

Form ADV: Part 2A  
Investment Adviser Brochure  
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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of RCP Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (312) 266-7300 or [compliance@rcpadvisors.com](mailto:compliance@rcpadvisors.com). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

RCP Advisors, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

This brochure contains information relating solely to RCP Advisors, LLC. Information related to its affiliates, including RCP Advisors 2, LLC and its relying advisors, and RCP Advisors 3, LLC, is available at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Additional information about RCP Advisors, LLC is available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

This brochure does not constitute an offer or a solicitation of an offer to buy shares or interests in any investment fund sponsored, managed or advised by RCP Advisors, LLC or its affiliates. An offer to buy shares or interests of those funds can be made only to qualified investors by way of the approved offering materials for those funds and only in jurisdictions in which such offer will comply with applicable rules and regulations.

Summary of Material Changes

RCP Advisors, LLC last filed its annual updating amendment on March 30, 2023. There have been no material changes to this brochure since the last annual update. This section does not address other modifications made to this brochure, such as updates to dates and numbers, stylistic changes, clarifications and similar immaterial updates.

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## Advisory Business

### Item 4 Advisory Business

RCP Advisors, LLC (“RCP” or the “firm”), a Delaware limited liability company, is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). RCP was founded in 2001 and is headquartered in Chicago. RCP is wholly owned by CLIA Management, LLC.

RCP is affiliated and shares common officers and directors with RCP Advisors 2, LLC (“RCP 2”) and RCP Advisors 3, LLC (“RCP 3”), which are separately registered as investment advisers with the SEC, and their respective relying advisers. The senior management of RCP also serves as senior management of RCP 2 and RCP 3 and is responsible for each firm’s day-to-day operations. Although RCP 2 and RCP 3 are under different ownership than RCP, the three investment advisers generally operate together, with RCP 3 generally providing the employees and day-to-day investment management services.

Through the P10, Inc. (“P10”) ownership structure (RCP 2 and RCP 3 each operate as indirect majority-owned<sup>1</sup> subsidiaries of P10 (NYSE: PX)), RCP is affiliated with a number of investment advisers, each independently operated by a distinct management team and separately registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Additional information regarding these relationships is set forth in Item 10 herein.

RCP provides investment advisory services to private equity funds-of-funds and funds that invest, either directly or indirectly through special purpose vehicles, in companies alongside unaffiliated private equity sponsors (collectively, the “RCP Fund(s)”). RCP serves as investment manager for the RCP Funds formed prior to 2011 and has delegated investment responsibilities to RCP 3 as sub-adviser. It is not anticipated that RCP will advise any newly formed RCP Funds or accept additional advisory clients. Furthermore, the investment periods of all of the RCP Funds have expired and some RCP Funds have wound down. For funds formed after 2015, either RCP 2 or RCP 3 serves as investment manager.

As used herein, the term “clients” refers to the RCP Funds, unless the context requires otherwise.

The RCP Funds are primarily focused on the lower middle market buyout segment of the private equity market. The RCP Funds fall into three categories (and RCP’s investment advisory services are limited to these three categories) described below and in Item 8, “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.”

- **Primary Funds** – funds offering pooled investment opportunities in unaffiliated underlying private equity funds (“underlying funds”);
- **Secondary Fund** – fund offering pooled investment opportunities in unaffiliated underlying funds primarily through secondary market purchases of interests in underlying funds; and

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<sup>1</sup> Certain WTI (defined below) persons own a small minority interest of less than five percent in an intermediate subsidiary of P10.

- **Direct Fund** – fund offering pooled investment opportunities in direct private equity investments (or indirectly through special purpose vehicles), which are made alongside unaffiliated private equity sponsors leading such investments.

RCP's advisory services generally include the identification, evaluation and selection of investment opportunities; performance of due diligence in connection with such potential investments; negotiation of investment terms; and monitoring the performance of each client's portfolio. RCP manages the RCP Funds on a discretionary basis, in accordance with the terms of each client's governing documents or advisory agreement. Because RCP provides advisory services to the RCP Funds, such services are generally not tailored to the needs of individual investors. Investors in the RCP Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable fund and are generally not permitted to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities, but may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, tax, regulatory or other applicable constraints, as described in the applicable governing documents. See Item 8, "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss—Side Letters."

The RCP Funds are U.S. domiciled limited partnerships. Non-U.S. investors and U.S. tax exempt investors may elect to invest in certain of the RCP Funds through feeder vehicles, which are typically structured as Cayman Islands exempted companies (collectively, the "Feeder Funds"). The Feeder Funds invest exclusively in RCP's U.S. domiciled limited partnerships. While RCP serves as investment manager of the RCP Funds, each RCP Fund generally has a distinct general partner that is responsible for the daily operations of such RCP Fund, excluding the selection of such RCP Fund's investments. The general partner for each RCP Fund is an affiliate of RCP.

Interests in the RCP Funds are offered on a private placement basis. The interests are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") or under state securities laws, and rely on exemptions contained in the Securities Act and in state securities laws for transactions not involving a public offering. The RCP Funds are also exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). Prior to investing in an RCP Fund, including any Feeder Fund, each investor must complete a subscription agreement and investor eligibility questionnaire.

As of December 31, 2023, RCP managed approximately \$233,985,814 in client assets, all on a discretionary basis. This amount represents the firm's regulatory assets under management ("RAUM") and was calculated using the sum of (i) the estimated value for such assets plus (ii) the amount of remaining unfunded commitments with respect thereto. All RAUM reported in this brochure are unaudited, good faith estimates subject to change without notice.

## **Fees and Compensation**

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

While fee structures may vary depending on the type of client (as explained below), the typical fee structure for an RCP Fund consists of: (1) a management fee, which is based on a percentage of the RCP Fund's capital commitments and/or invested capital, as applicable ("Management Fee"); (2) carried interest, which is a performance-based allocation ("Carried Interest"), as further described under Item 6, "Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management"; and, (3) with respect to RCP Funds launched prior to 2010 only, due diligence fees, which are one-time upfront fees ("Due Diligence Fee").

#### **MANAGEMENT FEE**

Each RCP Fund generally pays an annual Management Fee to RCP up to a maximum of 1.00% of such RCP Fund's aggregate investor capital commitments and/or invested capital, as applicable, on a quarterly basis, in advance, commencing on such RCP Fund's first closing date or effective date and continuing through an anniversary of the first closing date or effective date, as set forth in the RCP Fund's offering materials or governing documents. After a certain number of years, the Management Fee may be reduced or eliminated. The rates at which RCP's fees are charged and the timing of payments may vary among the RCP Funds.

An RCP Fund's general partner and RCP may agree to reduce, waive or rebate RCP's Management Fee with respect to investors committing a minimum amount to such RCP Fund (which may be aggregated with such investors' investments in other RCP Funds and accounts, including funds and accounts managed by its affiliates), as set forth in such RCP Fund's offering materials or governing documents and in accordance with applicable law. Investors with commitments meeting such minimums are generally referred to as "Legacy Limited Partners". An RCP Fund's general partner and RCP may also agree to reduce, waive or rebate Management Fees for certain employees of RCP 2 or RCP 3, members of an RCP Fund's general partner or affiliates of RCP, or an RCP Fund's general partner, as disclosed in such RCP Fund's offering materials or governing documents and in accordance with applicable law. Such employees, members or affiliates are generally referred to as "Affiliated Limited Partners." The general partner of an RCP Fund may in its discretion withhold distributions to investors of the RCP Fund to pay any Management Fee due or expected to be due in the future. The Management Fee attributable to Feeder Fund investors is charged at the RCP Fund level.

For each RCP Fund, RCP serves as investment manager and RCP pays RCP 3 a portion of the Management Fee for its services as sub-adviser.

RCP generally deducts the Management Fee directly from a client's assets. Alternatively, clients may be billed separately.

#### **CARRIED INTEREST**

An RCP Fund's general partner is typically entitled to receive Carried Interest from each investor in an RCP Fund; provided such investor has first received distributions equal to the amount of its capital contributions, plus its applicable preferred return. The profit share and preferred return may vary by RCP Fund. In addition, the preferred return may vary across investors in the same RCP

Fund, based on the closing at which an investor is admitted to such RCP Fund (or Feeder Fund) or on a minimum commitment amount (as specified in the applicable offering materials or governing documents). At the discretion of an RCP Fund's general partner, the Carried Interest for an investor may be reduced, waived or rebated, including for Legacy Limited Partners and Affiliated Limited Partners, and in accordance with applicable law.

Carried Interest with respect to an RCP Fund is paid to the general partner, which in turn distributes it to certain of RCP's members and employees of RCP 3 and, in very limited circumstances, to third parties ("Carried Interest Recipients") who hold equity in the RCP Fund's general partner. If permitted pursuant to the applicable fund's governing documents, an RCP Fund may make a tax distribution to such RCP Fund's general partner to enable payment of tax obligations in respect of allocations of income related to Carried Interest for which such general partner did not receive any cash. Any such tax distributions made to such RCP Fund's general partner will reduce amounts subsequently distributable to such general partner as Carried Interest.

#### DUE DILIGENCE FEE

The Due Diligence Fee does not apply to RCP Funds launched in 2010 or later. The Due Diligence Fee is a one-time fee based on a percentage of a particular investor's commitment amount to an RCP Fund, and it is payable to such RCP Fund's general partner from such investor's capital account. The general partner reserves the right to waive this fee with respect to (a) Affiliated Limited Partners and (b) investors or groups of investors from the same referral source who commit a minimum amount to such RCP Fund, as determined by such RCP Fund's general partner and as set forth in such RCP Fund's offering materials or governing documents. The general partner may aggregate investments in prior and/or additional funds sponsored by RCP to count toward this minimum amount.

