

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

CARTESIAN CAPITAL GROUP, LLC



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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cartesian Capital Group, LLC (“Cartesian Capital Group”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 461-6363. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Additional information regarding Cartesian Capital Group is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

MATERIAL CHANGES

Since the most recent annual amendment filing on March 30, 2023, this Brochure has been amended to include information relating to potential conflicts with respect to transactions between funds involving portfolio investments and select portfolio investments that utilize the infrastructure and services of Cartesian.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

Cartesian Capital Group, LLC (“**Cartesian Capital Group**”) is a private investment management firm that was founded in 2006. Cartesian Capital Group, together with its relying advisers that are identified in Schedule 1 hereto (collectively, the “**Relying Advisers**”), are hereinafter referred to as “**Cartesian**” or the “**Adviser**.” Cartesian employs a global investment strategy that focuses on providing growth capital primarily to closely held companies, although from time to time funds managed by it have invested in the shares of publicly traded companies.

Each entity comprising Cartesian serves as investment manager, general partner or managing member to the private investment funds, as detailed in Schedule 1 (the “**Pangaea Funds**” or “**Funds**”).

Cartesian Capital Group and the Relying Advisers are collectively filing this Form ADV. This Brochure also describes the business practices of each Relying Adviser, which collectively operate as a single advisory business together with Cartesian Capital Group. All of the discussions of Cartesian’s practices in this Brochure are qualified in their entirety with respect to the Funds by the applicable investment management agreement, limited partnership agreement or offering and organization materials governing investors’ investment commitments to the Funds (the “**Offering Documents**”), including without limitation all practices pertaining to clients’ investments in the Funds, strategies used in managing the Funds, fees and other costs associated with an investment in the Funds and conflicts of interest faced by Cartesian and its affiliates in connection with the management of the Funds.

Pangaea One Manager serves as the management company of the Pangaea One Fund. Pangaea One GP is the general partner of the Pangaea One Fund. The Pangaea One Fund is closed to new investors and invests on a global and opportunistic basis, with an emphasis on the world’s emerging markets. The Pangaea One Fund holds one remaining investment.

Pangaea Two Manager serves as the management company of the Pangaea Two Fund. Pangaea Two GP is the general partner of the Pangaea Two Fund. The Pangaea Two Fund is closed to new investors and is a successor to Pangaea One Fund and employs a similar strategy. The Pangaea Two Fund has eleven remaining investments.

Pangaea Three Manager serves as the management company of the Pangaea Three Fund. Pangaea Three GP (collectively with the Pangaea One GP and the Pangaea Two GP, the “**Pangaea GPs**”) is the general partner of the Pangaea Three Fund. The Pangaea Three Fund is closed to new investors and is a successor to the Pangaea Two Fund and employs a similar strategy.

The Relying Advisers’ advisory services for the Funds are detailed in the applicable Offering Documents and are further described below under “**Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.**”

Investors in the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable fund, but may be excused in the discretion of the applicable general partner from participating in a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other applicable constraints. Cartesian or the Funds have entered into side letters or other similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect

of establishing rights under or altering or supplementing the applicable Fund's Offering Documents.

Based on the values calculated as of December 31, 2023, Cartesian Capital Group manages \$1,130,974,245 in regulatory assets that are managed on a discretionary basis. Cartesian Capital Group is controlled by Peter M. Yu, Geoffrey L. Hamlin, and Paul G. Pizzani (collectively, the "**Principals**") and is principally owned by Peter M. Yu. The Principals also control the Pangaea One Manager, the Pangaea Two Manager, and the Pangaea Three Manager.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

In general, as described more fully below (and in the Offering Documents), the manager of each Fund receives a management fee (the "**Management Fee**") and the general partner of each Fund receives a carried interest allocation (a "**Carried Interest**") in connection with advisory services. From time to time, Cartesian has received additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed with respect to actual and potential portfolio companies (*e.g.*, monitoring and other fees, such as director fees) of the Funds. Generally, and as provided in the Offering Documents, any such additional compensation will be offset in whole against the Management Fee; however, certain amounts related to Cartesian employees being seconded to, and performing services for, or on behalf of, a portfolio company are not offset against the Management Fees otherwise applicable to the Adviser. Investors in the Funds also bear certain Fund expenses.

Management Fees and Expenses

Pangaea One Fund; Pangaea Two Fund; Pangaea Three Fund

The Pangaea One Fund, Pangaea Two Fund, and Pangaea Three Fund (collectively, the "**Pangaea Funds**") generally pay the Pangaea One Manager, the Pangaea Two Manager, and the Pangaea Three Manager (collectively, the "**Pangaea Managers**") respectively, a Management Fee for providing portfolio management services. During the period that the Pangaea Funds are investing, the Management Fee is based on capital commitments of the applicable investors. Once the investment period has concluded, the Management Fee is based on capital invested in portfolio companies. The Management Fee ranges from 1.0% - 2.0% per annum (based on committed or invested capital, depending on period). Management Fees are subject to individualized negotiation with certain investors. The Pangaea One Fund no longer charges a Management Fee for providing portfolio management services.

The Pangaea Managers have the right to contract for and receive fees, including transaction fees, break-up fees and monitoring fees (collectively, "**Transaction Fees**") from any person (including investee companies) in connection with their activities; however, 100% of Transaction Fees are applied, net of applicable expenses (including those of parallel funds, without duplication), to reduce any unpaid future Management Fee payable by the Pangaea Funds to the Pangaea Managers, respectively and as applicable.

In addition to the Management Fee, the Pangaea Funds are responsible for payment of organizational expenses (as more fully described in the Offering Documents), the costs and

liabilities incurred in connection with the operation of the Pangaea Funds, and their respective portfolio investments, including but not limited to the organization of any alternative investment vehicle or holding vehicle, legal, accounting, audit and other expenses (to the extent not subject to reimbursement), costs and liabilities incurred in connection with litigation or other extraordinary events, directors & officers liability and other insurance and indemnity expenses, communications expenses, expenses associated with meeting of the limited partners, expenses of the advisory committee, brokerage commissions, custodial expenses, appraisal fees and other investment costs, expenses of liquidating the Pangaea Funds and their respective subsidiaries, broken deal expenses to the extent not reimbursed by a third party and not including any portion thereof that is allocable to a parallel investment vehicle, additional Fund or co-investment vehicle.

The Pangaea GPs pay all ordinary administrative and overhead expenses incurred in connection with managing, originating and monitoring investments, including compensation for employees' salaries, office rent, utilities, etc.

Other Information

Cartesian may exempt certain investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or Carried Interest, including Cartesian and any other person designated by Cartesian. Any such exemption from fees and/or Carried Interest may be made by a direct exemption, a rebate by the Cartesian Capital Group and/or its Advisory Affiliates, or through other private investment funds that co-invest with the Funds.

Investment advisory and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the applicable Offering Document, over the term of the Fund (and, in the case of the Funds, investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in such Funds).

