunction with other investors or investment funds, the Client may not own a controlling interest in the portfolio company in which it is invested or have control over the portfolio company's board of directors. This may result in a Client either being forced to exit the investment at a time or in a manner not of its own choosing or not being able to liquidate its investment at a time or manner of its choosing or may be overruled with respect to certain portfolio company business decisions.

Operating and Financial Risks of Portfolio Companies. Portfolio companies in which a Client invests could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in their competitive environment, or an economic downturn. As a result, portfolio companies that a Client expected to be stable could operate at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, could require substantial additional capital to support their operations or to maintain their competitive positions, or could otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress. In some cases, the success of a Client's investment strategy and approach will depend, in part, on the ability of the Adviser to effect improvements in the operations of an investment and/or recapitalize its balance sheet. The activity of identifying and implementing operating improvements and/or recapitalization programs at portfolio companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to successfully identify and implement such operating improvements and/or recapitalization programs on behalf of its Clients.

Third Party Involvement. Certain Clients will invest alongside third parties, including through direct investments, partnerships, joint ventures or other similar arrangements, and such third parties may have larger ownership interests than or similar ownership interests with a Client or may otherwise share control of the relevant portfolio company with a Client. Such investments may involve additional risks relating to such third-party involvement, including the possibility that a third party may have financial, legal or regulatory difficulties resulting in a negative impact on the portfolio investment, may have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Client and as a result, may take a different view from the Adviser as to the appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take or block action in a manner contrary to a Client's investment objectives. In such case, the Client may not be in a position to take action to protect the value of the

Client's investment in the entity and the Client's aggregate return on the investment may be reduced. There may also be instances where the Client will be liable for the actions of such third-party co-investors, including the risk that the Client could be deemed to be part of a "partnership-in-fact" with certain co-investors based on joint investment and other activities. There can be no assurance that the return of the Client participating in a transaction with a third-party would be equal to and not less than the return of any other participant in such transaction, or that such return would have been as favorable as it would have been had such third-party not been involved.

Additional Capital; Follow-On Investments. Certain portfolio companies in which a Client invests, especially those in a development phase, may require additional financing to satisfy their working capital requirements. The amount of the additional financing needed will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the particular investment. Each such round of financing (whether from a Client or other investors) is typically intended to provide a portfolio company with enough capital to reach its next major corporate milestone. If the funds provided are not sufficient, a portfolio company may have to raise additional capital at a price unfavorable to its existing investors, including a Client. In addition, a Client may make additional debt and equity investments or exercise preemptive rights under warrants or options or for the purpose of converting convertible securities that were acquired in the initial investment in such portfolio company in order to, among other things, preserve its proportionate ownership when a subsequent equity or debt financing is planned, to protect a Client's investment when, for example, the performance of that investment does not meet expectations, to enhance the value of an existing investment or in anticipation of disposition, refinancing, recapitalization or other transaction. Certain Clients may extend capital commitments to investments in portfolio companies that become due and payable when certain milestones are reached, like those related to product development, capital deployment or otherwise. If one or more companies owned by a Client fails to meet such milestones, and the Client has reserved significant capital for such purpose, it may have incurred opportunity costs associated with the milestone financing commitment. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to redeploy such committed funding quickly on behalf of its Clients.

The availability of capital is generally a function of capital market conditions that are beyond the control of the Client or any portfolio company. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to predict accurately future capital requirements necessary for success or that additional funds will be available from any source. A Client may be called upon to provide follow-on funding for its investments or have the opportunity to increase its investment in a portfolio company. There can be no assurance that a Client will make follow-on investments or that it will have sufficient funds or the ability to do so. Any decision by the Adviser to make a follow-on investment or a Client's inability to make such an investment may have a substantial negative impact on the value of a Client's investment and/or may diminish a Client's ability to influence a portfolio company's future development.

Investment Expenses / Broken Deal Expenses. Client investments may require extensive due diligence, legal, and other costs prior to their consummation and may result in a Client bearing "Broken Deal Expenses" if they are not consummated. A Client may pay any fees, costs, and expenses incurred in discovering, developing, negotiating, evaluating, acquiring and structuring any investment opportunities it pursues, whether or not such investments are ultimately consummated, including investments pursued by the Adviser prior to the initial closing of a Client that are intended to become investments in a Client's portfolio. Additionally, a Client may enter into agreements that involve payments, such as reverse break-up fees, by a Client if it does not consummate the transaction. These expenses can be significant and may be material to a Client. A Client may incur, either directly or pursuant to its obligation to reimburse the Adviser for any such expenses advanced by it, significant expenses in connection with proposed investments that are not consummated without the opportunity for gain or recoupment of such expenses.

Model Risks. The Adviser may employ financial/analytical models to aid in the selection of the investments, to allocate investments across various strategies and risks and to determine the risk profile of a Client. If any such models are employed on behalf of a Client, the success of a Client's investment activities will depend, in large part, upon the viability of these models. There can be no assurance that the models are currently viable or will remain viable, due to various factors, including the quality of the data input into the models and the assumptions underlying such models, which to varying degrees involve the exercise of judgment, as well as the possibility of errors in

constructing or using the model. Even if the models function as anticipated, they cannot account for all factors that may influence the performance of a Client's investments. Also, there can be no assurance that the investment professionals utilizing the models will be able to (i) determine that any model is or will become not viable or not completely viable or (ii) notice, predict or adequately react to any change in the viability of a model. The use of a model that is not viable or not materially viable could, at any time, have a material adverse effect on the performance of a Client.

Intellectual Property Rights. The success of certain Client's investments may depend, in part, on the portfolio company's ability to protect proprietary methods and technologies that they develop or license so that they can prevent others from using their inventions and proprietary information. If intellectual property rights are not adequately protected (and competitors gain access to its technology), the value of a Client's investment might be adversely affected. Protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights may be very expensive and intellectual property rights may be challenged, weakened or invalidated through administrative process or litigation. Certain investments made by Clients may rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, trade dress, unfair competition and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual restrictions, to establish and protect proprietary rights. These laws, procedures and restrictions provide only limited protection. A portfolio company held in a Client's portfolio might be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect its intellectual property rights and may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of its proprietary rights and could result in counterclaims against them. Any litigation, whether or not favorably resolved could result in significant expense for a portfolio company, divert the efforts of its technical and management personnel, which in turn may adversely affect its value.

Improvement in Portfolio Company Operations Critical to Investment Success. The success of certain Clients' investment strategies depends on the effectiveness of efforts to improve the operating performance of portfolio companies following investment. Initiatives to achieve improvements in operating performance include, among others, introductions of new products, changes in sales, marketing and distribution methods, implementation of new sourcing arrangements, reductions in manufacturing, overhead and other costs, enhancements and changes in the management team and identification, and the consummation and integration of add-on acquisitions. The proper identification and implementation of initiatives important to achieve improved operating performance is difficult and often requires substantial resources. The capabilities and resources of a portfolio company, even with the assistance of the Adviser, may be insufficient to affect such initiatives, and there can be no assurance that portfolio companies will be successful in achieving improvements in operating performance. The failure to achieve improved operating results following investment is likely to lead to losses or poor returns on such investment for the relevant Client.