Below is a chart summarizing the types of compensation RCP or an RCP Fund's general partner typically receives from an RCP Fund. The chart has been provided for convenience only, and investors are urged to carefully review the applicable RCP Fund's offering materials and governing documents to fully understand the compensation paid to RCP and its affiliates.

<u><b>RCP Funds</b></u>	<u><b>Management Fee</b></u>	<u><b>Carried Interest</b></u>	<u><b>Due Diligence Fee</b></u>
<u>Primary Fund</u>	X	X	Varies by Primary Fund
<u>Secondary Fund</u>	X	X	X
<u>Direct Fund</u>	X	X	

#### COMPENSATION; WITHDRAWAL RIGHTS

The RCP Funds invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, fees are generally paid during a fixed term for the respective client, and withdrawal or redemption of interests is generally not permitted.

### THIRD PARTY MANAGEMENT FEES AND EXPENSES

Each private equity investment vehicle or “underlying fund” in which an RCP Fund acquires an interest pays management fees, carried interest and other expenses to a management company and/or general partner that is not affiliated with RCP. Fees paid to RCP or its affiliates for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by an underlying fund’s independent investment adviser and/or general partner for such underlying fund’s advisory or management services. With limited exceptions, the Direct Fund generally does not pay such third-party management fees since the Direct Fund invests directly (or indirectly through special purpose vehicles) in equity investments and not in other private equity funds.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Certain offering, organizational, and ongoing expenses are charged to each RCP Fund (including expenses of the applicable general partner, any Feeder Fund and any other fund sponsored by RCP and created to invest all or a portion of its assets in such RCP Fund (collectively, the “Fund Entities”)), as more fully described in each client’s governing documents or offering materials. These expenses generally include, but are not limited to the following expenses related to such RCP Fund and its Fund Entities:

- legal, administrative and organizational expenses (with such organizational expenses often subject to caps as set forth in the respective offering materials), including the out-of-pocket expenses of RCP and/or such RCP Fund’s general partner incurred in connection with the formation, offering and capitalization of such RCP Fund, including expenses accrued by an RCP Fund (including any “Side by Side Fund,” parallel investment entity, or Feeder Fund) prior to formation of such RCP Fund, which are paid by RCP and reimbursed by such RCP Fund after its first closing;
- fundraising-related expenses, including any marketing, travel, entertainment, printing, mailing, presentation, conference and symposium fees and expenses, regulatory and filing expenses, and other expenses related to the offering of such RCP Fund’s interests;
- investment-related expenses, including in connection with sourcing, evaluating, due diligence, structuring, negotiating, acquiring, monitoring, maintaining, improving, transferring and disposing of investments and any other assets held or investments made by the RCP Fund (including, if applicable, any financing, investment banking, private placement and appraisal fees; sales commissions; fees or costs and expenses associated with attending conferences in connection with the evaluation of investments; and travel and travel-related expenses (including transportation, meal, entertainment and lodging expenses); mobile device and conference call service expenses), and whether or not the investment giving rise to any such fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation is consummated, terminated, canceled or abandoned;
- costs related to the admittance of any investor in such RCP Fund, including negotiation of and compliance with any side letters or legal opinions and compliance therewith, and any computer software or other administrative or



reporting tools (including subscription-based services) related thereto;

- costs and expenses in connection with transfers of interests by RCP Fund investors that are not otherwise borne by the applicable transferor or transferee;
- costs and expenses in connection with the termination of an RCP Fund investor's interest in such RCP Fund;
- costs and expenses relating to defaulting partners and other defaults by investors, whether in the payment of any capital contributions or otherwise, except to the extent borne by such defaulting partner;
- management fees and other fees, costs and expenses of entities in which an RCP Fund invests;
- ongoing compliance (including creating, maintaining, amending and updating internal policies and procedures) with any law, regulation or rule related to the activities of the RCP Fund and/or its Fund Entities, including, without limitation, expenses relating or attributable to (i) compliance, risk management, legal and regulatory requirements of the General Partner, the Manager, any Parallel Fund General Partner and any of their respective Affiliates incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund, any Aggregator Vehicle, Separate Entity, Parallel Fund or Feeder Fund, (ii) compliance with FOIA, FATCA, the revised Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II), the AIFMD (including the fees, costs or expenses of any administrator, depositary, distributor, alternative investment fund manager, auditor (including the Accountants) or other third-party service provider retained in connection therewith), the Cross-Border Marketing Rules, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and similar data protection and privacy laws, and/or the laws, rules or regulations implemented or promulgated in any applicable jurisdiction in relation thereto, (iii) compliance with anti-money laundering laws, regulations and rules of any applicable jurisdiction, (iv) compliance with any environmental, social or governance (ESG) guidelines, restrictions or similar criteria (including the European Union Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and any other applicable legislation or regulations related to the European Commission's Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth) and (v) compliance with those certain rules adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on August 23, 2023 regulating private funds and their advisers;
- information technology (IT), software and computer systems, including the development, purchase, customization, licensing, implementation, maintenance and upgrading of such technology, software and systems, in connection with accounting and ledger systems, investor subscription platforms and reporting tools/portals providing investors with online or electronic access to information relating to the RCP Fund (including any parallel fund, separate entity or Feeder Fund);
- subscription and other expenses relating to any news, periodicals, databases, market intelligence, information and research services and licensing costs which benefit

the RCP Fund and its Fund Entities;

- insurance and bond expenses (including professional liability coverage such as errors and omissions and directors and officers coverage, excess liability coverage, cyber liability coverage, fidelity bonds and other liability coverages related to the affairs of the RCP Fund, any Feeder Fund, any parallel fund, any separate entity and their respective general partners and third-party service providers);
- professional services including legal, audit, tax advisors, accountants and other professionals, including valuation agents or investment bankers engaged by such RCP Fund's general partner, including, for the avoidance of doubt, expenses incurred to procure any such service providers;
- administrator, custodian and record-keeper expenses, as well as expenses relating to depository, cash management and treasury services;
- costs related to the preparation and distribution of such RCP Fund's and its general partner's financial and capital account statements, other notices, reports, tax returns and Schedule K-1s (or additional or similar tax-related schedules) and other investor communications, including expenses incurred in connection with purchasing, licensing, implementing, maintaining and upgrading computer software, including development and consulting costs for use in preparing and distributing such RCP Fund's and its general partner's financial and capital account statements, reports, tax returns and Schedule K-1s (or additional or similar tax related schedules, including Form 200s) and expenses incurred in connection with providing such RCP Fund's investors online or electronic access to information and reporting relating to such RCP Fund (including any upgrades and customizations related thereto);
- costs and expenses incurred in connection with any communication with such RCP Fund's investors, including fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with printings, mailings (including postage), distributions, couriers, telephones, responding to investor inquiries, investor-specific reporting requests (including with respect to environmental, social and governance investment considerations) or due diligence requests or questionnaires (including expenses incurred in obtaining industry or market data for purposes of benchmarking the investment performance history of RCP or its affiliates);
- meetings of the Advisory Committee (if applicable) and any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the members of the Advisory Committee in connection with the fulfillment of their duties pursuant to the RCP Fund's governing documents;
- investor meeting expenses (including the provision of meeting materials and other items to the attendees of any such meetings, and transportation, meal, entertainment and lodging expenses incurred by representatives of RCP and the underlying funds or sponsors and other attendees of any such meetings), including the annual limited

partners' meeting or other meetings of the partners called by RCP or the applicable general partner (e.g., the "European Summit");

- fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the protection of confidential or non-public information or data of such RCP Fund (including Fund Confidential Information), its investors or its general partner, including any fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or any similar laws or regulations;
- costs of amending, supplementing, modifying, revising or restating the constituent documents of such RCP Fund or its Fund Entities;
- administrators (including costs associated with any third-party administrator or administration), tax advisors, accountants, valuation agents and/or consultants, investment bankers, attorneys, consultants, auditors, record-keepers, custodians, service providers and other professionals engaged for the benefit of the RCP Fund and its Fund Entities, including, for the avoidance of doubt, expenses incurred to procure any such service provider, and diligence, negotiation and onboarding expenses related thereto;
- expenses incurred in connection with permitted loans, borrowings, credit facilities and financings (including interest and fees and expenses of such indebtedness activities) and financial institution, depository, cash management and treasury services;
- all taxes (including interest, penalties, additions to tax, and additional amounts that relate thereto) imposed on such RCP Fund and/or its Fund Entities;
- fees, costs and expenses of dissolving, liquidating (including any liquidating trustee), winding up and/or terminating (as applicable) such RCP Fund or Fund Entities;
- communications, printings, mailings (including postage), distributions, courier and telephone charges, including in connection with responding to investor inquiries, due diligence requests or questionnaires (including expenses incurred in obtaining industry or market data for purposes of benchmarking the investment performance history of RCP or one or more of its affiliates);
- fees, costs and expenses related to the attendance of any member, employee or affiliate of such RCP Fund's general partner or its affiliates at any trade conference, including any travel and travel-related expense (including transportation, meal, entertainment and lodging expenses), registration fees and exhibition, sponsorship or other presentation fees, costs and expenses which benefit the RCP Fund and/or Fund Entities;
- fees, costs and expenses related to the dissolution, liquidation (including any liquidating trustee, if applicable), winding up and termination of such RCP Fund;

- to the extent permitted by applicable law, any extraordinary expenses (such as actual, threatened or anticipated litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding involving the RCP Funds, any Feeder Fund, any separate entity and their respective general partners, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, and indemnification of the general partner, RCP and their respective affiliates, officers, directors, managers, shareholders, partners, members, employees, investment managers, representatives or agents, or other indemnified persons of such RCP Fund);
- any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations incurred in connection with the operations, investments, business and other activities of the RCP Fund or its Fund Entities or as otherwise approved by the Advisory Committee; and
- any brokerage fees incurred in accordance with the practices set forth in Item 12, “Brokerage Practices.”