The Management Fee is paid by the Funds to the Pangaea Managers. Principals and certain employees of Cartesian are entitled to Carried Interest when earned from the Pangaea GPs or their affiliates.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Cartesian Capital Group does not directly receive Carried Interest for its advisory services to the Funds. Rather, as more fully described below, the general partners of the Funds receive Carried Interest. The Funds follow the "European Model" for the accrual and payment of Carried Interest, which means that the general partners of the Funds will not receive Carried Interest until the limited partners first receive 100% of their capital commitments and an 8%, annually compounded, preferred return.

Carried Interest is based directly on the Funds' net asset values. Cartesian may have a conflict of interest in valuing the assets held in Fund accounts if such valuations would result in the right of the general partners to receive Carried Interest. To mitigate this conflict, Cartesian follows documented valuation policies and consults with each Fund's third-party administrator, its auditor, an outside valuation consultant, or any combination thereof, as applicable, and determined by the respective Pangaea Manager in its discretion.

Pangaea One Fund

Pangaea One GP receives a Carried Interest ranging from 7.5%–20% of all aggregate realized profits, subject to satisfaction of an 8%, annually compounded, preferred return to the limited partners of the relevant Fund. Upon termination of a Pangaea One Fund, the Pangaea One GP will be required to restore distributions to the Fund to the extent that it received cumulative distributions of such Fund's aggregate realized profits in excess of the applicable Carried Interest, in each case net of distributions used to or reserved to pay taxes, applied on an aggregate basis covering all transactions of such Fund.

Pangaea Two Fund

Pangaea Two GP receives a Carried Interest equal to 20% of all aggregate realized profits, subject to satisfaction of an 8% annually compounded preferred return to the limited partners of Pangaea Two Fund. Upon termination of a Pangaea Two Fund, the applicable Pangaea Two GP will be required to restore distributions to the Fund to the extent that it received cumulative distributions of the Fund's aggregate realized profits in excess of the greater of (i) 20% of net profits, in each case net of distributions to direct and indirect partners of Pangaea Two GP to pay estimated tax liabilities and (ii) Carried Interest received by Pangaea Two GP to the extent a limited partner has not received its full preferred return (net of certain tax benefits received as a result of such restorations), applied on an aggregate basis covering all transactions of the Fund.

Pangaea Three Fund

Pangaea Three GP receives a Carried Interest equal to 20% of all aggregate realized profits, subject to satisfaction of an 8% annually compounded preferred return to the limited partners of the Pangaea Three Fund. Upon termination of the Pangaea Three Fund, the Pangaea Three GP will be required to restore distributions to the Fund to the extent that it received cumulative distributions of the Fund's aggregate realized profits in excess of the greater of (i) 20% of net profits, in each case of net distributions to direct and indirect partners of Pangaea Three GP to pay estimated tax liabilities, and (ii) Carried Interest received by Pangaea Three GP to the extent a limited partner has not received its full preferred return (net of certain tax benefits received as a result of such restorations), applied on an aggregate basis covering all transactions of the Fund.

In general, Cartesian, in its sole discretion, may waive, reduce or calculate differently the Carried Interest with respect to investments made by one or more partners, including investments made by certain other investment vehicles managed by Cartesian without waiving, reducing or calculating differently the Carried Interest with respect to the other partners, and without notice to or the consent of the other partners.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

Cartesian Capital Group provides investment advice to the Funds. Providing investment advice to private funds is the exclusive business in which Cartesian is engaged and it does not provide investment advice to other entities or clients.

The Pangaea Funds' interests were offered and sold solely to accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) who are also qualified purchasers or knowledgeable Cartesian personnel (as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940). Minimum investment amounts may be waived by Cartesian, but generally will not be less than \$500,000 (or, in the case of those Funds formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands, such other amounts as specified by Cayman Islands law).

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Investment and Operating Strategy – Pangaea Funds

The following describes the general investment and operating strategy of the Pangaea Funds. There can be no assurance that Cartesian will achieve the investment objectives of the Pangaea Funds, and a loss of all or part of an investment is possible.

The Pangaea Funds seek to invest primarily, but not exclusively, in privately-negotiated transactions in equity and equity-related securities on a disciplined, global, and opportunistic basis with an emphasis on the world's emerging markets. Cartesian's objective for the Pangaea Funds is to generate long-term capital appreciation through the acquisition, active management, and disposition of a portfolio of direct investments.

Investment Philosophy. Cartesian believes that the world economy is increasingly integrated and that successful portfolio companies must cultivate a global perspective and be internationally competitive. Accordingly, Cartesian employs a global and opportunistic investment approach that is not constrained by pre-determined allocations to specific sectors or markets. Further, Cartesian focuses on building companies well-positioned to compete in the global economy. Evaluation of each opportunity includes an assessment of a target company's long-term global competitiveness and its potential for international expansion.

Cartesian's strategy focuses on the identification of long-term continuities and short-term dislocations. Cartesian defines "continuities" as large-scale forces driving global economic change over a decade or longer. Simultaneously, Cartesian seeks to identify market or other disruptions that result in a temporary divergence between value and price. By identifying continuities and dislocations, Cartesian believes it can target investments in companies whose fundamentals offer lasting value.

Risks of Investment - The Pangaea Funds

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

Future and Past Performance. The performance of the Principals' or Pangaea Funds' prior investments is not necessarily indicative of a Pangaea Fund's future results. While the Pangaea GPs intend for the Pangaea Funds to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that the targeted internal rate of return will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Pangaea Funds invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure (such as common shares) and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss relative to other securities issued by such portfolio company. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect an investment in a junior security once made.

Concentration of Investments. The Pangaea Funds will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one geography, one industry or one industry segment. As a result, a Pangaea Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of such industry, a limited number of holdings or investment jurisdictions may substantially affect its aggregate return. However, no single investment will generally exceed 10% of the relevant Pangaea Fund's aggregate capital commitments. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Pangaea Funds may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. It is possible that less than all of the commitments to the Pangaea Funds will be invested. The business of identifying and structuring private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty.

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

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there is no readily available market for a substantial number of the Pangaea Funds' investments, and hence, most of the Pangaea Funds' investments are difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the partners as contemplated in the Offering Documents.

Reliance on the Pangaea Fund GPs and Portfolio Company Management. Each Pangaea Fund is entirely dependent on the applicable Pangaea GP. Control over the operation of the Pangaea Funds is vested entirely with the applicable Pangaea GP, and the Pangaea Funds' future profitability depends largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Principals. The loss of service of one or more of the Principals could have an adverse effect on a Pangaea Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the Pangaea Funds' investments may differ from previous investments made by the Principals in a number of respects. Limited partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the Pangaea Funds and, as a result, the investment performance of the Pangaea Funds will depend entirely on the actions of the applicable Pangaea Fund GP. Although the applicable Pangaea Fund GPs monitor the performance of each relevant Pangaea Fund investment, it is primarily the responsibility of each portfolio company's management team to operate the portfolio company on a day-to-day basis.