Financial Fraud by Portfolio Companies. There can be no assurance that a Client will be able to detect or prevent irregular accounting, employee misconduct or other fraudulent practices during the due diligence phase or during its efforts to monitor the investment on an ongoing basis or that any risk management procedures implemented by a Client will be adequate. In the event of fraud or other misconduct or deceptive practices by any portfolio company, the management of such portfolio company, or any of their affiliates, a Client may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that portfolio company. For example, the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the portfolio company or the seller may adversely affect the value of a Client's investment in such portfolio company. Clients rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by portfolio companies and in certain instances their former owners in the due diligence process when it makes its investments but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. In addition, conduct occurring at portfolio companies, even activities that occurred prior to a Client's investment therein, could have an adverse impact on a Client's performance.

Portfolio Company Pension Liability and Other Consideration. As a result of a Client's equity ownership, representation on the board of directors and/or contractual rights, it may be deemed to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of one or more of its portfolio companies. This could expose the assets of a Client to claims by a portfolio company, its other security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies. In

addition, if a Client holds 80% or more of the interests in a portfolio company and the relevant Client is found to be a “trade or business” under ERISA, a court could find that the Client is jointly and severally liable with the portfolio company for any withdrawal liability with respect to a multiemployer pension plan from which the portfolio company withdraws or is deemed to have withdrawn. This is currently an unsettled area of law, which is subject to recent litigation in the First Circuit Court of Appeals and ongoing litigation in the district courts, and significant questions remain regarding the potential application of these theories to similar factual situations. If a Client were to be deemed a “trade or business” with the requisite level of ownership of an investment, either alone or in concert with other investors, the relevant Client could face liability with respect to the pension plans of its portfolio companies. In addition, it is possible that a court could expand this theory to cause multiple portfolio companies of a Client to be treated as a controlled group or under common control, and thereby be liable for these funding obligations.

Geographic Concentration. While the Adviser anticipates the primary geographic focus of its Clients’ investments to be in the United States, the Adviser may pursue international investments (subject to any limitations in the applicable Offering Documents and relevant jurisdictions). There will generally be no limitation on the level of concentration of U.S. investments. Targeting a specific geographical area could hurt a Client’s performance or cause such performance to be more volatile than a more geographically diversified Client.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Adviser may cause a Client to invest from time to time in non-U.S. securities or a Client’s portfolio companies may have significant subsidiaries, franchisees or operations located outside the U.S. Such investments may be subject to a greater risk than U.S. investments due to non-U.S. economic, political and legal developments, including favorable or unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of taxes on dividends, interest payments, or capital gains, the need for approval by government or other authorities to make investments, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser. Furthermore, issuers of non-U.S. securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive accounting, reporting or disclosure requirements than U.S. issuers. The securities markets of some countries in which a Client may invest have substantially less volume than those in the United States, and securities of certain companies in these countries are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Accordingly, these markets may be subject to greater influence by adverse events generally affecting the market, and by large investors trading significant blocks of securities, than is usual in the United States. Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on securities exchanges in non-U.S. countries are generally higher than in the United States. Non-U.S. securities settlements may in some instances be subject to delays and related administrative uncertainties. In some countries, there are restrictions on investments or investors such that the only practicable way for a Client to invest in such markets is by entering into swaps or other derivative transactions with a prime broker or other intermediaries or counterparties. Such transactions involve counterparty risks that are not present in the case of direct investments and that the Adviser may not be able to control. Investments in companies with significant operations in emerging markets will be subject to all of the risks detailed above, as well as to various other risks that cannot currently be predicted with precision. Additionally, owing to the less developed political systems and markets often in place in emerging markets, the risks described above may be more pronounced with respect to a Client’s investment in emerging markets than with respect to investments in other international markets. For example, any such investments may be subject to a greater risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, or political, economic or social instability than present in more developed markets. In comparison to securities markets in more developed countries, securities markets in developing countries may be substantially less liquid, and may have greater volatility, greater fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, and greater costs associated with currency conversions. Any of these factors could cause the Adviser not to pursue certain investments or to alter certain activities or liquidate certain investments prior to or after the time when the Adviser would otherwise prefer to liquidate such investments, and such factors may cause losses or have other negative impacts on a Client or its investments.

Currency Exchange Risk. Non-U.S. investments (or non-U.S. operations of U.S. portfolio companies) may be denominated in, or linked to, currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and affected by, among other factors, the general economics of a country, the actions of governments or central banks and the imposition of currency controls and speculation. A Client may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rate between such currencies and the U.S. dollar. A change in the value of a non- U.S. currency relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of a Client's assets denominated in that non-U.S. currency. The Adviser may enter into transactions (including currency swaps, forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures, and options on currencies and futures) to hedge against currency exchange risk, but the Adviser is not obligated to do so. Additionally, suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances, or such transactions may not be successful and may eliminate any chance for a Client to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant currencies.

Cash and Other Investments. The Adviser may cause a Client to invest all or a portion of its assets in cash or cash items, in whole or in part, for investment purposes, pending other investments or as provision of margin for futures or forward contracts. These cash items are generally of high quality at the time of investment and may include a number of money market instruments such as negotiable or non-negotiable securities issued by or short-term deposits with the U.S. and non-U.S. governments and agencies or instrumentalities thereof, bankers' acceptances, high quality commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bank certificates of deposit and short-term debt securities of U.S. or non-U.S. issuers deemed to be creditworthy by the Adviser. While these investments generally involve relatively low risk levels, they may produce lower than expected returns and could result in losses.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk. A Client is subject to the risk that war, terrorism, and related geopolitical events may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of a Client's investments. Those events, as well as other changes in U.S. and non-U.S. economic and political conditions, also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of a Client's investments. At such times, a Client's exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

Outbreaks of Infectious or Contagious Diseases. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies have and are resulting in market volatility and disruption, 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 a Client.

An ongoing outbreak of a novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") has caused a worldwide public health emergency, straining healthcare resources and resulting in extensive and growing numbers of infections, hospitalizations and deaths. In an effort to contain COVID-19, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken severely restrictive measures, including instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel (including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including "stay-at-home" and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. As a result, COVID-19 has significantly diminished global economic production and activity of all kinds and has contributed to both volatility and a severe decline in all financial markets. Among other things, these unprecedented developments have resulted in material reductions in demand across most categories of consumers and businesses, dislocation (or in some cases a complete halt) in the credit and capital markets, labor force and operational disruptions, slowing or complete idling of certain supply chains and manufacturing activity, steep increases in unemployment levels in the United States and several other countries, and strain and uncertainty for businesses and households, with a particularly acute impact on industries dependent on travel and public accessibility, such as transportation, hospitality, tourism, retail, sports and entertainment.

