

Item 1. Cover Page

GI Manager L.P.

**6720 N Scottsdale Road, Suite 350
Scottsdale AZ 85253**

(623) 887-4320

www.gipartners.com

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 29, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of GI Manager L.P. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (623) 887-4320. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about GI Manager L.P. also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure contains several material changes from the last firm brochure dated as of March 31, 2023, including, but not limited to: (i) updates to Item 5 to reflect new disclosure related to fees and compensation paid by certain investors, Advisory Fee calculation with respect to Impaired Value Investments (as defined herein), (ii) updates to Item 8 to reflect new and updated material risk factors related to the Adviser's investment strategy, including such risk factors related to risks of artificial intelligence, regulatory developments for private funds and their advisers, secondary transactions, investment-level borrowing, and social media, and (iii) updates to Item 11 to reflect new disclosure regarding potential and/or actual conflicts of interest faced by the Adviser related to its discretion to engage in continuation transactions, allocation of fees and expenses among Allocable Parties, engage in follow-on investments, and adjust the Advisory Fee calculation based on the valuations of investments. In addition, GI Manager L.P. routinely makes updates throughout the brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies, and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

Item 3. Table of Contents

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Item 1.	Cover Page	1
Item 2.	Material Changes.....	2
Item 3.	Table of Contents	3
Item 4.	Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5.	Fees and Compensation.....	5
Item 6.	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	16
Item 7.	Types of Clients	17
Item 8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss	17
Item 9.	Disciplinary Information	51
Item 10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	51
Item 11.	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, Conflicts of Interest, and Personal Trading	51
Item 12.	Brokerage Practices.....	93
Item 13.	Review of Accounts	94
Item 14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	95
Item 15.	Custody.....	95
Item 16.	Investment Discretion	95
Item 17.	Voting Client Securities	95
Item 18.	Financial Information.....	96
Item 19.	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	96

Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” means GI Manager L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, together (where the context permits) with its relying advisers and other affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Clients (as defined below). Such affiliates are generally under common control with GI Manager L.P., and possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with GI Manager L.P. These affiliates are typically formed for tax, regulatory, or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Clients, or to serve as general partners or managers, as applicable, of the Clients (each, a “General Partner”, and collectively, the “General Partners”). Each General Partner is subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”) pursuant to the Adviser’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partners, which operate as a single advisory business together with the Adviser.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services to commingled investment vehicles (each, a “Fund”, and collectively with any such investment vehicles formed in the future, the “Funds”) that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Certain Funds primarily make long-term, equity-related investments in private companies in the healthcare, services, software, and data infrastructure sectors, including, but not limited to, leveraged buyout acquisitions and recapitalizations, and investments in debt instruments in middle-market operating companies primarily in North America. Certain other Funds primarily make equity-related investments in real estate primarily in North America (including data center, life science, and other commercial real estate serving the technology and life science industries).

The Adviser also provides investment advisory services to (a) a single unaffiliated investor which makes primarily long-term real estate related securities investments in North America (the “RE Separate Account Client”), (b) one or more certain other private funds, each of which is formed with a single unaffiliated investor and makes private equity or data infrastructure co-investments alongside one or more of the Funds, as applicable (the “Programmatic Co-Invest Clients”), and (c) a private fund which was formed with a limited number of unaffiliated investors and makes real estate co-investments alongside a Fund (the “RE Co-Invest Client,” and, together with the RE Separate Account Client and the Programmatic Co-Invest Clients, the “Non-Fund Clients”). The Funds and the Non-Fund Clients are referred to together as the “Clients”.

The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying, and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating, and making investments on behalf of the Clients, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments, and disposing of such investments. With respect to the RE Separate Account Client, such services are provided on a non-discretionary basis. The Adviser typically serves as the investment adviser, the subadviser, and/or provides employees to the General Partners in order to provide such services.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Clients in accordance with the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) of such Client and/or separate investment and advisory, subadvisory, investment management, or management agreements (each, an “Advisory Agreement”).

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the discretion and control of the applicable General Partner, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Funds and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the organizational documents of the applicable Fund, the Advisory Agreements, and/or side letter agreements negotiated with investors in the applicable Fund (such documents collectively, a “Fund’s Organizational Documents”). Certain investors in a Fund have opt-out rights with respect to certain investments. In addition, investors in certain Funds have redemption rights, subject to certain requirements, as set forth in the applicable Fund’s Organizational Documents.

The terms of the advisory services (including discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services) provided by the Adviser to Non-Fund Clients, including any restrictions on investments in certain types of securities, are the result of negotiations between the Adviser and such Non-Fund Client (or its unaffiliated investor(s)) and are set forth in the organizational documents of such Non-Fund Client, the Advisory Agreements, and/or side letter agreements negotiated with such Non-Fund Client (such documents, together with the Funds’ Organizational Documents, the “Organizational Documents”).

The principal owners of GI Manager L.P. are listed in Schedule A of the Adviser’s Form ADV Part 1A. The Adviser has been in business since 2005 and its predecessor companies have been in business since 2001. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser managed a total of \$32,630,475,936 of client assets, \$17,437,320,404 of which was managed on a discretionary basis and \$15,193,155,532 of which was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser generally receives Advisory Fees and Carried Interest or an Incentive Allocation (each as defined below) or similar performance-based remuneration from a Client. A Client and/or its portfolio investments are expected to reimburse the Adviser for certain expenses and/or make certain other periodic payments to the Adviser (or its affiliates) for services provided to the Client and/or its portfolio investments which, in certain circumstances, will reduce the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser to the extent provided by the relevant Organizational Documents. Details about such fees and expenses are contained in the Organizational Documents of a Client.

Additionally, consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Client, such Client typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to the Client and/or the portfolio investments. Further details about certain common fees and expenses are set forth below.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment advisory services rendered to certain Clients, the Adviser receives from each such Client, directly or indirectly, an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”). Advisory Fees are typically calculated based on the committed capital, remaining invested capital, or net asset value of the applicable Client as described in more detail herein. Advisory Fees paid by a Client are indirectly borne by investors in such Client.

As is generally the case in private equity funds, certain Fund Organizational Documents provide

that such Fund's Advisory Fees will be calculated and charged on a basis that generally is not tied to such Fund's then-current net asset value and is instead calculated based on a formula that will vary over the life of such Fund. Such Fund's Organizational Documents provide that, from the effective date of the relevant Fund until a date specified in such Fund's Organizational Documents (the "Stepdown Date"), Advisory Fees generally will be charged based on a formula tied to the amount of the relevant Fund's aggregate capital commitments. Following the Stepdown Date, Advisory Fees generally will be charged and calculated based on a formula tied to the amount of investment contributions (including, where applicable, a Fund borrowing component (e.g., bridge financing contributions)) made (or in certain Fund Organizational Documents, committed, allocated or reserved to be made) by the relevant Fund relating to such Fund's aggregate investment(s) in its portfolio investments that have not been realized or permanently written down (such investments, "Impaired Value Investments").

Under certain Funds' Organizational Documents, where the fair market value of a Fund's aggregate investment in a portfolio investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, post-Stepdown Date Advisory Fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value, and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of such investment contributions. The Organizational Documents do not require Advisory Fees to be reduced or refunded following the occurrence of a writedown, decrease (including a significant decrease) in fair value, or other event not constituting a complete realization, such as a reorganization, roll-over investment in connection with a sale, or dividend distribution, except in the case where the Fund's aggregate investment(s) in a portfolio investment meet the relevant Impaired Value Investment standard under the Organizational Documents. Following the Stepdown Date if the fair market value of an Impaired Value Investment is less than the total amount of investment contributions relating to such Impaired Value Investment, then the amount of Advisory Fees otherwise payable relating to such Impaired Value Investment generally will be reduced solely to the extent that the fair market value of the aggregate investment following such event is less than the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, except as otherwise provided in the Organizational Documents.

As a result, the amount of Advisory Fees for such Funds described above generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the net asset value of individual investments, aggregate investments in a portfolio investment, or of a Fund, including following the investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of Impaired Value Investments. Except as described in this paragraph, or where the Organizational Documents expressly provide to the contrary, Advisory Fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions or reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends, or similar transactions, in each case in circumstances that do not result in the complete disposition of the relevant Fund's interest therein, and even in cases where the value of the Fund's investment or the Fund's ownership percentage in such portfolio investment has been reduced (including substantially reduced) as a result of such transaction.

In many circumstances, the post-Stepdown Date Advisory Fee base will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, Advisory Fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under a Fund's Organizational Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

A Fund's Organizational Documents set forth the full list of terms under which Advisory Fees will be reduced, offset, or otherwise limited, and consequently investors should expect to bear the full specified Advisory Fee rate in a Fund's Organizational Documents until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

Advisory Fees in respect of the Clients vary by Client and are governed in accordance with the terms of the Organizational Documents of such Client, which are provided to such Client's investors. With respect to certain Funds, Advisory Fees are payable quarterly in advance, while in respect of other Funds, Advisory Fees are payable quarterly in arrears. Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement or other advisory arrangements, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis. As a general matter, Advisory Fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors in the relevant Client.

The Adviser also receives Advisory Fees and other performance-based remuneration from open-ended Clients (the "Open-Ended Clients"). Governed in accordance with the relevant Organizational Documents, these Advisory Fees are based on an investor's share of such Open-Ended Client's net asset value. Each investor's share is based on such investor's commitment to the Open-Ended Client, which is permitted to be aggregated based on such investor's affiliates' commitments, if any.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Client are established by the Adviser in negotiation with investors in the applicable Client and are set forth in such Client's Organizational Documents and/or other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in such Client. The Advisory Fees described above are generally subject to waiver, modification, or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors via side letter and other arrangements, which, to the extent permitted by applicable law, generally are not required to be disclosed to other investors in the same Client. The Advisory Fee structures described above are permitted to be modified in accordance with a Fund's Organizational Documents from time to time. Advisory fees differ from one Client to another, as well as among investors in the same Client. Such differences can arise from the size of investor commitments to a Fund, the pro rata portion of such investor's invested capital in the Fund, the investor's pro rata portion of the Fund's net asset value, different investor classes, provisions of side letter agreements, or other negotiated terms, as applicable to each Fund.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are generally reduced by a percentage of (1) in certain Funds with respect to certain investors, the amount of fees paid by such Fund to entities or persons acting as a placement agent (but not any expense reimbursement made to any such placement agent) in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors, (2) in certain Funds, by costs incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund's Organizational Documents, and (3) in certain Funds, if applicable, Transaction Fees (as defined and described in more detail below) received by the Adviser. In addition, as per the provisions of the various Advisory Agreements, the Adviser reserves the right from time to time to waive, defer, or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee payable by a Client in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser to invest in and alongside such Client, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions. Waived, deferred, or reduced Advisory Fees are not typically subject to the various offsets or reductions described herein. Due to waived, deferred, or reduced Advisory

Fees and/or the timing of receipt of fees subject to offsets, Fund investors could receive less than the full benefit of reductions or offsets.

Transaction Fees

Fees Payable by Portfolio Investments

The Adviser and its affiliates, from time to time, perform management, advisory, transaction related, financial advisory, board director, and other services for certain portfolio investments, including in connection with mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, refinancings, restructurings, organizations and financings, public offerings, sales, terminations, divestments and similar transactions, and unconsummated transactions (the “Related Services”). Related Services do not include “Property Related Services” or “Support Services”, each as defined below. While the Adviser or its affiliates charge fees for the Related Services (such fees, “Transaction Fees”) only in certain situations, in the event the Adviser or its affiliate decides to charge Transaction Fees, these Transaction Fees have the potential to be substantial and are typically paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio investments, prospective portfolio investments or investment vehicles (or rights thereto), or otherwise. In the event the Adviser receives Transaction Fees, the Adviser will reduce the amount of the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser by the applicable Client in connection with the receipt of such fees. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client. Any such reduction of a Client’s Advisory Fees is typically limited to the extent of such Client’s proportionate interest in any such portfolio investment on a fully diluted basis and not the portion of any Transaction Fee that relates to the relevant General Partner, affiliated partners, or any co-investors or potential co-investors (which could include co-investment vehicles managed by the Adviser, service providers, third parties, current or former portfolio investment management or personnel, sellers that have rolled their interest of reinvested proceeds in the portfolio investment, and/or others), and/or the value of profits, participation or equity interests in or relating to the relevant portfolio investment, including interests owned by current or former portfolio investment management, which have the potential to be significant, and only to the extent an Advisory Fee is payable by a Client currently or in the future and the portion of a Transaction Fee allocable to a Client that does not pay an Advisory Fee will be retained by the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates. To the extent that such an offset credit would reduce the Advisory Fee for the relevant period below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Advisory Fees, and if a credit remains upon liquidation, the Adviser is expected to retain the benefit, except where the Organizational Documents require payment to be made to investors that have not elected to waive such amount (e.g., where an adverse tax consequence potentially will result). Transaction Fee offsets generally are performed on a net basis, after giving effect to certain taxes and other expenses in connection with the receipt of such fees or the provision of related services, and to the extent Transaction Fees are paid in kind (including through securities, option grants, or other interests), the Adviser is permitted to calculate the amount of offset based on the then-current value of the in-kind payment, rather than the ultimate value of the interests as of a future date.

The Adviser generally has discretion over whether to charge a Transaction Fee and, if so, the fee rate or amount. Subject to the terms of the relevant Organizational Documents, a portion of all Transaction Fees received will be retained by the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates, and, other than reductions to Advisory Fees, will not be shared with any investor of any Client. The amount

and timing of Transaction Fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the applicable transaction. Unless otherwise agreed with investors, Transaction Fees generally will be payable during term extensions, even if Advisory Fees are reduced or eliminated during the extended term, thus reducing the amounts of Advisory Fees actually offset.

Any fees paid to the Adviser or its personnel prior to a Client making an investment or after a Client has exited (or is in the process of exiting) an investment are not considered “Transaction Fees” and do not reduce the Advisory Fee. Transaction Fees will be offset only to the extent they are paid during the holding period of the relevant Client, and investors in a Client generally will not receive the benefit of Transaction Fees paid prior to such Client’s acquisition or following the Client’s disposition of the relevant investment. Similarly, to the extent former Adviser Personnel or other persons who were previously affiliated with the Adviser becomes a consultant to, or is employed by, a portfolio investment, no compensation earned by such person will be considered a “Transaction Fee” and such compensation will not offset the Advisory Fee, whether or not such person has a remaining interest in the relevant Client’s General Partner or affiliated entity. In the event that the Adviser employs or becomes otherwise affiliated with a person that previously received compensation from a portfolio investment, investors will receive the benefit of any applicable offset only beginning as of the relevant start date of the person’s employment or association with the Adviser, and not with respect to any compensation paid prior to such date, including equity grants made prior to the date of employment that vest thereafter.

The Adviser’s receipt of Transaction Fees gives rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Clients on the one hand, and the Adviser and its affiliates, on the other hand. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the receipt of such fees and reimbursements, please see Item 11 below.

The Adviser also engages and retains operating advisers, senior executive advisers, consultants, and other similar professionals (including entities formed for the benefit of such persons and/or to facilitate the provision of their services) who are not employees or affiliates of the Adviser and who, from time to time, receive payments or other compensation (including participation in securities of a portfolio investment) from portfolio investments and/or other entities. Such amounts will not be deemed paid to or received by the Adviser and such amounts will not be subject to the sharing arrangements described above.

In addition, in the event the Adviser agrees to pay a portion of a Transaction Fee received from a portfolio investment or prospective portfolio investment to a third-party, such as a consultant, adviser, Operations Support Partners (as defined in Item 11 below), finder, broker, investor, co-investor, and/or investment bank, the Adviser is not required to share such portion of the Transaction Fee with the Clients (or a Client’s underlying investors). Therefore, the portion of a Transaction Fee paid to such a third-party will not reduce the Clients’ Advisory Fees.