Although the Pangaea Funds generally intend to invest in companies with strong management or recruit strong management to such companies, there can be no assurance that the current or future management of such companies will operate a company successfully.

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

Additional risks of such non-U.S. investments include: (a) risks of economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed regulatory institutions; and (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

The accounts of the Pangaea Funds will be maintained in U.S. Dollars. However, a Pangaea Fund's investments may be made or held in currencies other than U.S. Dollars. The value of an investment may fall substantially as a result of fluctuations in the currency of the country in which the investment is made as against the value of the U.S. Dollar. The applicable Pangaea Fund GP may (but is not obligated to) endeavor to manage currency exposures to U.S. Dollars, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. The Pangaea Funds may incur costs related to currency hedging arrangements. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect.

Emerging Markets. It is anticipated that a Pangaea Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in developing regions and emerging markets. Investing in companies domiciled or operating in such markets involves considerations and possible risks not typically involved in companies domiciled or operating in more established, regulated regions and markets.

General Risks of Emerging Markets. Investing in companies or assets based in, or economically dependent upon the prospects of, emerging markets involves certain increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with or more prevalent than is seen when investing in other more developed economies. Such risks may include: (i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) a high degree of dependence on exports (including commodities exports) and the corresponding importance of international trade and commodities prices; (iii) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (iv) potentially higher rates of inflation (including hyper-inflation); (v) controls on the ability to exchange local currencies for other currencies; (vi) a higher degree of governmental planning, involvement and control over the economies; (vii) governmental decisions to discontinue prior support for economic reform programs and imposition of centrally planned economies; (viii) less liquid and more volatile securities

markets; (ix) poor standardization of accounting, auditing and financial reporting approaches; (x) difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; (xi) social or health issues; and (xii) social and civil unrest, including terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war.

Legal Systems. Many of the laws and regulations relating to private equity and related investment activity in developing countries are either not well established or at an early stage of development. Such laws and regulations and the applicable legal framework can be vague, contradictory, not comprehensive and/or subject to varying interpretation or high level of governmental discretion. As a result, the Pangaea Funds and their investments may be subject to a number of unusual risks, including inadequate investor protection, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance of, avoidance of or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, a lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress and a lack of standard practices and customs with respect to confidentiality or other concerns. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Pangaea Funds will be able to achieve effective enforcement of its rights by way of legal proceedings.

International Conflicts. War and other international conflicts, such as the Israeli-Hamas conflict and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have caused disruptions to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple countries have put in place sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on certain of the countries involved, as well as related individuals and businesses. The effects, scale and impact of these conflicts and those involving other countries are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The Funds have in the past invested, and may in the future invest, in properties or securities located in Israel, Russia, Ukraine and surrounding regions. Presently, none of the Funds has investments in these direct conflict areas, and their portfolio investments presently have limited exposure to events there. However, it is difficult to predict the outcome of these events, and they could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Funds' investments due to the interconnected nature of the global economy and capital markets.

Taxation. Tax laws and regulations relating to private equity funds and private equity investments in certain non-U.S. countries may not be well-established or may be at an early stage of development. Such laws and regulations can be vague, contradictory, not comprehensive and subject to varying interpretation. The Pangaea Funds and/or their portfolio investments may be adversely affected if relevant local tax authorities disagree with a Pangaea Fund's tax positions. Furthermore, with respect to certain countries, there is a possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation and imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income.

Fraud; Insider Trading. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies, including the fiduciary duties of officers and directors and protection of investors, which may lead to an increased risk of irregularities. In addition, such regulations as they exist may be applied in the context of a comparatively limited or underdeveloped concept of fiduciary duty, compared to that in developed markets. Anti-fraud and anti-insider trading legislation can often be rudimentary. In certain instances, portfolio company management may take significant actions without the consent of investors, including the Pangaea

Funds. There can be no assurance that the difficulties in protecting and enforcing rights will not have a material adverse effect on the Pangaea Funds and their operations.

Corruption. Corruption often remains a significant problem in emerging markets and its effects seriously constrain the development of local economies, erode stability and trust, and its macroeconomic and social costs are immense. There often exists insufficient anti-corruption legislation, enforcement of such legislation, and coordination of anti-corruption initiatives. Corruption could cause a Pangaea Fund's investments to be adversely affected including through loss of rights to assets or profits or operational difficulties.

Local Intermediaries. Some emerging countries have laws and regulations that currently preclude direct foreign investment in the securities of their companies. Transactions may be undertaken through local brokers, banks or other organizations, and the Pangaea Funds are subject to the risk of default, insolvency or fraud of such organizations.

There can be no assurance that any money advanced to such organizations will be repaid or that the Pangaea Funds would have any recourse in the event of default. The collection, transfer, and deposit of bearer securities and cash may expose a Pangaea Fund to a variety of risks including theft, loss and destruction. The Pangaea Funds are also dependent upon the general soundness of the local banking systems.

Investment and Repatriation Restrictions. Prior governmental approval for foreign investments may be required under certain circumstances in some emerging market countries, and the extent of non-U.S. investment in U.S. companies may be subject to limitation in other emerging market countries. Non-U.S. ownership limitations also may be imposed by the charters of individual companies in emerging market countries to prevent, among other concerns, violation of foreign investment limitations. Some attractive equity investment opportunities may not be available to the Pangaea Funds because U.S. investors already hold the maximum amount of equity securities in such investment permitted under current laws or because of minimum eligibility requirements (such as net worth) for investing in certain types of securities in some emerging market countries.

Repatriation of investment income, assets and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging market countries. The Pangaea Funds could be adversely affected by delays in the granting of or a refusal to grant any required governmental registration, approval required for such repatriation, or by withholding taxes imposed by emerging market countries on interest or dividends paid on securities held by a Pangaea Fund or gains from the disposition of such securities.

Illiquid Securities Markets. Securities markets in emerging economies are typically less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than the securities markets of developed economies. Investments in securities listed in such markets could be affected by factors not present in regulated environments, including a lack of uniform accounting, auditing, disclosure and financial reporting standards. Positions in publicly traded securities in such markets may turn out to be much more difficult to liquidate than similar positions in the securities markets in developed countries. When seeking to sell emerging market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities.

Information; Accounting standards. The quantity and quality of generally available business information in emerging markets, including official data published by the government or securities exchanges, may be less likely to accurately reflect the actual circumstances being reported and may generally fall short of international standards. In addition, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements imposed on companies incorporated in developing countries are generally less stringent than those applicable in more developed countries. This may inhibit the gathering of accurate or material information and hinder effective due diligence with respect to potential investments. The financial statements of companies in the region are typically prepared under local accounting principles and standards, which may differ from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). As a result, the financial statements and reported earnings of portfolio companies could be significantly different from those, which would be reported under U.S. GAAP, and a reconciliation could reveal material differences.

