

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

SYMPHONY TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LLC

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March 29, 2024

This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Symphony Technology Group, LLC (the “Management Company”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact the Management Company’s Chief Compliance Officer at (650) 935-9500. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state authority.

The Management Company 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 Symphony is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

There have been no material changes since the last version of this Brochure dated March 31, 2023.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

Symphony Technology Group, LLC (the “Management Company”) and its affiliates (collectively, “Symphony”) is a private investment management firm that focuses on managing private equity funds. The Management Company, a Delaware limited liability company and an investment adviser registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), commenced operations in 2002. As of December 31, 2023, the Management Company managed approximately \$428,819,718 in client assets on a discretionary basis.

STG III GP, L.P. (“General Partner III”), a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2007, is the general partner of STG III, L.P. and STG III-A, L.P. (collectively, “Fund III”). STG IV GP (Cayman), L.P. (“General Partner IV AIV”), a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership formed in 2018, is the general partner of STG IV (Cayman), L.P. and STG IV-A (Cayman), L.P. (collectively, “Fund IV AIV”). STG IV GP, L.P. (“General Partner IV”), a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2011, is the general partner of STG IV, L.P. and STG IV-A, L.P. (collectively with Fund IV AIV, “Fund IV”). STG ST GP, L.P. (“STG ST GP”), a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2020, is the general partner of STG ST, L.P. (“STG ST” and together with Fund III, Fund IV and any other parallel or alternative investment vehicle formed in connection with the foregoing, collectively, the “Funds” and each a “Fund”).

Each of General Partner III, General Partner IV and General Partner IV AIV, and STG ST GP (each, a “General Partner” and collectively, the “General Partners”) is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to and in reliance upon the Management Company’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partners, which collectively operate as a single advisory business together with the Management Company.

Each General Partner has the authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the applicable Fund. Pursuant to each Fund’s agreement of limited partnership (each, a “Partnership Agreement”, and together with a Fund’s memorandum, the “Governing Documents”) and to management agreements (each, a “Management Agreement”) between the Management Company, each General Partner and each Fund, each General Partner has delegated day-to-day advisory responsibility for each Fund to the Management Company.

The Management Company and the General Partners (each, an “Adviser” and collectively, the “Advisers”) provide investment supervisory services to their clients, which currently consist of the Funds (including employee or co-investment vehicles, parallel funds or alternative investment vehicles, the “Private Investment Funds”). Each Fund is a private equity fund and invests through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “portfolio companies.” The Advisers’ investment advisory services to the Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for such investments. Investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, although investments in public companies are permitted. When investing in portfolio companies, the senior principals (the “Principals”) or other personnel of the Advisers generally serve on such portfolio companies’ respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies held by a Fund. Symphony is not making new investments and the Funds are being managed in wind down.

The advisory services provided by the Management Company and the General Partners for the Funds are detailed in each Fund's private placement memorandum, management agreement and/or Partnership Agreement and are further described in Item 8 below. Investors in a Private Investment Fund (generally referred to herein as "investors" or "limited partners") participate in such Private Investment Fund's overall investment program but may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other applicable constraints; for the avoidance of doubt, such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between the Advisers and any investor. Each Fund or its General Partner generally enter into side letters or other similar agreements ("Side Letters") with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, altering or supplementing the applicable Partnership Agreement, including providing informational rights, addressing regulatory matters or varying fees and carried interest, with respect to such investors.

The Management Company's principal owner is Dr. Romesh Wadhwani.

STG Partners Affiliation

STG Partners LLC ("STG Partners") was founded in 2017 and serves as the investment manager of several private investment funds and co-investment vehicles (collectively, the "STG Funds"). STG Partners was formed to succeed the Management Company and is led by William Chisholm.

The Management Company and STG Partners have different ownership, but have significant overlap with regard to advisory personnel, investment strategy and processes. Under an investment management agreement, members of STG provide services to Symphony, the Symphony Funds and portfolio companies of the Symphony Funds.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

As of the date hereof, Fund III and Fund IV do not charge a management fee. Previously, Fund III and Fund IV initially charged a management fee (the "Management Fee") equal to 2.0% on an annual basis of aggregate non-affiliated investor capital commitments ("Commitments"), in accordance with the relevant Partnership Agreements. Furthermore, the Management Fees were reduced upon the occurrence of certain events outlined in the relevant Governing Documents, such as when a Fund's investment period expired, when the Advisers began to accrue Management Fees with respect to certain new investment funds or following certain key person events, subject to any limitations set forth in such Partnership Agreement.

STG ST pays a Management Fee equal to 1.0% on an annual basis of the aggregate amount of investment contributions made by non-affiliated investors with respect to investments that have not been disposed of, less the aggregate amount of any permanent write-offs of such investments, subject to any limitations set forth in the Partnership Agreement. Such Management Fee is payable on a semi-annual basis on January 5 and July 5 of each year, in arrears with respect to the first five days of such period and in advance for the remainder of such period.

Symphony and/or its affiliates receive additional compensation and reimbursement of certain expenses in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of a Fund to the extent provided by the applicable Partnership Agreements. Investors

in the Funds also bear certain expenses. A summary of each Fund's fees and expenses follows, but investors should review the applicable Fund's Partnership Agreement for details regarding that Fund's fee structure and expenses. Terms not defined herein are defined in the applicable Partnership Agreement.

Carried Interest

Each Fund's General Partner generally is entitled to receive a carried interest with respect to such Fund's realized profits, as more fully described in the applicable Partnership Agreement, provided that, in the case of Fund IV, General Partner IV generally will be entitled to receive a carried interest with respect to Fund IV's realized profits in excess of a preferred return and subject to a catch-up provision, as more fully described in Fund IV's Partnership Agreement. The carried interest distributed to a General Partner is subject to a potential giveback at the end of a Fund's life and, in the case of Fund IV, at other specified times, if such General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions.