Expense Reimbursement

A portfolio investment will typically reimburse the Adviser for expenses (including, without limitation, conference attendance expenses, database subscriptions, and other expenses, including compensation or reimbursements of Operations Support Providers deemed by the Adviser to benefit

such portfolio investment, meals and entertainment (including, as applicable, closing dinners and mementos, cars, meals, and social and entertainment events with actual or potential portfolio investment management and/or employees, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers, and service providers), and travel expenses, which have included, and may in the future include, expenses for “black car” or other private ground transportation, or chartered or first class air travel, lodging, and accommodations), expenses relating to training programs, meetings, or other events (whether or not such programs, meetings, or events are attended by portfolio investment personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio investment personnel (including background checks, recruiting, and relocation expenses), as well as consulting and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio investment. Such reimbursed expenses are generally not included in the definition of Transaction Fees under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, and such reimbursements are not subject to the sharing arrangements described above. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by such expenses and reimbursements, please see Item 11 below.

Property-Related Services and Support Services Fees and Expenses

Subject to the Client’s Organizational Documents, affiliates of the Adviser (including employees and former employees of the Adviser) expect to provide certain ongoing services, including property management, leasing, construction, development, and other similar services (collectively “Property-Related Services”) to a Client or a portfolio investment that would otherwise be performed for the Client or its portfolio investments by third parties and may also provide certain support services (including accounting, fund administration, legal, internal audit, and other functions, collectively, “Support Services”) to a Client or a portfolio investment. The provision of any Property-Related Services or Support Services by an affiliated service provider are on terms that (i) the Adviser or its affiliates believe to be fair and reasonable to the Client or such investment under the circumstances or (ii) are approved by the advisory board of the relevant Client.

Additionally, the Adviser and its affiliates (including affiliated service providers) will receive fees for providing Property-Related Services, provided, that such fees will not exceed the rate that would be payable by the Client or such investment if such services were provided by unaffiliated third parties in the business of providing comparable services, unless otherwise consented to by the advisory board of the applicable Client. Any such fees received with respect to Property-Related Services will not offset the Advisory Fee. The Adviser and its affiliates will generally not receive a fee with respect to the provision of Support Services. In certain circumstances where the Adviser commits or has committed to seek “market” or “arms-length” rates or terms, the Adviser will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets (which may be at the top of the range the Adviser determines to be reflective of rates in the applicable or related markets). The Adviser reserves the right to deem third-party payment of certain fee rates to be verification that such rates are “arms-length”. Consequently, the Adviser undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that any such benchmarking ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relate specifically to the assets, services, geographies, or comparable markets to which such rates or terms relate. Further, the Adviser is permitted to forgo periodic updates to benchmarking market rates if the investors or the relevant advisory board has approved the rates to be charged. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, the Adviser reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. The particular

methodology used to allocate such amounts where services are provided is expected to vary depending on the types of services provided and could, in certain circumstances, change from one period to another. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Expenses to obtain benchmarking data will be borne by the Fund and/or the portfolio investment, as applicable, and will not reduce the Advisory Fee. No amounts paid in connection with these services will reduce the Advisory Fee or otherwise be shared with investors. Whether or not the Adviser 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. To the extent the Clients engage in a long-term or recurring contract with an Adviser-affiliated service provider, the Adviser may not seek to benchmark or otherwise renegotiate the original fee arrangement for a significant period of time.

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates generally will be reimbursed for certain expenses and costs incurred in connection with the provision of Property-Related Services and Support Services, including any overhead expense (including, without limitation, rent, utilities, office maintenance, office supplies and hardware, storage, human resources and benefits administration, technology, and software costs) and employee compensation costs (including, without limitation, salary, benefits, bonus, deferred compensation, salary overhead, payroll administration and charges, and other personnel costs) that the Adviser determines are applicable, or as otherwise consented to by the advisory board of the relevant Client.

For additional information regarding payments made to affiliated service providers and the conflicts arising from such arrangements, please see Item 11 below.

Expenses

Adviser Expenses

To the extent provided for in the Organizational Documents of the Clients, and except as described herein as Client or portfolio investment expenses, the Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fee income certain operating, administrative, and overhead expenses, including, without limitation, the costs and expenses of rent, facilities, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, entertainment, and all other ordinary operating expenses of the Adviser, including compensation of its partners and employees (other than Carried Interest and Incentive Allocation described in Item 6 below), and other routine administrative expenses relating to the investment advisory services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Clients.

Client Expenses

Consistent with the Funds' Organizational Documents, each Fund will bear all other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to a Fund's (and its subsidiaries' and intermediate entities') activities, investments, and business to the extent not borne by its portfolio investments, including legal, accounting, audit, investment banking, reporting, consulting (including, but not limited to, consulting, retainer, and other fees and other compensation incurred by the applicable Fund for the benefit of its portfolio investments and fees of affiliated consultants, including consultants performing investment initiatives or providing services related to environmental, social, and

governance (“ESG”) investment considerations and policies, cybersecurity, and other similar consultants), communications, marketing, publicity, indemnification, ESG assessment, impact assessment, brokerage, sale, depositary (including depositaries appointed pursuant to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive and any Swiss representative and/or paying agent appointed pursuant to the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (as amended) including any law, rule, or regulation related to the implementation thereof), trustee, record keeping, account, registered office, and similar services, expenses incurred in connection with the meetings of or with any investor(s) or the advisory board, the Advisory Fee, fees and expenses paid to third-party valuation agents for valuations, appraisals, or pricing services, administration (including fees and expenses associated with any third-party administrator and administration, tracking, performance, or reporting software), filing and similar fees paid on behalf of a Fund, including reimbursements of any fees and expenses to advisors, ESG and impact consultants, service providers, and other similar third parties, research and other information (including any research or other service that may be deemed to be bundled for the benefit of such Fund), as well as the information technology systems used to obtain such research and other information, reports, third party diligence software and service providers, third-party experts, finders fees and commissions and discounts incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administrations, private placement fees, custody, hedging, currency conversions, filing, title, transfer, registration, advisory board, information technology system expenses (including the costs of acquiring developing, licensing, implementing, upgrading, and maintaining any web portal, extranet tools, computer software, and other technological systems (including custom and specialty systems) for the benefit of a Fund, its investors, or a portfolio investment or potential investment), bridge financing expenses (which may be payable to another Fund co-investing in the bridge transaction or to the Adviser or an affiliate, in each case the entity providing the bridge financing to the applicable Fund), borrowing, financing, commitment, origination, and similar fees and expenses (including the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining, negotiating, entering into, effecting, maintaining, varying, refinancing, or terminating such borrowings and commitments and interest arising therefrom), expenses of loan servicers and similar service providers, indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, a Fund, the Adviser or any affiliate on behalf of a Fund (including any credit facility, letter of credit or similar credit support), including repayment of principal and interest with respect thereto, directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage, and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses, including any costs and expenses related to any retention or deductibles, and including insurance of which the Adviser and its affiliates are beneficiaries, extraordinary administrative or operating expenses, including, without limitation, all litigation (including discovery requests), arbitration, settlement, and indemnification costs, expenses, judgments and settlements, interest, taxes, fees, duties, penalties, and other governmental charges levied against a Fund or payable by a Fund and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement, or review of a Fund, expenses incurred in connection with tax preparation and filings, expenses relating to the preparing, printing, and distributing of investor reports and notices physically or electronically (including software used to electronically distribute such reports and notices), Dead Deal Costs (as defined below), including Dead Deal Costs relating to transactions that have been offered to co-investors, expenses associated with making capital calls from and distributions to investors, including fees and expenses of information technology used to facilitate all such activities, expenses related to meetings or conferences with one or more investors (including prospective investors during fundraising and current Client investors), expenses related to attending, participating in, or sponsoring trade association meetings, conferences, or similar events or meetings

in connection with the identification or evaluation of investment opportunities or business sector opportunities, even if such expenses are not related to a specific transaction (including the evaluation of potential investments, regardless of whether such investment is ultimately consummated), compliance with any impact or ESG initiatives or principles, expenses in connection with protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data, certain advisory board meeting expenses (including set-up costs, speaker fees, honorarium, dining, entertainment, and travel expenses) as well as other advisory board expenses (such as legal counsel, accountants, auditors, financial advisors, or any other advisors or experts retained to assist the advisory board), reverse breakup, termination, wind up, or dissolution fees, risk management assessment expenses, expenses associated with a Fund's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, expenses incurred in connection with complying with provisions in investor side letter agreements, such Fund's allocable share of expenses and fees incurred in the course of structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, diligencing (including any subscriptions to relevant periodicals or other databases), acquiring, bidding on, owning, managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding up, liquidating, dissolving, or otherwise disposing of actual and potential investments and real estate assets (including follow-on investments), or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction, or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, tax professionals, investment bankers, lenders, third party diligence software and service providers, consultants, and similar professionals in connection therewith, and any fees and expenses related to transactions that have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any contemplated transaction or project is consummated (including expenses that would have been borne by co-investment vehicles or other co-investors) and whether or not such activities were successful, any travel, lodging, meals, or entertainment expenses relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities, fees, costs and expenses related to the organization, establishment, maintenance, and administration of any alternative investment vehicles or any intermediary or special purpose entity used to acquire, hold, or dispose of an investment or to otherwise facilitate a Fund's investment activities, costs of complying with any law, regulation, or policy related to the activities of a Fund (including any legal fees and expenses related thereto), any regulatory expenses of a Fund's General Partner or the Adviser incurred in connection with the operation of a Fund including all fees and expenses relating to compliance with tax, securities law, or other legal or regulatory requirements applicable to a Fund or its investors (including preparation and filing of Form PF and/or any filings required under the Corporate Transparency Act and registration or other compliance obligations related to, or arising as a result of, the offering and sale of interests in a Fund in any jurisdiction, including any such obligations arising under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or the securities law of any jurisdiction, or from managing compliance with FATCA or similar regimes), any costs and expenses related to cybersecurity, and any costs and expenses related to compliance with any ESG investor considerations and policies of the General Partner or the Fund, costs in connection with any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation, or proceeding involving a Fund, including any costs and expenses of discovery related thereto, and the amount of any judgments, settlements, or fines paid in connection therewith, the costs incurred in connection with developing, structuring, maintaining, operating, and winding up administrative structures in Luxembourg, other European countries and other non-U.S. jurisdictions that are put in place to operate the investment activities of a Fund (including the salary and benefits of any personnel reasonably necessary for the maintenance of such structures, other overhead, rent, and similar costs in connection therewith) and the Fund's share of any such costs of any such structure involving

other persons managed by, or affiliated with, the Adviser or its affiliates, the validation or other confirmation of any payments made to a Fund or its General Partner (including as a result of anti-money laundering rules, laws, or regulations), expenses associated with amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, a Fund's Organizational Documents, organizational expenses associated with a Fund, expenses associated with organizing, making, holding, developing, managing, monitoring, refinancing, maintaining, administering, restructuring, structuring, operating, and negotiating joint venture arrangements and platform investments, including with respect to transactions that are not consummated, other similar fees and expenses, as well as any Transaction Fees, or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such Fund in connection with such Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser, and any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities, or obligations approved by the advisory board of the relevant Fund.

From time to time, with respect to certain Clients, the Adviser will create certain special purpose vehicles or similar structuring vehicles for purposes of accommodating certain tax, legal, and regulatory considerations of investors ("SPVs"). In the event the Adviser creates an SPV, consistent with the Client's Organizational Documents, the SPV, and indirectly, the investors thereof, will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the SPV. Expenses of the types borne by a Client but associated with any feeder fund or similar vehicle organized to facilitate the participation of certain investors in the Client (including, without limitation, expenses of accounting and tax services) will be borne by the Client and, indirectly, the investors thereof (even if such investors do not participate in any such feeder fund or similar vehicle).

Each Client also generally will bear the costs of implementing, monitoring, reporting (as applicable), and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Client's strategy, including in side letters relating thereto, and (where applicable) ESG, and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed in making investments on behalf of the Client. Additionally, subject to the Organizational Documents, a Client typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio investments and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Client invests. Any fees and reimbursements paid by a Client or a portfolio investment to the Adviser or its affiliates (including an affiliated service provider) are in addition to the Advisory Fee, Carried Interest, and/or Incentive Allocation received by, or allocated to, the Adviser or its affiliates, and such fees and reimbursements will not be shared with such Client, will be in addition to, and will not offset the Advisory Fee.

In certain cases, one or more co-investment vehicles or other similar vehicles established to facilitate investments alongside a Fund will be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. Consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, in the event a co-investment vehicle is created, the investors in such co-investment vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle. The co-investment vehicle will generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in making an investment. While such co-investment vehicles generally do not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest, the Adviser and its affiliates have discretion to (i) receive performance-based compensation, Advisory Fees, or similar fees from co-investors and (ii) collect customary fees in connection with actual or contemplated investments that are the subject to co-investment arrangements.

Unless the Adviser determines otherwise in its sole discretion or subject to negotiations with a particular co-investor, in general, neither co-investment vehicles nor co-investors will bear any expenses relating to a proposed but not consummated transaction (“Dead Deal Costs”), even if a co-investment vehicle has been formed for the purpose of investing in the proposed transaction or if co-investors have otherwise committed to invest in the proposed transaction. For example, it is possible that a co-investor will not agree to share expenses with a Client if a transaction is not consummated. As a result, Dead Deal Costs are generally borne by the Client or Clients selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction (including reverse termination fees, extraordinary expenses such as litigation costs, and judgments and other expenses) which will result in the Client bearing more than its pro rata share of Dead Deal Costs. Similarly, co-investment vehicles (and co-investors) are not typically allocated any share of break-up fees received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction. The Adviser will evaluate the facts and circumstances including, without limitation, timing of the transaction, benefit to the Fund to have co-investors participate in a particular transaction, and relative negotiating power. The Adviser will have discretion in determining whether a particular allocation among Client and co-investors or co-investment vehicles is fair and equitable. This discretion creates a potential conflict of interest as the Adviser may have incentive to allocate expenses to a particular Client over another Client and it may result in a Client bearing more than its pro rata portion of certain fees, costs, and expenses (including Dead Deal Costs). Co-investment vehicles are also not typically allocated any share of break-up fees paid in connection with such an unconsummated transaction and, as a result, any such expenses may be borne solely by the Client or Clients selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction. Furthermore, to the extent a co-investment vehicle is formed in connection with a proposed transaction, expenses relating to such co-investment vehicle may, in certain situations, be borne by another Client or Clients, regardless of whether such proposed transaction is consummated. As a general matter, Dead Deal Costs and other expenses relating to the diligence or evaluation of a prospective investment are allocated among Client investors regardless of whether any individual investor negotiated for an elective or automatic contractual right that would have excused them from participating in the investment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent that any such co-investors have already executed definitive documentation to invest in such transaction, such co-investor is expected to bear its pro rata share of any such Dead Deal Costs.

Dead Deal Costs may include, among other things, legal, accounting advisory, consulting, or other third-party expenses (including amounts payable to Operations Support Partners (as defined in Item 11 below) and other third parties), any travel and travel-related and accommodation expenses, all fees, costs, and expenses of lenders, investment banks, and other financing sources in connection with arranging financing for a proposed investments, any break-up fees, reverse termination fees, topping, termination, or other similar fees, costs of negotiating co-investment documentation (including non-disclosure agreements with counterparties), the costs related to onboarding investment entities with a financial institution (e.g., KYC), expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement, or review of the Clients, extraordinary expenses such as litigation costs and judgments and other expenses, and any deposits or down payments of cash or other property which are forfeited in connection with a proposed investment that is not consummated.

From time to time, certain Clients will incur certain ongoing expenses that benefit a co-investment

vehicle or co-investor (for instance, insurance premiums). In such instances, these ongoing expenses will be borne solely by the applicable Client or Clients and will not be borne by any benefiting co-investment vehicle or co-investor.