Non-controlling Investments. The Pangaea Funds often hold non-controlling interests in portfolio companies and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect a Pangaea Fund’s position in such portfolio companies and to influence such company’s management. However, the applicable Pangaea Fund GP generally seeks significant minority protections and governance rights with respect to such non-control investments. However, certain of these positions may be minority positions in companies for which the Pangaea Funds have no right to appoint a director or otherwise exert significant influence or protect its position.

In such cases, the Pangaea Funds will rely significantly on the management teams and boards of directors of such companies, which may include representation by other parties whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Pangaea Funds. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes that the Pangaea Funds may hold will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which the Pangaea Funds invest normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by each company’s management. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following an initial investment in a given portfolio company, the applicable Pangaea Funds may decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or may have the opportunity to increase their investment in a portfolio company. There is no assurance that the Pangaea Funds will make follow-on investments or that the Pangaea Funds will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by the Pangaea Funds not to make follow-on investments or their inability to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity to the applicable Pangaea Fund, and may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment, which in turn could result in a material negative impact on the applicable Pangaea Fund’s return on such investment.

Significant Adverse Consequences for Default. Limited partners will be subject to significant adverse consequences in the event a limited partner defaults on its commitment or other payment obligations. In addition to losing its right to potential distributions from the Pangaea Funds, a defaulting limited partner may be forced to transfer its interest in the Pangaea Funds for an amount that is less than the fair market value of such interest and that may be paid over a period of up to ten years, without interest.

Public Company Holdings. Each Pangaea Fund's investment portfolio may contain securities issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject such Pangaea Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. The Pangaea Funds have historically owned public securities.

Such risks include, without limitation, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of a Pangaea Fund to dispose of such securities at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation against such companies' board members, including the Principals, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Leveraged Investments. The Pangaea Funds may make use of leverage by having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in such portfolio company. Leverage generally magnifies both the Pangaea Funds' opportunities for gain and their risk of loss from a particular investment.

The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets, which is difficult to accurately forecast. During times when credit markets are tight, it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. Leverage often imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair its ability to finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Pangaea Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates, and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of a Pangaea Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, a Pangaea Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in such portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Pangaea Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be tight at the time a Pangaea Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, such Pangaea Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which such Pangaea Fund will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency.

Subscription Lines. A Pangaea Fund may enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations (including the acquisition of the Fund's investments). Fund-level borrowing subjects limited partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of Cartesian's right to call capital from the limited partners, limited partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in incremental partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to the maintenance, renegotiation or termination of the facility.

Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise because the use of Fund-level borrowing may delay the need for limited partners to make contributions to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's internal rate of return calculations. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds). This is because co-investors may benefit from the use of the subscription line without bearing the related costs or risks associated with the subscription line, such as acting as guarantors under the relevant facility or paying their share of related expenses.

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows Cartesian to fund investments and pay partnership expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then-current amount outstanding under a subscription line could cause short-term liquidity concerns for limited partners that would not arise had Cartesian called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. *Market Conditions.* Any material change in the economic environment, including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. A Pangaea Fund's performance can be affected by deterioration in public markets and by market events, which can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and a Pangaea Fund's performance. The value of publicly traded securities may be volatile and difficult to sell as a block, even following a realization through listing.

Deterioration of Credit Markets May Affect Ability to Finance and Consummate Investments. In the past, the deterioration of the global credit markets made it more difficult for investment funds such as the Pangaea Funds to obtain favorable financing for investments.

Widening of credit spreads, deteriorating sub-prime and global debt markets and a rise in interest rates can, individually or in the aggregate, result in investment banks and other lenders being unwilling to finance new private equity investments or to only offer committed financing for these investments on unattractive terms. The Pangaea Funds' ability to generate attractive investment returns may be adversely affected to the extent a Pangaea Fund is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments. Moreover, to the extent that such marketplace events are not temporary and continue, they may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such marketplace events may also restrict the ability of the Pangaea Funds to realize their investments at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, clearinghouses, exchanges, lenders or other custodians (each, a "**Financial Institution**") of some or all of the Fund's (or any portfolio company's) assets fails to timely perform or otherwise defaults on its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, seizure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (each, a "**Distress Event**"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, a change in interest rates, significant customer withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance, undercapitalization, market forces, or accounting irregularities. If a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Cartesian, any General Partner, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies may be unable to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services, either permanently or for an indeterminate period of time. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**"), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("**SIPC**"), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of total loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has often resulted in additional protections for depositors and counterparties in connection with Distress Events, there can be no assurance that any intervention will occur, be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

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

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that their clients, such as Cartesian and/or the relevant Fund, maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with such Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although

Cartesian seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, Cartesian is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Impact of Government Regulation and Reform. Certain industry segments in which a Fund may invest, including various segments of the financial services industry, are (or may become) (i) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the United States and internationally, and (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change. Certain segments may be highly dependent upon various government (or private) reimbursement programs. The laws and regulations relating to certain industries, including, in particular, the financial services industry are complex, may be ambiguous, or may lack clear judicial or regulatory authority of any such law or regulation. Such ambiguities or any adverse change in applicable regulatory requirements or reimbursement programs could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or financial performance of the companies in which a Fund may invest.

Additionally, the SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of Cartesian and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has adopted a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose and/or adopt additional rules in the future. Such events and future rulemakings could materially impact Cartesian, the Funds, and/or their investments. In addition, the Funds are expected to bear significant increased costs as a result of such rules, including costs relating to investor reporting and disclosures. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds. Certain rules are or may become subject to legal challenge from private fund industry groups and others, and to the extent such legal challenges are successful, investors will not be afforded some or all of the protections provided by these rules.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (“**AIFMD**”), regulates the activities of private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors within the European Union (“**EU**”). The AIFMD imposes restrictions on the management and/or marketing within the EU of funds established outside the EU, such as the Pangaea Funds, which may restrict the ability of investors to realize their investments in the Pangaea Funds by way of a secondary sale.

*Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (“**SPACs**”).* The Pangaea Three Fund has indirectly invested in securities issued by SPACs sponsored by the the Pangaea Three Fund itself. In addition, the Pangaea One Fund and Pangaea Two Fund have invested in SPACs in connection with such SPACs Business Combinations (as defined below). A SPAC is a company formed for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering to fund the acquisition, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination, of one or more operating businesses (any such transaction, a “**Business Combination**”). Capital raised through the initial public offering of securities of a SPAC is typically placed into a trust account until a Business Combination target is acquired or a predetermined period of time elapses. In the event that a SPAC is unable to locate and acquire a Business Combination target by the deadline, the SPAC would liquidate its assets, which may result in losses to shareholders of the SPAC due to the expenses and liabilities of the SPAC. A SPAC will generally not generate any revenues other than interest income

until, at the earliest, after the consummation of a Business Combination. The shares of a SPAC, both before and after a Business Combination, may be thinly traded.