The general partner of an RCP Fund may also receive interest income on temporary investments (i.e., short term investments before capital contributions are invested) made by an RCP Fund. For a Feeder Fund or a fund that allocates to multiple RCP Funds, there is no Management Fee, Carried Interest or Due Diligence Fee assessed at the Feeder Fund level. Any such fees are charged at the RCP Fund level.

To the extent an RCP Fund invests in the same underlying fund or portfolio company as an advisory client of RCP 2 or RCP 3, such expenses generally are allocated to such clients proportionately to their intended capital commitment amounts (as estimated by the general partner during diligence of the applicable investment), regardless of whether or not such investment ultimately closes. In certain instances, however, expenses may be reallocated in another manner that RCP determines in its sole discretion to be fair and equitable under the circumstances over time. In addition, RCP maintains an internal expense allocation policy designed to mitigate the risk of misallocation of expenses among RCP’s clients and to provide guidance to employees with regard to the appropriate allocation of expenses among client accounts.

## **Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management**

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

As set forth in Item 5, “Fees and Compensation,” most RCP Funds pay both a Management Fee to RCP and a performance-based allocation (i.e., Carried Interest) to the RCP Fund’s general partner. The Carried Interest percentage varies by RCP Fund and generally is not payable until after the investor’s capital contributions are returned along with the applicable preferred rate of return. As described in Item 5, certain investors in the same RCP Fund are subject to different preferred return rates.

Carried Interest received by an RCP Fund’s general partner is payable to Carried Interest Recipients who hold an equity interest in the general partner. The Carried Interest amounts directly or indirectly received by Carried Interest Recipients may vary by RCP Fund. The possibility of receiving Carried Interest and the variation in the structure of Carried Interest among RCP Funds creates an incentive for RCP to (i) favor one RCP Fund over another, (ii) make more speculative investments on behalf of an RCP Fund than it would otherwise make under a different compensation arrangement, and (iii) dispose of investments at a time and in a sequence that would generate the most performance-based compensation. With later vintage RCP Funds, members and employees of RCP, RCP 2 or RCP 3, as applicable, generally do not pay Carried Interest with respect to their investments in such RCP Funds.

It is not anticipated that RCP will advise any newly formed RCP Funds or accept additional advisory clients. Furthermore, the investment periods of all of the RCP Funds have expired and some RCP Funds have wound down.

The partners and employees of RCP, RCP 2 and RCP 3 and any relying advisers thereof are subject to RCP’s Code of Ethics, which sets forth certain standards of business conduct that govern the personal investment activities of employees and officers of RCP, RCP 2 and RCP 3, including the standard that the interests of advisory clients must be placed first. RCP’s processes with regard to clients investing concurrently with other clients is set forth in Item 12, “Brokerage Practices.”

## **Types of Clients**

### **Item 7      Types of Clients**

RCP provides investment advice to the RCP Funds.

Interests or shares in an RCP Fund or Feeder Fund are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act or equivalent foreign securities law (as applicable). Investors in an RCP Fund or Feeder Fund are subject to certain investor qualification standards and are required to make certain representations and warranties in their respective subscription agreements before they can purchase interests or shares in an RCP Fund or Feeder Fund. The investors participating in the RCP Funds include pension and profit sharing plans, family offices, governmental entities, sovereign wealth funds, charitable organizations, high net worth individuals and other corporations or business entities and include, directly or indirectly, RCP's partners or employees of RCP and its affiliates.

While the general partner of a particular RCP Fund (or the directors or general partner of a Feeder Fund) may accept, in its/their discretion, investments of lesser amounts, the typical minimum investment for an RCP Fund or an investor in a Feeder Fund is as follows:

- Primary Funds: \$500,000
- Secondary Fund: \$1,000,000
- Direct Fund: \$1,000,000

## Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

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

For the RCP Funds, RCP seeks to maintain a consistent investment strategy across the clients. For the Primary Funds and the Secondary Fund, RCP invests in private equity buyout funds ranging in size between, generally, \$250 million to \$1 billion that then seek to invest in small-to-middle sized companies, typically with \$10 million to \$250 million in enterprise value. The Direct Fund seeks to co-invest alongside these types of private equity buyout funds in small-to-middle sized companies.

RCP selects the underlying funds in which the RCP Funds invest pursuant to RCP's Investment Process, key components of which include industry knowledge, awareness and sourcing of investment opportunities and the evaluation of an underlying fund manager's team, strategy and track record. RCP seeks to collect, process and analyze data on substantially all underlying fund managers within the lower middle market buyout universe on an ongoing basis (versus collecting such data only when an underlying fund manager is raising a new fund). Such data is based on numerous sources of information, including underlying fund marketing and due diligence materials, legal documents, portfolio company information, industry news sources, RCP's observations based on consistent contact with underlying fund managers (including face-to-face meetings, on-site visits, attendance at annual meetings and, in many cases, membership on underlying fund advisory boards), information and opinions from knowledgeable third parties, reputational information and reference checks. With respect to the Direct Fund, RCP generally makes co-investments alongside underlying funds that have an existing relationship with RCP, but RCP may make co-investments with underlying funds where no such relationship exists or with fundless sponsors.

Investment in the RCP Funds involves risk of loss, and such investors should have the ability to sustain the loss of their entire investment. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results and there is no assurance that the performance of RCP or the RCP Funds will equal or exceed any past performance.

While prospective investors or clients should review the risk disclosures set forth in full in the applicable RCP Fund's offering materials, the following are certain material risks with respect to investments in the RCP Funds. These risks are qualified in their entirety for a particular RCP Fund by the risks set forth in such RCP Fund's private placement memorandum, other offering materials or governing documents.

- General Market Conditions The condition of world markets can have an impact on investing in any strategy, and if markets experience a general decline, RCP's investment strategies could be affected negatively. World markets are interconnected, and events like hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, forest fires and similar natural disturbances, war, terrorism or threats of terrorism, civil disorder, public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and similar "Act of God" events have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term and wide-spread effects on world economies and markets generally. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had in the past, in the current economic environment are having, and may in the future have, negative effects on financial markets, particularly in emerging economies. Clients

may have exposure to companies, countries and markets impacted by such events, which could result in material losses. Any significant changes in, among other things, economic policy (including with respect to interest rates and foreign trade), the regulation of the asset management industry, tax law, immigration policy and/or government entitlement programs could have a material adverse impact on clients.

- Banking Relationships RCP and the RCP Funds hold cash and other assets in accounts with one or more banks, custodians or depository or credit institutions (collectively, “Banking Institutions”), which may include both U.S. and non-U.S. Banking Institutions from time to time. The distress, impairment, or failure of, or a lack of investor or customer confidence in, any of such Banking Institutions may limit the ability of RCP or an RCP Fund to access, transfer or otherwise deal with their assets or rely upon any of such other relationships, in a timely manner or at all, and may result in other market volatility and disruption, including by affecting other Banking Institutions. All of the foregoing could have a negative impact on a client. For example, in such a scenario, an RCP Fund could be forced to delay or forgo an investment or a distribution, including in connection with a withdrawal, or generate cash to fund such investment or distribution from other sources (including by disposing of other investments or making other borrowings) in a manner that it would not have otherwise considered desirable. Furthermore, in the event of the failure of a Banking Institution, access to a depository account with that institution could be restricted and US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) protection may not be available for balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC (and similar considerations may apply to Banking Institutions in other jurisdictions not subject to FDIC protection). In such a case, RCP or the RCP Fund may not recover all or a portion of such excess uninsured amounts and would instead have an unsecured claim against the Banking Institution (alongside other unsecured creditors). RCP does not expect to be in a position to reliably identify in advance all potential solvency or stress concerns with respect to its banking relationships, and there can be no assurance that RCP or an RCP Fund will be able to easily establish alternative relationships with and transfer assets to other Banking Institutions in the event a Banking Institution comes under stress or fails.
- Public Health Risk An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, or fear of such an event could have a material adverse impact on RCP’s business, financial condition and operating results as well as those of its clients. In addition, outbreaks of disease could result in increased government restrictions and regulation, including quarantines, which could adversely affect operations. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly and negatively impacted global and local economies, disrupted global supply chains and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets. The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will have on clients will depend on future developments, including the duration and spread of the pandemic, the effective distribution and taking of vaccines, new strains of the virus and the impact of the pandemic on local, national and global financial markets, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. An extended period of global supply chain and economic disruption could materially affect clients’ and



underlying investments' businesses, results of operations, access to sources of capital and financial condition.