To the extent determined to be fair and equitable by the Adviser in its sole discretion, any fees and expenses incurred in connection with the organization of a co-investment vehicle (including fees and expenses related to negotiating the governing documents of such co-investment vehicle, as well as fees and expenses described above) that is expected to invest alongside the Clients in an investment are expected to be borne by the Clients to the extent such co-investment vehicle does not ultimately make such investment, whether or not such investment is consummated by the Clients.

Non-Fund Clients generally bear similar expenses, depending on the terms of the Organizational Documents negotiated with each applicable Non-Fund Client, and such terms will differ from the Funds. Furthermore, the Programmatic Co-Invest Clients and the RE Co-Invest Client co-invest alongside certain Funds. To the extent provided in the Organizational Documents negotiated with each such Programmatic Co-Invest Client or the RE Co-Invest Client, as applicable, the investors in such Programmatic Co-Invest Client or RE Co-Invest Client will typically bear their pro rata portion of the expenses incurred in making an investment (which may include, for the Programmatic Co-Invest Client and the RE Co-Invest Client, in some but not all circumstances, Dead Deal Costs and break-up fees, generally in the event they are contractually committed to invest in the prospective investment).

The Adviser, from time to time, enters into arrangements with third-party advisers and consultants who provide services relating to deal-sourcing and investment opportunities, for which such advisers and consultants are paid compensation or other fees. Any fees and expenses associated with such investment opportunities will be allocated to the applicable Fund(s) and/or portfolio investments, consistent with the allocation process described above.

Carried Interest and Incentive Allocation Payments

Please see Item 6 below regarding Carried Interest and Incentive Allocation paid by Clients.

Brokerage Fees

In the event that the Adviser chooses to use a broker-dealer for limited purposes relating to a particular Client, such Client will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

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

With respect to certain Clients, a portion of the profits of each such Client, as per the provisions of the respective Organizational Documents, is earned and distributed to its General Partner or an affiliate as carried interest (the “Carried Interest”) upon meeting certain performance goals. With respect to certain other Clients, the General Partners of such Clients are entitled to receive from such Clients a performance-based profit allocation on a periodic basis (the “Incentive Allocation”) generally calculated based on net performance of the applicable Clients. A General Partner’s entitlement to the Incentive Allocation is, with respect to certain Funds, subject to a given capital

account's loss recovery amount. Each General Partner is a related person of the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by, or Incentive Allocation allocated with respect to, a Client is indirectly borne by investors in such Client. The rate of Carried Interest, Incentive Allocation, and related performance goals will differ among various Clients. Certain investors in certain Clients also incur lower or no Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation.

The payment or allocation by some, but not all, Clients of Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation, or the payment of Carried Interest or allocation of Incentive Allocation at varying rates (including timing, waterfall conditions, varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Client, or other terms) creates a conflict of interest for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services, or functions to Clients paying Carried Interest or allocating Incentive Allocation, or to Clients paying Carried Interest or allocating Incentive Allocation at a higher rate, or to allocate investment opportunities to such Clients. Generally, and except as otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Clients, this conflict is mitigated, by (i) certain limitations on the timing or the ability of the Adviser to establish new Clients, (ii) consultations with advisory boards, (iii) where the Adviser deems appropriate, consultations with unaffiliated third parties, and/or (iv) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Please also see Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests regarding allocations are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser currently provides investment advisory services to the Clients, and references throughout this brochure to Clients and to the Adviser's related duties to and practices on behalf of its Clients and/or investors should be construed accordingly. Investment advice is provided directly to the Clients (subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each such Client or, in the case of certain Non-Fund Clients, the unaffiliated investor in such Non-Fund Client, if applicable) and not individually to investors in such Client.

Interests in the Clients are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act.

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for a Client, but minimum investment commitments are typically established for investors in the Clients. The General Partner of each Client may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Organizational Documents of such Client.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Fund Investment Strategy

The Adviser's private equity and data infrastructure investment strategies are focused primarily on North American middle-market operating businesses with the potential to provide both solid downside protection and growth opportunities. The Adviser seeks to achieve downside protected growth through significant value creation primarily through operational improvement, primarily in

North America. The Adviser's real estate strategy is focused on data center, life sciences, and other commercial real estate opportunities which serve the technology and life sciences industries.

The Adviser's investment activities are focused on sectors in which it has developed extensive expertise and that are differentiated by their sector growth and cyclical characteristics. For private equity, these sectors include, but are not limited to, healthcare, software, and services. For data infrastructure, these sectors include data centers, data transport, wireless access, and tech-enabled infrastructure, primarily in North America. For real estate, these sectors include data center properties, life science facilities, and a specific subset of mixed use industrial and/or office properties that (a) serve technology and life science tenant use and (b) have essential attributes, such as high IP-networked connectivity, proximity to and/or utilization of, communication and innovation ecosystems, and mission critical enhancements to the real estate that support 24/7 usage. Within these sectors, the Adviser believes it has the experience to recognize underappreciated value, structure transactions that capture this value, and implement various initiatives to create long-term growth and increase operational value.

Investment Strategy of Programmatic Co-Invest Clients

The investment strategy of the Adviser's Programmatic Co-Invest Clients consists of making co-investments alongside certain Funds in the discretion of the General Partner of such Programmatic Co-Invest Client. The Programmatic Co-Invest Clients will, subject to any applicable tax, legal, and regulatory constraints, generally make investments at the same time and on the same terms and conditions as the Fund alongside which it co-invests.

Investment Strategy of the RE Co-Invest Client

The investment strategy of the Adviser's RE Co-Invest Client consists of a making pre-identified co-investment alongside a Fund. The RE Co-Invest Client will, subject to any applicable tax, legal, and regulatory constraints, generally make investments at the same time and on the same terms and conditions as the Fund alongside which it co-invests.

RE Separate Account Investment Strategy

The Adviser has a distinct real estate focused investment strategy for the RE Separate Account Client in the industrial and logistics platform sector.

The Adviser deploys a rigorous set of criteria in its investment and asset management approach to this investment platform, with a particular focus on risk management.

Risks

Investing in securities involves a substantial degree of risk. A Client may lose all or a substantial portion of its investments, and investors in the Clients must be prepared to bear the risk of a complete loss of their investments.

In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by or for the Clients, include the following:

No Assurance of Investment Return. None of the Clients, the Adviser, and their respective affiliates can provide any assurance whatsoever that a Client will be successful in choosing, making, and realizing investments in any particular investment or portfolio of investments. There is no assurance that a Client will be able to generate returns for its investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the type of companies and transactions described herein. There can be no assurance that any investor will receive any distributions from a Client. Accordingly, an investment in a Client should only be considered by persons for whom a speculative, illiquid, and long-term investment is an appropriate component of a larger investment program and who can afford a loss of their entire investment. Past performance of investment entities associated with the Adviser and its affiliates is not indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that a Client will achieve its investment objectives or that performance objectives of the Client will be achieved.

Recent Financial Market Fluctuations. Various sectors of the U.S. and global financial markets and the broader current financial environment have been, and continue to be, characterized by uncertainty, volatility, and instability. The financial services industry generally and investment activities are affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, availability of credit, lack of price transparency, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in tax and other applicable laws and regulations, trade barriers, and national and international environmental and socioeconomic circumstances. These financial market fluctuations have the tendency to reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Clients and may affect the Clients' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Clients. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Clients' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present, and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio investments and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market, and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private investment funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy, and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that Clients will be able to exit from their investments in portfolio investments by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio investment may not be sufficiently liquid to enable a Client to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Continued or renewed volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the Clients to buy, sell, and partially dispose of their portfolio investments. The Clients may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and a Client may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be accurately predicted, and there can be no assurances that conditions in the financial markets will not worsen or adversely affect one or more

Fund's portfolio investments.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Client 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 Client's (or any portfolio investment'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, the Adviser, any General Partner, the Clients, and/or any of their portfolio investments 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 U.S. frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the case of banks, or 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 the Adviser to manage the Clients and their investments, and on the ability of the Adviser, any Client, and/or portfolio investments 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 Client 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 a Client to access capital contributions, or otherwise); the inability of a Client 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 portfolio investments 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 the Adviser will experience operational burdens and expenses, and a Client or a portfolio investment will incur additional expenses and/or delays in putting in place alternative arrangements and/or that such alternative arrangements will be less favorable than those formerly in place (with respect to economic terms, service levels, access to capital, or otherwise). There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, or that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses, delays, or other negative impacts. The Clients and their portfolio investments are subject to additional risks in the event a Financial Institution utilized by investors of a Client or suppliers, vendors, service providers, or other counterparties of a portfolio investment become subject to Distress Events, which could have a material adverse effect on a Client, its investors, or such portfolio investments, including the risk of investor defaults.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that the Adviser and/or the relevant Client maintain all or a set amount or percentage of

their respective accounts or assets with such Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although the Adviser seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Clients, the Adviser is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Client, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

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, virus or disease epidemics, 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 it 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 Client and its portfolio investments 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 Client and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon such Client's portfolio investments.

Inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had in the past, and may in the future have, negative effects on economies and financial markets. For example, if a Client's portfolio investment is unable to increase its revenue in times of higher inflation, its profitability may be adversely affected. Portfolio investments may have revenues linked to some extent to inflation, including, without limitation, by government regulations and contractual arrangement. As inflation rises, a portfolio investment may earn more revenue but may incur higher expenses. As inflation declines, a portfolio investment may not be able to reduce expenses commensurate with any resulting reduction in revenue. Furthermore, wages and prices of inputs increase during periods of inflation, which can negatively impact returns on investments. In an attempt to stabilize inflation, countries may impose wage and price controls or otherwise intervene in the economy. Governmental efforts to curb inflation often have negative effects on the level of economic activity. The global economy is experiencing inflation with respect to certain goods and services. There can be no assurance that inflation will not become a serious problem in the future and have an adverse impact on the Clients and their portfolio investments and could meaningfully adversely affect the Clients' returns and their ability to fulfill their investment objectives.

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

The ultimate impact of any such health emergency — and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition, and performance of any particular industry or business is impossible to predict, but could have a

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

Force Majeure Risk. Force majeure is the term generally used to refer to an event beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, civil unrest, fire, flood, weather, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, including extreme weather events from possible future climate change, earthquakes, global health crises and pandemics, war, terrorism, nationalization of industry, pandemics, and labor strikes. Some force majeure events may adversely affect a party's ability to perform its obligations, under a contract or otherwise. Such events, whether or not considered to be a contractual force majeure event may nonetheless impact the operations of the Clients, or portfolio investments, potentially materially so. For example, the cost to repair or replace assets that may have been damaged by such event could be considerable. A portfolio investment's ability to deliver services as a result of prolonged service interruptions or other causes may result in permanent loss of customers, substantial and costly litigation, and/or penalties for regulatory or contractual non-compliance. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including but not limited to the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control, could result in a loss to the Clients if a portfolio investment is affected, and any compensation provided by the relevant government, if any, may not be adequate. Such governmental intervention can lead to additional consequences from regulators in other jurisdictions that could similarly have a material adverse impact on the Clients. In some cases, transactions or other agreements may provide for termination of the agreement if the force majeure event is so catastrophic as to render it incapable of remedy within a reasonable, pre-agreed time period. During the COVID-19 pandemic, these provisions have resulted in costly litigation in such industries, and in future disruption scenarios such costly litigation may be expected to occur. Force majeure events that are incapable of, or costly to, cure may also have a permanent adverse effect on the Clients or a portfolio investment. Force majeure clauses may be drafted or construed narrowly in a manner that would not cover a particular event that might occur, such as a pandemic or global public health crisis. If this were to occur, there could be an adverse impact on the Clients or its portfolio

investments and/or could result in protracted and costly litigation to resolve.

Valuation of Assets. There is no actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Clients. When estimating fair value, the Adviser will apply a methodology based on its reasonable judgment that is appropriate in light of the nature, facts, and circumstances of the investments. Valuations are subject to multiple levels of review for approval, and ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of the Adviser. 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 may ultimately be sold. Third-party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of a Client's assets. With respect to the Clients, the exercise of discretion in valuation by the Adviser will give rise to conflicts of interest, because valuations (including a determination of when an investment should be written down or written off) impact the Adviser's track record. In addition, a conflict arises because the calculation of the Incentive Allocation for certain Clients is based, in part, on these valuations, and such valuations affect the amount and timing of performance fees and, with respect to the RE Separate Account Client, calculation of Advisory Fees.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, portfolio investments, their respective service providers, and other market participants depend on complex and often interconnected information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats and other risks that could adversely affect the Clients and their investors, despite the efforts of the Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, portfolio investments, and their respective service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and procedures intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks, and other technology assets, as well as the security, confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information belonging to the Client and its investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, encrypt, or otherwise prevent access to these systems of the Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, portfolio investments, and their respective service providers and counterparties, as well as the data stored by these systems, including investor information. The Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, portfolio investments, and their respective service providers and counterparties may be subject to ransomware or other attacks that could cause a substantial business disruption or loss of availability of data that could prevent the Clients and Adviser from executing its investment strategy or accessing an account, which could lead to financial losses. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies, and data storage applications generally heightens these risks. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state, or terrorist actors, may also attempt to fraudulently induce portfolio investments, employees, customers, third-party service providers, or other users of the Adviser's systems to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds, or other assets, transfer funds to unauthorized third parties, or otherwise to inflict harm. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Adviser's or portfolio investments' systems by unauthorized third parties could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Client, the Adviser, the General Partners, the portfolio investments, or their respective service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, or financial loss. In addition, the Adviser or a portfolio investment may

incur substantial costs related to investigation and remediation of the cybersecurity incident, increasing and upgrading cybersecurity protections including its administrative, technical, organizational, and physical controls, acts of identity theft, unauthorized use or loss of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction, increased insurance premiums or difficulties obtaining insurance coverage, or litigation, regulatory actions, or other legal risks.

Risks of Artificial Intelligence (“AI”). The Adviser’s ability to use, manage, and aggregate data may be limited by the effectiveness of its policies, systems, and practices that govern how data is acquired, validated, used, stored, protected, processed, and shared. Failure to manage data effectively and to aggregate data in an accurate and timely manner may limit the Adviser’s ability to manage current and emerging risks, as well as to manage changing business needs and to adapt to the use of new tools, including AI. While the Adviser may restrict certain uses of third-party and open source AI tools, such as ChatGPT, the Adviser’s employees and consultants and a Client’s portfolio investments may use such tools, which poses additional risks relating to the protection of the Adviser’s and such portfolio investments’ proprietary data, including the potential exposure of the Adviser’s or such portfolio investments’ confidential information to unauthorized recipients and the misuse of the Adviser’s or third-party intellectual property, which could adversely affect the Adviser, a Client, or its portfolio investments. Use of AI tools may result in allegations or claims against the Adviser, a Client, or its portfolio investments related to violation of third-party intellectual property rights, unauthorized access to or use of proprietary information, and failure to comply with open-source software requirements. Additionally, AI tools may produce inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete responses that could lead to errors in the Adviser’s, its employees’, or its consultants’ decision-making, portfolio management, or other business activities, which could have a negative impact on the Adviser or on the performance of a Client and its portfolio investments. Such AI tools could also be used against the Adviser, a Client, or its portfolio investments in criminal or negligent ways. As the use and availability of AI tools have grown, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies have been examining the AI tools and their use in a variety of industries, including financial services. These agencies have issued, proposed, or adopted a variety of rules and other guidance regarding the use of AI. AI similarly faces an uncertain regulatory landscape in many foreign jurisdictions. Ongoing and future regulatory actions with respect to AI generally or AI’s use in any industry in particular may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the ability of the Adviser, a Client, or its portfolio investments to utilize AI in the manner they have to-date, and may have in the future, an adverse impact on the ability of the Adviser, a Client, or its portfolio investments to continue to operate as intended.

Recent Regulatory Developments for Private Funds and Their Advisers. In recent years, the SEC has proposed and adopted, and continues to adopt, various changes to the rules relating to private funds and their advisers. On August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted previously proposed new rules and amendments to existing rules (collectively, the “Private Funds Rules”) under the Advisers Act specifically related to advisers of private funds.