A SPAC has no operating history until its Business Combination and, at the time of a SPAC's initial public offering, the SPAC is not permitted to conduct any substantive discussions with a potential target regarding a Business Combination or to have any plans, arrangements or understandings with any prospective Business Combination targets. Accordingly, there are limited bases (if any) on which to evaluate a SPAC's ability to achieve its business objective. After a SPAC completes a Business Combination, if any, in addition to customary risks of any business, a SPAC will be subject to risks idiosyncratic to SPACs arising from its capital structure, market perception, and otherwise.

There are a number of risks associated with investing in, and through, SPACs, including: (i) because a SPAC is typically created without a specifically-identified acquisition target, it may never, or only after an extended period of time, find and execute a suitable Business Combination, during which period the capital committed to or invested in the SPAC will not be available for other uses; (ii) SPACs typically invest in single assets and not diversified portfolios, and investments therein are therefore subject to significant concentration risk; (iii) subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, SPACs are generally structured to be exempt from the rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in "blank check" companies, such as Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act, so investors in SPACs are not afforded the benefits or protections of those rules; (iv) SPACs could generate substantial fees, costs and expenses (including fees that accrue to the benefit of Cartesian without any offset against fees payable by the Funds), which are typically borne by the investors therein (in some cases, regardless of whether, or when, the SPAC consummates a Business Combination); (v) the value of any target company could be lower than the value ascribed in the Business Combination; (vi) the value of the funds invested and held in the trust account could decrease as the SPAC is locating a target by the deadline; (vii) if a SPAC is unable to consummate a Business Combination, holders of SPAC securities are forced to wait until the expiration date set forth in the SPAC's governing documents before liquidating distributions are made from the SPAC's trust account; (viii) if a SPAC is unable to consummate a Business Combination, liquidating distributions are generally not available to the sponsor of a SPAC or other related parties; (ix) redemption rights given to public shareholders of SPAC securities can potentially make SPACs unattractive to targets or preclude SPACs from completing a Business Combination, and SPAC securities held by the sponsor of a SPAC or other related parties are generally unable to be redeemed; and (x) the use of SPACs as an investment tool has only recently become more widespread, and there remains substantial uncertainty regarding the viability of SPAC investing on a large scale, the supply of desirable Business Combination relative to the pace at which SPACs are currently being formed, and whether regulatory, tax or other authorities will implement additional or adverse policies relating to SPACs and SPAC investing.

As described further below, the Pangaea Three Fund (as of the date of this filing) owns the sponsors of two SPACs, one of which has completed a business combination, and the other of which has completed an initial public offering (see "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations"). Funds may in the future own other SPAC sponsors or otherwise invest in SPACs, including through the acquisition of a Fund portfolio company by a SPAC. The ownership of a SPAC sponsor contains similar and in some cases heightened risks as ownership of SPAC securities, including restrictions in the redemption rights typically accorded to other SPAC holders (as

discussed above), and potential regulatory and civil liabilities due to the operation of the SPAC and the registration of SPAC securities.

Data and cybersecurity. In connection with the services provided to the Pangaea Funds and others, Cartesian and its affiliates collect, use, store, transmit and otherwise process certain confidential, proprietary and sensitive information, including the personal information of end-users, third-party service providers and employees. Cartesian relies on the efficient, uninterrupted and secure operation of complex information technology systems and networks to operate its business and securely store, transmit and otherwise process such information. In the normal course of business, Cartesian also shares information with its service providers and other third parties. A failure to safeguard the integrity, confidentiality, availability and authenticity of personal information, client data and proprietary data from cyber-attacks, unauthorized access, fraudulent activity (e.g., check “kiting” or fraud, wire fraud or other dishonest acts), data breaches and other security incidents that Cartesian, its third-party service providers or its clients may experience may lead to modification, destruction, loss of availability or theft of critical and sensitive data pertaining to Cartesian, its clients or other third parties. While Cartesian has taken extensive precautions to protect such confidential, proprietary and sensitive information, including personal information, these risks may be heightened during unforeseen crises, as was experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic, when Cartesian’s employees operated remotely from its offices. Cartesian has established a strategy designed to protect against threats and vulnerabilities containing preventive and detective controls including, but not limited to, firewalls, intrusion detection systems, computer forensics, vulnerability scanning, server hardening, penetration testing, anti-virus software, data leak prevention, encryption and centralized event correlation monitoring. All such protective measures, as well as additional measures that may be required to comply with rapidly evolving data privacy and security standards and protocols imposed by law, regulation, industry standards or contractual obligations, have and will continue to cause Cartesian to incur substantial expenses. Failure to timely upgrade or maintain computer systems, software and networks as necessary could also make Cartesian or its third-party service providers susceptible to breaches and unauthorized access and misuse. Cartesian may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify, investigate or remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from data and cybersecurity risks.

Force Majeure. Cartesian’s strategies and investments on behalf of its Funds may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond Cartesian’s control, including acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labor strikes). Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease that becomes a global pandemic) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries where Cartesian may invest specifically on behalf of its Funds. In particular, such events may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of the Funds, their ability to source, manage and divest investments and their ability to achieve their investment objectives. In addition, the operations of the Funds and their respective general partners and managers may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of required office closures, government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to the force majeure event. Any one or any combination of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect performance.

Conflicts of Interest - Pangaea Funds

Conflicts of Interest; Other Activities. The investment periods of the Pangaea One Fund and Pangaea Two Fund have concluded but have not concluded for the Pangaea Three Fund. The term of the Pangaea One Fund has been extended with the consent of its limited partners to permit an orderly exit from its remaining portfolio companies. The term of the Pangaea Two Fund was extended with the consent of its Advisory Board to April 30, 2024. It is expected that the term of the Pangaea Two Fund will be further extended to December 31, 2025.

Cartesian currently manages all of the Pangaea Funds. Each is a global private equity fund with similar investment strategies which make similar investments. Cartesian may direct certain relevant investment opportunities or portions thereof, subject to certain limitations, to more than one of Pangaea Funds or their portfolio companies, including follow-on investments in existing Pangaea Funds' portfolio companies.

The Pangaea Funds generally bear their own expenses, which include all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the Pangaea Funds' activities, investments and business (to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company). From time to time, Cartesian may pay such costs and expenses on behalf of the Pangaea Funds, and such expenses are subject to reimbursement by the Pangaea Funds to Cartesian.

Employees of Cartesian have performed and are expected to continue to perform services for, or on behalf of, a portfolio company in lieu of the portfolio company hiring a third party to perform such services. The costs and expenses of seconding such employees to portfolio companies have been and are expected to continue to be reimbursed to Cartesian either by the Pangaea Funds or the portfolio companies and, as provided in the Offering Documents, are not offset against the Management Fees of the Pangaea Funds. The provision of these services by Cartesian employees, and corresponding reimbursements, may create conflicts of interest, particularly if the value of such services is not deemed to be commensurate with the activity performed. Cartesian has developed policies and procedures to address potential conflicts created by these relationships, including, without limitation, periodically confirming such costs and expenses are reasonable and consistent with market practices, requiring employees on a quarterly basis to record the activities conducted for or on behalf of a portfolio company and periodically assessing whether the nature and extent of the secondment activities is consistent with the original basis on which the services and cost estimate therefor were provided. As a result of these policies and procedures, Cartesian has, and will continue, as necessary from time to time, to adjust the terms of secondments to reflect services actually provided. Such adjustments may result in an increase or decrease of reimbursements for services from what was originally contemplated when the secondment commenced.