- Market Specific Risk RCP's investments are generally focused in the lower middle market buyout segment of the private equity markets. If these markets experience economic difficulties, RCP's investment strategies could be affected negatively.
- Long-Term Investment Investments in the RCP Funds are not intended to be short-term investments. Even if the investment strategy of an RCP Fund proves successful, it is unlikely to produce a realized return to its investors for a number of years.
- Reliance on RCP's Management The successful investment of the RCP Funds' assets depends, among other things, upon the skills of the professional personnel of RCP, including the members of RCP's investment committee, and the managers and/or sponsors of the underlying investments and/or co-investments. The loss of service of one or more principals, officers or other key personnel of RCP or of a manager and/or sponsor of an underlying investment or co-investment could have an adverse effect on the RCP Funds' ability to realize their investment objectives.
- Reliance on Underlying Fund Management Many of the RCP Funds will be investing in underlying funds. The RCP Funds will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of the underlying funds in which they invest. Moreover, such RCP Funds will not have the opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by any underlying fund. Accordingly, the returns of an RCP Fund will primarily depend on the performance and recommendations of these underlying fund managers and could be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of the underlying funds' managers.
- Reliance on Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Data Analytics RCP and the underlying managers in which the RCP Funds invest may utilize artificial intelligence, machine learning, data analytics and similar tools that collect, aggregate and analyze data (collectively, "Data Tools") in connection with the investment, operation or commercial activities. There are significant risks involved in utilizing Data Tools and no assurance can be provided that the usage of such Data Tools will enhance an RCP Fund's portfolio or assist the RCP Fund or its investments in being more efficient or profitable. For example, certain Data Tools may utilize historical market or sector data in their analytics. To the extent that such historical data is not indicative of the current or future conditions in the applicable market or sector, or the Data Tools fail to filter biases in the underlying data or collection methods, the usage of Data Tools may lead RCP or such underlying managers to make determinations, including potentially purchase and sale decisions, that have an adverse effect on the RCP Fund or its investments. While Data Tools may improve the efficiency of data analytics and reduce investment costs, there is no assurance that returns from investments utilizing Data Tools will be higher than they would be if investment decisions were made solely using human analytics or that the expenses related to Data Tools directly or indirectly borne by the RCP Fund will outweigh such reduced investment costs or outweigh such risks. Data Tools may also be subject to data herding and

interconnectedness (i.e., multiple market participants utilizing the same data), which may adversely impact the markets in which the RCP Fund invests, and in turn, the RCP Fund's investments. In addition, the use of Data Tools may enhance cybersecurity risks and operational and technological risks. The technologies underlying Data Tools and their use cases are rapidly developing, and remain subject to existing laws, including privacy, consumer protection and federal equal opportunity laws. As a result, it is not possible to predict all of the legal, operational or technological risks related to the use of Data Tools. Moreover, Data Tools are the subject of evolving review by various regulatory agencies, including the SEC and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, and changes in the regulation of the use of Data Tools may adversely affect the ability of RCP, the RCP Fund and the underlying managers to use Data Tools to manage the RCP Fund and its investments.

- Reliance on Portfolio Company Management The Direct Fund will be making, directly or indirectly, passive equity investments in portfolio companies. The Direct Fund is not expected to have, or be permitted to have, an active role in the day-to-day management of the portfolio companies in which they invest. Accordingly, the investment performance of the Direct Fund will depend in large part on the performance and recommendations of each portfolio company's management team and the ability of the lead investor to recruit or retain qualified management. Any inability of a portfolio company's management to successfully manage and operate such portfolio company could have a substantial adverse impact on the Direct Fund's performance.
- Highly Competitive Market for Investments The business of identifying and investing in pooled investment vehicles, co-investments or secondaries is difficult due to a high level of investor demand for such funds and investment programs. Identifying attractive investment opportunities and fund managers is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Even if such fund managers are identified, there is no certainty that a client will be permitted to invest in the funds they operate. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that RCP will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities, or that such client will achieve its return objective or fully invest its committed capital. The success of each underlying fund depends on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities and the ability of the fund manager to identify, select, develop and consummate appropriate investments. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions. There can be no assurance that suitable investments will be available or selected by RCP or that an underlying fund will be able to fully invest its committed capital within its investment period. To the extent that any portion of such committed capital is not invested, the underlying fund's potential for return will be diminished.
- Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct When a client makes an investment, the client does not have custody of the underlying investment's assets or control over its investment strategy. Therefore, there is the risk that the investment or its custodian could divert or abscond with those assets, fail to follow agreed-upon investment strategies, provide false reports of operations or engage in other misconduct. The underlying investments in which the client invests are generally

private and have not registered their securities under federal or state securities laws. Moreover, there can be no assurances that the underlying investments will be operated in accordance with all applicable laws or that assets entrusted to the underlying investments will be protected.

- Reliance upon Due Diligence Information RCP will conduct due diligence on its investments. RCP expects to use outside legal advisers and accountants to varying degrees depending upon the investment. When conducting due diligence, RCP will be required to rely on the resources available, including information provided by the portfolio companies and underlying funds and, where an underlying investment is recently formed, some due diligence may be subjective. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the due diligence undertaken by RCP will reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating a particular investment, and there can be no assurance that such due diligence will result in an investment being successful. In addition, for a client to take advantage of certain investment opportunities, RCP may need to make investment decisions on an expedited basis. In such limited cases, the information available at the time of an investment decision may be limited. RCP may not, therefore, have access to the detailed information necessary for a full analysis and evaluation of the investment opportunity.
- Illiquidity; Restrictions on Transfer Investments in the RCP Funds represent highly illiquid investments and should only be acquired by investors able to commit capital for an indefinite period of time. Investors will not be permitted to transfer their interests in the RCP Funds without the written consent of the respective general partner, which may be withheld in its sole discretion, and the satisfaction of certain other conditions, including compliance with applicable securities laws and, in certain circumstances, the delivery of an opinion of counsel. Investors should not expect such RCP Fund's general partner to grant its consent to transfers. There is currently no market for investments in the RCP Funds, and it is not likely that one will develop.
- Lack of Portfolio Liquidity The securities of portfolio companies in which a client or an underlying fund invests may, at any given time, be very thinly traded or assets for which no market exists, or which are restricted as to their transferability under U.S. federal or state or non-U.S. securities laws. In some cases, there may be contractual prohibitions from selling securities of portfolio companies or other assets for a period of time or otherwise be restricted from disposing of such securities or other assets. In other cases, the investments may require a substantial length of time to liquidate. Consequently, there is a significant risk that a client or an underlying fund will be unable to realize its investment objectives by sale or other disposition of its securities or other assets at attractive prices, or will otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy with respect to its portfolio companies. These risks may be further increased by changes in the financial condition or business prospects of the portfolio companies, changes in national or international economic conditions and changes in laws, regulations, fiscal policies

or political conditions of countries in which portfolio companies are located or in which they conduct their businesses.

In addition, an underlying fund may distribute its investments “in-kind” to its investors, including an RCP Fund. Such RCP Fund may hold and/or sell these “in-kind” securities it receives from an underlying fund itself or it may distribute them to its investors. If such RCP Fund makes in-kind distributions of these investments, which may be composed of illiquid securities, there can be no assurance that investors would be able to dispose of these investments or that the value of these investments, as determined by such RCP Fund for purposes of the determination of the distributions and calculation of the Carried Interest paid by the investors, will ultimately be realized.

Moreover, a client’s investments in an underlying fund will be illiquid. An investor in an underlying fund is expected to hold its investment in such underlying fund for the entire term of the underlying fund (typically ten years or more). A client would, therefore, likely be required to hold its investment in an underlying fund for an equivalent period of time with no ability to transfer or redeem its interest.

- Risk of Inadequate Return The returns on a particular RCP Fund’s investments, if any, may not be commensurate with the degree of risk of an investment in such RCP Fund. There is a significant risk that an underlying investment will be unable to realize its investment objectives by sale or other disposition of its securities or other assets at attractive prices, or will otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy with respect to its portfolio companies prior to the date the underlying investment is required to be dissolved, either by expiration of the underlying investment’s term or otherwise. Accordingly, there is no assurance that investors will eventually receive any distributions from an RCP Fund, or that when distributions are apportioned by such RCP Fund to a particular investor, that such investor will receive distributions equal to its capital contributions to such RCP Fund or its applicable preferred return prior to the time that the general partner of such RCP Fund is participating in carried interest distributions with one or more other investors, if ever. Investors should have the ability to sustain the loss of their entire investment.
- Conflicts of Interest As discussed in more detail in Items 6 (Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management) and 12 (Brokerage Practices), clients are subject to actual and potential conflicts of interest in the allocation of investment opportunities among clients of RCP, RCP 2 and RCP 3. It is possible for conflicts of interests to arise in the competition for investments or for the time and attention of RCP principals. Following the expiration of the commitment period of an RCP Fund, RCP principals may and likely will focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such RCP Fund’s investments.

RCP, its affiliates, and members, officers, principals and employees of RCP and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that RCP has recommended to a client. In addition, officers, principals and employees may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by a client. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in RCP’s Code of Ethics. The investment policies,

fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of any client.

As a result of contracts with portfolio companies held by certain of its RCP Funds (e.g., Direct Fund), RCP and/or its affiliates may have the right to appoint portfolio company board members, or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation.

Because certain expenses are paid for by an RCP Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by RCP, are reimbursed by an RCP Fund and/or its portfolio companies, RCP may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing an RCP Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses.

Any of these situations subjects RCP and/or its affiliates to actual and potential conflicts of interest. RCP attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its RCP Funds, and it attempts to allocate investment opportunities among other RCP Funds in a fair and equitable manner over time. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, RCP will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. Where necessary and applicable, RCP consults and receives advice or consent to conflicts from an advisory board (or its equivalent) consisting of limited partners (or their advisors, as applicable) of the relevant RCP Fund.