The Private Funds Rules will impose new and substantial requirements on advisers and the funds they advise, including with respect to quarterly reporting, restricted activities, preferential treatment of investors, audit requirements, adviser-led secondaries, and annual compliance reviews. The Private Funds Rules, in addition to any other new rules adopted by the SEC, are expected to significantly impact the business of the Adviser, its affiliates, Clients, and/or Clients’ portfolio investments. As a result of the Private Funds Rules, the Adviser will under certain circumstances be

restricted or refrain from providing information regarding certain Clients in response to investor requests. The Adviser will be required to circulate to all investors the material terms of any preferential treatment agreed in connection with investments in a Client (i.e., all side letter terms), without regard to any most favored nation provision. This may ultimately impact the Adviser's decisions with respect to agreeing to certain preferential rights. The Private Funds Rules include certain audit requirements, which may require the Adviser to select a different auditor or obtain an additional audit, even if the Adviser does not believe it is in the best interest of a Client or its investors to do so. Further, many provisions of the Private Funds Rules require the Adviser to make a variety of subjective determinations as to whether and how such rules apply to a Client and the Adviser's related obligations. The Adviser will face conflicts of interest in making such determinations, including for example with respect to whether certain fees and expenses may be charged to a Client, whether certain provisions may have a material negative impact on certain investors, or whether certain allocations are fair and equitable. The Adviser's and a Client's compliance burdens and associated costs including, without limitation, insurance expenses, are also expected to increase. The Adviser also will be subject to increased risk of exposure to additional regulatory scrutiny, litigation, censure, and penalties for noncompliance or perceived noncompliance as a result of the Private Funds Rules, and any noncompliance or perceived noncompliance with such rules may negatively impact a Client's reputation as well as its investment activities, thereby materially reducing returns to investors.

Several trade groups representing private fund managers have filed a legal challenge to the Private Funds Rules, and other legal challenges to the Private Funds Rules may be forthcoming. Regardless of the outcome of these lawsuits, the implementation of these new rules is expected to create additional burdens for advisers to private funds.

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 U.S., Europe, and other jurisdictions (collectively, "Privacy Laws") could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, destruction, retention, and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of the Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, and/or their portfolio investments, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions, or other penalties or litigation, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Client performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted, and applied, compliance costs for the Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, and/or their portfolio investments, 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 similarly significant costs, potential liabilities, and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include the Adviser, the General Partners, the Clients, and/or their portfolio investments.

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

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

Although one cannot predict the full effect of Brexit, it could have a significant adverse impact on the United Kingdom, European, and global macroeconomic conditions and could lead to prolonged political, legal, regulatory, tax, and economic uncertainty. This uncertainty is likely to continue to impact the global economic climate and may impact opportunities, pricing, availability and cost of bank financing, regulation, values, or exit opportunities of companies or assets based, doing business, or having service or other significant relationships in, the United Kingdom or the European Union, including companies or assets held or considered for prospective investment by the Clients.

The future application of European Union-based legislation to the private fund industry in the United Kingdom and the European Union will ultimately depend on how the United Kingdom renegotiates the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in the European Union. There can be no assurance that any renegotiated terms or regulations will not have an adverse impact on the Clients and their portfolio investments, including the ability of the Clients to achieve their investment objectives. Brexit may result in significant market dislocation, heightened counterparty risk, an adverse effect on the management of market risk (in particular, asset and liability management due in part to redenomination of financial assets and liabilities), an adverse effect on the ability of the Adviser to manage, operate, and invest on behalf of Clients, and increased legal, regulatory, and/or or compliance burden for the Adviser and/or Clients, each of which may have a negative impact on the operations, financial condition, returns, or prospects of the Clients.

Areas where the uncertainty created by the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union is relevant include, but are not limited to, trade within Europe, foreign direct investment in Europe, the scope and functioning of European regulatory frameworks (including with respect to the regulation of alternative investment fund managers and the distribution and marketing of alternative investment funds), industrial policy pursued within European countries, immigration policy pursued within European Union countries, the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in Europe, and trade policy within European countries and internationally. The volatility and uncertainty caused by the withdrawal may adversely affect the value of the Clients’ portfolio

investments and the ability to achieve the investment objectives of the Clients.

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 Clients 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. Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Client (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 Client, its General Partner, or the Adviser 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 Client. This creates potential incentives for the Adviser to cause a Client to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Secondaries and Other General Partner-Led Transactions. There continues to be a significant market for secondary sales, General Partner-led transactions, continuation vehicles, successor fund investments, and other similar transactions, and the Adviser reserves the right to dispose of (or seek additional capital for) Client investments through such means. Many of these transactions involve an auction process run by an investment bank and a buyer (or buyer group) that agrees to purchase all or a portion of one or more investments that will continue to be managed by the Adviser following the transaction. Such transactions are permitted to be undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing investors and maintaining exposure to an asset where the Adviser believes there is the potential for additional value generation. Where undertaken, existing investors typically are offered certain options relating to receiving liquidity from the transaction or continuing to maintain exposure to the asset, assets, or a new portfolio of assets (including a portfolio that combines assets from multiple Clients sponsored by the Adviser and its affiliates), often on different terms than their original investment in the Client. However, certain of such transactions are expected to involve an investor investing (or being required to invest) additional capital in the existing Client and/or other investment vehicles, a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio investments, and/or a delay in the full liquidation of the Client's investment. In other circumstances, even investors that elect to continue to hold a direct or indirect interest in the relevant portfolio investment will have their interest adjusted as if distributed (i.e., a portion of such interest will be allocated to the relevant General Partner to the extent of its right to receive Carried Interest, if any), effectively diluting their interests.

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Client or investor and those of the Adviser or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where the Adviser or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing Client in such transaction), their incentives are expected to diverge from those of investors who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Client, the Adviser, the relevant General

Partner, and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent the Adviser requires existing investors and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation vehicle or another Client managed by the Adviser in addition to the purchase amount paid in a transaction (including commitments to the relevant Client in specified ratios to the purchase price), such requirement is expected to have a negative effect on the purchase price for the selling Client and its investors. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the investment(s) being sold. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized, including through the possibility of receiving additional compensation, to make investments in portfolio investments with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as investors in the relevant Client, and in such circumstances the Adviser reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain investors will not be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax, or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to investors and/or the relevant advisory board prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of a Client or any individual investor or group of investors. However, the Adviser reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Organizational Documents. Pursuant to the relevant Client Organizational Documents, the Adviser is permitted to seek the consent of the relevant Client advisory board(s) to waive conflicts associated with such transactions and accordingly not all investors will necessarily be able to approve or disapprove of such transactions. Similar to any prospective sale or disposition of Client investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, the relevant Client is expected to bear all of the related costs in the absence of an agreement with other parties to bear a portion of such costs.

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

Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) Matters. The Adviser maintains an ESG Handbook and seeks to integrate certain ESG factors into its investment process in accordance with its Handbook and subject to its fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory, or contractual

requirements. ESG is only one of the many factors the Adviser will consider in making an investment. To the extent that the Adviser engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial and social results, or the market or society may not view any such changes as desirable. Successful engagement efforts on the part of the Adviser will depend on the Adviser's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG and other factors, and their ESG-related value. There can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. However, Adviser does not expect to subordinate a Client's investment returns or increase a Client's investment risks as a result of (or in connection with) the consideration of any ESG factors.

Consideration of ESG factors may affect the Adviser's exposure to certain companies, sectors, regions, countries, or types of investments, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. The act of selecting and evaluating material ESG factors is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Adviser or any judgment exercised by the Adviser will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor or reflect market trends. In evaluating a company, the Adviser is dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting that may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable, which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. ESG-related practices differ by region, industry, and issue and are evolving accordingly. A company's ESG-related practices or the Adviser's assessment of such practices may change over time or fail to predict the manner in which any such future requirements (including any enforcement with respect thereto) could affect a Client or its investments, including with respect to future administrative burdens and costs.

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

Climate Change. The Clients may acquire investments that are located in, or have operations in, areas that are subject to climate change. Investments in certain locations may face risks from the physical effects of climate change, such as risks posed by increasing frequency or severity of extreme weather events and rising sea levels and temperatures. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on the Clients' business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include: increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes); sea level rise; fires; and extreme and changing temperatures. As a result of these impacts from climate-related events, the Clients may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the Clients' investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the Clients' investments from severe weather; increased insurance premiums and deductibles or a decrease in the availability of coverage for investments in areas subject to severe weather; decreased net migration to areas in which investments are located, resulting in lower than expected demand for both investments and the products and services of the Clients' investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy costs impacting operational returns; changes in the availability or quality of

water, food, or other natural resources on which the Clients' business depends; decreased consumer demand for consumer products or services resulting from physical changes associated with climate change (e.g., warmer temperature or decreasing shoreline could reduce demand for residential and commercial properties previously viewed as desirable); incorrect long-term valuation of an equity investment due to changing conditions not previously anticipated at the time of the investment; regulatory and litigation risk (e.g., changing legal requirements that could result in increased permitting and compliance costs, changes in business operations, or the discontinuance of certain operations, and litigation seeking monetary or injunctive relief related to climate impacts), and economic disruptions arising from the foregoing.

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

Business Risks. The Clients' investment portfolios are expected to consist primarily of securities issued by non-public operating companies and non-public companies holding interests in real estate, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Clients will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio investment's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there may not be sufficient collateral to cover a Client's investment in the event of a portfolio investment default on its credit agreements.

Concentration of Investments. Each Client will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment. As a result, a Client'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 called for particular investments is greater than the amount targeted, a Client may invest in fewer portfolio investments and thus be less diversified.

REIT Investment Risks. Certain investments by the Clients may be in securities that are or become publicly traded (including publicly traded real estate investment trusts ("REITs")) and are therefore subject to the risks inherent in investing in public securities. Such investments will involve economic, political, interest rate, and other risks, any of which could result in an adverse change in the market price. In addition, in some cases a Client will be prohibited by contract or other

limitations from selling such securities for a period of time so that the Client may be unable to take advantage of favorable market prices.

Real Estate Investment Risks. Investments related to real property are subject to varying degrees of risk. The yields available from equity investments in real estate depend in large part on the amount of income generated and expenses incurred. If the investments do not generate revenues sufficient to meet operating expenses, including debt service, tenant improvements, leasing commissions, and other capital expenditures, a Client may be required to borrow additional amounts to cover fixed costs, and the cash flow of the Client and its ability to make distributions to investors will be adversely affected. Although the Clients will be investing in a range of investments, all real estate investments are speculative in nature, and the possibility of partial or total loss of capital exists. Real estate values are affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to: (i) changes in the general economic climate or in national or international economic conditions; (ii) local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for space); (iii) the quality and philosophy of management; (iv) competition based on rental rates; (v) attractiveness, type, and location of the properties and changes in the relative popularity of commercial properties as an investment; (vi) financial condition of tenants, buyers, and sellers of properties, including successor liability for investments in existing entities (e.g., buying out a distressed partner or acquiring an interest in an entity that owns a real property); (vii) quality of maintenance, insurance, and management services; (viii) changes in real estate tax rates and other operating costs and expenses; (ix) energy and supply shortages; (x) changes in interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds and other financing which may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable; (xi) uninsured losses or delays from casualties or condemnation; (xii) government regulations (including those governing usage, improvements, zoning, and taxes) and fiscal policies; (xiii) potential liability under changing environmental and other laws; (xiv) risks and operating problems arising out of the presence of certain construction materials; (xv) structural or property level latent defects; (xvi) acts of God, terrorist attacks, war (declared or undeclared), work stoppages, shortages of labor, strikes, union relations and contracts, fluctuating prices, and supply of labor and/or other labor-related factors; (xvii) increased mortgage defaults; (xviii) negative developments in the economy that depress travel activity; (xix) environmental liabilities and contingent liabilities on disposition of assets; (xx) changes in applicable laws; and (xxi) other factors beyond the control of the Adviser. Investments in existing entities (e.g., buying out a distressed partner or acquiring an interest in an entity that owns real property) could also create risks of successor liability.

A Client's investments will be subject to various risks which may cause fluctuations in occupancy, rental rates, operating income, and expenses or which may render the sale or financing of its properties difficult or unattractive. For example, following the termination or expiration of a tenant's lease there may be a period of time before the Client will begin receiving rental payments under a replacement lease. During that period, a Client will continue to bear fixed expenses such as interest, real estate taxes, maintenance, and other operating expenses. In addition, declining economic conditions may impair a Client's ability to attract replacement tenants and achieve rental rates equal to or greater than the rents paid under previous leases. Increased competition for tenants may require a Client to make capital improvements to properties which would not have otherwise been planned. Any unbudgeted capital improvements that a Client undertakes may divert cash that would otherwise be available for distribution to the investors. Ultimately, to the extent that a Client is unable to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, decreased cash flow from tenants will result, which could adversely impact the Client's operating results.

Investments in Real Estate Debt. A Client may hold direct or indirect investments in certain real estate-related debt instruments. In addition to the risks of borrower default (including loss of principal and nonpayment of interest) and the risks associated with real estate investments generally, real-estate related debt investments are subject to a variety of risks, including the risks of illiquidity, lack of control, mismanagement or decline in value of collateral, contested foreclosures, bankruptcy of the debtor, claims for lender liability, violations of usury laws, and the imposition of common law or statutory restrictions on the exercise of contractual remedies for defaults of such investments. Debt investments have special inherent risks relative to collateral value. In the event of default, the source of repayment is limited to the value of the collateral and may be subordinate to other lien holders (and the collateral value of the property may be less than the outstanding amount of the investment). Real estate loans acquired by a Client may be at the time of their acquisition, or may become after origination, participation, or acquisition, non-performing for a wide variety of reasons. Non-performing real estate loans may require a substantial amount of workout negotiations and/or restructuring, which may entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate and a substantial write-down of the principal of such loan. To the extent that a Client purchases partial interests in non-performing loans, the Client may not have control over the workout process and the management of the real estate assets. It may be necessary or desirable to foreclose on collateral securing one or more real estate loans purchased by a Client, and the foreclosure process can be lengthy and expensive.

Development and Construction or Renovation Risks. A Client's investments may include acquisition of direct or indirect interests in undeveloped land or underdeveloped real property (which may often be non-income producing), real estate developments or redevelopments, and/or businesses that engage in real estate development or redevelopment. To the extent that the Client invests in such assets or activities, it will be subject to the risks normally associated with such assets and development activities, including the possibility of development cost overruns and delays due to various factors (including inclement weather, labor or material shortages, the unavailability of construction and permanent financing, and timely receipt of zoning and other regulatory approvals), the availability of both construction and permanent financing on favorable terms, and market or site deterioration after acquisition. Any unanticipated delays or expenses could have an adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of a Client. Properties under development or properties acquired for development may receive little or no cash flow from the date of acquisition through the date of completion of development and may continue to experience operating deficits after the date of completion. In addition, market conditions may change during the course of development that make such development less attractive than at the time it was commenced.

In addition, investments in new development activities could be more susceptible to irregular accounting or other fraudulent practices. In the event of fraud by any entity in which a Client invests, the Client may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that entity. There can be no assurance that any such losses will be offset by gains (if any) realized on a Client's other investments.