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 — and the resulting precipitous decline in economic and commercial activity across nearly all of the world’s largest economies — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, although ongoing and potential additional materially adverse effects are possible, including a further global or regional economic downturn (including a recession) of indeterminate duration and severity. The extent of COVID-19’s impact will depend on many factors, including the ultimate duration and scope of the public health emergency and the restrictive countermeasures being undertaken, as well as the effectiveness of other governmental, legislative and financial and monetary policy interventions designed to mitigate the crisis and address its negative externalities, all of which are evolving rapidly and may have unpredictable results. Even if and as the spread of the COVID-19 virus itself is substantially contained and economies are able to “re-open,” it will be difficult to assess what the longer-term impacts of an extended period of unprecedented economic dislocation and disruption will be on future macro- and micro-economic developments, the health of certain industries and businesses, and commercial and consumer behavior.

The ongoing COVID-19 crisis and any other public health emergency could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses for a Client. The extent of the impact on a Client and its investments’ 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 a Client 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 a Client intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect a Client’s ability to fulfill its 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 a Client, its portfolio companies and the Adviser, may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, restrictions on travel and movement, remote-working requirements and other factors related to a public health emergency, 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.

Financial Market Fluctuations. In recent years, U.S. and global financial markets and the broader current financial environment have been, and continue to be, characterized by uncertainty, volatility and instability. These financial market fluctuations have the tendency to reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Clients and may affect the Clients’ ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Clients. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Clients’ investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present, and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that Clients will be able to exit from their investments in portfolio companies by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for

the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable a Client to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the Clients to buy, sell and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The Clients may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and a Client may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments.

Equity Risk. The market price of securities owned by a Client may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Clients are subject to the risk that the equity securities in each of their portfolios will decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions, which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Such values may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Other risks of investing globally in equity securities may include changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations, expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments and difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities. In addition, securities which the Adviser believes are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame the Adviser anticipates. As a result, a Client may lose all or substantially all of its investment in any particular instance.

SPAC Investments. Certain Clients may invest in units of, shares of, warrants to purchase stock of, and other interests in special purpose acquisition companies or similar special purpose entities (collectively, “**SPACs**”) that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities in healthcare or life sciences companies that the Adviser has invested in, advised a Client on an investment in or diligenced prior to a Client’s involvement in a SPAC process. The funds raised by the SPAC in its IPO are held in trust until the SPAC successfully consummates an initial business combination (“**IBC**”) or until redeemed by public shareholders in connection with an IBC. If the SPAC fails to consummate an IBC within a specified amount of time, typically 24 months (which may be extended in certain circumstances), the trust proceeds are returned to the public shareholders.

Certain Clients may also invest in a SPAC through a private placement in connection with an IBC, including through a private investment in public equity (“**PIPE**”) transaction. In such event, a Client would not have a claim to assets in the trust account and would not be entitled to redeem its investment in connection with the IBC. In addition, in connection with any such investment, a Client may agree to vote in favor of the IBC and not to redeem shares purchased in the IPO or in the open market. A Client may also be required to agree not to transact in or hedge the securities of the SPAC for a specified period of time. As a result, a Client could have a prolonged period of exposure to a particular SPAC without the ability to liquidate or hedge the position. Such investments are also subject to the risks associated with PIPEs as discussed in the “Private Investments in Public Equities” section below.

Any Client investment in a SPAC is subject to a variety of risks, including, among others, that (i) a business combination, if effected, may prove unsuccessful and an investment in the SPAC may lose value; (ii) the warrants or other rights with respect to the SPAC held by the Client may expire worthless or may be repurchased or retired by the SPAC at an unfavorable price; (iii) the Client may be delayed in receiving any redemption or liquidation proceeds from a SPAC to which it is entitled; (iv) an investment in a SPAC may be diluted in connection with the business combination or by additional financings; (v) no or only a thinly traded market for shares of or interests in a SPAC may develop, leaving the Client unable to sell its interest in the SPAC or to sell its interest only at a price below what the Client believes is the SPAC interest’s intrinsic value; (vi) the values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and may depreciate significantly over time; (vii) assets in the SPAC may be subject to third-party claims, which could reduce the per share liquidation price received by the investors in the SPAC; and (viii) a SPAC

investment may be subject to an extended lock-up period and other restrictions on resale and redemption, including those in connection with a private placement voting and support agreement.

In addition, a SPAC sponsor and a Client may invest in certain “at-risk” capital of a SPAC, in order to finance certain underwriting and other third-party expenses incurred in the organization of the SPAC. In exchange for funding the at-risk capital, the SPAC sponsor and the Client may receive private placement warrants of the SPAC, units of the SPAC or shares of the SPAC, and the Client may also receive LLC interests in the SPAC sponsor. An investment in the at-risk capital of a SPAC is subject to complete loss if the SPAC does not complete a business combination within the designated time period. Investments in a SPAC sponsor consist of securities issued on a private placement basis, which are subject to legal and contractual lock-ups and transfer restrictions and are illiquid. In connection with a business combination, a SPAC sponsor may agree to forfeitures, earn outs, additional lock ups, or other agreements that may have the effect of reducing the value of any such investments.

Private Investments in Public Equities. Certain Clients may invest in PIPEs, and thereby take a position in a public company. In a PIPE transaction, there may be an extended period of time between signing and closing. Furthermore, in connection with such transactions, a Client may be required to enter into a lock-up agreement and will be subject to securities law restrictions on its ability to liquidate the shares. As a result, the relevant Client may be required to bear the price risk for an extended period of time. In addition, the Client may have to commit to purchase a specified number of shares at a fixed price, with the closing conditioned upon, among other things, the SEC’s preparedness to declare effective a resale registration statement covering the resale, from time to time, of the shares sold in the private financing. To the extent that the public market for such companies declines, it is possible that private investments in public equities transactions may generate losses or returns that do not justify the risk associated with such investments. In addition, due to securities law regulations, the Client may be restricted from selling, or hedging its exposure to, such securities that it has acquired through a PIPE and in certain circumstances, all the securities of such public company acquired by the Client whether through a PIPE or otherwise, during a time when the Client would otherwise seek to do so. For example, the Client may be required to hold such security even though the value of such security is continuing to decrease. Such restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Client, and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

Leverage. The Adviser has the power to cause certain Clients to borrow and may do so when it deems it necessary or advisable to provide efficient portfolio management or, in unusual circumstances, to take advantage of investment opportunities. The Adviser also may cause certain Clients to borrow when the Adviser deems it appropriate to meet withdrawal requests, which would otherwise result in the premature liquidation of investments. Leverage increases returns if a Client earns a greater return on investments purchased with borrowed funds than such Client’s cost of borrowing. However, the use of leverage exposes a Client to additional risks, including (i) greater losses from investments than would otherwise have been the case had such Client not borrowed to make the investments; (ii) margin calls or interim margin requirements that may force premature liquidations of investment positions; and (iii) losses on investments where the investment fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds such Client’s cost of borrowing. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of a Client’s assets, such Client may not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to repay its borrowings, further magnifying the losses incurred by such Client.