- Multiple Fees and Expenses Investors in an RCP Fund will pay certain fees (as described in Item 5, “Fees and Compensation”) and expenses of such RCP Fund and, to the extent applicable, will indirectly bear the fees (e.g., management fees to the sponsors of the underlying funds) and expenses of the underlying funds in which such RCP Fund invests. This may include transaction, monitoring, consulting and/or success fees charged by the manager of an underlying fund as well as other reimbursed expenses which may not be offset against other fees charged by such manager. This will result in greater expense and less potential for return on investment than if such fees were not charged or such expenses incurred. Similarly, investors may pay Carried Interest to the RCP Fund’s general partner in connection with an underlying fund’s investments, and may indirectly pay carried interest to a sponsor of an underlying fund. It is possible that investors will pay Carried Interest to the RCP Fund’s general partner in connection with an investment of an underlying fund even though the sponsor of such underlying fund did not receive a carried interest from such investment.
- Management Fees Payable Notwithstanding Performance Investors in an RCP Fund will generally be required to pay an annual Management Fee which is based in whole or in part on the entire amount of their commitment to such RCP Fund, and the payment of that fee is required even if such RCP Fund has not made an investment or experiences net losses in a particular quarter.
- Capital Calls Each RCP Fund will be required to meet capital calls of underlying funds over an extended period of time. Failure by an investor to meet any capital

call by such RCP Fund could result in the failure of such RCP Fund to meet a capital call from an underlying fund, which could have adverse consequences for such RCP Fund and its other investors. Throughout the term of each RCP Fund, the general partner of such RCP Fund may utilize distributions from underlying funds which are callable to satisfy such RCP Fund's obligations, including capital commitments to an underlying fund. However, such RCP Fund is not required to do so. Such redeployed amounts will not reduce an investor's unfunded capital commitment. Investors should be prepared to fund their capital commitment until such RCP Fund is no longer subject to capital contributions or funding obligations related to an investment. Any distributions utilized by such RCP Fund to satisfy such RCP Fund's obligations shall be treated as a deemed distribution and subsequent capital contribution to such RCP Fund. The use of callable distributions to satisfy such RCP Fund's obligations may result in an investor being deemed to have contributed in excess of its capital commitment to such RCP Fund, although an investor will not be required to make cash contributions in excess of its capital commitment to such RCP Fund.

- RCP Funds Not Registered The RCP Funds are not registered under the Investment Company Act or any other U.S. federal or state securities laws or the laws of any other jurisdiction. The Investment Company Act provides certain protections to investors and imposes certain restrictions on registered investment companies, which will not be applicable to the RCP Funds.
- Currency Exposure and Cash Management The RCP Funds will be denominated in U.S. dollars and generally will make investments in underlying funds denominated in U.S. dollars. However, an RCP Fund may invest in an underlying fund or portfolio company that is denominated in another currency. The investment performance of a non-U.S. denominated investment will be affected by the currency exchange rate movements over the life of such investment, and investment returns of such RCP Fund may be adversely impacted. The liquidity of such RCP Fund may be affected by currency exchange rate movements to the extent such movement results in an RCP Fund committing more or less capital to the underlying funds or portfolio companies in such RCP Fund's portfolio than the aggregate capital commitments such RCP Fund has from its investors. In addition, distribution claw backs by an underlying fund may result in an RCP Fund contributing more than the original distribution to the RCP Fund to the extent of any currency exchange rate fluctuations. Finally, non-U.S. investors will bear the risk of any currency fluctuations between each such investor's commitments denominated in U.S. dollars and such investor's domestic currency, which fluctuations may result in increased draw down obligations relative to such investor's domestic currency.
- Annual Tax Information Annual federal tax information from the underlying funds or sponsors will not be received in sufficient time to permit the RCP Funds to incorporate such information into their respective annual federal tax information and to distribute such information to investors prior to April 15 of each year. As a result, investors in the RCP Funds will likely be required to obtain extensions for filing federal, state and local income tax returns each year.

- Tax Risks An investment in an RCP Fund involves complex tax considerations that will differ for each investor. For example, an RCP Fund may make investments that will cause a tax-exempt investor to have “unrelated business taxable income,” or a non-U.S. investor to have income “effectively connected” with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. In addition, a non-U.S. investor may be subject to withholding on its distributive share of an RCP Fund’s income, including under FATCA. Investors may be required to indemnify an RCP Fund for any taxes imposed on such RCP Fund under legislation relating to partnership audits. Moreover, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in an RCP Fund may be changed at any time by legislative, judicial or administrative action. Any such changes may have retroactive effect with respect to existing transactions and investments and may adversely affect such RCP Fund, its underlying funds and its investors. Each investor in an RCP Fund, including any Feeder Fund, should consult its own tax advisers with reference to its specific tax situation, including any applicable U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. taxes.
- Adverse Changes in Regulation or Legislation Adverse changes in foreign, federal or state legislation or regulation, including changes in ERISA, the GDPR and other privacy laws, or tax matters, may have an adverse impact on an RCP Fund’s or underlying fund’s or sponsor’s ability to raise capital or make investments and, consequently, on returns to investors.

For example, the SEC recently passed significant rule changes overhauling the regulatory framework for private funds and their advisers, including RCP (“Private Fund Adviser Rules”). The Private Fund Adviser Rules (i) require SEC-registered private fund advisers to distribute detailed quarterly statements to investors, (ii) effectively will require private funds to undergo an annual audit, (iii) restrict an adviser’s ability to charge certain fees and expenses to the fund/investors, (iv) prohibit certain types of preferential treatment and require disclosure of all other preferential treatment provided to investors in the same fund (including preferential terms detailed in side letters), and (v) impose requirements on advisers that enter into adviser-led secondary transactions. Compliance with the Private Fund Adviser Rules will be required in the fall of 2024 for certain rules and the spring of 2025 for other rules, depending on an adviser’s private fund assets under management. These developments could impact the operations of RCP and the RCP Funds in various ways. For example, the enhanced investor reporting and disclosure obligations required by the Private Fund Adviser Rules could increase the amount of fees and expenses borne by the RCP Funds (and indirectly, the investors in the RCP Fund). In addition, the prohibitions on certain types of preferential treatment could impact RCP’s practices with respect to side letters (e.g., information contained in existing side letters will need to be disclosed as of the compliance date) and could reduce an investor’s ability to negotiate investment terms.

- Partner Giveback An investor in a particular RCP Fund may be required to return distributions it has received from the RCP Fund if such RCP Fund is obligated to return distributions it has received from an underlying fund or underlying investment because of an indemnification obligation of the RCP Fund to an underlying fund or underlying investment. In this event, the investor would be required to give back to the RCP Fund its pro rata share of the amount the RCP

Fund is required to return to the underlying fund or underlying investment, subject to certain limitations as set forth in such RCP Fund's partnership agreement or other governing documents. Accordingly, an investor in such RCP Fund may be required to return amounts previously distributed to it by such RCP Fund (subject to certain limitations as set forth in such RCP Fund's partnership agreement or other governing documents), even though such investor already paid taxes attributed to such amounts, and at a time when such investor may not have sufficient cash to satisfy such giveback obligation.

- Contingent Liabilities of the Secondary Fund In connection with the purchase of a secondary interest in an underlying fund, the Secondary Fund may acquire contingent liabilities of the seller of such interest. In particular, where the seller of such interest has received distributions from such underlying fund and, subsequently, such underlying fund recalls one or more of such distributions, the Secondary Fund (as purchaser of the interest to which such distributions are attributable) may be obligated to return cash equivalent to such distributions to the underlying fund. While the Secondary Fund may, in turn, have the right to make a claim against the seller of such interest for any such amounts so paid to the underlying fund, there can be no assurances that the Secondary Fund will be able to collect on such claim.
- Side Letters In accordance with applicable law and common industry practice, the general partners of RCP Funds have entered and will enter into "side letters" or similar agreements with certain investors pursuant to which a general partner grants such investor in an RCP Fund specific rights, benefits or privileges that are not made available generally to other investors in such RCP Fund. Such side letters are not generally subject to the approval of other investors. The side letters have included and may include most favored nations provisions and grant investors specific rights, benefits or privileges including, but not limited to, more favorable fees, reporting, transparency, liquidation elections with respect to distributions in-kind and notice obligations, including notices of certain events such as indemnification, conflicts of interest, changes in service providers and certain tax matters, or other rights. Side letters may also alter or vary RCP's investment discretion, including by requiring that an RCP Fund not invest in certain industries or sectors, including in accordance with an investor's environmental, social and governance (ESG) policy.
- Impact of Borrowings RCP Funds in some cases borrow money (and may do so on a joint, several, cross-collateralized or joint and several basis), including for purposes of cash management needs of the RCP Funds and bridging capital calls from limited partners. RCP and/or the applicable general partner, on its own behalf and on behalf of the RCP Fund, without the consent of any partner or any person being required, will be permitted to hypothecate, mortgage, charge, assign, transfer, make a collateral assignment or pledge or grant a comparable security interest to a lender or other credit party to the extent provided in each RCP Fund's offering materials. Borrowings made by an RCP Fund are typically secured by the undrawn commitments of such RCP Fund. In addition, the amount of each RCP Fund's borrowings and the interest rates on those borrowings, which fluctuate, can have an



effect on such RCP Fund's profitability. There can be no assurance that borrowing will enhance performance.