Renovation Risks and Investments in Land, Development, and Redevelopment. The renovation of commercial properties involves risks associated with the construction and renovation of real property, including the possibility of construction and renovation cost overruns and delays due to various factors (including inclement weather, labor or material shortages, and the unavailability of construction and permanent financing) and market or site deterioration after acquisition or

renovation. Any unanticipated delays or expenses in connection with the renovation of properties could have an adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of a Client. A Client, in addition to implementing a comprehensive renovation strategy, will make additional investments in certain opportunistic assets or developments when the Adviser believes that this strategy is prudent for the specific market conditions and capital requirements. Such additional investments may include the Client acquiring direct or indirect interests in undeveloped land or underdeveloped real property (which may often be non-income producing), real estate developments or redevelopments, and/or businesses that engage in real estate development or redevelopment. To the extent that a Client invests in such assets or activities, it will be subject to the risks normally associated with such assets and development activities. Such risks include risks relating to the availability and timely receipt of zoning and other regulatory approvals, the cost and timely completion of construction (including risks beyond the control of the Client, such as weather or labor conditions or material shortages), and the availability of both construction and permanent financing on favorable terms. These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development activities once undertaken, any of which could have an adverse effect on the Client. Properties under development or properties acquired for development may receive little or no cash flow from the date of acquisition through the date of completion of development and may continue to experience operating deficits after the date of completion.

In addition, market conditions may change during the course of development that make such development less attractive than at the time it was commenced.

Risks of Leasing. In some instances, a Client's properties are expected to be pre-leased, and, in other cases, properties will be developed or renovated on a speculative basis for which there is no significant pre-leasing, if any. To the extent that a Client is unable to lease space in its properties on or before completion of their construction or renovation, the Client will be subject to the risk of an inability to find suitable tenants on leasing terms the Client seeks to obtain. This may require the Client to offer substantial leasing concessions or suffer significant vacancies in its properties.

Increase in Market Interest Rates. Fluctuations in interest rates could negatively affect Clients or their portfolio investments. Interest rate fluctuations are influenced by numerous factors, including, but not limited to, inflation, deflation, unemployment, market dislocations, economic shocks, recessions, depressions, governmental monetary policies and volatility among U.S. and non-U.S. financial markets. Interest rate fluctuations may be protracted or acute. Fluctuations in interest rates may be significant and/or unexpected and may impact the U.S. and non-U.S. financial markets at large. If interest rates increase, so could a Client's or portfolio investment's interest cost for new debt, including variable rate debt obligations under any credit facility or other financing. This increased cost could make the financing of any acquisition more costly. Rising interest rates could limit the Client's ability to refinance existing debt when it matures or cause it to pay higher interest rates upon refinancing, which would negatively impact liquidity and profitability. As discussed below, Clients make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio investment incur debt to finance a portion of an investment in a given portfolio investment. As such, interest rate fluctuations may affect the profitability of these portfolio investments more significantly than others. Similarly, debt investments are also subject to risks associated with interest rate fluctuations which may impact the likelihood that an issuer will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on a debt instrument. Therefore, the structure and nature of a Client's or a portfolio investment's debt are

important factors affecting returns. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the access third parties have to credit or the amount they are willing to pay for the Client's assets.

Bad Boy Guarantees. Generally, commercial real estate financings (other than construction loans) are structured as non-recourse to the borrower, which limits a lender's recourse to the property pledged as collateral for the loan, and not the other assets of the borrower or to any parent of the borrower, in the event of a loan default. However, lenders customarily will require that a creditworthy parent entity enter into so-called recourse carveout guarantees to protect the lender against certain bad-faith or other intentional acts of the borrower in violation of the loan documents. A bad boy guarantee typically provides that the lender can recover losses from the guarantors for certain bad acts, such as fraud or intentional misrepresentation, intentional waste, willful misconduct, criminal acts, misappropriation of funds, voluntary incurrence of prohibited debt, and environmental losses sustained by the lender. In addition, bad boy guarantees typically provide that the loan will be a full personal recourse obligation of the guarantor, for certain actions, such as prohibited transfers of the collateral or changes of control and voluntary bankruptcy of the borrower. It is expected that the financing arrangements with respect to a Client's investments generally will require bad boy guarantees from the Client, and in the event that such a guarantee is called, the Client's assets could be adversely affected. Moreover, a Client's bad boy guarantees could apply to actions of the joint venture partners associated with the Client's investments. While the Adviser expects to negotiate indemnities from such joint venture partners to protect against such risks, there remains the possibility that the acts of such joint venture partner could result in liability to the Client under such guarantees. The Client may provide bad boy guarantees on behalf of other investment vehicles, alternative investment vehicles, or co-investment vehicles and may in certain circumstances, but shall not be required to, receive a fee or other consideration for providing guarantees for the benefit of such other investment vehicles.

Environmental Liabilities. A Client may be exposed to substantial risk of loss arising from investments involving undisclosed or unknown environmental, health, or occupational safety matters, or inadequate reserves, insurance, or insurance proceeds for such matters that have been previously identified. Under various U.S. federal, state, and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner of real property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on or in such property. Such laws may impose joint and several liability, which can result in a party being obligated to pay for greater than its share, or even all, of the liability involved. Such liability may also be imposed without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. The cost of any required remediation and the owner's liability therefore as to any property are generally not limited under such laws and could exceed the value of the property and/or the aggregate assets of the owner. The presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate contamination from such substances, would adversely affect the owner's ability to sell the real estate or to borrow funds using such property as collateral, which could have an adverse effect on a Client's return from such investment. Environmental claims with respect to a specific investment could exceed the value of such investment, and under certain circumstances, subject the other assets of the Client to such liabilities. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on contaminated property in favor of governments or governmental agencies for costs they incur in connection with the contamination.

The ongoing presence of environmental contamination, pollutants, or other hazardous materials on a property (whether known at the time of acquisition or not) could also result in personal injury (and

associated liability) to persons on the property and persons removing such materials, future or continuing property damage (which would adversely affect property value), or claims by third parties, including as a result of exposure to such materials through the spread of contaminants.

In addition, a Client's operating costs and performance may be adversely affected by compliance obligations under environmental protection statutes, rules and regulations relating to investments of the Client, including additional compliance obligations arising from any change to such statutes, rules, and regulations. Statutes, rules, and regulations may also restrict development and use of property. Certain clean-up actions brought by governmental agencies and private parties could also impose obligations in relation to a Client's investments and result in additional costs to the Client.

Further, even in cases where a Client is indemnified by the seller with respect to an investment against liabilities arising out of violations of environmental laws and regulations, there can be no assurance as to the financial viability of the seller to satisfy such indemnities or the ability of the Client to achieve enforcement of such indemnities.

Harmful Mold and Other Air Quality Issues. When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold may grow, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Indoor air quality issues can also stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contamination from indoor or outdoor sources, and other biological contaminants such as pollen, viruses, and bacteria. Indoor exposure to airborne toxins or irritants above certain levels can be alleged to cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of a Client's properties could require the Client to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants from the affected property or increase indoor ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose a Client to liability from its tenants, employees of its tenants, and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

Americans with Disabilities Act and Similar Laws. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA"), all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. If one or more of the properties in a Client's portfolio does not comply with the ADA, then a Client may be required to incur costs to bring the property into compliance, which may or may not have been foreseen at the time of acquisition. Future changes to federal, state, and local laws also may require modifications to a Client's properties, or restrict a Client's ability to renovate its properties. A Client cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with the ADA or other legislation. If a Client incurs substantial costs to comply with the ADA and any other similar legislation, the Client's financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distribution, and ability to satisfy its debt service obligations could be materially adversely affected.

Casualty and Condemnation. Investments in real estate are subject to the risks of partial or total condemnation in accordance with applicable law or regulation and casualty, whether arising from destruction by fire, earthquake, flood, hurricane, or otherwise. In either case, a Client's investments (depending on such investments' status as lender, borrower, or equity owner) may be subject to one or more of the following liabilities: (i) lenders may require prepayments of outstanding loans with any proceeds arising from a casualty or condemnation recovery event (i.e., insurance coverage); (ii) insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover renewal of an investment; (iii) renovations or developments with respect to an investment may be delayed; and (iv) a seller may bear the risk of

loss for such casualty or condemnation in connection with the disposition of an investment through the date of disposition.

Risks Relating to Data Center Properties. The Clients will be in the business of owning, acquiring, developing, and operating data centers, and intend to lease such properties to tenants. A reduction in the demand for data center space, power, or connectivity is likely to have a greater adverse effect on a Client than if it owned a portfolio of investments with a less specialized use. The development activities of such properties also make a Client particularly susceptible to general economic slowdowns, as well as adverse developments in the data center, internet and data communications, and broader technology industries. Any such slowdown or adverse development could lead to reduced corporate IT spending or reduced demand for data center space. Reduced demand could also result from business relocations. Changes in industry practice or in technology could also reduce demand for physical data center space.

In addition, potential tenants may choose to develop new data centers or expand their own existing data centers or consolidate into other data centers the Clients do not own, which could reduce demand for a Client's data centers or result in the loss of one or more potential tenants, which could result in a loss of business for the Client and/or adversely affect pricing. If a data center property loses a tenant, there can be no assurance of replacing that tenant at a competitive rate or at all. Mergers or consolidations of technology companies could reduce further the number of potential tenants, causing dependence on a more limited number of tenants. A data center's financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distribution, and ability to satisfy debt service obligations could be materially adversely affected as a result of any or all of these factors, which would in turn have an adverse effect on a Client.

Regulatory and Legal Risks Related to Life Sciences Properties. The Clients will compete with many other entities for acquisitions of medical office buildings ("MOBs"), life science properties, and healthcare-related facilities, including national, regional, and local operators, acquirers, and developers of healthcare real estate properties. The competition for healthcare real estate properties may significantly increase the price for MOBs, life science properties, and healthcare-related facilities or other real estate related assets a Client seeks to acquire, and competitors may succeed in acquiring those properties or assets themselves. In addition, potential acquisition targets may find a Client's competitors to be more attractive because they may have greater resources, may be willing to pay more for the properties, or may have a more compatible operating philosophy. In particular, large healthcare REITs may enjoy significant competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital and enhanced operating efficiencies. This competition will result in increased demand for these assets and therefore increased prices paid for them. Because of an increased interest in single-property acquisitions among tax-motivated individual purchasers, a Client may pay higher prices if it purchases single properties in comparison with portfolio acquisitions.

MOBs and life science properties are typically highly customized and may not be easily adapted to non-healthcare-related uses. A new or replacement operator or tenant may require different features in a property, depending on that operator's or tenant's particular operations. If a current operator or tenant is unable to pay rent and vacates a property, the Client may incur substantial expenditures to modify a property before it is able to secure another operator or tenant. Also, if the property needs to be renovated to accommodate multiple operators or tenants, a Client may incur substantial

expenditures before it is able to re-lease the space. These expenditures or renovations may have a material adverse effect on a Client's operations and the ability to make distributions to investors.

MOBs and life science properties are used by tenants in science and technology industries, many of whom rely on intellectual property protection. Tenants' businesses could be adversely affected if the science and technology industries are impacted by an economic, financial, or banking crisis, if there are changes in the intellectual property protection available to tenants, or if the science and technology industries migrate from the U.S. to other countries. Any adverse effect on a tenant's business may, in turn, have a material adverse effect on a Client's operations and the ability to make distributions to investors.

In addition, many life science tenants engage in research and development activities that involve controlled use of hazardous materials, chemicals, and biological and radioactive compounds. The Clients and their tenants must comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials and waste products. In the event of contamination or injury from the use of these hazardous materials, the property owner could be held liable for damages that result, which, in addition to any failure to comply with these laws and regulations, could adversely affect a Client's operations and the ability to make distributions to investors.

Furthermore, the healthcare industry is heavily regulated by federal, state and local governmental bodies. A Client's tenants in the healthcare industry generally will be subject to laws and regulations covering, among other things, licensure, certification for participation in government programs, and relationships with physicians and other referral sources, and the privacy and security of individually identifiable health information. New laws and regulations, changes in existing laws and regulations, or changes in the interpretation of such laws or regulations could negatively affect the financial condition of a Client's tenants. These changes, in some cases, could apply retroactively. The enactment, timing, or effect of legislative or regulatory changes cannot be predicted. In addition, certain of a Client's MOBs, life science properties, and healthcare-related facilities and their tenants may require licenses or certificates of need to operate. Failure to obtain a license or certificate of need, or loss of a required license, would prevent a facility from operating in the manner intended. These events could adversely affect a Client's tenants' ability to make rent payments to the Client, which may have a material adverse effect on the Client's operations and the ability to make distributions to investors.

Availability of Insurance against Certain Catastrophic Losses. With respect to properties acquired by the Clients, liability, fire, flood, extended coverage, and rental loss insurance with insured limits and policy specifications that the Adviser believes are customary for similar properties will be maintained. However, certain losses of a catastrophic nature, such as wars, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other similar events, are either uninsurable or, insurable at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on the related investments. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. Most insurers are excluding terrorism coverage from their all-risk policies. In some cases, the insurers are offering significantly limited coverage against terrorist acts for additional premiums which can greatly increase the total costs of casualty insurance for a property. As a result, not all investments will be insured (or such investments may be underinsured) against terrorism. If a major uninsured loss occurs, the Clients could lose both invested capital in and anticipated profits from the affected

investments.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying and structuring private equity, data infrastructure, and real estate transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that the Clients will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. However, regardless of the extent to which the capital commitments of investors are invested (or drawn down to be invested), the investors will be required to bear Advisory Fees through the relevant Client during the investment period based on the entire amount of the investors' capital commitments to such Client and other expenses as set forth in the Organizational Documents.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While each General Partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for a Client through the investment strategy and methods described herein, the relevant General Partner reserves the right to pursue additional investment strategies and/or modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process, or investment techniques to the extent it determines such modification or departure to be appropriate and consistent with the Organizational Documents. A General Partner reserves the right to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the Adviser has previously made investments or has internal operational experience.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Client 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 years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no return of proceeds invested. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Client (including any Advisory Fee payable to the General Partner) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Client's capital, including unfunded capital commitments.

Availability of Entry Financing; Availability of Additional Financing. A Client's ability to invest in companies may depend on the availability and terms of debt financing that is required or desirable with respect to such investments. A decrease in the availability of debt financing (or increase in the interest cost) for leveraged transactions, whether due to adverse changes in economic or financial market conditions or a decreased appetite for risk by lenders, would impair the Clients' ability to consummate investments and would adversely affect a Client's returns.

After a Client has financed an investment, continued development and marketing of products may be required that additional financing be provided from a Client or a third party. No assurance can be made that such additional financing will be available, and no assurance can be made as to the terms upon which such financing may be obtained.

Leveraged Investments. The Clients are permitted to make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio investment or intermediate entity incur debt to finance all or a portion of certain investments, whether on a temporary or long-term basis. Leverage generally magnifies both a Client'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. Leverage often imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a portfolio investment, in addition to the burden of debt service, and potentially will constrain such portfolio investment's ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio investments will increase the exposure of a Client's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment, or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of a Client's investments in the leveraged portfolio investments in a down market. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio investment's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Client. In the event any portfolio investment cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Client may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio investment, which could adversely affect the returns of a Client. Additionally, lenders would typically have a claim that has priority over any claim by the Clients to the assets of such investment in an insolvency event or proceeding. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Client determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio investment, a Client may not achieve an exit multiple, enterprise valuation, or capitalization rate consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which a Client invests generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Organizational Documents, a Client will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio investment, even in circumstances where the Client's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio investment.

A Client is also permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness on behalf of itself, affiliates (including co-investment vehicles), and certain third parties (such as a guaranty of a portfolio investment's debt, a letter of credit, or other forms of promise to provide funding) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that such Client would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. The use of leverage by a Client generally also will result in fees, interest expense, and other costs to such Client that may not be covered by distributions made to such Client or appreciation of its investments. While Client-level borrowings generally will be subject to limitations set forth in the Organizational Documents and interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding. A Client generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several, or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Clients and entities managed, controlled, or formed by the Adviser or any of its affiliates, including through Client 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 Client will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent a Client incurs leverage (or provides such guarantees), such amounts are permitted to be secured by capital commitments made by such Client's investors, and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of such Client.

To the extent a Client provides bridge financing to facilitate portfolio investments, it is possible that all or a portion of such bridge financing will not be recouped within the time period specified in the

Organizational Documents, in which case the investment would be treated as a permanent investment of the Client. As a result, the relevant Client's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under the Clients' investment limitations, certain of which exclude bridge financing investments.