Cartesian, from time to time, engages third party consultants to assist with its management of portfolio companies. Such consultants are paid by Cartesian or its affiliates or directly by the portfolio companies. Consultants are not part of Cartesian's employee payroll and do not participate in any profit sharing programs of the Adviser or the Funds. Fees paid to such consultants are not reimbursed to Cartesian by the Funds or the portfolio companies. Consultants may also provide services to other private equity funds and third parties. Depending on the nature, depth and breadth of a consultant's services, he or she may be subject to certain aspects of Cartesian's compliance program, and would

be required to comply with Cartesian's compliance policies, including the use of confidential information and the possession of material non-public information.

In addition, following the respective investment period of the applicable Pangaea Fund, the Principals will focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Pangaea Fund's investments, including successor funds to such Pangaea Fund. Accordingly, the Principals may have a conflict of interest at such time, in the allocation of time and effort, in connection with the provision of management and advisory services to such Pangaea Fund, on the one hand, and such other opportunities, on the other. No Pangaea Fund will be entitled to any of the profits from other private investment funds or such Pangaea Fund's successors.

Cartesian currently manages three Funds and may in the future manage other investment vehicles besides the Funds and investments similar to those in which the Funds will be investing, and may direct certain relevant investment opportunities to those investment vehicles and investments. Additionally, a Fund may invest together with other Funds advised by Cartesian in the manner set forth in the related Offering Documents. In determining which Funds and other investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, subject to the Offering Documents, Cartesian is subject to potential conflicts of interest among the limited partners in the Fund and investors in the other investment vehicles that may be managed by Cartesian. To determine which Funds or other investment vehicles sponsored by Cartesian will participate in the relevant investment opportunity, Cartesian generally will assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for each relevant vehicle based on the terms of the Offering Documents (including obtaining any required consent of a fund's advisory committee if required by the respective Offering Documents) and on a basis that Cartesian believes is fair and equitable (taking into account a number of factors, including, without limitation, each Fund's available commitments).

Cartesian is faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest when it determines allocations of various fees and expenses to the Fund. Cartesian, in its sole discretion, will allocate fees and expenses in accordance with the Offering Documents and in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances and considering such factors as it deems relevant. The allocations of such expenses may not be pro rata, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion (e.g., in determining whether to allocate pro rata based on number of funds or co-investors receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size).

From time to time, the Pangaea GPs may commit to provide co-investment opportunities in portfolio investments. Such co-investment opportunities, if any, will be offered to some, none or all limited partners and other third parties in accordance with the Adviser's co-investment policy, which is more fully outlined in the Offering Documents. Any co-investment opportunities, if and when offered to limited partners, will not be charged a management fee or carried interest; provided; however, that the Pangaea GPs may charge a management fee and/or carried interest to third-party co-investors, which might present a conflict of interest when the Pangaea GPs are making allocation decisions with respect to co-investment opportunities. The allocation of co-investment opportunities, which may be made to one or more persons for any number of reasons as determined by the Pangaea GPs in their sole discretion, may not always be in the best interests of the Fund or any individual limited partner. In exercising their sole discretion in connection with such co-investment opportunities, the Pangaea GPs may consider some or all of a wide range of

factors, which may include factors which benefit the Pangaea GPs such as the likelihood that an investor may invest in a future fund sponsored by the Pangaea GPs or certain affiliates. As a general matter, expenses that apply to a Fund and one or more co-investors typically will be allocated among the Fund and such co-investors. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made by the Pangaea GPs using their best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant in its sole discretion. A Fund and any co-investment vehicles may have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to management fee offsets, which may result in a Fund bearing a different level of expenses from another co-investment vehicle with respect to the same investment.

In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction, is ultimately not consummated, all broken deal expenses relating to such unconsummated transaction are likely to be borne entirely by the related Fund and not by any prospective co-investors that were to have participated in such transaction. In many cases, no co-investment vehicle will have been formed at such time. However, to the extent that such co-investors have already invested in a co-investment or other vehicle in connection with such transaction, such vehicle may bear its share of such broken deal expenses.

A Fund may co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund, or may be in a position to take action contrary to the investment objectives of a Fund. In addition, a Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. There can be no assurance that the Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than the return of another party that was allocated a co-investment opportunity and that is participating in the same transaction.

When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Pangaea GPs make capital investments in or alongside a Fund, the Pangaea GPs are subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. The Pangaea GPs allocation of co-investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others.

Furthermore, the Pangaea GPs and/or their respective affiliates may from time to time provide certain services such as co-investment opportunities to limited partners and other parties, advisory services, and other services to portfolio companies and third parties ("**Advisory Services**"). The Pangaea GPs and/or their affiliates may collect fees directly from the foregoing co-investors in connection with such Advisory Services with respect to a portfolio company investment in which a Pangaea Fund is participating, separately from and in addition to any fees such Pangaea GP and/or its affiliates may receive from such portfolio company. Unlike fees from portfolio companies, fees for Advisory Services received directly or indirectly from co-investors and other third parties will not be shared with the Pangaea Funds, nor will such fees offset the Management Fee payable by a Pangaea Fund. Therefore, the fee potential for Advisory Services inherent in a particular investment or transaction may give rise to conflicts of interest. For example,

such arrangements could be viewed as an incentive for such Pangaea GP and/or its affiliates to make a greater portion of an investment opportunity available to co-investors or other third-parties *vis-à-vis* the opportunity presented to the Pangaea Funds.

The Principals and Cartesian's employees may also carry on investment activities for their own accounts which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Pangaea Funds, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. Furthermore, the Pangaea GPs and/or their affiliates may, in certain limited circumstances, make an investment on behalf of other private investment funds that the applicable Pangaea GP and/or its respective affiliates manage or advise without offering the investment opportunity to, or making any investment on behalf of, the Pangaea Funds. Such Pangaea GPs will endeavor to identify and resolve conflicts with respect to investment opportunities as provided in the applicable limited partnership agreement.