Borrowing will directly impact (positively or negatively) the return of an RCP Fund and underlying investments and increase the risks associated with an investment in an RCP Fund or underlying fund. Calculations of net and gross IRRs in respect of investment and performance data included and/or referred to in performance materials, and with respect to underlying funds, as reported to limited partners from time to time, are based on the timing of capital contributions from the applicable limited partner or timing of investment inflows and outflows received or made by the investing entity. In instances where a fund utilizes borrowings under a fund's subscription-based credit facility or asset-backed facility (or other facility), use of such facility (or other leverage) may result in a higher reported IRR (on an investment level and/or fund level) than if the facility had not been utilized because such borrowings were used in lieu of capital contributions or in advance of related capital contributions that would only be made at a later date. Use of a subscription-based credit facility (or other long-term leverage) may present conflicts of interest as a result of certain factors and the general partner may make distributions prior to the repayment of outstanding borrowings. As a result, use of such leverage arrangements with respect to investments may provide the general partner with an incentive to fund investments through long-term borrowings in lieu of capital contributions. Moreover, the costs and expenses of any such borrowings will generally be borne as costs and expenses of an RCP Fund or underlying fund, which will increase the expenses borne by the applicable limited partners and would be expected to diminish net cash on cash returns.

Subject to the limitations set forth in the applicable governing documents, RCP and/or its affiliates maintain flexibility in choosing when and how subscription-based credit facilities or other lending facilities are used. RCP may adopt from time to time guidelines relating to the use of such credit facilities. Such guidelines may include using the credit facilities to systematically defer calling capital from investors.

The availability of credit is dependent on market conditions, which vary over time. A substantial reduction in credit resulting from market conditions could potentially have a material adverse effect on the RCP Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Conditions that reduce the availability of credit could have a material adverse effect on the RCP Fund's operations or overall return objectives. In addition, breach of financing arrangements such as financial covenants could give rise to losses. If an RCP Fund were to default under a credit facility, the lenders under such credit facility could foreclose on the collateral and take possession of those assets pledged by the RCP Fund, which would likely have a material adverse effect on the RCP Fund.

- Scrutiny and Regulation of the Private Equity Industry There continues to be significant attention paid to, and scrutiny of, the private equity industry in the U.S. and globally, as demonstrated by the Private Fund Adviser Rules. Various federal, state, and local agencies have examined the role of placement agents, finders, and other similar private equity service providers as well as various conflicts of interest

involving fees paid to private equity managers. There can be no assurance that this attention and scrutiny will not have an adverse impact on an RCP Fund or such RCP Fund's underlying investments.

- Fund Valuations May Fluctuate The valuations of the RCP Funds' investments are calculated based upon good faith assessment of the fair value of the assets, in accordance with the applicable RCP Fund's governing documents. Therefore, valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available may differ materially from the values that would have resulted, if a liquid market for such investments had existed. Even if market quotations are available for any RCP Fund's investments, such quotations may not reflect the realizable value. The RCP Funds may experience fluctuations in results from period to period due to a number of factors, including changes in the values of the underlying funds' investments, changes in the frequency and amount of drawdowns on capital commitments, distributions, dividends or interest paid in respect of investments, the degree to which the underlying funds encounter competition in their businesses, the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses and general economic and market conditions. As an asset class, private equity has exhibited volatility in returns over different periods and it is likely that this will continue to be the case in the future. Such variability may cause results for a particular period not to be indicative of performance in a future period.
- Material Non-public Information As a result of the operations of RCP and its affiliates, RCP comes into possession of confidential or material non-public information. Therefore, RCP and its affiliates may have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by an RCP Fund. Consequently, an RCP Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken consistent with applicable securities laws or RCP's internal policies. Due to these restrictions, an RCP Fund may not be able to make an investment that it otherwise might have made or sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.
- Operational Risks RCP's ability to conduct its business effectively is subject to a variety of operational risks as it is dependent upon the ability to process client transactions and investor transactions and to provide reporting and other services to clients and investors. If any of RCP's financial controls, investment accounting or investment operations systems, or other data processing systems fail to operate properly or if there are other failures in RCP's internal processes, RCP could suffer business disruption, financial loss, liability to clients, or regulatory or reputational issues. Systems failures may result from factors that are beyond RCP's control notwithstanding the fact that RCP takes precautionary measures and has in place a business continuity and disaster recovery plan. In addition, changes in legal, fiscal and regulatory regimes may occur that may have an adverse effect on RCP. RCP may not be permitted to, or be able to, make adjustments in its structure or investment program in order to adapt to such changes. Changes in economic conditions may occur during the life of RCP that may have an adverse effect on its investments, such as rising interest rates. Due to the illiquidity of the investments

made by RCP, RCP will have limited ability to adapt to any such changes in economic environment or mitigate any corresponding losses.

- Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations in the United States, Europe and elsewhere could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of RCP, its clients and/or their underlying investments, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. In addition, the SEC has proposed rules that, if adopted, would increase RCP's obligations to safeguard investor personal identifying information, including in connection with service providers and other third parties engaged by RCP. A failure to comply with such privacy laws and rules by RCP or its service providers could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and the overall business, as well as have a negative impact on RCP's reputation and performance.
- Cybersecurity Risk With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the RCP Funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting an RCP Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of such RCP Fund to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the underlying funds and their portfolio companies in which an RCP Fund invests, counterparties with which an RCP Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the RCP Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the RCP Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by their respective service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the RCP Funds and their respective investors. One or more RCP Funds could be negatively impacted as a result.

THE FOREGOING LIST OF RISK FACTORS DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE ENUMERATION OR EXPLANATION OF THE RISKS INVOLVED IN AN INVESTMENT IN

THE RCP FUNDS. INVESTORS SHOULD READ SUCH ENTITY'S RESPECTIVE PRIVATE PLACEMENT MEMORANDUM AND OTHER OFFERING MATERIALS OR GOVERNING DOCUMENTS AND CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN COUNSEL AND ADVISORS BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER TO INVEST IN ANY SUCH RCP FUNDS.

## **Disciplinary Information**

### **Item 9      Disciplinary Information**

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client or prospective client's evaluation of RCP's advisory business or the integrity of RCP's management. RCP has no information to disclose applicable to this Item 9.

## **Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

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

RCP is affiliated with a number of other investment advisers. Additional information regarding each relationship is set forth below.

RCP shares certain common officers and directors with RCP 2 and RCP 3. RCP 2 and RCP 3 each operate as indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of P10, a publicly held company (except that certain WTI persons own a small minority interest of less than five percent in an intermediate subsidiary of P10). Although RCP 2 and RCP 3 are under different ownership than RCP, the three investment advisers generally operate as one business unit, with RCP 3 providing the employees and day-to-day investment management services to the clients of RCP through a sub-advisory agreement with RCP.

Each RCP Fund has a general partner, which is responsible for the daily operations of such RCP Fund, excluding the selection of such RCP Fund's investments. None of the general partners of the RCP Funds has employees or other persons acting on such general partner's behalf other than officers and employees of RCP and its affiliates. RCP is the sole voting member of each of the general partners and, accordingly, has the ability to control the day-to-day operations of the RCP Funds.

Certain members and employees of RCP and its affiliates may spend substantially all of their business time and attention on multiple RCP Funds (as required pursuant to the terms of the RCP Funds' partnership agreements) as well as clients of RCP 2 and RCP 3. As a result, the performance by these individuals of their obligations to one client could conflict with their responsibilities to other clients.

An investor in an RCP Fund may be affiliated with or related to an underlying fund or portfolio company in which RCP causes an RCP Fund to invest. Furthermore, an investor (or an entity related to such investor) in an RCP Fund may provide products or services directly to RCP or to RCP's clients and may do so at reduced rates.

Please refer to Item 11, "Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading" for a description of certain relationships that are material to RCP's advisory business or to RCP's clients that RCP or any of its management persons have with certain "related persons," the conflicts of interest with clients potentially resulting from such relationships, and how RCP addresses such conflicts.

Through the ownership structure of RCP 2 and RCP 3, RCP is affiliated with a number of investment advisers, each independently operated and registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Additional information regarding these relationships is set forth below.

### **FIVE POINTS**

Five Points Capital LLC ("Five Points"), a separately registered investment adviser, which maintains private credit, private equity and small buyout strategies operates a number of private funds which are licensed as SBICs. Accordingly, Five Points is generally subject to regulation by the Small Business Administration with respect to such private funds. Notwithstanding Five

Points' common ownership with RCP 2 and RCP 3, Five Points operates independently and maintains a separate investment program from RCP.

#### TRUEBRIDGE

TrueBridge Capital Partners, LLC ("TrueBridge"), a separately registered investment adviser, is a venture capital investment firm investing in venture and seed/micro-VC funds focused primarily on early-stage IT, as well as directly in select venture and growth stage technology companies. Notwithstanding TrueBridge's common ownership with RCP 2 and RCP 3, TrueBridge operates independently and maintains a separate investment program from RCP.

#### ENHANCED CAPITAL

Enhanced Capital Partners, LLC ("Enhanced"), a separately registered investment adviser, manages an impact investment platform (credit and equity) with a broad product offering which includes small business lending in impact areas and to women and minority-owned businesses, renewable energy, and historic building rehabilitation. Enhanced operates independently and maintains a separate investment program from RCP.

#### WESTECH INVESTMENT ADVISORS

Westech Investment Advisors LLC ("WTI"), a separately registered investment adviser, is a California-based investment firm with a 40-year track record focused on providing senior secured financing to early-stage and emerging stage life sciences and technology companies. Notwithstanding WTI's common ownership with RCP 2 and RCP 3, WTI operates independently and maintains a separate investment program from RCP.

#### THE PRIVATE CAPITAL UNIT

Although not a distinct legal entity, the Private Capital Unit of RCP 2 (the "PCU") is a separate business line of RCP 2 that operates independently but shares various operational resources and systems of RCP. With respect to the PCU, the members of the PCU are employees of RCP 2 and the PCU manages clients through investment management agreements with separate account clients or pooled investment vehicles, as applicable, on one hand, and RCP 2 on the other hand. For more information with respect to the PCU, please refer to the PCU brochure.