Other Information

Symphony is permitted to exempt certain investors in a Fund from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest, including the Advisers, their affiliates and any other person designated by the Advisers, such as "friends and family" of Symphony or its personnel, members of the Operations Group, service providers or other investors, in Symphony's sole discretion. Symphony reserves the right to make any such exemption from Management Fees and/or carried interest by a direct exemption, a rebate by Symphony and/or its affiliates, or through other Funds which co-invest with a Fund. For example, in instances where a Symphony professional or its affiliate invests in a Fund, such professional or its affiliate generally will be exempt from payment of the Management Fee and carried interest with respect to such Fund (although such investors generally pay their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses). Additionally, to the extent permitted by the relevant Partnership Agreement, certain General Partners have the right to permit investors, affiliated with Symphony or otherwise, to invest through the relevant General Partner or other vehicles that do not bear Management Fees and/or carried interest (although such investors generally pay their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses). In general, the Management Fee offsets described above apply only with respect to the Commitments of fee-paying investors.

Each Fund and other Private Investment Funds invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, Management Fees and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the applicable Partnership Agreement, over the term of a Fund (or the relevant Private Investment Fund, as applicable) and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in a Fund (or other relevant Private Investment Fund, as applicable).

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

Fund Expenses

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to Symphony, each Fund bears certain expenses, which differs across Funds. As set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement and subject to any limitations set forth therein, each Fund generally bears all expenses to the extent not paid by portfolio companies, including, without limitation: (i) all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations attributable to acquiring, holding and disposing of such Fund's investments (including travel and, where appropriate, meal and entertainment expenses, interest on money borrowed by such Fund, the Management Company or the General Partner on behalf of such Fund, registration expenses and brokerage, finders', custodial and other fees), (ii) legal, accounting, auditing, insurance, litigation and indemnification costs and expenses, judgments and settlements, consulting (including operating partners), finders', financing, appraisal, filing and other fees and expenses, (iii) expenses of a Fund's advisory board incurred in accordance with such Fund's Partnership Agreement, (iv) all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations incurred by such Fund, the General Partner or their affiliates relating to investment and disposition opportunities for such Fund not consummated (including legal, accounting, auditing, insurance, travel, consulting, finders', financing, appraisal, filing, printing, real estate title and other fees and expenses; such expenses are hereinafter referred to as "Broken Deal Expenses") including Broken Deal Expenses relating to transactions that have been offered to co-investors, (v) all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by such Fund, the General Partner or their affiliates in connection with any conference or meeting of the limited partners and related meal and entertainment expenses, (vi) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against such Fund, (vii) any private placement or finders' fees and expenses paid to third parties in connection with the organization and funding of such Fund, (viii) costs and expenses that are classified as extraordinary expenses under U.S. GAAP, and (ix) a portion of certain organizational expenses. As a general matter, Broken Deal Expenses and other expenses relating to the diligence or evaluation of a prospective investment are allocated among the investors within a Fund regardless of whether any individual investor negotiated for an elective or automatic contractual right that would have excused them from participating in the investment. Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund's strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto, and (where applicable) environmental, social, governance and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed in making investments on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, subject to the relevant Partnership Agreement, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests. The Funds generally are not responsible for the Advisers' expenses in connection with maintaining and operating their offices (such as compensation of their employees, rent, utilities and general office expenses except such amounts included as Fund expenses in the relevant Partnership Agreement, including operating partner compensation and expenses). To the extent brokerage fees are incurred, they will be incurred in accordance with the general practices set forth in "Brokerage Practices." The Funds also bear expenses indirectly to the extent a portfolio company pays expenses, including expenses of Symphony and/or its affiliates; the relative percentage of these expenses that are borne by various stakeholders (including the relevant Fund, any co-investors, portfolio company management and other persons) is expected to depend upon the level at which such expenses are charged or incurred. The Advisers reserve the right to agree with joint venture or similar partners, service providers, portfolio company management or other persons that all or a portion of certain expense reimbursements, payments or other amounts owed to such persons relating to one or more

investments will be paid in the form of a profits interest granted in the relevant investments or related intermediate entities. While such an arrangement could be more favorable to the relevant Fund if the investment does not increase in value, in the event of appreciation in the relevant investment any such profits interest generally would have a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, as well as the potential to result in economic gains to the recipient greater than the original amount of compensation. As is typical for private equity funds, the Funds likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to investors will be commensurate with such expenses.

The Advisers and/or their affiliates generally have discretion over whether to charge transaction fees, monitoring fees or other compensation to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing and/or amount of such compensation. The receipt of such compensation may give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and the Advisers and/or their affiliates on the other hand.

Any future Private Investment Funds are expected to have compensation structures generally similar to those described above.

Operating Partners

Additionally, as further described herein and in the applicable Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Fund, it is the Advisers' practice to retain certain operating partners (including entities formed for the benefit of such persons and/or to facilitate the provision of their services) to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest or may invest. Such operating partners generally provide services in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies, and also provide board of director and/or management services to portfolio companies. In certain circumstances, these services also include serving in management or policy-making positions for portfolio companies. Operating partners receive compensation, including, but not limited to cash fees, retainers, discretionary bonuses (whether or not based on pre-determined milestones), co-investment opportunities (including in portfolio companies in which they are not involved), transaction fees, a profits, participation or equity interest in a portfolio company or holding company, profits or equity interests in one or more Funds or General Partners, remuneration from Symphony (for which Symphony may be reimbursed by the applicable portfolio company) and/or its Funds or affiliates or other compensation, which typically are determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of such operating partners, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such portfolio company. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation, and the relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all operating partner compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring operating partner arrangements. Operating partners also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services.

No such amounts will offset or reduce the Management Fee, and are not otherwise covered by the Management Fee. The use of operating partners subjects the Advisers to conflicts of interest, as discussed in Item 8, below.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

In good faith and in its fair and reasonable discretion, the Advisers determine on a case-by-case basis whether an expense should be borne by the Firm, a Fund, multiple Funds or a portfolio company. To the extent that the Governing Documents do not expressly provide for a method of allocation or to the extent that an invoice does not relate to a specific Fund, the Advisers will typically allocate common expenses among multiple Funds on a pro rata basis and in accordance with its policies and procedures on expense allocation, unless another method is more equitable. Where one or more Funds to which an expense would otherwise be allocable are not permitted to receive an allocation based on the applicable Governing Documents, the portion of the expense attributable to such Fund(s) will be borne by the Advisers.