Subscription Lines. A Client generally is permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations, including the acquisition, financing, or refinancing of the Client's investments, as well as to consolidate or make less frequent capital calls to limited partners. Client-level borrowing subjects investors 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 investors, investors may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Client fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any investor claim against the Client would likely be subordinate to the Client's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Client-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 Client's investors and the terms of the Organizational Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate an investor could obtain individually. To the extent a particular investor's cost of capital is lower than the relevant Client's cost of borrowing, Client-level borrowing can negatively impact an investor's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Client's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Client-level borrowing typically delays the need for investors to make contributions to a Client, or results in short-term gains to a Client, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Client's internal rate of return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the Client's Carried Interest arrangements will be met. A portfolio investment financing from a subscription line, rather than from a Client-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time. In other circumstances the use of Client-level borrowing can increase the base of a Client's Advisory Fee calculation, such as during periods where Advisory Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. Because Advisory Fees are incurred whether an investment is financed through capital calls or borrowings, and a Client's preferred return typically does not accrue on outstanding borrowings, the relevant General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to make investments and/or pay such amounts using a subscription line rather than making capital calls. The use of Client-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Client's investment period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Client's Advisory Fee calculation under the Organizational Documents. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Clients) as, to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility

or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Client nor investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Client and the investors 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 an investor's interest in a Client or impose concentration or other limits on the Client's investments, and/or financial or other covenants, which could affect the implementation of the Client's investment strategy. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from investors to share with lenders. The 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 investors. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio investment or other Client subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Client, resulting in additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio investment or Client subsidiary.

Client-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows a 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 investors that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Client. This risk would be heightened for an investor 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 investor to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. A General Partner is authorized to use Client-level borrowing to pay Advisory Fees and to reimburse the Adviser for expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Client. A Client is also permitted to utilize Client-level borrowing when a General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than investor capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If a Client ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those other means, investors would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Client generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses, the absence of invested capital funded by investors potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to investors and increase the potential Carried Interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Client. Subject to any limitations in the Organizational Documents, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Client's investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

Investments and Intermediate Entity-Level Borrowing. Under certain Client Organizational Documents, a Client is generally permitted to incur indebtedness that is secured by any assets of the Client (e.g., asset-based borrowing, as well as “back leverage” and net asset value (NAV) facilities), and is permitted, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediate entities (e.g., special purpose vehicles) to incur indebtedness, including to borrow money from any person, to make guarantees, or provide other credit support to any person or to incur any other obligation (including other extensions of credit). Indebtedness is generally permitted to be incurred for any purpose relating to the activities of a Client, including, without limitation, to: finance any investment-related activities of the Client; increase the buying power of the Client; provide interim financing to the extent necessary to consummate the purchase of investments prior to the receipt of permanent financing or capital contributions or distributions (as applicable); pay for Client expenses or fund the payment of Advisory Fees; make, hold, or dispose of investments; provide financing or refinancing; fund the payment of amounts to withdrawing limited partners; fund distributions to the partners; and/or provide collateral to secure outstanding letters of credit or to create reserves, in each case in accordance with the Organizational Documents. Additionally, Clients are generally permitted to enter into letters of credit in support of one or more of their investments, including for the purpose of a Client agreeing to fund additional equity financing or capital expenditures into a portfolio investment (regardless of who the beneficiary to such letter of credit may be) at a certain time or upon the occurrence of a certain event. Although in many cases the Organizational Documents impose limits on borrowings at the Client level, portfolio investments and intermediate entities generally do not have such limits on their ability to engage in borrowings or incur leverage with respect to all or a portion of the relevant investments.

Guarantees. The Clients may guarantee the obligations of a portfolio investment on behalf of itself, affiliates (including co-investment vehicles), and certain third parties, including, but not limited to, the obligations arising from borrowed money or derivatives transactions. Such guarantees may obligate the Clients to pay the portfolio investment’s indebtedness or other obligations if the portfolio investment is unable or unwilling to pay its indebtedness or otherwise meet its obligations. In such situations, the Clients would not be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability.

Hedging Arrangements. The Adviser is permitted (but is not obligated) to endeavor to manage the Clients’ or any investment’s currency exposures, interest rate exposures, or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. The Clients are permitted to incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which are permitted to be undertaken in exchange-traded or over-the-counter (“OTC”) contexts, including futures, forwards, swaps, options, and other instruments. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used. In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements will subject the Clients to the risk of a counterparty’s inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian, or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose the Clients to additional liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled. Certain hedging arrangements may create for the Adviser, the General Partner, and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption. Losses may result to the extent that the

CFTC or other regulator imposes position limits or other regulatory requirements on such hedging arrangements, including under circumstances where the ability of a Client or an investment to hedge its exposures becomes limited by such requirements.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for Client investments, and hence, most of the Clients' investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to its investors, consistent with the terms of the relevant Organizational Documents. After a distribution of securities is made to investors, many investors 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 investors may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the Organizational Documents, including the value used to determine the amount of Carried Interest available to the Adviser with respect to such investment.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which the Clients invest normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by the Adviser 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.

Complex Companies. Clients may invest in the securities of companies that are not growing, or which feature an obvious investment flaw, such as a weak or unsophisticated management team, declining revenues, shrinking margins, product or customer concentration, and processes or a litigation or regulatory overhang. Investments in such complex companies often involve a substantial degree of risk that is generally higher than the risk involved in investing in clean, well-run, and easily understood businesses with clear growth trajectories.

Distressed Investments. The Clients are generally permitted to purchase, directly or indirectly, investments that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including securities, companies, or real estate assets involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Many of these investments ordinarily remain unpaid unless and until the investment is reorganized and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and as a result may have to be held for an extended period of time. A wide variety of considerations, including, for example, the possibility of litigation between the participants in a reorganization or liquidation proceeding or a requirement to obtain mandatory or discretionary consents from various governmental authorities or others may affect the value of these investments. The uncertainties inherent in evaluating such investments may be increased by legal and practical considerations which limit the Adviser's access to reliable and timely information concerning material developments affecting an investment, or which cause lengthy delays in the completion of the liquidation or reorganization proceedings. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action.

Inability to Refinance Investment. If a Client makes an investment in a transaction with the intent of refinancing a portion of the equity investment, there is a risk that such Client will be unable to

successfully complete the refinancing. There is also a risk that certain investments with financing in place may be difficult or impossible to refinance when the loan matures. The inability to complete a refinancing or to complete one as quickly as originally planned would lead to increased risk as a result of such Client having a larger long-term investment than expected and reduced diversification. In addition, if a loan matured before refinancing could be procured, the lender could foreclose on the collateral, and such Client might suffer losses as a result of that foreclosure.

Non-compete Arrangements. Situations may arise in which a Client, the Adviser, and/or its affiliates may be required to enter into certain non-compete or similar exclusivity arrangements with third parties in order to avoid the acquisition of investments which could compete with other investments held by the Clients. While appropriate protections will typically be sought to limit the scope of such non-compete or exclusivity arrangements (for example, by limiting any non-compete or similar exclusivity arrangements by duration, to specifically identified companies and/or according to specific criteria such as business sector or industry, geographical scope of business operations, and/or size of business operations etc.), such non-compete or similar exclusivity arrangements may nonetheless have the effect of restricting the ability of the Client to pursue certain investment opportunities which may otherwise have been considered as potentially suitable for the Client.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Certain Effects of Potential Regulatory Changes. There has recently been significant discussion regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and increased regulation of the private equity and real estate industry. There can be no assurance that any such scrutiny and regulation will not have an adverse impact on the Clients' activities, including the ability of the Clients to implement operating improvements at portfolio investments or otherwise execute its investment strategy or achieve their investment objectives. In particular, the Clients may be required to incur additional costs and expenses in implementing structural changes in the conduct of the Clients' business, including to establish greater presence in certain jurisdictions in which the Clients invest or propose to invest, and the Clients may also become directly or indirectly subject to additional tax liabilities (for example, through restrictions on or denial of the deductibility of interest expenses against taxable profits). The foregoing may make it less attractive or impractical to continue to invest in one or more jurisdictions. Additionally, such additional scrutiny may divert the Adviser's time, attention, and resources from portfolio management activities.

Furthermore, the combination of recent scrutiny of alternative asset managers (including private equity and real estate firms) and their investments by various politicians, regulators, and market commentators, and the public perception that certain alternative asset managers, including private equity and real estate firms, contributed to the recent downturn in the U.S. and global financial markets, may complicate or prevent the Clients' efforts to consummate investments, both in general and relative to competing bidders outside of the alternative asset space. As a result, the Clients may invest in fewer transactions or incur greater expenses or delays in completing investments than they otherwise would have.

Need for Follow-on Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio investment, a Client is permitted to decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio investment or consider the opportunity to increase its investment in a successful portfolio investment, whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents, or for other reasons. There can be no assurance that the Clients will make follow-on

investments or that the Clients will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Client not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio investment in need of such an investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such failure to make such investments will result in a lost opportunity for a Client to increase its participation in a successful portfolio investment or the dilution of a Client's ownership in a portfolio investment if a third party or co-investor is permitted to invest in such portfolio investment.

Non-U.S. Investments. Investments in non-U.S. securities or instruments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities and instruments, including risks relating to: (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various non-U.S. currencies in which the Clients' non-U.S. investments may be denominated (including risks associated with potentially rapid inflation), and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) exposure to fluctuations in interest rates payable with respect to the instruments in which the Client invests; (iii) differences in conventions relating to documentation, settlement, corporate actions, stakeholder rights, and other matters; (iv) differences between the U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets; (v) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and disclosure requirements, and less (or more) government supervision and regulation; (vi) certain economic, social, and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic, governmental, or social instability, including the risk of sovereign defaults, regulatory change, and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; (vii) the possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on income, gains, and gross sales or other proceeds recognized with respect to such securities or instruments; (viii) the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments; (ix) possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for the Clients; (x) differing and potentially less well-developed or well-tested corporate laws regarding stakeholder rights, creditors' rights (including the rights of secured parties), fiduciary duties, and the protection of investors; (xi) differences in the legal and regulatory environment or enhanced legal and regulatory compliance; (xii) political hostility to investments by investors; and (xiii) less publicly available information.

Non-U.S. Currency Risks. The Clients' investments that are denominated in non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that the value of the particular currency in which such investment is denominated will change in relation to the U.S. dollar. Factors that may affect currency values include, but are not limited to, trade balances between nations, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative value of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. The Clients may incur costs in converting investment proceeds from one currency to another. The Adviser may, but it is under no obligation to, employ hedging techniques to manage exposure, although there can be no assurance that such strategies will be effective.

Investments in the Technology Sector. The Clients invest in the technology sector. Businesses operating in this sector are challenged by various factors, including rapidly changing market conditions and/or participants, new competing products, changing consumer preferences, short product life cycles, services, and/or improvements in existing products, exposure to a high degree

of governmental regulation, and the possibility of lawsuits related to intellectual property. There can be no assurance that products or services sold by such businesses will not be rendered obsolete or adversely affected by competing products and services or that such companies will not be adversely affected by other challenges. Moreover, competition can result in significant downward pressure on valuations. Instability, fluctuation, or an overall decline within the technology industry will likely not be balanced by investments in other industries not so affected.

Competition in the Technology Sector. Competitors of the Clients and their portfolio investments may range in size from diversified global companies with significant research and development resources to small, specialized firms whose narrower product lines may let them be more effective in deploying technical, marketing, and/or financial resources. Barriers to entry in the software and technology industries are low and software products can be distributed broadly and quickly at relatively low cost. Many of the areas in which the Clients and their portfolio investments participate evolve rapidly with changing and disruptive technologies, shifting user needs, and frequent introductions of new products and services.

Investments in the Software Sector. The software industry is challenged by various factors, including rapidly changing market conditions and/or participants, new competing products, changing consumer preferences, short product life cycles, services, and/or improvements in existing products, exposure to a high degree of governmental regulation, and the possibility of lawsuits related to intellectual property. The software sector as a whole is highly cyclical. The Clients' portfolio investments will compete in this potentially volatile environment. There can be no assurance that products or services sold by the portfolio investments will not be rendered obsolete or adversely affected by competing products and services or that the portfolio investments will not be adversely affected by other challenges. Moreover, competition can result in significant downward pressure on pricing. Instability, fluctuation, or an overall decline within the software industry will likely not be balanced by investments in other industries not so affected.

Investment in Data Infrastructure Sector. To the extent a Client invests in data infrastructure assets, the Client's investments will be subject to the risks incidental to the ownership and operation of data infrastructure assets, including risks associated with the general economic climate, geographic or market concentration, climatic risks, the ability of such Client to manage the investment, government regulations, national and international political circumstances, and fluctuations in interest rates, rates of inflation, or commodity prices such as oil. Since investments in data infrastructure and similar assets, like many other types of long-term investments, have historically experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value, specific market conditions may result in temporary or permanent reductions in the value of an investment.

General economic conditions in relevant jurisdictions, as well as conditions of domestic and international financial markets, may also adversely affect operations of a Client. In particular, because of the long time-lag between the approval of a project and its actual funding, a well-conceived project may, as a result of changes in investor sentiment, the financial markets, or economic or other conditions prior to its completion, become an economically unattractive investment. There can be no assurance that a Client's investments will be profitable or generate cash flow sufficient to service their debt or provide a return on or recovery of amounts invested therein.

Portfolio investments in which a Client invests may also be subject to additional data infrastructure

sector risks, including (i) the risk that technology employed will be not be effective or efficient; (ii) the risk of equipment failures, failure to perform according to design specifications, failure to meet expected levels of efficiency, fuel interruptions, loss of sale, and supply contracts; (iii) changes in power or fuel contract prices, bankruptcy of or defaults by key customers, suppliers, or other counterparties, and tort liability; (iv) risk of changes of values of data infrastructure sector companies; (v) risks associated with employment of personnel and unionized labor; (vi) political and regulatory considerations and popular sentiments that could affect the ability of such Client to buy or sell investments on favorable terms; and (vii) other unanticipated events that adversely affect operations. The occurrence of events related to any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on a Client and its investments. These and other inherent business risks could affect the performance and value of a Client's investments.

Investments in the Healthcare Sector. While investments in healthcare companies offer the opportunity for significant gains, such investments also involve a high degree of business and financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Healthcare companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive research and development, sales and marketing, customer services and support, and other capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Companies in which a Client invests could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in the competitive environment, or an economic downturn. A Client's portfolio investments may operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, and many will need substantial additional capital to support additional research and development activities or expansion, to achieve or maintain a competitive position, and/or to expand or develop management resources.

Healthcare reform continues to be a significant factor in the profitability of companies in which certain Clients intend to invest. The efforts to reform the healthcare delivery system in the U.S. and Europe has resulted in increased pressure on healthcare providers and other participants in the healthcare industry to reduce costs. These competitive forces place constraints on the levels of overall pricing, and thus could have a material adverse effect on profit margins for the companies in which a Client invests.

The healthcare industry spends heavily on research and development. Research findings (e.g., regarding side effects or comparative benefits of one or more particular treatments, services or products) and technological innovation (together with patent expirations) may make any particular treatment, service, or product less attractive if previously unknown or underappreciated risks are revealed, or if a more effective, less costly, or less risky solution is or becomes available. Any such development could have a material adverse effect on the companies in which the Clients invest.

PIPE Investments. The Clients selectively and opportunistically pursue private investments in public equities ("PIPE"). PIPE investments may be purchased directly from a publicly traded company in a private placement transaction, typically at a discount to the market price of the company's common stock. In a PIPE transaction, a Client may bear the price risk from the time of pricing until the time of closing. A Client will generally not be able to sell or distribute PIPE investments unless the securities are registered under applicable securities laws or an exemption from such registration is available. In addition, even after the securities are saleable, it may take a significant period of time for the Client to sell or distribute PIPE securities in an orderly manner

during which time profit could have otherwise been realized or loss avoided, and in some cases the Client may be prohibited by contract or law from selling such public company securities for a period of time. In addition, a Client's sales of thinly traded securities could depress the market value of such securities. These circumstances or events could reduce the Client's profitability.