#### THE HB UNITS

Hark Capital Advisors LLC ("Hark") and Bonaccord Capital Advisors LLC ("Bonaccord", together with Hark the "HB Units") are each a separate business line of RCP 2 and a relying adviser of RCP 2 that operate independently but share various operational resources and systems of RCP 2. With respect to the HB Units, the members of the HB Units are employees of Hark and/or Bonaccord and the HB Units manage clients through investment management agreements with the funds managed by the HB Units. For more information with respect to the HB Units, please refer to their brochure.

#### P10 ADVISORS

P10 Advisors, LLC ("P10 Advisors") is a niche-oriented private markets investment firm located in Dallas, Texas. P10 Advisors seeks to leverage its affiliation with P10 as well as its network of

affiliated advisors also owned directly or indirectly by P10, including RCP 2 and RCP 3, TrueBridge, Five Points, the HB Units, Enhanced and Westech, to source compelling opportunities for its clients. Notwithstanding P10 Advisors' common ownership with RCP 2 and RCP 3, P10 Advisors operates independently and maintains a separate investment program from RCP.



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

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

#### **CODE OF ETHICS**

RCP has implemented a Code of Ethics as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, which is incorporated in RCP's Investment Advisory Compliance Manual. RCP's Code of Ethics sets forth certain standards of business conduct that govern the personal investment activities of employees and officers of RCP, RCP 2 and RCP 3, including the standard that the interests of advisory clients must be placed first at all times.

RCP's Code of Ethics requires "access persons" (officers and supervised persons with access to client information) of RCP, RCP 2 and RCP 3 to report their personal securities transactions to RCP on a quarterly basis and their securities holdings upon commencement of employment (or upon becoming an access person) and annually thereafter. Access persons also must obtain approval from RCP's Chief Compliance Officer before they acquire any ownership interest in any security in an initial public offering, initial coin offering or limited offering. The Code of Ethics requires all employees and officers of RCP, RCP 2 and RCP 3 to comply with applicable federal securities laws and to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics to RCP's Chief Compliance Officer.

A copy of RCP's Code of Ethics will be provided upon request to any investor in the RCP Funds. A copy of the Code of Ethics may also be obtained by writing to: RCP Advisors, LLC, Attn: Chief Compliance Officer, 353 N. Clark Street, Suite 3500, Chicago, Illinois 60654-4708 or [compliance@rcpadvisors.com](mailto:compliance@rcpadvisors.com).

RCP and its investment committee seek to ensure that RCP and its members and affiliates, including employees of RCP 2 and RCP 3, do not personally benefit from investment recommendations. Pursuant to the respective partnership agreements of the RCP Funds, each RCP Fund's general partner is required to cause each of its members who are actively involved in its business to present to the respective RCP Fund all buyout fund investment opportunities (and direct investment opportunities in the case of the Direct Fund) that come to the attention of such members during the respective client's investment period. Furthermore, as mentioned above, access persons must obtain approval from RCP's Chief Compliance Officer before they acquire any ownership interest in any underlying fund or other limited offering.

#### **PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS**

RCP and its affiliated persons may come into possession, from time to time, of material non-public or other confidential information about companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, RCP and its affiliated persons are prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of RCP. Accordingly, should RCP or any of its affiliated persons come into possession of material non-public or other confidential information with respect to any company, RCP would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and RCP will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to clients as a result of following its policies and procedures

designed to comply with applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of RCP and its affiliates' personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including the RCP Funds.

Principals and other employees of RCP and its affiliates may, directly or indirectly, own an interest in the RCP Funds. RCP believes that ownership of such interests aligns the interests of RCP's and its affiliates' personnel with the interests of the RCP Funds.

Certain related persons (i.e., employees) of RCP will indirectly receive a portion of the Carried Interest paid to the general partners of the RCP Funds or a Separate Account by being or becoming members of such general partners. The Carried Interest allocation may vary among clients. While RCP intends to allocate investment opportunities among clients in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable over time, the possibility of receiving Carried Interest and the variation of the structure of Carried Interest among clients creates an incentive for RCP to (i) favor one client over another, (ii) make more speculative investments on behalf of a client than it would otherwise under a different compensation arrangement, and (iii) dispose of investments at a time and in a sequence that would generate the most performance-based compensation. As detailed in Item 6, "Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management" and Item 12, "Brokerage Practices," RCP's disciplined investment selection process is intended to mitigate this risk.

## **Brokerage Practices**

### **Item 12 Brokerage Practices**

RCP, as the investment manager of the RCP Funds, has the discretion to determine the underlying funds (and direct equity investments in the case of the Direct Fund) in which the respective RCP Funds invest. Investments in underlying funds (and direct equity investments in the case of the Direct Fund) are negotiated on a private placement basis by RCP. RCP typically does not utilize broker-dealers in connection with such investments; however, RCP may pay a “finder’s fee” to a broker for introducing the Secondary Fund to a prospective seller whose interest in an underlying fund is ultimately acquired by the Secondary Fund or for introducing a Primary Fund (or other RCP Fund) to a prospective buyer that ultimately acquires an interest in an underlying fund from such Primary Fund (or RCP Fund).

To the extent a client receives an in-kind distribution of securities that may be publicly traded or private, RCP will generally seek to promptly liquidate the securities. Such liquidation may be through a privately negotiated transaction, which may not utilize a broker, or to the extent publicly traded, through a broker. In liquidating publicly traded securities and if delegated the authority to do so, RCP will select the broker to effectuate the liquidation. In selecting a broker, RCP may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) the reliability, integrity, financial condition and execution capability of the firm being considered for effecting the transactions in light of the size and difficulty of executing the order, and (ii) the reasonableness of the commissions in light of the services being provided.

### **ADDITIONAL FUNDS AND ALLOCATION OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

RCP and its affiliates may begin organizing and accepting capital commitments for other funds or other clients with investment objectives that are similar to those of the RCP Funds at any time. Unless otherwise prohibited by an RCP Fund’s offering materials or other agreement, these additional clients may invest concurrently with existing clients and may be allocated investment opportunities that are not allocated to existing clients. A client may make an investment in an underlying fund in which another client has already invested or intends to invest. RCP may have a conflict of interest as to the investment allocation among such clients.

Situations may arise in which accounts managed by RCP have made investments that would have been suitable for investment by one client of RCP, RCP 2 and/or RCP 3 but, for various reasons, were not pursued by, or available to, another client. This could arise with respect to an underlying fund that, for example, places stringent restrictions on the number of investors whose money it will manage or their aggregate assets under management. As a result, certain underlying funds to which RCP would like to allocate assets may limit, or be unable or unwilling to accept, an allocation of such client’s assets. To the extent that entities affiliated with RCP invest in underlying funds, the ability of a client to invest in the same underlying fund may be adversely affected by any limitation on availability of the investment.

There may be instances when allocating investments among clients where some clients of RCP, RCP 2 and/or RCP 3 may participate in certain opportunities made available to RCP while other clients of RCP may not. Where accounts of RCP, RCP 2 and/or RCP 3 have competing interests in a limited investment opportunity within such client’s investment objective or strategy, RCP does not typically allocate investment opportunities pro rata among clients but rather allocates

investment opportunities on the basis of numerous other considerations, including, without limitation, the preferences of the underlying manager, the percentage of committed capital already allocated to investment opportunities, investment objectives and restrictions, participation in other opportunities, appropriate design and balancing of investment portfolios of such account, compliance with applicable laws, and tax concerns as well as the relative size of different accounts' same or comparable portfolio holdings.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain limitations generally apply with respect to RCP's ability to make investments on behalf of a newly established RCP Fund, if such newly established RCP Fund has investment objectives that are substantially similar to those of an existing RCP Fund, including until such existing RCP Fund has invested (or reserved) at least 75% of its capital commitments. For a full explanation of these limitations that may or may not apply to a particular RCP Fund, investors should refer to the governing documents or offering materials of the relevant RCP Fund(s). Furthermore, the investment periods of all of the RCP Funds have expired. These limitations are intended to help alleviate the conflicts with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities between an existing RCP Fund and a newly established RCP Fund. Such limitations do not completely alleviate allocation conflicts, and RCP Fund investors should understand that, to the extent RCP Funds or clients of RCP 2 and/or RCP 3 have uncommitted capital, the potential for a conflict exists.

An investor in an RCP Fund may invest in an underlying fund or participate in a direct equity investment in which an RCP Fund is invested. In certain instances, RCP may notify an investor of an investment opportunity if such opportunity is not appropriate for the RCP Funds or if sufficient investment capacity exists such that an RCP Fund would not be disadvantaged if the investor participated in such investment opportunity.

RCP maintains an advisory board for its RCP Funds (the "Funds' Board"), excluding the Direct Fund which maintains a distinct board. Members of the Funds' Board are not limited to investors in the RCP Funds and include investors in funds managed by RCP 2 and RCP 3 as well as investment advisers for investors in the RCP Funds and funds managed by RCP 2 and RCP 3. To the extent an investment adviser is on the Funds' Board, the investment adviser may be more likely to recommend to its clients an investment in an RCP Fund. Members of the Funds' Board have no authority to act on behalf of any RCP Fund and receive no compensation (other than reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection with their service).