Fixed-Income Securities. The Adviser may cause a Client to invest in bonds or other fixed-income securities, including, without limitation, commercial paper and “higher yielding” (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. Such securities may be below “investment grade” and may face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to the issuer’s inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. The market values of certain of these lower-rated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates; lower-rated debt securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue lower-rated debt securities often are highly leveraged and may not have access to more traditional methods of financing. Trading in such securities may be limited or disrupted

by an economic recession, resulting in an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could affect adversely the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and, therefore, increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Other Instruments and Future Developments. The Adviser may take advantage of opportunities in the area of swaps, options on various underlying instruments, futures and certain other customized synthetic or derivative investments in the future. In addition, the Adviser may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other synthetic or derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use by a Client or that are currently not available, but which may be developed to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with such Client's investment objective and legally permissible. As a result of such practices, special risks may apply to a Client's investments in the future.

Valuations; Use of Estimates. Certain securities in which a Client invests may not have a readily ascertainable market price. Such securities will nevertheless generally be valued by the Adviser, which valuation will be conclusive with respect to a Client, even though the Adviser may face a conflict of interest in valuing such securities because the value thereof will affect their compensation. The Adviser may also have no ability to assess the accuracy of valuations received from an underlying private investment fund in which it invests. Valuation information received from the investment advisor of a private investment fund typically will be estimates only, subject to revision of its annual audit. In addition, the Adviser will have the ability to adjust estimated values provided to it by underlying investment advisers subject to the valuation guidelines set forth in a Client's Offering Documents.

Significant Positions in Securities; Regulatory Requirements. In the event a Client acquires a significant stake in certain issuers of securities and such stake exceeds certain percentage or value limits, a Client may be subject to regulation and regulatory oversight that may impose notification and filing requirements or other administrative burdens on it and the Adviser. Any such requirements may impose additional costs on a Client and may delay the acquisition or disposition of the securities or a Client's ability to respond in a timely manner to changes in the markets with respect to such securities. In addition, if a Client, acting alone or as part of a group, acquires beneficial ownership of more than 10% of a certain class of securities of a public company or places a director on the board of directors of such a company, under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, a Client may be subject to certain additional reporting requirements and may be required to disgorge certain short-swing profits arising from purchases and sales of such securities. Furthermore, in such circumstances the Client will be prohibited from entering into a short position in such issuer's securities, and therefore limited in its ability to hedge such investments. Similar restrictions and requirements may apply in non-U.S. jurisdictions

Custodial Risk. A Client's prime brokers have custody of such Client's securities, cash, distributions and rights accruing to the Client's securities accounts. SEC rules require prime brokers to maintain physical possession and control of fully paid securities held in a Client's account and to establish certain reserves for the benefit of customers. However, subject to these limitations, the prime brokers generally have the ability to loan, pledge, and rehypothecate the securities in a Client's account, as is typical market practice, and may have insufficient assets to meet all of its obligations to customers in the event of an insolvency of the prime brokers. In such an event, a Client would typically not have a right to recover its securities held by the prime brokers but would rather have only an unsecured claim against the prime brokers and participate *pro rata* with other customers of the prime brokers in the proceeds of the sale of customer securities. Also, even if the prime brokers do have sufficient assets to meet all customer claims, there could be a delay before a Client receives assets to satisfy its claims. In order to manage the risks associated with prime broker insolvency, a Client may establish relationships with multiple prime brokers. However, there can be no assurance that a Client will be able to establish or maintain such relationships. In addition, a Client may not be able to identify potential solvency concerns with respect to a Client's prime brokers or to transfer assets from one prime broker to another prime broker in a timely manner.

The prime brokers may hold a Client's securities through third parties such as clearing corporations, other brokers or banks. In addition, a Client may hold securities, cash and other assets directly with banks or other third parties not associated with the prime brokers. As a result, a Client may be subject to credit risk with respect to such third parties, as well as with respect to the prime brokers. In addition, certain of a Client's assets may be held by non-U.S. affiliates of a Client's prime brokers and entities other than the prime brokers. Assets held by such non-U.S. affiliates may be subject to legal regimes that provide fewer or different investment protections than the U.S. If a Client has over-collateralized derivative contracts, it is likely to be an unsecured creditor of any such counterparty in the event of its insolvency. Also, even if a Client's prime broker or such other third parties do have sufficient assets to meet all claims, there could be a delay before a Client receives assets to satisfy its claims.

A Client may change the brokerage arrangements at any time without notice to the investors. There are likely to be operational and other delays associated with changes in prime brokerage arrangements.

Legal and Regulatory Changes. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may adversely affect a Client. New (or revised) laws or regulations or interpretations of existing laws may be issued by the IRS, the CFTC, the SEC, the Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, or other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect a Client. A Client also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. For example, there has been an increase in governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur, but any regulation that restricts the ability of a Client to trade in securities could have a material adverse impact on a Client's performance.

Regulatory Risk. There can be no assurance that the Adviser, their Clients or their general partner (if any), or any of their affiliates will avoid regulatory examination or enforcement actions. Even if an investigation or proceeding does not result in a sanction being imposed against the Adviser or any of its affiliates, or such sanction is small in monetary amount, the Adviser, its Clients or their general partner (if any) and/or their respective affiliates may be subject to adverse publicity relating to the investigation, proceeding or imposition of such sanctions. There is also a risk that regulatory agencies in the United States and abroad will continue to adopt, change or enhance new or existing laws or regulations, which may result in additional regulatory scrutiny.

United Kingdom Exit from the European Union. The UK left the European Union on January 31, 2020 (commonly referred to as "Brexit"). During an 11-month transition period, the UK and the European Union agreed to a Trade and Cooperation Agreement which sets out the agreement for certain parts of the future relationship between the European Union and the UK from January 1, 2021. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not provide the UK with the same level of rights or access to all goods and services in the European Union as the UK previously maintained as a member of the European Union and during the transition period. In particular, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not include an agreement on financial services which is yet to be agreed. Accordingly, uncertainty remains in certain areas as to the future relationship between the UK and the European Union.

From January 1, 2021, European Union laws ceased to apply in the UK. However, many European Union laws have been transposed into English law and these transposed laws will continue to apply until such time that they are repealed, replaced or amended. Depending on the terms of any future agreement between the European Union and the UK on financial services, substantial amendments to English law may occur, and it is impossible to predict the consequences on the Fund and its investments. Such changes could be materially detrimental to investors.

Although one cannot predict the full effect of Brexit, it could have a significant adverse impact on the UK, European and global macroeconomic conditions and could lead to prolonged political, legal, regulatory, tax and economic uncertainty. This uncertainty is likely to continue to impact the global economic climate and may impact opportunities, pricing, availability and cost of bank financing, regulation, values or exit opportunities of companies

or assets based, doing business, or having service or other significant relationships in, the UK or the European Union, including companies or assets held or considered for prospective investment by a Client.

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

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity risks have increased significantly in recent years because of, among other things: the proliferation of Internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct financial transactions; the ability and degree to which investment managers collect and maintain proprietary and other nonpublic data, as well as publicly available data that may be organized in a manner that is not publicly available; and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists, and other external parties, including foreign state actors. The Adviser, its Clients' service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect a Client and its investors, despite the efforts of the Adviser and a Client's service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to a Client and its investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Adviser, a Client's service providers, counterparties or data within these systems. Third-parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the Adviser's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Adviser's data or that of its Clients' investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Adviser's systems could result in the loss or theft of Client investor data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause a Client, the Adviser or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which Clients invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause a Client's investments to lose value. Data protection and regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security could increase costs, and a failure to comply could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations of a company beneficially owned by a Client.