ITEM 6 – PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described under “Fees and Compensation,” the General Partners generally are entitled to a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits in the relevant Fund. The General Partners do not advise any vehicles that do not charge a performance-based fee, although they generally have the authority to waive carried interest with respect to certain affiliated entities as described above in Item 5.

Management of multiple vehicles on a side-by-side basis has the potential to create conflicts of interest with regard to the Advisers’ allocation of investment opportunities, expenses, time and attention of advisory personnel and consideration for certain transactions. Although an Adviser generally makes new investments for a Fund with the same investment objectives only after a predecessor Fund is substantially invested or committed as more fully described in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents, management of side-by-side Funds can create an incentive for Symphony or its personnel to favor a Fund in which Symphony or an affiliate has a greater financial interest. Additionally, to the extent that Symphony personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest, to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as appropriate for Funds from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage.

The existence of performance-based compensation has the potential to create an incentive for a General Partner to make more speculative investments on behalf of a Fund than they would otherwise make in the absence of such arrangement, although Symphony generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors, particularly in instances where the governing documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation at the end of the relevant Fund’s life or at certain interim intervals.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

Symphony provides investment advice to Private Investment Funds, including the Funds. Private Investment Funds may include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed

under U.S. or non-U.S. laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). Investors participating in Private Investment Funds generally include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, insurance companies, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations, corporations or other business entities or other investment entities, and from time to time include, directly or indirectly, Principals or other employees of Symphony and its affiliates, operating partners or other service providers retained by Symphony, as well as executives of portfolio companies.

The Funds may include alternative investment vehicles established from time to time in order to permit one or more investors to participate in one or more particular investment opportunities in a manner desirable for tax, regulatory or other reasons. Alternative investment vehicle sponsors generally have limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such vehicles and the Partnership Agreement of the related Fund.

The Funds generally have a minimum investment amount of at least \$2 million for third-party investors, which could be waived by the applicable General Partner. Fund interests are generally offered and sold to “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act (or qualified knowledgeable Symphony employees).

ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

Each General Partner has selected the Management Company to provide day-to-day investment advisory services to the relevant Fund, subject to the General Partner’s supervision. Since the Advisers share common owners and personnel, the Advisers’ general investment methodology is described below. Fund investors should review a Fund’s private placement memorandum for further information regarding the investment strategies specific to that Fund. There can be no assurance that the Advisers will achieve the investment objectives of a Fund and a loss of investment may be possible.

Investment and Operating Strategy

The Advisers primarily focus on making control equity investments in middle-market software and technology-enabled services businesses of scale. The Advisers leverage a combination of investment expertise and business transformation to build software and services companies. Each Fund’s portfolio companies typically have a strong existing franchise at the time of such Fund’s investment, including a recurring revenue base of sticky customers and leverageable intellectual property. Target businesses generally also have the potential for transformation, including cost transformation, innovation potential, and growth opportunities. Finally, target investments typically are valued at less than 1.25x revenue and/or less than 8x EBITDA.

Post-closing, the Advisers utilize their expertise in order to attempt to simultaneously drive growth, innovation and cost transformation at its portfolio companies. The Advisers proactively

build (where not already present) and partner with management teams to deliver increased value to clients, to retain the best talent and to improve business performance.

Consistent with the above described elements of its investment strategy, the Advisers principally focus on three different facets of each portfolio investment: (1) growth through innovation; (2) cost transformation; and (3) financial engineering and effective deal structuring.

Risks of Investment

Each Fund and its investors bear the risk of loss that the Advisers' investment strategy entails. The risks involved with the Advisers' investment strategy and an investment in a Fund include, but are not limited to, those described below. Investors should review a Fund's private placement memorandum for information regarding the risks specific to an investment in that Fund.

Business Risks. The Fund's investment portfolio consists primarily of securities issued by privately held, unseasoned companies, and operating results in a specified period are 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' prior investments, and the performance of the Fund to date, if any, is not necessarily indicative of the Fund's future results. While the General Partner intends for the Fund to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that any 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 Fund invests may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect the Fund's investment once made.

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

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

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in the Fund should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or

complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating the Fund (including the Management Fee payable to the General Partner) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Fund's capital, including unfunded Commitments.

Leveraged Investments. The Fund is permitted to make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company or intermediate entity incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in a given portfolio company, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. Leverage generally magnifies both the Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage by the Fund will also result in interest expense and other costs. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and will constrain its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of the 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 the Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates risk, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, the Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of the Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time the Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which the Fund invests generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. The Fund is also permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt). The use of leverage by the Fund generally also will result in fees, interest expense and other costs to the Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation of its investments. The Fund is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Funds and entities managed by the General Partners or any of their affiliates, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that the Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent the Fund incurs leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts are permitted to be secured by Commitments made by the Fund's investors and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of the Fund.

Subscription Lines. A Fund is generally permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations (including the acquisition of such 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 the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the Limited Partners, Limited Partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if such Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any Limited Partner claim against a Fund would likely be subordinate to such Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

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

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the Limited Partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, certain lenders or facilities are expected to impose restrictions on the relevant General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a Limited Partner's interest in a Fund, impose concentration or other limits on the Fund's investments, limit the limited partners' ability to use their interest in a Fund as collateral for other indebtedness, and/or impose financial or other covenants, that could affect the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner is permitted to obtain certain financial information and other documentation from Limited Partners to share with lenders. The relevant General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more Limited Partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in a potential net benefit to the Fund, or additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows a relevant General Partner to fund investments and pay partnership expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then current amount outstanding under a subscription line could cause short-term liquidity concerns for Limited Partners that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. This risk would be heightened for a Limited Partner with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the Limited Partner to meet the

accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. A General Partner is authorized to use Fund-level borrowing to pay Management Fees and to reimburse Symphony for expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Fund. A Fund is also permitted to utilize Fund-level borrowing when the relevant General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than Limited Partner capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If a Fund ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those other means, Limited Partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, relevant General Partner is subject to conflicts of interest between repaying such obligations and retaining borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Fund, and in circumstances where interest accrues on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the relevant Fund's preferred return, is expected to have incentives to cause the Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down capital commitments. Where a preferred return begins to accrue after capital contributions are due (regardless of when the Fund borrows, makes the relevant investment, or pays expenses) and ceases to accrue upon return of these capital contributions, the use of borrowing to shorten the period between calling and returning capital limits the amount of time the preferred return will accrue. In circumstances where there is not a preferred return on funds borrowed in advance or in lieu of calling capital, Fund-level borrowing typically will reduce the amount of preferred return to which the limited partners would otherwise be entitled had the General Partner called capital, and thus could result in the relevant General Partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a limited partner is authorized to pay Management Fees on borrowed amounts used to fund investments that have not yet been realized even though such amounts would not accrue preferred return as described above. It is expected that the costs relating to the establishment and/or maintenance of a subscription line of credit will be significant, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to limited partners will be commensurate with such costs.