Public Investment Holdings. Subject to any limitation in the relevant Organizational Documents, a Client generally is permitted to make investments in public companies. In addition, a Client may hold public company investments as a result of a sale of all or a part of such Client's investment in a portfolio investment, such as when a portfolio investment goes public or is sold to a public company for stock. As a result, a Client's investment portfolio generally is permitted to contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments subject the Clients to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include, without limitation, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of the Clients to dispose of such securities 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.

Non-Controlling Investments. The Clients may hold meaningful minority stakes in privately held companies. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, the Clients at times may hold minority equity stakes of any size such as might occur if portfolio holdings are taken public. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes. Consequently, such non-controlling positions may have fewer potential buyers, and the sale process will likely take longer than for the sale of a controlling majority position.

Director Liability. The Clients will often seek 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 investment exposes a Client's representatives, and ultimately such Client, to potential liability. Not all portfolio investments may obtain insurance with respect to such liability, and the insurance that portfolio investments do obtain may be insufficient to adequately protect officers and directors from such liability.

Material, Non-Public Information. As a result of the operations of the Adviser and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of Adviser personnel, the Adviser frequently comes into possession of confidential or material, non-public information, which may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Client. Consequently, a Client 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 the Adviser's internal policies. Due to these restrictions, a Client may not be able to make an investment that it otherwise might have made or sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

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

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

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations. Certain investments may be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S. (“CFIUS”), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations, or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a Client, 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 U.S.). 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 Client 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 Client’s performance, and the likelihood that CFIUS considerations will be implicated is expected to increase where non-U.S. investors comprise a substantial percentage of a Client. Under the Organizational Documents, the relevant General Partner generally is authorized, although not required, to excuse or otherwise limit non-U.S. investor’s 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 Client 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.

Russia-Ukraine Conflict. On February 21, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military to invade two regions in eastern Ukraine (the Donetsk People’s Republic and Luhansk People’s Republic regions) and shortly thereafter commenced a full-scale invasion of Russia’s pre-positioned forces into Ukraine. This has led various countries (including the U.S.) to issue sanctions against Russia and against certain foreign individuals and national leaders who have supported Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. Further sanctions may be forthcoming. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, related cyberattacks, the displacement of persons both within Ukraine and to neighboring countries, and the increasing international sanctions could have a negative impact on various economies and business activity globally, and therefore could adversely affect the performance of the Clients’ portfolio investments. Furthermore, given the ongoing and evolving nature of the conflict and its ongoing escalation, it is difficult to predict the conflict’s ultimate impact on global economic and market conditions, and, as a result, the situation presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Clients and the performance of their portfolio investments or operations, and the ability of the Clients to achieve their investment objectives.

Israel-Hamas War. On October 7, 2023, the Hamas militant group breached the fences separating Israel and Gaza and carried out a violent terrorist attack. The foregoing attack sparked an armed conflict, which is currently ongoing, between Hamas and other Palestinian militant groups and Israel, known as the 2023 Israel-Hamas war. Although a state of hostility has existed in varying degrees of intensity between various Arab countries and Israel since the establishment of the State of Israel, the current conflict between Israel and Hamas has escalated to a heightened level not seen in recent years

and may escalate further. Additionally, while Israel has entered into peace agreements with both Egypt and Jordan, and several other Middle Eastern and North African countries have normalized relations with Israel, the 2023 Israel-Hamas war has created tremendous unrest and uncertainty in the region, which may threaten any such peace agreements. A further expansion of the hostilities between Israel and Palestine could have significant international ramifications. The 2023 Israel-Hamas war could potentially have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Clients, including those described above in “Russia-Ukraine Conflict”. The ultimate impact of the Israel-Hamas war and its effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition, and performance of the Clients or any particular industry, business, or investee country, and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

Litigation. In the ordinary course of its business, a Client may be subject to litigation from time to time. The outcome of such proceedings may materially adversely affect the value of a Client and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of the Adviser’s and its principals’ time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement, and Reform. Certain industry segments in which the Clients intend to invest are (or may become) (i) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the U.S. and internationally and (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change. Certain segments may be highly dependent upon various government (or private) reimbursement programs. While the Clients intend to invest in companies that seek to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations relating to certain industries are complex, may be ambiguous, or may lack clear judicial or regulatory interpretive guidance. An adverse review or determination by any applicable judicial or regulatory authority of any such law or regulation, or an adverse change in applicable regulatory requirements or reimbursement programs, could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or financial performance of the companies in which a Client invests.

Change of Law Risk. In addition to the risks regarding governmental regulation and reimbursement, it should be noted that government counterparties or agencies may have the discretion to implement, change, or increase regulation of the Clients’ or a portfolio investment’s operations, or implement laws or regulations affecting the Clients’ or a portfolio investment’s operations, separate from any contractual rights it may have. The Clients or a portfolio investment also could be materially and adversely affected as a result of statutory or regulatory changes or judicial or administrative interpretations of existing laws and regulations that impose more comprehensive or stringent requirements or subject the Clients or such portfolio investment to certain additional costs, expenses and administrative burdens. Governments have considerable discretion in implementing regulations, including, for example, the possible imposition or increase of taxes on income earned by or from a portfolio investment or gains recognized by a Client on its investment in such portfolio investment, which could impact a portfolio investment’s business and the regulation of derivative transactions and funds that engage in such transactions.

Additionally, the outcome of elections over the past few years have created and may continue to create uncertainty with respect to legal, tax, and regulatory regimes in which the Clients and the Adviser and their affiliates, will operate. Any significant changes in, among other things, economic policy (including with respect to interest rates and foreign trade), the regulation of the asset

management industry, tax law, immigration policy and/or government entitlement programs could have a material adverse impact on the Clients and their portfolio investments.

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

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various entities serve as General Partners. The Adviser is under common control with the General Partners. All personnel of the General Partners and any other person acting on their behalf are subject to the supervision and control of the Adviser. Certain of the General Partners are also relying advisers as described below. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

Relying Advisers

GIP Manager (CalEast) LLC is a relying adviser of GI Manager L.P. and is under the direct control of the Adviser. This entity operates as a single advisory business with the Adviser, sharing common officers, partners, employees, and/or consultants, and serves as the investment manager of the RE Separate Account Client.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its partners, officers, employees, as well as certain consultants, part time employees, temporary employees, and employees of its affiliates (collectively, "Adviser Personnel"). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. Adviser Personnel and their families and households will purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as will from time to time be purchased or sold for a Client, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The provisions contained in the Code of Ethics help the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics are subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension, or dismissal. Adviser Personnel are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware. Adviser Personnel are required annually to certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any Client or prospective Client upon written request to the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer at compliance@gipartners.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser and certain of its employees and affiliates are generally permitted, subject to the terms of the applicable Organizational Document, to invest in and alongside the Clients, either through the General Partners, as direct investors in the Clients, or otherwise. Additionally, a General Partner or an affiliate, as applicable, will generally reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee and Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see "Conflicts of Interest" immediately below.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Client (including purchasers of an investor's interests in a secondary transaction) or a co-investment opportunity (see below) ask different questions and request different information, the Adviser will from time to time provide certain information to one or more prospective investors in a Client that it does not necessarily provide to other prospective investors or investors in such Client.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including, but not limited to, investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds or accounts and the provision of transaction-related, investment advisory, management, and other services to investment vehicles and operating companies. The Adviser will devote such time, personnel, and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Clients in an appropriate manner, as required by the Organizational Documents of the Clients, although the Clients and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on the Adviser over time. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Client will from time to time conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Clients, or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well as a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

Adviser Personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations, or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. Unless restricted by the Organizational Documents, Adviser Personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with the Adviser, the Clients, or their portfolio investments, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies, and former portfolio investments, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, none of which will offset or otherwise reduce Advisory Fees.

The Adviser is permitted to establish certain investment vehicles through which individuals and entities that are not investors in any Funds invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as co-investment vehicles, may, in certain instances, be contractually required to purchase and sell certain investment opportunities at substantially the same time and substantially the same terms as the applicable Fund that is invested in that investment opportunity. Such co-investment vehicles typically do not pay Advisory Fees, Carried Interest, or an Incentive Allocation. Please also see Item 5 above.

To the extent holding or intermediate entities include one or more special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”), the relevant Client(s) will bear the costs of organizing and offering such SPACs, as well as the amount and dilutive effect of any founders’ equity or similar interests issued thereby that are not held directly or indirectly by the Client, and except where prohibited by the relevant Organizational Documents, such interests are permitted to be issued to the Adviser and its personnel.

Except to the extent prohibited by the Organizational Documents, the Adviser 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 SPACs 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, the Adviser and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure, and monetize interests in the Adviser.

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a Client include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that are or may be faced by a Client. Other conflicts are disclosed throughout this brochure, and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

Resolution of Conflicts

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Adviser’s determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Adviser’s reasonable judgment, and in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Adviser reserves the right to consider various factors, including the interests of the applicable Clients with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors generally mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- the Adviser will consider the appropriateness of an investment for a Client;
- many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions, or other provisions contained in the relevant Organizational Documents of the Clients;
- generally, each Fund has established an advisory board, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory boards meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion and, to the extent

possible or required by a Client's Organizational Documents, the direction of the relevant advisory board or boards;

- where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker paid by the relevant Client(s) to opine as to the fairness or arm's length nature of a purchase or sale price, whether or not part of a formal fairness opinion, "request for proposal" process, or proposal or quotation provided exclusively for the benefit of the Adviser; and
- prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of such Fund.

While the Adviser endeavors to resolve all conflicts in a fair and impartial manner, there can be no assurance that its own interests will not influence its conduct and decisions. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will identify or resolve all conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the Clients and/or the Clients' investors. Similarly, the Clients' investors may not be entitled to receive notice or disclosure of the actual occurrence of conflicts or have any right to consent to them as they arise.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities among Clients

In connection with its investment activities, the Adviser will encounter situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities and their attendant fees and expenses among several persons, which include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:

- any Clients (including those participating in a continuation vehicle);
- third parties that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Clients in particular transactions entered into by such Client(s);
- third parties acting as co-sponsors with the Adviser with respect to a particular transaction; and
- Adviser Personnel for their own accounts or collectively as an affiliate of the Adviser.

The Adviser makes allocation determinations consistently with the Clients' Organizational Documents and in accordance with its written policies and procedures.

A Client is generally subject to investment allocation requirements, including but not limited to, investment objectives, target sectors, strategies, and structure (collectively, "Investment Allocation Requirements"), as set forth in such Client's Organizational Documents, which will also apply directly or indirectly to certain other co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the specific Client. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Client do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Clients, the Adviser will follow the process set forth below.

The Adviser will assess whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Client based on the Client's Investment Allocation Requirements. Prior to making any allocation of an investment opportunity to a Client, the Adviser will determine what additional factors restrict or limit the offering of an investment opportunity to the Client. Possible restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- **Obligation to Offer:** the Adviser may be required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Clients due to an Investment Allocation Requirement.
- **Related Investments:** the Adviser may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Client to such Client to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Clients.
- **Legal and Regulatory Exclusions:** the Adviser may determine that certain Clients or investors in certain Clients should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory, or contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

Once the Clients eligible to participate in a particular investment have been identified, the Adviser, in its discretion, will decide how to allocate such investment opportunity among the identified Clients and other investors. In allocating such investment opportunity, the Adviser will consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- each Client's investment objectives and investment focus;
- transaction sourcing (and with respect to an investment opportunity originated by a third party, the relationship of a particular Client to or with such third party);
- each Client's or investor's liquidity and reserves (including whether a Client is able to commit to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity);
- each Client's diversification (including the actual, relative, or potential exposure of a Client to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing portfolio);
- lender covenants and other limitations;
- amount of capital available for investment by each Client or investor as well as each Client's or investor's projected future capacity for investment (including whether a Client is able to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity) and anticipated co-investment (if any);
- each Client's targeted rate of return;
- stage of development of the prospective portfolio investment or other investment and anticipated holding period of the prospective portfolio investment or other investment opportunity;
- composition of each Client's investments and each Client's investment concentration parameters (including, without limitation, parameters such as geography, industry, issuer, volatility, leverage, or other similar risk metrics) and the scope of a Client's investment mandate including whether mandates are identified as primary or secondary, and whether the mandate is limited or otherwise restricted to specific types of investments/assets;
- the suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio investment of a Client;
- the availability of other suitable investments for each Client;
- risk considerations;
- cash flow considerations;
- asset class restrictions;
- industry and other allocation targets;
- minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- tax implications;

- legal, contractual, or regulatory constraints; and
- any other relevant limitations imposed by, or conditions set forth in, the applicable Organizational Documents of each Client.

The application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above may result in allocation on a non-pro rata basis, and there can be no assurance that a Client will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives. The Adviser makes allocation determinations based solely on the Adviser's expectations at the time such investments are made, however investments and their characteristics may change and there can be no assurance that an investment may prove to have been more suitable for another Client in hindsight.

From time to time certain investment opportunities involve interests in portfolio investments of one or more Clients that are part of a restructuring or similar transaction. In such instances, investors in the Clients involved in such a transaction are typically given priority rights to roll over their existing interests or otherwise reinvest in such investment opportunities (for instance, through a newly formed continuation vehicle). As a result, other Clients may not be allocated all or any portion of such an investment opportunity, even if such opportunity falls within a Client's investment objectives or strategy.

Allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may refer certain conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of an investment opportunity to its Allocation Committee, which consists of certain managing directors of the Adviser for review and resolution of such conflicts. In addition, principal executive officers and other personnel of the Adviser invest indirectly in and are permitted to invest directly in Clients and therefore participate indirectly in investments made by the Clients in which they invest. Such interests will vary Client by Client and may create an incentive to allocate particularly attractive investment opportunities to the Client in which such personnel hold a greater interest. The existence of these varying circumstances presents conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Client. Furthermore, if it is determined that an investment opportunity is not suitable for a Client, such persons may be permitted to invest in the opportunity for their own account. Additional conflicts could arise to the extent the Adviser and/or its affiliates, or personnel of the Adviser, hold an outsized economic position in any of the participating Clients such that the decision to participate in the investment opportunity by other Clients, such as providing debt financing to a finance business that is owned by a Client in which the Adviser and/or its affiliates, or personnel of the Adviser, hold a substantial portion of the limited partnership interests of such Client. In such cases, the Adviser could be incentivized to manage such arrangements in a manner that would enhance the returns of the Clients in which the Adviser and/or its related parties hold a substantial portion of the equity, even to the detriment of other Clients.

To the extent an investment opportunity is received that is unsuitable for any Client, in the Adviser's sole discretion, the Adviser and its personnel reserve the right to refer such opportunity to third parties or to make personal investments in the relevant opportunity.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the

Adviser determines would be appropriate for the Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated by contract to certain participants in the applicable deal, such as lenders, co-sponsors, consultants, and advisers to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio investment, certain strategic investors, and other investors whose allocation is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the applicable Fund), and any such excess will typically be offered to one or more other Funds, Programmatic Co-Invest Clients, or other co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds' and the Programmatic Co-Invest Clients' Organizational Documents, or to the extent not addressed in such Clients' Organizational Documents, in accordance with the following paragraphs. There may be circumstances where the Adviser determines, for strategic or other reasons, that an amount that could have otherwise been invested by a particular Client is instead allocated to one or more co-investors.

Programmatic Co-Invest Clients have been established for the purpose of making co-investments alongside certain Funds (in the sole discretion of the Adviser) generally at the same time, and on the same terms and conditions, as such Fund. The Adviser is not contractually required to allocate co-investment opportunities to such Programmatic Co-Invest Clients, unless such co-investment opportunity is presented to other potential co-investors.