Privacy and Data Protection. A Client's investments are subject to regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security in the jurisdictions in which they do business. As privacy, data protection and information security laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs may increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place. The General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) (the "**GDPR**") came into effect on May 25, 2018, replacing the Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC). The GDPR seeks to harmonize national data protection laws across the EU, while at the same time, modernizing the law to address new technological developments. As a regulation, the GDPR is binding on data controllers and data processors in all EU member states, without the need for implementation in

each member state. The GDPR notably has a greater extra-territorial reach than Directive 95/46/EC and has a significant impact on data controllers and data processors either with an establishment in the EU, or which offer goods or services to EU data subjects or monitor EU data subjects' behavior within the EU. The regime imposes stringent operational requirements on both data controllers and data processors and has introduced significant penalties for non-compliance with fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide turnover of the undertaking or €20 million (whichever is higher), depending on the type and severity of the breach.

The current ePrivacy Directive (Directive 2002/58/EC), will also be repealed by the EU Commission's Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the "**ePrivacy Regulation**") which aims to reinforce trust and security in the digital single market by updating the legal framework on ePrivacy. The ePrivacy Regulation is in the process of being finalized.

Compliance with current and future privacy, data protection and information security laws could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and some of the Adviser's current and planned business activities. A failure to comply with such laws could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect results of operations and overall business, as well as have an impact on reputation.

General Data Protection Regulation - Fair Processing Information. Prospective investors should be aware that, in considering and/or making an investment in a Client, and interacting with a Client, its affiliates, agents, advisers and/or delegates by: (i) submitting the Subscription Agreement, (ii) communicating through telephone calls, written correspondence and emails (all of which may be recorded); or (iii) providing personal data concerning individuals connected with the investor (such as directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners, advisers and/or agents), they will be providing the Client and the Adviser, its affiliates, agents and/or delegates with personal data (as such term is defined in applicable EU data protection legislation). The Adviser has prepared a privacy notice, which provides further information regarding the personal data collected and used by it including in relation to a Client, and the purposes for which such personal data is processed. The privacy notice is appended to Client Offering Documents. Prospective investors should read the privacy notice carefully before sharing any personal data in accordance with the steps described above. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the processing of personal data by the Adviser or a Client, please contact TriArtisan Investor Relations at [clientservices@triartisan.com](mailto:clientservices@triartisan.com).

U.S. Data Privacy and Security Laws. The U.S. is in a period of active consideration of additional data privacy and cybersecurity laws. These include the California Consumer Privacy Act ("**CCPA**"), effective since January 1, 2020; the New York SHIELD Act, aspects of which took effect on October 23, 2019 and other aspects of which took effect on March 21, 2020; a range of proposed additional laws in California, New York, Texas, Utah, Washington and other states; and a range of proposed additional laws at the federal level. The cumulative effects of CCPA and other recently adopted laws include an increased ability of individuals, relative to companies, to control the use of their personal data; increased obligations of companies to maintain the security of data; and increased exposure to fines or damages for companies that do not accord individuals their specified privacy rights, that experience data breaches or that do not maintain cybersecurity at certain levels of quality. On behalf of its Clients, the Adviser will endeavor to maintain systems that promote compliance with CCPA and these other laws, both those adopted to date and those that may be adopted in the future, but there can be no assurance that these systems will be effective in mitigating the business impact of individuals' increased privacy rights or in ensuring compliance with the CCPA and such other laws. In the event of fines or damages due to noncompliance with such data privacy and cybersecurity laws, there may be a business impact on the Adviser and its Clients.

At the federal level, the United States Congress is also considering various proposals for data privacy and security legislation. We are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of the Federal Trade Commission, which regulates unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including with respect to data privacy and security. Additionally, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (along with its implementing regulations) restricts

certain collection, processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal information, requires notice to individuals of privacy practices and provides individuals with certain rights to prevent the use and disclosure of certain nonpublic or otherwise legally protected information. These rules also impose requirements for the safeguarding and proper destruction of personal information through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines.

The cumulative effects of the CCPA, the CPRA, the GDPR and other recently adopted data privacy and security laws include an increased ability of individuals, relative to companies, to control the use of their personal information; increased obligations of companies to maintain the privacy and security of data; and increased exposure to fines, damages or reputational harm for companies that do not afford individuals their specified privacy rights, that experience data breaches or that do not maintain cybersecurity practices at certain required levels. The global data protection landscape is currently unstable, resulting in possible significant operational costs for internal compliance and risk to our business. The General Partner, the Investment Adviser and their respective Affiliates will endeavor to implement and maintain systems designed to promote compliance with the CCPA, the CPRA, the GDPR and these other laws, both those adopted to date and those that may be adopted in the future, but there can be no assurance that these systems will be effective in mitigating the business impact of individuals' increased privacy rights or in ensuring compliance with the CCPA, the CPRA, the GDPR and such other laws. In the event of fines, damages or reputational harm due to noncompliance with such data privacy and security laws or a data breach, there may be a business impact on the Registrant, the Relying Advisers, the Clients, and any other related parties.

Service on Boards of Directors, Material Non-Public Information, Etc. Certain employees of the Adviser (e.g., portfolio managers) may serve as officers or directors of portfolio companies they advise. In their capacity as officers or directors (or even simply by virtue of a Client's status as a significant shareholder of a portfolio company), such individuals may become subject to fiduciary or other duties that could adversely affect a Client and may subject the Adviser and its Client to claims they would not otherwise be subject to, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities laws claims and other director-related claims. In general, the relevant Client will indemnify the Adviser and the relevant employees of the Adviser for such claims. Additionally, a Client may be unable to sell or otherwise dispose of an investment if an employee of the Adviser is in possession of material, non-public information relating to the issuer thereof due to the member's service as an officer or director of such portfolio company. Employees of the Adviser are not typically precluded from serving as officers or directors of portfolio companies or otherwise acquiring material, non-public information regarding portfolio companies. Additionally, employees of the Adviser are not required to serve as officers or directors of portfolio companies, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will have a legal right to influence the management of any portfolio company.

Inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economics and securities markets of certain economies outside the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. There can be no assurance that inflation will not become a serious problem in the future and thus have an adverse impact on a Client's returns.

### Conflicts of Interest

Various actual and potential conflicts of interest may arise from the overall investment and other business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates, in each case, for their own account and for the account of others. The following briefly summarizes some of these conflicts but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such conflicts.