Early-Stage / Start-Up Investments. The Fund is authorized to make investments in start-up and early-stage companies, which have inherently greater risk than more established businesses. The growth of these companies may require significant time and effort resulting in a longer investment horizon than can be expected with lower risk investment alternatives. Such investments can experience failure or substantial declines in value at any stage. There is no assurance that such investments by the Fund will be successful.

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

Limited Transferability of Fund Interests. There is no public market for the Fund interests, and none is expected to develop. There are substantial restrictions upon the transferability of Fund interests under the Partnership Agreement and applicable securities laws. In general, withdrawals of Fund interests are not permitted. In addition, Fund interests are not redeemable.

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

Reliance on the General Partner, STG Partners and Portfolio Company Management. Initially, a Fund has no operating history, and it is dependent on the General Partner. Control over the operation of the Fund will be vested with the General Partner (and currently with STG Partners pursuant to the investment management agreement), and the Fund's future profitability depends largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Principals. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the Principals could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the Principals currently manage, and in the future expect to manage, other investment funds besides the Fund and the Principals may need to devote substantial amounts of their time to the investment activities of such other funds, which may pose conflicts of interest in the allocation of the time of the Principals. Limited partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the Fund, and as a result, the investment performance of the Fund depends on the actions of the General Partner and/or STG Partners. In addition, certain changes in the General Partner or STG Partners or circumstances relating to the General Partner or STG Partners may have an adverse effect on the Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies including potential acceleration of debt facilities.

Although STG Partners currently monitors the performance of each Fund investment, it is primarily the responsibility of each portfolio company's management team to operate such portfolio company on a day-to-day basis. Although the Fund generally intends to invest in companies with strong management or recruit strong management to such companies, there can be no assurance that the management of such companies will be able or willing to successfully operate a company in accordance with the Fund's objectives.

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

Conflicting Investor Interests. Limited partners may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in the Fund, including conflicts relating to the structuring of investment acquisitions and dispositions. Conflicts may arise in connection with decisions made by a General Partner regarding an investment that may be more beneficial to one limited partner than another, especially with respect to tax matters. In structuring, acquiring and disposing of investments, a General Partner generally considers the investment and tax objectives of the Fund and its partners as a whole, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any limited partner individually.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Certain Effects of Potential Regulatory Changes. There continue to be discussions regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of the private equity industry. There can be no assurance that any such scrutiny or regulation will not have an adverse impact on the Fund's activities, including the ability of the Fund to effectively and timely address such regulations, implement operating improvements or otherwise execute its investment strategy or achieve its investment objectives.

Additionally, the SEC has indicated that it intends to seek to enact changes to numerous areas of law and regulations that would impact the business of Symphony and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has increased emphasis on investment adviser and private fund regulation and has both adopted and proposed 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 additional changes in the future. Such changes are expected to materially impact Symphony and its affiliates, the Funds and/or their investments, as well as increasing their expenses. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds.

The combination of such scrutiny of private equity firms (along with other alternative asset managers) and their investments by various politicians, regulators and market commentators, and the public perception that certain alternative asset managers, including private equity firms, contributed to the recent downturn in the U.S. and global financial markets, may complicate or prevent the Fund's efforts to structure, consummate and/or exit investments, both in general and relative to competing bidders outside of the alternative asset space. As a result, the Fund may invest in fewer transactions or incur greater expenses or delays in completing or exiting investments than it otherwise would have.

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

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed and/or more restrictive

laws, regulations, regulatory institutions and judicial systems; (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction; (e) civil disturbances; (f) government instability; and (g) nationalization and expropriation of private assets. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

Significant Adverse Consequences for Default. The Partnership Agreement provides for significant adverse consequences in the event a limited partner defaults on its Commitment or any other payment obligation. In addition to losing its right to potential distributions from the Fund, a defaulting limited partner may be forced to transfer its interest in the Fund 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.

Dilution. Limited partners admitted or that increase their respective commitments to the Fund at subsequent closings generally will participate in then-existing investments of the Fund, thereby diluting the interest of existing limited partners in such investments. Although any such new limited partner is required to contribute its pro rata share of previously made capital contributions, there can be no assurance that this contribution reflects the fair value of the Fund's existing investments at the time of such contributions.

General Partner's Carried Interest. The fact that the General Partner's carried interest is based on a percentage of net profits may create an incentive for the General Partner to cause the Fund to make riskier or more-speculative investments or to hold an investment longer than otherwise would be the case.

Transfer by General Partner. To the extent the General Partner, its partners, the Principals and/or their respective affiliates commit to make a direct or indirect investment in or alongside the Fund, a material participation in or a portion of such investment may thereafter be transferred to others, subject to any express limitations thereon in the Partnership Agreement.

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

Director Liability. The Fund often seeks to obtain the right to appoint one or more representatives to the board of directors (or similar governing body) of the companies in which it invests. Serving on the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a portfolio company exposes the Fund's representatives, and ultimately the Fund, to potential liability. Not all portfolio companies may obtain insurance with respect to such liability, and the insurance that portfolio companies do obtain may be insufficient to adequately protect officers and directors from such liability. In addition, involvement in litigation can be time consuming for such persons and can divert the attention of such persons from the Fund's investment activities.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of a Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by such Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon such Fund's portfolio companies.

Market Conditions. The capital markets have experienced great volatility and financial turmoil. Moreover, governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) may have a negative effect on market conditions. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Fund and may affect the Fund's ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in the Fund's investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. The Fund's performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events, such as the onset of the credit crisis in the summer of 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the United States in 2011, which, among other things, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies and investors' risk-free rate of return. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and the Fund's performance. Volatility and illiquidity in the financial sector may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Fund to sell and/or partially dispose of its portfolio company investments. Such adverse effects may include the requirement of the Fund to pay break-up, termination or other fees and expenses in the event the Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the lenders' unwillingness to provide previously committed financing or otherwise) and/or the inability of the Fund to dispose of investments at prices that the General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments.