Cartesian's Principals and employees may serve as officers and employees of SPAC sponsoring entities owned by a Fund and the SPACs they sponsor, as further explained below in the section "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations." The establishment of such SPACs and related sponsor entities gives rise to various conflicts of interest. Conflicts of interests exist in connection with establishing SPACs and thereafter allocating investments as between such SPACs and related sponsor entities and the Funds, including in determining the investment mandate of a SPAC. It is possible that acquisition targets of SPACs arise from investment opportunities that should have been presented to Funds, or from investments in which Funds have preexisting interests. While Cartesian maintains policies and procedures with respect to allocation of investment opportunities, no assurance can be given that all investment opportunities will be allocated. In addition, Cartesian and its personnel could be incentivized to dedicate greater resources to its SPACs in anticipation of receiving more attractive economic entitlements from these SPACs, including compensation that Cartesian personnel or affiliates could receive. The devotion of time and effort of certain Cartesian personnel to sponsoring SPACs creates a conflict of interest among the Funds and sponsored SPACs. In addition, certain Cartesian personnel currently serve, and in the future will serve, as officers and members of the board of directors of SPACs (including those sponsored by entities owned by Funds) and, as such, such personnel could be subject to fiduciary duties with respect to such SPACs or other entities that conflict with the fiduciary duties otherwise owed with respect to the Funds. Any of the foregoing situations subject Cartesian, the Pangaea GPs, and/or their affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. Cartesian attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable to the Funds and investors under the circumstances over time and consistent with Cartesian's and the Pangaea GPs' fiduciary duties. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, Cartesian will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. When prudent or otherwise required, Cartesian will consult with and receive consent for actual and potential conflicts from the advisory committee of the affected Fund consisting of certain limited partners of such Fund.

From time to time, Cartesian Funds have formed and funded portfolio companies, including SPACs, dedicated to a sector or business. These activities are part of the Adviser's efforts to create opportunities for the Cartesian Funds. Examples of these are businesses involving fleets of operating ocean-going vessels, asset management companies, specialty financing businesses, and natural resource streaming companies. As newly formed companies, and to reduce the time, attention, and

costs of business infrastructure such as payroll, office space, and in-house legal costs, these portfolio companies may rely on affiliates, including those of the Adviser, to provide such services. Such affiliates, in turn, may advance amounts on behalf of the portfolio companies for later repayment by such portfolio companies without interest. Personnel of the Adviser and such affiliates may also serve as board members, officers, agents, independent contractors, or employees (or any combination thereof) of portfolio companies where such personnel are well suited to provide such services. Each such engagement is carefully reviewed, including, as applicable, by the compliance personnel of the Adviser.

The foregoing situations may subject Cartesian to potential conflicts of interest. Cartesian has developed policies and procedures to address potential conflicts created by these relationships, including, without limitation, periodically confirming the costs and expenses associated therewith are reasonable and consistent with market practices.

A portfolio company of one Fund may seek to invest in the portfolio company of another Fund. Such a transaction between portfolio companies of two Funds potentially presents a conflict of interest. These transactions are prohibited under Cartesian's policies unless certain conditions are met. In particular, Cartesian's policies and procedures outline the steps that must be taken to mitigate any such potential conflicts, including, without limitation, requiring an independent valuation of the portfolio company assets to be transferred, recusal of Cartesian's board appointees in situations where it does not control the portfolio company, and seeking the approvals of the Limited Partner Advisory Boards of the Pangaea Funds involved in the proposed transaction.

Conflicts of Interest – General Application

Carried Interest; Supplemental Fees. Because a General Partner's Carried Interest is based on a percentage of net realized profits, it may create an incentive for such General Partner to cause the applicable Fund to make riskier or more speculative investments than would otherwise be the case. Additionally, since Cartesian is permitted to retain certain supplemental fees (including but not limited to transaction fees, break-up fees and monitoring fees) (as described under "**Fees and Compensation**") in connection with the applicable Fund's investments, Cartesian could have a conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions.

Conflicting Investor Interests. Limited partners and/or investors may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund, including conflicts relating to the structuring of investment acquisitions and dispositions.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Cartesian Capital Group and its Principals have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be discussed in this Brochure.

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Cartesian Capital Group and the Relying Advisers are collectively filing this Form ADV. These Relying Advisers operate as a single advisory business together with Cartesian Capital Group and serve as managers of private investment funds and other pooled investment vehicles and

at times, share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

The Pangaea Three Fund has invested in the sponsors of two SPACs. Its first SPAC investment was in Cartesian Growth Corporation (“**CGC**”). On January 3, 2023, CGC consummated a business combination with the Tiedemann Group and Alvarium Investments Limited (the “Business Combination”), creating Alvarium Tiedemann Holdings, Inc. (“**ALTI**”). ALTI’s Class A common shares and warrants trade on the Nasdaq stock exchange under the ticker symbols “**ALTI**” and “**ALTIW**”, respectively. A Cartesian representative serves on the board of directors of ALTI.

The second SPAC, Cartesian Growth Corporation II (“**CGCII**” and together with CGC, the “**Cartesian SPACs**”), consummated its initial public offering on May 10, 2022, and is listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange under the ticker “**RENE**”. The Pangaea Three Fund directly owns the interests in the sponsor of the Cartesian SPACs, CGC Sponsor LLC and CGC II Sponsor LLC, respectively (collectively, the “**Cartesian Sponsors**”).

Certain of Cartesian’s Principals are officers, directors and managers of the Cartesian SPACs and the Cartesian Sponsors, and may also serve in such positions in respect of the entities into which the Cartesian SPACs are ultimately merged, such as ALTI. Prior to consummation of a business combination involving a Cartesian SPAC, these individuals lead efforts to identify target companies and effect Transactions. None of Cartesian or any Cartesian Principal is an investor in any of the Cartesian SPACs or Cartesian Sponsors, other than through their respective interests in the Pangaea Three Fund. Consequently, all investment gains, if any, realized by the Pangaea Three Fund from its investment in the Cartesian Sponsors accrue entirely for the benefit of the Pangaea Three Fund and not to such parties or persons (except in the ordinary capacity of the Pangaea Three GP and the Pangaea Three Manager in respect of carried interest as provided under the Pangaea Three Fund Offering Documents).

The Cartesian SPACs utilize (or have utilized) certain Cartesian infrastructure, personnel, network and relationships, including Advisory Board Members, in their pursuit of Transactions. For example, prior to the Business Combination, CGC paid a sum of \$10,000 per month to CGC Sponsor LLC, the payments of which commenced on the effective date of CGC’s Registration Statement on Form S-1 with respect to office space, secretarial support and administrative services. Following the effective date of CGCII’s Registration Statement on Form S-1, CGCII commenced payment of \$10,000 per month to CCG II Sponsor, LLC with respect to office space, secretarial support and administrative expenses.

Cartesian has taken steps to identify and mitigate conflicts of interest with its advisory activities relating to the Cartesian Sponsors, as described above under “Conflicts of Interest - Pangaea Funds.” The economic interests of the Pangaea Three Fund, on the one hand, and the Cartesian SPACs, on the other hand, are generally aligned as the Cartesian SPACs were formed for the benefit of the Pangaea Three Fund, and none of Cartesian’s affiliates or personnel have any ownership interests in the Cartesian SPACs or Cartesian Sponsors. Additional information about the activities of each Cartesian SPAC is publicly available in their respective prospectuses and other documents filed with the SEC and in their respective websites.

CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OF INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Cartesian has adopted the Cartesian Capital Group Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy and Procedures (the “**Code**”), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of Cartesian Principals and employees and addresses conflicts that may arise from personal trading. The Code requires Cartesian personnel to report their personal securities transactions, and prohibits or requires pre-clearance in order for such personnel to directly or indirectly acquire beneficial ownership in, or dispose of, certain securities. A copy of the Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request to the Cartesian Capital Group Chief Compliance Officer. Personal securities transactions by employees are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client’s interests in client-eligible investments.

As described more fully above under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss”, Principals and employees of Cartesian may directly or indirectly own an interest in private investment funds, including the Funds or certain co-investment vehicles. To the extent that co-investment vehicles exist, such vehicles may invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as the Funds.

From time to time, Cartesian may purchase or sell securities or other assets on behalf of a Fund to another Fund when Cartesian believes such transactions are appropriate and in the best interests of the Funds. In such instances, Cartesian would attempt to resolve any such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to the limited partners in its Funds in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable to each Fund. To the extent that any such transaction raises a particular conflict of interest, Cartesian will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. When prudent or otherwise required, Cartesian will consult with and receive consent for actual and potential conflicts from the advisory committee of the affected Fund consisting of certain limited partners of such Funds.

Cartesian, the Principals and Cartesian’s employees may carry on investment activities for their own account which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Cartesian focuses primarily on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchases and sells such companies through privately-negotiated transactions. In such transactions, the services of a broker-dealer are not customarily retained. When Cartesian does engage in public securities transactions on behalf of the Funds, such as, for example, its investment in SPAC sponsors or in investments that are acquired by SPACs, it follows the brokerage practices described below.

If Cartesian sells publicly traded securities for a Fund, it is responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by Cartesian. In such event, Cartesian will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, Cartesian may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order (including market-

making capabilities); (ii) commissions charged; (iii) the reputation of the firm being considered; and (iv) responsiveness to requests for trade data and other financial information.

With respect to public securities transactions, although Cartesian generally seeks competitive commission rates, it may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker involved and thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

Consistent with Cartesian seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions may be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although Cartesian generally does not make use of such services at the current time and has not made use of such services since its inception. Such research services could include economic research, market strategy research, industry research, company research, fixed income data services, computer-based quotation equipment and research services and portfolio performance analysis. As a general matter, research provided by these brokers would benefit all private investment funds advised by Cartesian.

Cartesian does not employ any agreement or formula for the allocation of brokerage business on the basis of research services. With respect to brokerage commissions, Cartesian determines in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services received.

In reaching such a determination, Cartesian is not required to place or attempt to place a specified dollar value on the brokerage or research services provided by such broker.

Cartesian does not generally anticipate engaging in significant public securities transactions other than with respect to the initial entry into or exit from an investment composed of public securities; however, to the extent that Cartesian engages in any such transactions, orders for purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first, and within a reasonable amount of time of the order receipt. To the extent that orders for Funds are completed independently, Cartesian may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Funds simultaneously. When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each participating Fund generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. When an aggregate order is partially filled, the securities purchased or sold will normally be allocated on a *pro rata* basis to each Fund participating in such buy or sell order in accordance with the amount of securities originally requested for such Funds. Each Fund generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. Exceptions to *pro rata* allocations are permissible provided they are fair and equitable to each of the Funds over time.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The investments made by the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, Cartesian closely monitors companies and/or interests in which the Funds

invest, and the Cartesian Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Fund is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives.

Each applicable Fund will provide to each of its limited partners (i) annual U.S. GAAP audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, (ii) annual tax information for each limited partner's tax return and (iii) at the time of delivery of the financial statements, written reports providing a description of all investments held by the Funds.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Cartesian may provide certain business or consulting services to portfolio companies and may receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services. As described in the Offering Documents, this compensation will offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by such Fund. However, in other cases (*e.g.*, secondments of employees and reimbursements for out of pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees may be in addition to Management Fees, as further explained in the section “**Fees and Compensation.**”

From time to time, Cartesian may enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential limited partner becoming a limited partner in the Funds.

Any fees and expenses payable to any such placement agents will be borne by Cartesian indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee.

CUSTODY

For purposes of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the “**Custody Rule**”), Cartesian is deemed to have custody over all applicable Funds' assets. In accordance with the Custody Rule, a qualified custodian will not be required to deliver quarterly account statements to the applicable Funds or their respective investors as long as (i) the applicable Funds are audited by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, (ii) the applicable Funds' audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and (iii) Cartesian delivers such annual audited financial statements to investors within 120 days after the end of each applicable Fund's fiscal year.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Cartesian has discretionary authority to manage the investments on behalf of the Funds pursuant to the respective Offering Documents described under “**Advisory Business.**” As a general policy, Cartesian does not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the governing agreements, however, Cartesian may enter into “side letter” arrangements with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partners' investment in the Funds may be altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. Cartesian assumes this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the governing agreements.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Cartesian has adopted the Cartesian Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “**Proxy Policy**”) to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for each Fund’s portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that Cartesian votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. Cartesian generally believes that its interests are aligned with those of the Funds’ limited partners through the Principals’ beneficial ownership interests in the Funds and therefore will not seek limited partner approval or direction when voting proxies.

In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that Cartesian may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of the respective Fund’s advisory board on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, the Fund’s advisory board may approve Cartesian’s vote in a particular solicitation. Cartesian does not consider service on portfolio company boards by Cartesian personnel or their receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines to be followed by Cartesian when voting proxies on behalf of the Funds. Upon the request by a client, Cartesian will disclose to such client how it voted proxies for securities owned by such client. Cartesian also will provide a copy of its Proxy Policy to clients upon request.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

SCHEDULE 1

Relying Advisers and Related General Partners of Cartesian Capital Group, LLC

Terms in bold are used as defined terms in the Brochure.		
	Entity	Clients
<i>Pangaea One General Partners</i> (collectively, "Pangaea One GP")	Pangaea One GP, LLC	Pangaea One, L.P. Pangaea One Parallel Fund (B), L.P.
	Pangaea One GP (Cayman), L.P.	Pangaea One (Cayman), L.P.
	Pangaea One GP2 (Cayman), L.P.	Pangaea One Parallel Fund, L.P.
	Pangaea One GP3 (Cayman), L.P.	Pangaea One Feeder Fund, L.P.
		(collectively, the "Pangaea One Fund")
Pangaea One Manager	Pangaea One Management, LLC	Pangaea One Fund
Pangaea Two GP	Pangaea Two GP, LP	Pangaea Two, LP Pangaea Two Parallel, LP
		(collectively, the "Pangaea Two Fund")
Pangaea Two Manager	Pangaea Two Management, L.P.	Pangaea Two Fund
Pangaea Three GP	Pangaea Three GP, LP	Pangaea Three-B, L.P.
		(the "Pangaea Three Fund")
Pangaea Three Manager	Pangaea Three Management, L.P.	Pangaea Three Fund