The Adviser and its affiliates expect to advise multiple Clients whose accounts may purchase or sell the same securities. The Adviser and its affiliates are not under any obligation to share any investment opportunity, idea or strategy with any particular Client. As a result, Clients of the Adviser or its affiliates may compete with one another for investment opportunities. The Adviser may make recommendations to and take actions on behalf of certain

Clients, which may be the same as or different from those made or taken on behalf of another Client. The Adviser may from time to time acquire positions in or transact in securities and other investments on behalf of a Client which may differ from or be inconsistent with the advice given, or the timing or nature of the Adviser's action or actions with respect to another Client. There is no assurance that Clients with similar strategies or investment objectives will hold the same investments or perform in a similar manner. This and other future activities of the Adviser and its affiliates may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

The Adviser's investment allocations are designed to provide a fair allocation of purchases and sales of securities among the various Clients managed by the Adviser, while preserving incentives for the Adviser to find new investment opportunities, and to ensure compliance with appropriate regulatory requirements. Notwithstanding the Adviser commitment to a fair investment allocation process, the Adviser may make investments on behalf of Clients in securities, assets or other investments that it would have declined to invest in for its own account or the account of another Client.

From time to time, the Adviser may permit certain Client investors to acquire interests on different terms than other investors (including, without limitation, with respect to minimum investment amounts, fees, expanded reporting and withdrawal terms). The Adviser is not generally required to notify any or all of the other investors of any such terms, nor is a Client or the Adviser required to offer such additional and/or different rights and/or terms to any or all of the other investors.

By reason of the investment advisory responsibilities and other activities of its affiliates, the Adviser may acquire confidential information or otherwise be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. It is acknowledged and agreed that, except as required by the applicable law, the Adviser may not be free to divulge, or to act upon, any such confidential information and that, due to such a restriction, the Adviser may not initiate certain transactions the Adviser otherwise might have initiated. It is further acknowledged and agreed that the Adviser shall, for itself and on behalf of its Clients, disclose such information to governmental and regulatory authorities as may be required by law.

A broker-dealer affiliate of the Adviser engages in equity research and is required to be separated physically and in other ways intended to isolate its personnel from the personnel of the Adviser and the personnel of the Adviser's affiliates that provide investment banking services and advice. Such affiliates may develop fundamental analyses, proprietary technical models or other investment strategies, opportunities or ideas for use in connection with other clients or activities, or as part of analysis provided by research personnel, which may not be available to the Adviser or the Adviser's personnel due to ethical walls or other firm or regulatory restrictions. As a result, the Adviser's broker-dealer affiliate engaged in equity research or similar services may analyze portfolio companies, the securities of which are held by a Client and, in some cases, may take differing views with respect to such portfolio companies as the view taken by the Adviser, including in some instances adopting a sell or neutral recommendation with respect to a security in which a Client maintains a long equity position.

The Adviser and its affiliates have the ability to trade in financial instruments for their own accounts. Employees of the Adviser and its affiliates (including their friends and family members as well as the wealth-planning vehicles of such employees, friends and family members), may be permitted to invest in Clients of the Adviser at reduced (or bear no) Management Fees and Performance Compensation and may buy and sell securities or securities of issuers or obligors with debtor instruments that are held by a Client or may be suitable for a Client for their own account or the account of others. This may on occasion create conflicts of interest with regard to such matters as allocation of opportunities to participate in particular investments or to dispose of certain investments. In addition, if as a result of the aggregation requirements set forth under the law, applicable position limits were exceeded, the Adviser, or its respective affiliates could have a conflict of interest in determining which positions to liquidate.

Under certain circumstances, it is possible that a portfolio company owned by a Client may hire a broker-dealer affiliated with the Adviser to assist it with an initial public offering, recapitalization concept, sale process or other

related banking activities. The Principals and certain other TriArtisan personnel are registered representatives of Global Leisure Partners, LLC. Transaction or investment banking fees paid by a portfolio company to a broker-dealer affiliated with TriArtisan may not reduce or offset the Management Fees or Performance Compensation paid or distributed to the Adviser. Client investors are strongly encouraged to carefully read Offering Documents for additional details regarding this conflict (if relevant).

As noted above in Item 5, the Adviser may charge monitoring fees to portfolio companies beneficially owned by certain Clients, and those fees may not be negotiated on an arm's-length basis and Clients (and the investors therein) may indirectly bear the cost of these fees in proportion to their ownership of the applicable portfolio company. The Adviser may receive monitoring fees in exchange for providing portfolio companies with management, consulting, financial and other services. Monitoring fees are generally a specific dollar amount, but may also be an amount determined with reference to a portfolio company's EBITDA (earnings before income, taxes, depreciation and amortization). Monitoring fees paid by a portfolio company to the Adviser generally will not reduce or offset the Management Fees or Performance Compensation paid or distributed to the Adviser. The amount of any monitoring fees paid to the Adviser in any particular portfolio company is disclosed to investors in the relevant Client's Offering Documents prior to investment.

The Adviser may, in its discretion, recruit consultants or retain the services (for a fee) of one or more industry experts. All or a portion of the compensation and reimbursement of expenses paid to such consultants/experts may be borne directly or indirectly by a Client. Consultants/experts may also receive compensation and expense reimbursement for providing services to portfolio companies, which includes compensation for services on boards of directors, compensation for service as interim executives and consulting-related compensation, which involves both fixed and incentive compensation. Compensation of such consultants/experts may include (i) an annual fee, (ii) a discretionary performance-related bonus, (iii) a portion of the carried interest received by a general partner or managing member of a Client, or (iv) the opportunity to invest in one or more Clients or specific transactions on a no-fee basis. The Adviser will ensure any expenses incurred by the Adviser and reimbursed by a Client for such consultants/experts are eligible to be reimbursed pursuant to the applicable Client's Offering Documents or are borne by the Adviser.

If an employee of the Adviser sits on the board of directors of a portfolio company owned by a Client that employee/board member may have to deal with conflicts of interest between Clients managed by the Adviser, the investors of those Clients and the relevant portfolio company. The employee/board member is required to discuss the conflicting issue with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer and other members of senior management, as needed, in an effort to ensure the Adviser acts in a manner consistent with its fiduciary obligations to its Clients and the portfolio company.

Prospective investors should expect that certain Client investors may have enhanced relationships with the Adviser (or an affiliate), a Client or one or more portfolio companies beneficially owned by a Client and that such relationships may give rise to both known or unknown conflicts of interest for both the Adviser and such Client investors. It may not be possible to mitigate such conflicts of interest and a Client, or one or more portfolio companies beneficially owned by a Client could be harmed as a result.

Please refer to the relevant Client Offering Documents for a more detailed discussion of risk factors and conflicts of interest.

#### **Item 9. Disciplinary Information**

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a Client's or prospective Client's evaluation of the Adviser's advisory business or the integrity of the Adviser's management.

**Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

The Principals and certain other TriArtisan personnel are registered representatives of Global Leisure Partners, LLC, a U.S. registered broker-dealer (CRD # 134435).

The Adviser has no financial planner relationships. At this time, the Adviser does not believe there are any material conflicts related to these affiliations. For a complete description of these advisors and the clients they advise and manage, please refer to their Form ADV Parts 1 and 2 which can be obtained on this SEC website: [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its access persons, supervised persons and virtually all of its employees (for purposes of this section of the brochure, references to “employees” include access persons and supervised persons). The Code of Ethics reflects the Adviser's belief in the absolute necessity to conduct all business, make all decisions and carry on all personal activities at the highest ethical and professional levels. The Adviser will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client (or Client investor) upon request.