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

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott, and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent the Advisers or the Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations, and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified from time to time by OFAC.

Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice, and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on, or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

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

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

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

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of Symphony to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of Symphony, any Fund or any portfolio company to maintain operations, which in each case could result in operational burdens, significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses could include: a loss of funds; an obligation to pay fees and expenses in the event a Fund is unable to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of the Fund to access capital contributions or otherwise); the inability of the Fund to acquire or dispose of investments, including at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments; and/or the inability of Symphony or portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and/or maintain operations. If a Distress Event leads to a loss of access to a Financial Institution’s services, it is also possible that Symphony will experience operational burdens and expenses, and a Fund or a portfolio company will incur additional expenses and/or delays in putting in place alternative funding solutions.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that a General Partner and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with such Financial Institution or its affiliate(s) (each, a “Custodian”) and/or require capital calls to be funded into accounts at such Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Custodians. Although the General Partners seek to do business with Custodians that they believe are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, the General Partners are under no obligation to use a minimum number of Custodians with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Valuation of Investments. Valuation of certain of each Fund’s investments involves uncertainties and judgmental determinations. There is not expected to be an actively traded market

for most of the securities owned by each Fund. When estimating fair value, the applicable General Partner will apply a methodology it determines to be appropriate based on accounting guidelines and the applicable nature, facts, and circumstances of the respective investments. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately may be sold. Accordingly, certain investments may be difficult to value and may be subject to varying interpretations of value.

The exercise of discretion in valuation by the applicable General Partner may give rise to conflicts of interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions of carried interest and the calculation of management fees. The applicable General Partner may rely on the advice of brokers, custodians, accountants, appraisers, administrators, independent consultants, professional advisors, or pricing services in connection with such determination of the value of a Fund's assets and liabilities.

Generally, the General Partner will determine the value of all the Fund's investments for which market quotations are available based on publicly available quotations. However, market quotations will not be available for virtually all of the Fund's investments because, among other things, the securities of portfolio companies held by the Fund generally will be illiquid and not quoted on any exchange. The General Partner will determine the value of all the Fund's investments that are not readily marketable based on an analysis of various data points using a combination of the following valuation methods: public company comparable multiples, precedent transaction comparable multiples, and discounted cash flows analysis. A third-party valuation firm generally performs year-end valuations in collaboration with Symphony. There can be no assurance that the General Partner will have all the information necessary to make valuation decisions in respect of these investments, or that any information or valuations provided by third parties on which such decisions are based will be correct. There can be no assurance that the valuation decision of the General Partner with respect to an investment will represent the value realized by the Fund on the eventual disposition of such investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of such investment on the date of its valuation. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by such General Partner may cause it to ineffectively manage the Fund's investment portfolios and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of the Fund's portfolio of investments.

Due to a wide variety of market factors and the nature of certain investments to be held by a Fund, there is no guarantee that the value determined by the applicable General Partner will represent the value that will be realized by a Fund on the eventual disposition of the investment. Moreover, the valuations to be performed by the applicable General Partner may be inherently different from the valuation of a Fund's investments in the event such Fund were forced to liquidate all or a significant portion of its investments, for which a liquidation valuation could be materially lower.

Cybersecurity Risks. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries such as the food services and retail industries. To the extent that a portfolio company,

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

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

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

Inflation. High rates of inflation and rapid increases in the rate of inflation are expected to have a significant impact (often a negative or adverse impact) on financial markets and the broader economy. In an attempt to stabilize inflation, governments may impose wage and price controls or otherwise intervene in a country's economy. Governmental efforts to curb inflation, including by increasing interest rates or reducing fiscal or monetary stimuli, often have corresponding impacts (often negative) on the level of economic activity and also potentially result in market or financial sector uncertainty as a result of unintended consequences. Certain countries, including the U.S., have recently seen increased levels of inflation, and persistently high levels of inflation could have a material and adverse impact on the Fund's investments and the Fund's aggregated returns. For example, if a company were unable to increase its revenue while the cost of relevant inputs were increasing, the company's profitability would likely suffer. Likewise, to the extent a company has revenue streams that are slow or unable to adjust to changes in inflation, including by contractual arrangements or otherwise, the company could increase revenue by less than its expenses increase. Conversely, as inflation declines, a company may see its competitors' costs stabilize sooner or more rapidly than its own.

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

Conflicts of Interest

Symphony and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other Funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, legal, management and other services to Funds, and portfolio companies. Additionally, it is expected that certain Principals of Symphony will devote a substantial amount of time to the management of STG Partners and related portfolio companies which may include portfolio companies that are the same as, or similar to, portfolio companies invested in by the Funds. Symphony will devote such time, personnel and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner, as required by the relevant Partnership Agreement, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of Symphony conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of Symphony, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein. As a general matter, Symphony will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Fund operations using its best judgment considering

all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the advisory committees of the participating Funds.

Except to the extent prohibited by the applicable Partnership Agreement, Symphony and its personnel are permitted to market, organize, sponsor or act in other capacities (including as director, founder or manager) for other pooled investment vehicles, accounts or special purpose acquisition companies the investment or business strategy of which does not overlap with the Fund(s) and to receive compensation (including in the form of management fees, performance-based compensation, founders' equity or similar interests) relating thereto. Subject to any limitations imposed by the organizational documents and anti-"assignment" provisions of the Advisers Act, Symphony and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure and monetize interests in Symphony.

In certain cases, Symphony will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Partnership Agreement, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In such cases, Symphony will use its discretion to select such transferees based on suitability and other factors, and unless required by the relevant Partnership Agreement, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

Where multiple Funds invest at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure, there is a potential for conflicts of interest in determining the terms of each such investment. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions including whether to enforce claims, or whether to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any workout or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to Funds that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided, each Fund generally will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Advisers in their sole discretion. Because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity of the same portfolio company, an Adviser may face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf of one Fund versus another Fund (*e.g.*, the terms of debt instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations and the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies). Actions may be taken (or fail to be taken) by the relevant General Partner and its affiliates and related persons and the Funds that are adverse to a particular Fund.

Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Fund, or if it were to invest in the securities of a company in which another Fund has already made an investment. A Fund may not, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Funds. This may result in differences in price, terms, leverage and associated costs. Where multiple Funds invest in the same company at different times, the first Fund to invest typically will bear a higher level of diligence and transaction fees, costs and expenses than later Funds; similarly, to the extent a transaction does not proceed, the first Fund to invest typically will bear the full amount of Broken Deal Expenses relating to the transaction, regardless of whether

other Funds could or would have invested in the company in potential future transactions. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and the other Fund(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms. An Adviser and its affiliates reserve the right from time to time to express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return on one Fund's investments will be the same as the returns obtained by other Funds participating in a given transaction. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts there can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to both Funds. In that regard, actions may be taken for one or more Funds that adversely affect other Funds.

In certain cases, Symphony has, and is permitted in the future, to provide an opportunity for limited partners to obtain liquidity with respect to all or a portion of their interests in a Fund, or with respect to their interests in particular portfolio companies, prior to the end of such Fund's term. In such situations, Symphony typically expects to seek to raise capital from third parties as well as a Fund's limited partners who directly or indirectly acquire interests in one or more portfolio companies from such Fund, including through the creation of a new investment fund or similar continuation vehicle which would be advised by Symphony, in which Symphony invests, and from which Symphony would receive fees and/or carried interest. Symphony is permitted, but will not be obligated, to offer Fund limited partners an opportunity to invest in the relevant continuation vehicle by "rolling" their interest in the Fund and/or the underlying portfolio companies. Symphony reserves the right to seek to require the new investors (including existing Fund limited partners) to make commitments to the continuation vehicle or a successor Fund advised by Symphony, which generally reduces the purchase price new investors are willing to pay for the Fund's assets. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the Fund assets being sold. Symphony or its affiliates also have the ability to invest in any such continuation vehicle, including, but not limited to, through a rollover of its existing ownership interest and/or carried interest entitlement, including on a tax-free basis. Symphony is expected to face conflicts of interest in such transactions including because Symphony and/or its affiliates will have the opportunity to earn additional management fees and/or receive additional carried interest (in addition to any carried interest earned as a result of the sale of one or more portfolio companies by the original Fund to such new continuation vehicle) and other economic benefits in respect of such transactions, and because new investors potentially will make investments in other Symphony vehicles. In addition, the terms of any continuation vehicle typically vary from those of an existing Fund, and any limited partners that "roll" their existing Fund interests will generally be subject to such new terms, which potentially will be less favorable. Symphony is also expected to face potential conflicts in determining to pursue such transaction as opposed to other liquidity alternatives, and in determining the terms and eligible participants in connection with such transaction. Such transactions will likely present other additional inherent conflicts of interest.

Subject to any relevant restrictions or other limitations contained in the Partnership Agreements of the Funds, Symphony will allocate fees and expenses in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances and considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion. In exercising such discretion, Symphony may be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest. As a general matter, Fund expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Funds or co-invest vehicles eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense

allocation decisions will generally be made by Symphony or its affiliates using their best judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, 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-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size. The Funds have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which may result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment.

As discussed in Item 5 above, an Adviser, its personnel or its affiliates may provide certain business or consulting services to a Fund portfolio company and, in general, any compensation received for such services and expense reimbursements related to such services do not offset such Fund's Management Fee. Since the Advisers are permitted to retain such fees, the Advisers face a potential conflict of interest when approving transactions that lead to such compensation and establishing the terms of such compensation. In many cases, such fees are expected to be based on enterprise value or other metrics relating to a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance that the amount of such fees charged will be proportional to the amount of hours of work performed on behalf of the portfolio company.

As a result of the Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, Symphony and/or its affiliates typically have the right to appoint board members (including current or former Symphony personnel or persons serving at their request), to such portfolio companies, or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. From time to time, portfolio company board members approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to Symphony and/or its affiliates. Symphony and/or its affiliates may also, from time to time, employ or engage personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Private Investment Funds or other investment vehicles advised by the Advisers and/or their affiliates. Additionally, the Advisers, their affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions or other service providers, some of which will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, the Advisers and/or their affiliates, and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. In other circumstances, these vendors are expected to provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through Symphony entities) to Symphony personnel and their estate planning vehicles. In addition, portfolio companies are expected from time to time pay certain fees to third party operating partners and consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by the Advisers and/or their affiliates that may regularly provide services to one or more Fund portfolio companies), and such fees will not offset the Management Fee as described herein. Operating partners are expected from time to time to include former employees of Symphony or certain portfolio companies, and in some circumstances former operating partners are expected to become Symphony employees or employees of portfolio companies. Consequently, the determination of whether individuals are operating partners is expected to vary and/or be revisited from time to time, which poses potential conflicts of interest where certain changes in status or categorization would reduce costs that Symphony otherwise would be required to bear.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse Symphony or a service provider retained at Symphony's discretion for expenses (including without limitation travel and meal

expenses) incurred by Symphony or such service provider in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. This subjects Symphony and its affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. Symphony determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion, subject to internal reimbursement policies and practices. Although the amount of individual reimbursements typically is not disclosed to investors in any Fund, any fee paid or expense reimbursed to Symphony or such service providers generally is subject to: agreements with sellers, buyers and management teams; the review and supervision of the board of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies; and/or third party co-investors in its transactions. These factors help to mitigate related conflicts of interest.

In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, Symphony, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of Symphony's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, Symphony and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, "Symphony Information"). In many cases, Symphony Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by Symphony to organize or systematize Symphony Information for ongoing or future use. Although Symphony expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from Symphony's possession of Symphony Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by Symphony and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which Symphony Information was originally received or derived. Symphony Information will be the sole intellectual property of Symphony and solely for the use of Symphony. Symphony reserves the right to use, share, license, sell or monetize Symphony Information, without offset to Management Fees, and the relevant Fund or portfolio company will not receive any financial or other benefit of such use, sharing, licensure, sale or monetization. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, "points," "cash back," rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such terms are expected to vary from time to time, and any such rewards (whether or not de minimis or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective investors; no such rewards will offset Management Fees.