## CROSS TRADES AND PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS

Subject to the requirements under applicable law and regulation and any requirements or limitations set forth in the governing documents of the RCP Funds, RCP and its affiliates may (i) direct a client to sell, acquire or assign investments to or from another client (commonly known as "cross trades") and (ii) engage in transactions with a client for their own accounts (commonly known as "principal transactions"). For example, an RCP Fund may sell an underlying fund investment to a Secondary Fund in a secondary market purchase in order to facilitate the wind down of the RCP Fund's operations. Participation in cross trades or principal transactions subjects RCP to conflicts of interest, including the possibility that RCP could favor the interests of itself, its affiliates or a particular client over other clients, and other conflicts involving liquidity, pricing and transparency. Although cross trades and principal transactions are not expected to be engaged in regularly other than in connection with the winding-up of a RCP Fund, any such transaction will comply with RCP's fiduciary obligations to such client(s). RCP will seek any necessary

approvals (which may be from a client's advisory committee) to the extent required under any applicable agreements, regulations or laws.

## Review of Accounts

### Item 13 Review of Accounts

RCP continuously monitors the portfolios of the RCP Funds. RCP's investment committee, supported by RCP's investment team, is responsible for such monitoring. As of the date of this brochure, members of RCP's investment committee are:

- Thomas P. Danis, Jr., Managing Partner;
- Charles K. Huebner, Managing Partner;
- Jon I. Madorsky, Managing Partner;
- David M. McCoy, Managing Partner;
- Alexander Abell, Managing Partner;
- Calvin M. Kleinschmidt<sup>2</sup>, Partner;
- Rajiv D. Patel<sup>3</sup>, Partner;
- Mary Hunt<sup>4</sup>, Principal; and
- Jonathan Soffer<sup>5</sup>, Partner.

Members of the investment committee may change without notice unless such notice is required pursuant to any RCP Fund's governing documents.

Monitoring activities include but are not limited to: participation in underlying funds' annual meetings; membership on the advisory boards of the underlying funds (to the extent such membership is granted by the underlying funds); consistent contact with the managers of the underlying funds and sponsors of co-investments in an effort to remain apprised of all developments in their portfolios; and, ongoing evaluation of the state of the market generally.

For underlying funds that are deemed to have material balances, RCP's investment team endeavors to circulate internally a Portfolio Monitoring Report for each underlying fund on an annual basis (shortly after the respective underlying fund's annual meeting, if applicable). The Portfolio Monitoring Report provides a high-level summary of such underlying fund's performance, including the current valuation as reported by the underlying fund's manager. RCP tracks the valuation changes quarterly and inputs this data into its Salesforce database shortly after the receipt of the quarterly financials and respective reports. For direct investments, the investment team endeavors to create quarterly updates with financial information for each direct investment from the deal sponsor. These updates are presented to the portfolio manager for review. Any performance issues or concerns are highlighted in the Portfolio Monitoring Report and/or direct investment quarterly update (as applicable) and discussed with RCP's investment committee.

Each RCP Fund provides to its investors the following reports: annual audited financial statements of the RCP Fund; quarterly unaudited financial statements of the RCP Fund; and quarterly unaudited account statements specific to each investor. U.S. income tax information is furnished annually. With the exception of U.S. income tax information, Feeder Fund investors generally receive the same reports. In addition, RCP hosts an annual meeting for investors in the RCP Funds.

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<sup>2</sup> With respect to Primary Funds and primary investments of the Multi-Strategy Funds (as defined in the brochure for RCP 2 and RCP 3) only

<sup>3</sup> With respect to Secondary Funds, secondary investments of the Multi-Strategy Funds and earlier SEFs (as Multi-Strategy Funds and SEFs are defined in the brochure for RCP 2 and RCP 3) only

<sup>4</sup> With respect to RCP 3's DEI Fund and later SEFs (as each is defined in the brochure for RCP 2 and RCP 3) only

<sup>5</sup> With respect to Direct Fund and direct investments of the Multi-Strategy Funds (as defined in the brochure for RCP 2 and RCP 3) only

## **Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

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

While no firms or other persons solicit advisory clients on behalf of RCP, RCP has entered into agreements with various entities to act as placement agents on behalf of one or more of the RCP Funds (or a Feeder Fund) for the purpose of referring eligible investors for investment in such RCP Funds. Pursuant to these written agreements, RCP typically pays such placement agents a percentage of the capital committed to an RCP Fund by investors referred to such RCP Fund by such placement agent. Such agreements also typically require that RCP agree to indemnify the placement agent for certain losses, claims or damages to which the placement agent may be subject in connection with its engagement by RCP. These agreements require the placement agent to provide certain disclosures to referred investors and meet certain other requirements of applicable law. The terms of the agreements may vary depending upon the circumstances. Management Fees and Due Diligence Fees (as described in Item 5, “Fees and Compensation”) may be used to pay such placement agents, at the discretion of the general partner of the respective RCP Fund, but investors in the RCP Funds do not pay greater fees (Management Fees, Due Diligence Fees or any other fees) to RCP or its affiliates as a result of such agreements.

RCP endeavors at all times to put first the interests of the RCP Funds and those of the investors in the RCP Funds as part of RCP’s fiduciary duty to its clients. Nevertheless, the receipt of compensation by the placement agents as described above creates a conflict of interest, and may affect the judgment of such placement agents when referring eligible investors to RCP and the RCP Funds.

## **Custody**

### **Item 15     Custody**

RCP or the respective general partner of an RCP Fund may be deemed to have custody of an RCP Fund's (or Feeder Fund's) assets. Custody of the RCP Funds' assets is maintained in compliance with applicable rules and regulations set forth in the Advisers Act. Where required, cash and securities are maintained at a financial institution meeting the definition of "qualified custodian" under the Advisers Act. In addition, the financial statements of each RCP Fund are audited annually and distributed to investors within 180 days of the applicable fiscal year-end of the respective RCP Fund or as required by applicable law. In the event that such distribution is expected to be delayed beyond the 180-day deadline or other deadline as required by applicable law because the general partner of an RCP Fund has not received the financial information necessary from each of the underlying funds or co-investments to prepare such audited financial statements, RCP or the general partner of the impacted RCP Fund will notify the investors in such RCP Fund of the delay, the reason for the delay and the expected date by which such delivery will occur.

RCP has implemented written policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the Advisers Act custody requirements. RCP periodically reviews the effectiveness of its custody controls.



## **Investment Discretion**

### **Item 16 Investment Discretion**

Subject to the investment objectives and limitations of each RCP Fund, as set forth in such RCP Fund's offering materials and governing documents, RCP has the discretion to determine the underlying funds (or co-investments, in the case of the Direct Fund) in which such client invests and the amounts of such investments. With respect to the Secondary Fund, RCP also has the discretion to determine the price at which the Secondary Fund acquires interests in underlying funds. In addition, RCP has the discretion to sell an RCP Fund's interests in underlying funds to third parties and to determine the price for such interests, pursuant to the terms of such RCP Fund's governing documents.

RCP's investment decisions are made in accordance with RCP's investment process and investment allocation policy, which takes into account multiple criteria, including the investment objectives and strategy of the client; such client's size and amount of capital available for investment; such client's diversification requirements and investment restrictions; available investment opportunities appropriate for such client; and, current and anticipated market conditions.

By subscribing for an investment in an RCP Fund and executing the applicable subscription agreement, each investor agrees that such RCP Fund is formed for the object and purpose of, and the nature of the business to be conducted and promoted by such RCP Fund is, operating generally as a fund-of-funds in the manner described in such RCP Fund's offering materials, including, without limitation, (i) making, holding and disposing of investments in private equity funds or entities selected by RCP that offer the potential for capital appreciation and investment returns, and (ii) engaging in all activities and transactions on behalf of such RCP Fund as the general partner of such RCP Fund may deem reasonably necessary, advisable, convenient or incidental in connection therewith.

RCP has entered and may enter into side letters with investors in an RCP Fund in which RCP's investment discretion is altered or varied. Such terms may include, in some cases, the investor's right to be excused from a particular investment due to legal, tax, regulatory or other applicable constraints or requirements that the RCP Fund not invest in certain industries or sectors, including in accordance with an investor's environmental, social and governance (ESG) policy.

## **Voting Client Securities**

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

Clients invest in private equity funds and alongside private equity sponsors in direct private equity investments. With respect to each RCP Fund, either RCP or the general partner has the authority to vote securities. RCP will evaluate issues that may have an impact on the economic value of a client's underlying investment and will seek to ensure that such client votes with a view toward maximizing the economic value of the investment at the time of the decision or by determining that a particular vote is in the best interest of the client. All amendments to partnership agreements with respect to the RCP Funds' private equity investments are recorded by RCP as proxy votes.

Neither RCP nor a client typically receives distributions of public securities or otherwise holds public securities. In the event any RCP Fund were to receive a distribution of securities in-kind, such client would expect to promptly sell such securities for cash pursuant to the terms of such client's offering materials or governing documents. Thus, proxy voting for in-kind distributions is not generally applicable to RCP's business. In the event a client's general partner did need to vote a security, RCP would seek to ensure that such general partner generally votes to maximize the position's economic value or by determining whether a particular vote was in the best interest of the RCP Fund.

Clients may obtain a copy of RCP's proxy voting procedures or information about how RCP voted by writing to: RCP Advisors, LLC, Attn: Chief Compliance Officer, 353 N. Clark Street, Suite 3500, Chicago, Illinois 60654-4708 or [compliance@rcpadvisors.com](mailto:compliance@rcpadvisors.com).

## **Financial Information**

### **Item 18 Financial Information**

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item 18 to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. RCP does not require the prepayment of Management Fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item.