All persons that are covered by the Code of Ethics must avoid activities, interests and relationships that may interfere or appear to interfere with making decisions in the best interests of Clients. More specifically, the Code of Ethics seeks to place the interests of Clients over the interests of any employee; imposes standards of business conduct for all of the Adviser's employees; requires employees to comply with the federal securities laws; regulates employee personal securities transactions, including requiring all covered persons to obtain pre-approval before investing in hedge fund or private placement investments; and requires reporting and review of personal securities transactions.

While employees of the Adviser are generally permitted to invest in securities for their own personal accounts and may invest in securities that are also held by Clients of the Adviser, they may be subject to the Adviser's reimbursement policy in the event their personal trading activity competes with Client trades. In the event an employee trades a security on the same day and in the same direction as a Client account and the average price paid or received by the employee for the relevant security was better than the average price paid or received by a Client for the same security, then the Adviser may require the employee to reimburse the impacted Client for the difference between the average price paid by the employee and the average price paid or received by the relevant Client.

The Adviser has and may continue to purchase securities and other instruments for its own account (or the account of an affiliate) that are also being purchased by the Adviser on behalf of a Client and has and may continue to also purchase securities and other instruments that are not appropriate for Client investment (pursuant to its investment guidelines and procedures). In the event the Adviser does purchase securities and other instruments for its own account (or the account of an affiliate) that are also being purchased by the Adviser on behalf of a Client, the Adviser will endeavor to purchase those securities and other instruments for its Clients on terms at least as favorable as the terms on which the same securities or instruments are purchased for the accounts of the Adviser and/or its affiliates. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser is not obligated to allocate all potential transactions to a Client for which it might be eligible pursuant to its investment guidelines and procedures. Depending on the circumstances, the Adviser may allocate certain transactions on a disproportionate basis among its other Clients and/or may allocate all of a transactions to another Client, including Clients in which one or more of the principals or employees of the Adviser or its affiliates may have an interest. In addition, varying compensation arrangements among Clients could incentivize the Adviser to allocate investment opportunities to certain Clients over others, or to otherwise manage Clients differently.

When it is determined that it would be appropriate for one or more Clients to participate in an investment opportunity, the Adviser will seek to execute orders for all of the participating investment accounts on an equitable basis, taking into account such factors as the investment objectives of the participating investment accounts, the availability of leverage, the relative amounts of capital available for new investments, relative exposure to market trends, transaction costs, the portfolio positions of the participating investment accounts, the eligibility of a Client, respectively, and the other investment accounts under applicable law to make the investment in question and the manner in which the investment is likely to affect the amount of available capital after the investment is made.

The Adviser may enter into side letter arrangements with one or more investors in certain Clients, providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to (i) different or preferential fee structures; (ii) other preferential economic rights, (iii) information and reporting rights; (iv) excuse or exclusion rights; (v) partial waiver or revision of certain confidentiality provisions; (vi) co-investment rights; (vii) liquidity or transfer rights (including the right to “tag-along” with a controlling investor’s sale of an applicable portfolio company); and (viii) certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Adviser is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Client.

## **Item 12. Brokerage Practices**

The Adviser is responsible for, among other things, the placement of any securities transactions entered into on behalf of a Client, and for the negotiation of any commissions paid on such transactions. Such securities may be purchased over the counter, through brokers on securities exchanges or directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases of portfolio securities through brokers involve a commission to the broker, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers include the spread between the bid and the ask price.

The Adviser has discretion with respect to investment decisions it makes for its Clients, and also with respect to the selection of brokers, dealers and other counterparties for such transactions, and the amount of commissions or other compensation to be paid by its Clients. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to its Clients based on the particular investment objectives and strategies described in the Offering Documents.

Brokers and dealers are selected by the Adviser on the basis of a variety of factors, including, without limitation, some or all of the following: net price; settlement capabilities and error resolution; electronic reconciliation capability; special execution capabilities; ability to execute large orders, to commit capital, and to minimize trading costs associated with implementing investment decisions; commission rates; reputation, including regulatory issues; financial strength and stability; efficiency of execution of small lots; offering on-line access to computerized data regarding open orders; the ability or inability of electronic trading networks to handle trades instead of other broker-dealers; value of research; and other matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services generally.

Commissions charged by certain broker-dealers utilized by the Adviser may include additional products and services, such as research. The Adviser only uses additional products and services provided by broker-dealers (included in its commission rate) that meet the eligibility criteria of the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. The Adviser does not currently have any “soft dollar” accounts with any of its brokerage relationships; however, in the event an account was opened, any use of “soft dollars” would fall within the Section 28(e) safe harbor. Under Section 28(e), research obtained with soft dollars generated by a Client may be used by the Adviser to service accounts other than the Client.

Research services furnished by brokers may include written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing or appraisal services, as well as discussion with research personnel. The Adviser may, in the future, pay higher prices for the purchase of securities from, or accept lower prices for the sale of securities to, brokerage firms that provide it with

such investment and research information or to pay higher commissions to such firms if the Adviser determines such prices or commissions are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided. Any research services provided by broker-dealers used by a Client may be utilized by the Adviser or its affiliates in servicing all of its Client accounts. The Adviser is not obligated to use all of the information it receives from broker-dealers on behalf of its Clients. Nonetheless, the Adviser believes that such investment information provides a Client with benefits by supplementing the research otherwise available to it.

A Client's securities transactions can be expected to generate a substantial amount of brokerage commissions and other compensation, all of which a Client, not the Adviser, will be obligated to pay. As noted above, the Adviser has complete discretion in deciding what brokers and dealers a Client will use and in negotiating the rates of compensation a Client will pay. In addition to using brokers as "agents" and paying commissions, the Adviser, on behalf of a Client may buy or sell securities directly from or to dealers acting as principals at prices that include markups or markdowns and may buy securities from underwriters or dealers in public offerings at prices that include compensation to the underwriters and dealers.

Brokers sometimes suggest a level of business they would like to receive in return for the various services they provide. Actual brokerage business received by any broker may be less than the suggested allocations but can (and often does) exceed the suggestions, because total brokerage is allocated on the basis of all of the considerations described above. A broker is not excluded from receiving business because it has not been identified as providing research services.

The Adviser may aggregate or "block" purchase and sale orders of securities to seek the efficiencies that may be available in larger transactions when it determines that aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution for its Clients, although it has no obligation to do so.

From time to time the Adviser may be introduced to prospective Client investors through "capital introduction" events, some of which may be sponsored by the relevant Client's prime brokers. The Adviser may take into account "capital introduction" events provided by a prime broker when selecting prime brokers and determining the extent to which a prime broker will be used.