Symphony generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with (i) Symphony or a related person of Symphony (which may include a portfolio company of such Fund), (ii) an entity with which Symphony or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which Symphony or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit or (iii) certain limited partners or their affiliates. For example, Symphony may be presented with opportunities to receive financing and/or other services in connection with a Fund's investments from certain limited partners or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This subjects Symphony to conflicts of interest, because, although Symphony selects service providers

that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, Symphony may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that Symphony, because of such belief or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant Funds or Symphony), may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. Whether or not Symphony has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

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

A Fund's General Partner generally is permitted to receive a distribution in kind from the Fund, including in connection with investment dispositions or the payment in kind of amounts owed to the General Partner as carried interest (which generally will be made using the value of the relevant securities on the date of contribution). In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's limited partners. For example, the General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period than Symphony deems suitable for the Fund. Although the General Partner and its beneficial owners bear the risk that such securities will decrease during their holding period, to the extent the value of the relevant securities increases following the Fund's disposition thereof, neither the relevant Fund nor its limited partners will benefit from the increase, and over time the economic benefit to the General Partner and its beneficial owners could exceed the value of the General Partner's *pro rata* interest in the Fund and the amount of carried interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of the General Partner contribute such securities to a charity (including to a private foundation or other charitable organization associated with, operated or chosen by such persons or their families), any tax efficiencies or other personal benefits associated with the contribution will inure to the benefit of such beneficial owners rather than to the Fund or its limited partners.

Symphony and/or its affiliates from time to time enter into Side Letters with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including, but not limited to, different fee structures or arrangements (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of Symphony's compensation), information rights, co-investment rights, rights to serve on the Fund's advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, modification of default remedies, as well as economic procedural and other terms.

Symphony is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain limited partners (*e.g.*, based on commitment amount to a Fund or the timing thereof, the ability of a limited partner to provide sourcing or other services to Symphony, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds), or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to Symphony, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds. Further, Side Letters may also relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make Commitments to multiple Funds. Except where required by Governing Documents, other investors will not receive copies of Side Letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, Symphony, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters. Side Letters subject Symphony to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory committee results in the investor receiving additional information relative to other investors. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. As a consequence of one or more limited partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating limited partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments. Although Symphony believes it to be unlikely, excuse rights requested or received by one or more limited partners (or such regulatory, tax or other factors applicable to such limited partners) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in limited partner investment returns, or to influence or affect the investment strategy and pursuit of investment opportunities by the General Partner on behalf of the relevant Fund as a whole. A limited partner's voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the Governing Documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more limited partners' voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other limited partners in the relevant Fund. Further, limited partners with different domiciles or tax categorizations could receive different investment returns or amounts of tax basis and/or pay different levels of expenses, *e.g.*, based on tax savings or ownership of alternative investment vehicle, "blocker" or other structures used to facilitate their investments in, through or below a Fund.

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

Any of these situations subjects Symphony and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. Symphony attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds and the obligations owed by Symphony's advisory affiliates to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a

Fund, other Funds and such investment vehicles in a fair and equitable manner. The Advisers believe that the significant investment of the Principals in each Fund, as well as the Principals' interest in the carried interest, operate to align, to some extent, the interest of the Principals with the interest of each Fund's limited partners, although the Principals have economic interests in other Private Investment Funds and investments as well and may receive Management Fees and carried interests relating to such interests. In the event a conflict of interest arises, the Advisers will attempt to resolve such conflict of interest in light of their obligations to Fund investors, and will attempt to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner. Where necessary, the Advisers may consult with and receive consent to conflicts from an advisory committee consisting of certain Fund investors. Certain investments may be allocated among the Funds, including any successor Private Investment Fund, in a manner as set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreements.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Each of the Advisers and its management persons has not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be discussed in this Brochure.

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

The Management Company is affiliated with each of the General Partners, which are subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to and in reliance upon the Management Company's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. These affiliated entities operate as a single advisory business and serve as investment managers and/or general partners of Funds and other pooled vehicles and generally share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants, or persons occupying similar positions.

As mentioned in Item 4 and throughout this Brochure, Symphony is affiliated with STG Partners. Although Symphony and STG Partners have different ownership, they have significant overlap with regard to advisory personnel, investment strategy and processes. Pursuant to an investment management agreement, the Management Company receives services from employees of STG Partners, who also provide services to STG Partners, the STG Funds and their portfolio companies.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

The Advisers have adopted a Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy and Procedures (the "Code"), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of the Advisers' Principals and employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. Subject to limited exceptions set forth in the Code, the Code requires all of the Advisers' personnel to report periodically their personal securities transactions and holdings to the Advisers' Chief Compliance Officer and to obtain approval from the Advisers' Chief Compliance Officer prior to acquiring or disposing of, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of certain restricted securities or acquiring, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of securities in an initial public offering or in a limited offering. In addition, the Code requires the Advisers' personnel to comply with procedures designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material, non-public information.

A copy of the Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request to Symphony's Chief Compliance Officer at (650) 935-9500. Personal securities transactions are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the Funds' (or any other client's) interests in eligible investments.

The Advisers and their affiliated persons may come into possession, from time to time, of material, nonpublic or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, the Advisers and their affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of the Advisers. Accordingly, should the Advisers or any of their affiliated persons come into possession of material, nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any public or non-public company, the Advisers would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and the Advisers will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to clients as a result of following their policies and/or procedures designed to comply with applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of the Advisers' personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including the Funds.

Principals and employees of the Advisers and their affiliates may directly or indirectly own an interest in one or more Private Investment Funds, including in 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, subject to any limitations set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreements. With respect to Fund III, Symphony and its affiliates committed to invest, directly or indirectly, approximately 40% of Fund III's aggregate Commitments. With respect to Fund IV, Symphony and its affiliates committed to co-invest an amount equal to 30% of the Fund's aggregate Commitments.

Each Fund's Partnership Agreement generally limits the extent to which persons affiliated with the Advisers and/or other investment vehicles managed by the Advisers and their affiliates may invest in investments that are held, suitable for or being pursued by a Fund. However, as discussed in Item 8 above, the Advisers and their affiliates, Principals and employees may carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Funds, and may give advice and recommend securities to vehicles 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.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Advisers focus on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchase and sell such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker-dealer may be retained. However, the Advisers may also distribute securities to investors in the Funds or sell such securities, including through using a broker-dealer, if a public trading market exists. Although the Advisers do not intend to regularly engage in public securities transactions, to the extent they do so, they would expect to follow the brokerage practices described below.

If the Advisers sell publicly traded securities for a Fund, they are responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by the Advisers. In such event, the Advisers will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, the Advisers may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) prompt execution of orders, (ii) the reliability, integrity, financial condition and execution capability of the firm being considered for effecting transactions in light of the size and difficulty of executing the order, (iii) the price and (iv) the capabilities of firms to supply research services.

The Advisers have no duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular client transaction or to select any broker on the basis of its purported or “posted” commission rate, but the Advisers generally will endeavor to be aware of eligible brokers’ transaction fees and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting client transactions to the extent consistent with the interests of such clients. Although the Advisers generally seek competitive commission rates, they will 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 the Advisers seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions may be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although the Advisers generally do not make use of such services. As a general matter, any such research may be shared between the Advisers and their affiliates and may be used to service one or more of the Private Investment Funds regardless of which Private Investment Fund paid the brokerage commission being applied toward payment for such research services. There is no agreement or formula for the allocation of brokerage business on the basis of research services.

To the extent that the Advisers engage in any public securities transactions, orders for the purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first, and within a reasonable amount of time of order receipt. To the extent that orders for Private Investment Funds are completed independently, the Advisers may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Private Investment Funds simultaneously. From time to time, the Advisers may, but are not obligated to, purchase or sell securities for several Private Investment Funds at approximately the same time. Such orders may be combined or “batched” to facilitate obtaining best execution and/or to reduce brokerage commissions or other costs. Batched transactions are executed in a manner intended to ensure that no participating Private Investment Fund is favored over any other Private Investment Fund.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The investments made by the Private Investment 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, the Management Company and the applicable General Partner closely monitor companies in which each Fund invests, and the Advisers’ Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Fund is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives as set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement.

Each Fund generally provides to its limited partners (i) on a quarterly basis (for the first three quarters of the fiscal year) unaudited financial statements and information regarding net Management Fee reductions and (ii) on an annual basis (A) audited financial statements, (B) tax information necessary for each limited partner's tax return, (C) valuations of such Fund's investments and (D) information regarding the aggregate amount of compensation paid by a Fund's portfolio companies to Symphony and its affiliates as compensation for services provided in the ordinary course of business to such portfolio companies or by such persons as employees of such portfolio companies.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

An Adviser, its personnel and/or its affiliates (including personnel of STG Partners) provide certain business or consulting services to a Fund's portfolio companies and receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services in addition to the Management Fee. Such compensation and any related expense reimbursements are generally not subject to a Fund's Management Fee offset.

As Symphony is no longer fundraising, it does not have occasion to engage placement agents in connection with the sale of Fund units.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

The Advisers are deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets because the General Partners are not operationally independent from Symphony: each Fund's General Partner generally has full discretion and control over Fund investments and cash, including the ability to deduct fees from Fund accounts. To comply with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "Custody Rule"), the Advisers have elected to undergo an annual GAAP financial statement audit by an independent public accountant registered with and subject to examination by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board for each of the Funds over which it is deemed to have custody, copies of which are (or will be, for newly closed Funds) delivered to the Funds and their respective limited partners within 120 days of fiscal year end (or earlier as agreed to in the relevant Governing Documents). In addition, upon the final liquidation of a Fund, the Advisers will obtain a final audit and distribute audited financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP with respect to such Fund to all underlying limited partners promptly upon completion of the audit. Limited partners are encouraged to carefully review such financial statements.

The Advisers do not accept physical custody of Fund assets (other than certain privately offered securities to the extent permitted by the Advisers Act). Called capital is directly deposited or wired into the relevant Fund's bank account maintained with a qualified custodian and public securities are held with broker-dealers or transfer agents who act as custodians for such securities. The Advisers receive monthly statements from each of its qualified custodians on behalf of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' qualified custodians, please see Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Section 7.B.(1).

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Advisers have discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund. As a general policy, the Advisers do not allow clients, including investors in the Funds, to place

limitations on this authority. The Advisers assume this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the applicable Partnership Agreement, Management Agreement and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of a Fund. Pursuant to the terms of the applicable Partnership Agreement, however, a Fund or the Advisers may enter Side Letters with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner's investment in such Fund 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.

The Advisers have appointed STG Partners and its personnel as managers of the Funds and their portfolio companies pursuant to an investment management agreement. In accordance therewith, STG Partners exercises discretionary authority over the investments on behalf of the Funds.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

By virtue of the applicable Partnership Agreements, the General Partners have the authority to vote proxy statements on behalf of the Funds. However, given the nature of Symphony's advisory business, the Funds seldom hold public securities; the majority of "proxies" received by the Funds are written shareholder consents or similar instruments for private companies owned by the Funds. Specifically, from time to time, portfolio companies request the Advisers (usually through the General Partner of the applicable Fund) to consent to certain issues pertaining to the portfolio company's business and requiring equity owner approval. In these cases, the General Partners consider factors that could affect the value of the investment and will act in the manner that they believe maximizes the value of its long-term investment in portfolio companies. In practice, STG Partners would exercise any proxy votes on behalf of the Advisers.

The Advisers have adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Proxy Policy") to address how they will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Funds' (and any Private Investment Fund's) portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Advisers vote proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. The Advisers generally believe their interests are aligned with those of each Fund's investors, for example, through the Principals' beneficial ownership interests in such Fund and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that the Advisers may address the conflict using several alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, a Fund's advisory board may be authorized to approve the Advisers' vote in a particular solicitation. The Advisers do not consider service on portfolio company boards by the Advisers' personnel or the Advisers' 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 followed by the Advisers when voting proxies on behalf of each Fund. Clients or prospective clients that would like a copy of the Proxy Policy or information regarding how the Advisers voted proxies for particular portfolio companies should contact the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer, at (650) 935-9500, and such information will be provided free of charge.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

None of the Advisers require or solicit prepayment of Management Fees more than six months in advance and do not have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.