It is the policy of the Adviser that the utmost care is taken in making and implementing investment decisions on behalf of its Clients. To the extent that any trade errors occur, they are to be (i) corrected as soon as practicable and if possible, in such a manner that the relevant Client incurs no loss. Trade errors generally occur either in the (i) investment decision-making process (e.g., a decision may be to purchase a security or an amount of a security that is inconsistent with a Client's investment restrictions); or (ii) trading process (e.g., a buy order may be executed as a sell, or vice versa, or a security other than that which the portfolio manager ordered may be purchased or sold). Depending on the circumstances of the error, corrective action following a trade error may vary and is determined based on the facts and circumstances of the error and the relevant contractual and/or regulatory requirements of the affected Client(s).

Trade errors frequently result in losses but may, occasionally, result in gains. The Adviser will evaluate each trade error pursuant to the exculpation provision under the relevant investment management agreement (or other relevant governing agreements) to determine whether the resulting loss must be paid for by the Adviser or may be borne by the Client to the extent it is affected. The Adviser may offset any errors resulting in a gain to the Client with errors resulting in a loss to the same Client but in making such calculations, the Adviser may only net gains and losses of errors that result from related transactions in a single Client account. All potential trade error reimbursements (including decisions to net any gains resulting from trade errors with losses resulting from trade errors) are subject to review by the Adviser. The Adviser does not use brokerage commissions, any portions of brokerage commissions, or soft dollars to pay for trade error corrections.

### **Item 13. Review of Accounts**

The Adviser is responsible for making investment decisions in compliance with Client investment guidelines and restrictions as well as applicable law and regulation. The Adviser holds informal meetings as needed to discuss investment ideas, economic developments, current events, investment strategies, issues related to a Client's portfolio holdings, *etc.* The Adviser evaluates its Client portfolios on a regular basis (no less than quarterly) including whether or not the investments made for a Client is consistent with its investment objectives and restrictions and if necessary, will monitor for any trading irregularities and/or unusual positions.

The Adviser (or a Client's third party administrator, as applicable) typically sends Client investors a statement no less than quarterly documenting the performance of the Client's portfolio and their capital account balance. The Adviser may provide certain Client investors with information on a more frequent and detailed basis if agreed to by the Adviser. In addition, when required by law or otherwise agreed to by contract, the Adviser will issue Client audited financial statements within the legally required time period following of the end of such Client's fiscal year. The Adviser will also provide its Client's investors tax reports (if applicable); however, no assurances can be made as to when investor tax information will be provided. As a result, Client's investors may be required to obtain extensions of the filing date for their income tax returns at the U.S. federal, state, and local level.

#### **Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

The Adviser does not receive economic benefits from non-Clients for providing investment advice. However, the Adviser or its affiliates has entered into placement agreements with certain placement agents ("**Placement Agents**"), pursuant to which the Placement Agents have introduced potential investors to Clients. The Placement Agents generally receive compensation for such services from the Adviser or its affiliates.

In relation to the portfolio companies owned by certain Clients it advises, certain employees of the Adviser have been and may again in the future be reimbursed by a Client for travel, entertainment, direct, and/or other expenses incurred in the course of serving on a portfolio company's board of directors or any committees or sub-committees of a board of directors in connection with attendance at meetings, recruitment of directors or management, interviews with attorneys, accountants, recruiters, consultants, investment bankers, vendors, customers, prospects, investors or lenders or their agents, and other actual or potential counterparties plus any other direct expenses incurred as a result of activities undertaken at the request of the relevant portfolio company's board of directors or management.

The Adviser may provide its Clients with services including, but not limited to, administering, organizing and managing the business affairs, executing and reconciling trades, preparing financial statements and providing audit support, preparing tax related schedules or documents, legal and compliance support and sales and investor relations support, diligence and valuation services. Under certain circumstances the Adviser may provide these services in return for a fee separate and apart from Management Fees. As noted above in Item 10, the Adviser has entered into separate service agreements with TACM and in return for the provision of such services, is paid a fee that does not offset or reduce the Management Fees.

#### **Item 15. Custody**

Pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "**Custody Rule**"), the Adviser is generally deemed to have custody of Client funds and securities and is therefore required to maintain the assets of its Clients in separate accounts with a qualified custodian. The private securities in which the Adviser's Clients have invested are maintained in book entry form with the relevant portfolio company and meet the requirements of the Custody Rule's qualified custodian exception. Client funds and securities that do not meet the requirements of the qualified custodian exception are held at an independent broker-dealer, bank or trust company. =

The Adviser's Clients generally receive account statements on at least a quarterly basis directly from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodians. Typically, the investors in the PE Funds and SPV Funds do not receive account statements from the qualified custodian(s) as these statements are directed to the Adviser as the investment manager or general partner of these Clients. In the event a Client receives account statements directly from the Client's qualified custodian(s) and account statements prepared by the Advisor (or the Client's third-party administrator, if any), the Client is urged to carefully review and compare both statements.

The Adviser has engaged independent public accounting firms registered with and subject to review by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) to perform an annual audit of its Clients in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Account Principles. The audited financial statements are distributed to the Client (and its investors if the Client is a PE Fund or SPV Fund) within 120 days of their fiscal year end.

#### **Item 16. Investment Discretion**

The Adviser, in its capacity as an investment adviser, general partner or managing member, has discretionary trading authority with respect to its Clients. The Adviser's investment decisions and advice with respect to each Client are subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its Offering Documents. The Adviser does not currently advise any non-discretionary Clients, although the SPV Funds are committed by their Offering Documents to invest in a particular security at a particular time (*e.g.*, a particular buyout or a restructuring transaction).

While it does not currently have any non-discretionary Clients, the Adviser is not prohibited from entering into an investment management agreement that is purely advisory in nature and does not grant the Adviser with discretionary authority over a Client or a class of securities within a Client.

#### **Item 17. Voting Client Securities**

In compliance with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-6, the Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. All decisions about how to vote a proxy will be made in accordance with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures, which are designed to take into account the best interests of a Client, as determined by the Adviser in its discretion. The Adviser may take into account all relevant factors when making such determination. Clients are generally not permitted to direct voting decisions. The Adviser has primary responsibility to monitor voting decisions for conflicts of interest, which include the consideration of whether the Adviser or any investment professional or other person recommending how to vote has an interest in the vote that may present a conflict of interest. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the Adviser's voting policies and procedures. The Adviser will make information regarding how proxies were voted available and/or provide a copy of its voting policies and procedures to Clients upon request.

The Adviser may advise certain Clients that only own an interest in a single company and be part of a group that controls the business of the target investment. The Adviser may be expected to vote the company's shares or other interests, either via proxy or by direct representation at a shareholder meeting, in agreement with the recommendations of the company's board of directors, on which the Client has direct or indirect representation. This action should be consistent with the best interests of the Client. In the event that the Adviser determines a different action to be in the best interests of a Client, the Adviser will act in such a manner that is in the best interests of its Client.

This summary of the Adviser's voting policies and procedures is qualified in its entirety by the Adviser's voting policies and procedures. Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Client and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any Client or prospective Client upon written request to TriArtisan Investor Relations at [clientservices@triartisan.com](mailto:clientservices@triartisan.com).

**Item 18.      Financial Information**

The Adviser is not required to include a balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year, is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.