In certain cases, certain Programmatic Co-Invest Clients will have a priority right to make co-investments in some or all of the investments made by a Client. The existence of such a priority right will significantly reduce co-investment opportunities available to the other potential co-investors.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements or other specific agreements with an investor, in general, (i) no investor in a Client has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, (iii) co-investment opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not other investors in Clients, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, and (iv) certain third parties may be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons.

Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Client. The Adviser expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant Client because (i) co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Client investors and third parties, (ii) to the extent co-investments are not subjected to Advisory Fees and/or performance-based compensation or are done at rates lower than investments in a Fund, co-investments blend the effective rates of compensation paid by such persons in a manner not subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Client's Organizational Documents, and (iii) co-investors' proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions of a Client's Organizational Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio investment, a Client reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant Client will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the General Partner believes the value

of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General Partner's interest in limiting the Client's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Client would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio investment, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment, and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment.

Each co-investment opportunity (should any exist) is likely to be different, and allocation of each such opportunity will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances specific to that unique situation (e.g., timing, industry, size, geography, asset class, projected holding period, exit strategy, and counterparty). Additionally, unless otherwise agreed to with an investor in a Fund, non-binding acknowledgments of interest in co-investment opportunities are not Investment Allocation Requirements and do not require the Adviser to notify the recipients of such acknowledgments if there is a co-investment opportunity. However, the Adviser from time to time agrees to give particular investors, Clients, or other third parties priority access to co-investment opportunities. The existence of such priority or other contractual co-investment access rights could affect the Adviser's decision to offer certain opportunities for co-investment and could limit the ability of Clients or their investors to be offered certain co-investment opportunities.

In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the Clients and other potential co-investors, the Adviser reserves the right to consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not limited to, its own interests and/or one or more of the following:

- the Adviser's perception of the appropriate composition of co-investors that would achieve optimal returns with respect to an investment opportunity;
- the Adviser's evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser's perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise, and other resources) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Client without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Client, in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case (including whether the potential co-investment party has a complicated tax structure that would require particular structuring implementation or covenants that would not otherwise be required);
- the Clients' Organizational Documents;
- any investment restrictions or limitations of a potential co-investment party;
- any confidentiality concerns the Adviser has that may arise in connection with providing the other account or person with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- the Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of the potential co-investment party to

respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential co-investment party's commitment;

- the potential co-investment amount;
- the Adviser's perception of whether the investment opportunity will subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media, or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- the Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party will have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of a Client to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Client wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Client being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen, and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, source, or similar benefits) to current or future Clients and/or the Adviser and whether the potential co-investment party has demonstrated a long-term and/or continuing commitment to the potential success of the current or future Clients and/or the Adviser.

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority, and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment, and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Clients, potential co-investors, and third parties, and in the manner discussed above often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons (including, for example, whether the Adviser and/or the applicable General Partners are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional Advisory Fees, Carried Interest, and/or Incentive Allocation based on the availability of co-investment opportunities offered to such parties). The Adviser expects that these factors will lead the Adviser to favor some potential co-investors over others with respect to the frequency with which the Adviser offers them co-investment opportunities. The Adviser also expects to allocate certain co-investors a greater proportion of an investment opportunity than others as a result of these factors. While the Adviser determines how to allocate investment opportunities using its reasonable judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Client's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In the event the Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity to co-investors (including Programmatic Co-Invest Clients), there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing

of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Client, or that expenses incurred by the Client with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial and the Clients bear the risk that any or all excess portion of an investment is not sold, or is sold on unattractive terms. Furthermore, the Client may bear the entire portion of any fees, costs, and expenses related to such investment including, but not limited to, break-up fees and hold a larger than expected portion of such investment. Further, it is possible that a potential co-investment party may experience financial, legal, or regulatory difficulties and may, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual, or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Client and, as a result, may take a different view from the Adviser as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to a Client's investment objective. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Client will consequently hold a greater concentration and have exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Client more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. Moreover, an investment by the Client that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce the Client's overall investment returns. Therefore, it is possible that a Fund that overcommits to an investment will bear a disproportionate allocation of the risks associated with the transaction without being compensated for assuming such risks.

Allocation of Secondary Transactions

To the extent the Adviser has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund's Organizational Documents or is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, the Adviser will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors:

- the Adviser's evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- the Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen, and/or cultivate a relationship that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Clients and/or the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment;
- whether the potential purchaser would subject the Adviser, the applicable Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media, or other burdens;
- requirements in such Fund's Organizational Documents; and
- such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs, and expenses should be borne by the Adviser, a Client, a portfolio investment, a co-investor, and/or a third-party (each, an "Allocable Party" and collectively, the "Allocable Parties") and if so, how such fees, costs, and expenses should be allocated between or among the relevant Allocable Parties. These fees, costs, and expenses include those related to evaluating and making consummated investments, Dead

Deal Costs, and other fees, costs, and expenses. Certain fees, costs, and expenses may be the obligation of one particular Allocable Party and may be borne by such Allocable Party, or expenses may be allocated among multiple Allocable Parties. In exercising its discretion to allocate investment opportunities and fees and expenses, the Adviser is faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest.

To the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of a Client, the Adviser will make allocation determinations among Allocable Parties in a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith judgment, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation (which such methodologies may include pro rata allocation based on the respective capital commitments of a Client, pro rata allocation based on the respective investment (or anticipated investment) of an Allocable Party in an investment, relative benefit received by an Allocable Party, or such other fair and equitable method as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion). The Adviser will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines in its sole discretion that such corrections are necessary or advisable to ensure allocations are equitable on an overall basis in its good faith judgment. Further, the Adviser reserves the right to consider each relevant Client's strategy as a component of its allocation of investment expenses, and as a general matter will not allocate expenses associated with one Fund's equity investment to a different Fund's credit investment, or vice versa, even if the two investments are in the same portfolio investment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Client for a particular service will not always reflect the relative benefit derived by such Client from that service in any particular instance, and the Adviser may determine an allocation of expenses to be fair and equitable even where a Client is required to bear more than its proportional share of such fees or expenses relative to other Allocable Parties receiving the same service or participating in the same transaction. In addition, a Client will bear more or less of a particular expense based on the methodology used, and a Client will bear more or less of a particular expense based on the number of Allocable Parties the Adviser selects to bear the expense in its initial allocation determination. When making expense allocation determinations, the Adviser generally will allocate an expense to one or more Allocable Parties that are in existence and identified as such at the time the expense allocation determination is made. Accordingly, it can be expected that in certain cases Allocable Parties that were not in existence or otherwise identified as Allocable Parties at the time an expense is allocated will ultimately benefit from a particular expense, without having borne any portion of such expense, and in such cases the Adviser will not re-allocate the expense to each such future Allocable Party, and such future Allocable Part(ies) will benefit at the expense of other Allocable Parties, including the Clients.

There are occasions when one Client (the "Payor Client") pays an expense or obligation common to multiple Allocable Parties (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which all such Allocable Parties participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Party will reimburse the Payor Client for its share of such expense, without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Client. To the extent the Payor Client makes use of a credit facility to pay such expense, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by other Clients for the costs of establishing, negotiating, or maintaining the facility as a whole. Furthermore, while highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Parties could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Client.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Conflicts arise when a Client makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by

other Clients, or in a transaction where another Client has already made an investment. Investment opportunities are from time to time appropriate for Clients at the same, different, or overlapping levels of a portfolio investment's capital structure. Conflicts arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these Clients invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio investment. Questions arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified, or waived, whether payments should be accelerated, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, the terms of any work-out or restructuring or other concessions that may be given in such a situation will raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Clients that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio investment. The Adviser may be incentivized to choose a course of action that benefits one Client to the detriment of another Client. In the event that one Client has a controlling or significantly influential position in a portfolio investment, it will have the ability to elect some or all of the board of directors of such a portfolio investment, thereby controlling the policies and operations, including the appointment of management, future issuances of securities, payment of dividends, incurrence of debt, and entering into extraordinary transactions. In addition, a controlling Client is likely to have the ability to determine or influence the outcome of operational matters and to cause, or prevent, a change in control of such a company. Such management and operational decisions may at times be in direct conflict with other Clients that have invested in the same portfolio investment that do not have the same level of control or influence over the portfolio investment.

Certain Clients of the Adviser may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other Clients hold securities, including equity securities. Equity holders and debt holders have different (and often competing) motives, incentives, liquidity goals, and other interests with respect to a portfolio investment. In the event that such investments are made by a Client, the interests of such Client may at times conflict with the interest of such other Client, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. In such instances, it may be in the best interest of the Client holding debt securities to declare a default, accelerate a loan, or take other protective actions, while such actions would harm another Client's equity investment in the portfolio investment. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Clients are prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and are subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest.

If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Clients may or may not provide such additional capital and if provided, each Client will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser. In addition, a conflict arises in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Client or a portfolio investment of another Client. In the event one Client is unable to fund its share of additional capital (e.g., in the event such Client does not have sufficient available capital), the other Client may be obligated to fund more than its share of such amount. In such event, one Client will gain greater exposure to such investment than may have been intended and the other Client will be diluted in such investment. The returns of each Client may be negatively impacted as a result of the foregoing. Investments by more than one Client of the Adviser in a portfolio investment will also raise the risk of using assets of a Client of the Adviser to support positions taken by other Clients of the Adviser, or that a Client may remain passive in a situation in

which it is entitled to vote. In addition, there may be differences in timing of entry into or exit from a portfolio investment for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio, or liquidity needs. In addition, where more than one Client of the Adviser (or its affiliates) invest in the same portfolio investment, there can be no assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time and on the same terms. For example, because the Adviser may have an incentive to show realized returns in connection with other fundraising activities (including fundraising for a successor fund) and because one Client's term may expire before the end of another Client's term, such Clients may dispose of the investment at different times. Investments disposed of at different times will likely be disposed of at different valuations and, as a result, each Client may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Client. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Client. At the same time, if the Adviser determines it is advisable for a Client to exit an investment at the same time as another Client of the Adviser or its affiliates, the term of which may expire sooner than the former Client's, such Client may dispose of its interest earlier than it ordinarily would have and may, as a result, experience lower returns than it otherwise may have earned on such investments. Further, where multiple Clients invest in the same company at different times, the first Client to invest typically will bear a higher level of diligence and transaction fees, costs, and expenses than later Clients; similarly, to the extent a transaction does not proceed, the first Client to invest typically will bear the full amount of Dead Deal Costs relating to the transaction, regardless of whether other Clients could or would have invested in the company in potential future transactions. Investments by more than one Client of the Adviser in a portfolio investment also have the potential to raise the risk of using assets of one Client of the Adviser to support positions taken by other Clients. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Client and the other Client(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms. In addition, Clients are expected to receive different consideration (for instance, some Clients may receive cash whereas other Clients may be provided the opportunity to receive distributions in-kind), which may impact the realized return ultimately received by each Client.

Finally, in certain circumstances, if more than one Fund is participating in an investment, one Client may bear more than its pro rata share of expenses relating to such investment if the other Fund or Funds does not have the resources to bear such expenses (including, for instance, as a result of insufficient reserves and/or the inability to call capital to cover such expenses).

In such circumstances described above, the Adviser could take steps to reduce the potential conflicts of interest between the various Clients, including causing a Client to take certain actions that, in the absence of such conflict, it would not take (e.g., a Client may divest itself of an asset it otherwise may have retained, the Adviser may establish information barriers, certain matters may be referred to an advisory board or a third party, or a Client may only invest in securities that seek to align the interests with other investing Clients). Any such steps could have the effect of benefiting one Client or the Adviser at the expense of another Client.

The applicable Client's Organizational Documents and the Adviser's procedures are expected to vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment by two or more Clients in different classes of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure) and, as such, there may be a degree of variation and potential inconsistencies, in the manner in which potential or actual conflicts are addressed.

Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have made, and may in the future make, capital investments in or alongside certain Clients, and therefore may have conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that the return of a Client participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Client participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

A Client will from time to time invest in opportunities that other Clients have declined, and likewise, a Client will from time to time decline to invest in opportunities in which other Clients have invested.

The Adviser will from time to time, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds, prospective investors in a Fund, co-investors, or Third-Parties to dispose of, or “sell down”, all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Clients. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser will comply with the requirements set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client(s), or to the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client(s), the Adviser reserves the right to consider some or all of the factors listed above under “*Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*” and “*Allocation of Secondary Transactions*”. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser, and the Adviser is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price. Furthermore, subject to the Organizational Documents, the Adviser reserves the right to charge (or may decide not to charge) a purchasing party interest and any related borrowing and/or subscription facility costs for the time period between the closing of the applicable Client’s investment in a portfolio investment to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio investment to the applicable purchasing party. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Client(s).

The Clients will, from time to time, enter into equity commitment arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Client agrees that upon the closing of a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio investment, it will purchase equity securities in a transaction. Furthermore, in certain instances the Clients will also enter into limited guarantee arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Client agrees that if a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio investment is not consummated, it will pay a percentage of the total value of the transaction as a reverse termination fee to the seller entity. While certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Client (including co-investment vehicles through which employees of the Adviser participate) are generally obligated to pay their proportionate share of the equity purchase price (whether pursuant to the applicable Clients’ Organizational Documents or otherwise), such co-investment vehicles are generally not direct parties to the equity commitment arrangements or limited guarantees and, in any event, are not obligated to pay their proportionate share of any reverse termination fee. Therefore, in the unlikely event that a co-investment vehicle defaults on such arrangement with the Client to pay its proportionate share of the equity purchase price (if any), or such an arrangement does not exist, the Client would be held responsible for the entire equity purchase price or reverse termination fee, as applicable.

Although the Adviser generally structures Clients to avoid circumstances in which one Client ultimately bears liability for all or part of the obligations of another Client or any of the Adviser's affiliates, in certain circumstances lenders and other market participants negotiate for the right to face only select Client entities, which may result in a single Client being solely liable for other Clients' share of the relevant obligation and/or joint and several liability among Clients. In such cases, the Adviser intends to cause the relevant other Clients to enter into a back-to-back guarantee, indemnification, or similar reimbursement arrangement, although the Client undertaking the obligation in the first instance generally will not receive compensation for being primarily liable under these arrangements. In other circumstances, lenders and other market parties are expected to seek "cross default" rights under which a Client will be treated as in default under the relevant facility in the event of a default by another Client or an affiliate of the Adviser relating to their respective lending or other facilities; if any such provision were to be triggered, a Client's investors could suffer adverse effects resulting from any default by any Client or an affiliate of the Adviser, whether or not related to the Client in which such investors have invested.

The Clients co-invest with other persons through joint operating agreements ("JOAs"), syndications, joint ventures, partnerships, or other entities or arrangements as a JOA party, co-venturer, or partner, including the seller (or an affiliate thereof) of a property, a person involved in the selling or acquisition of a property, an investor in a Client, or other third parties. Such investments involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that: (i) the Client and such JOA party, co-venturer, or partner may reach an impasse on a major decision that requires the approval of both parties; (ii) a JOA party, co-venturer, or partner of the Client may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Client; (iii) the JOA party, co-venturer, or partner may encounter liquidity or insolvency issues or may become bankrupt; (iv) the JOA party, co-venturer, or partner may be in a position to take action contrary to the Client's investment objective; (v) the JOA party, co-venturer, or partner may take actions that subject the property to liabilities in excess of, or other than, those contemplated; or (vi) in certain circumstances the Client may be liable for actions of its JOA parties, co-venturers, or partners. There can be no assurance that the return of a Client participating in a transaction with a third-party would be equal to, and not less than, another Client participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed. The JOA party, co-venturer, or partner may be a joint venture partner or interest holder in another joint venture or other vehicle in which the Adviser or its affiliates has an interest or otherwise controls. The JOA party, co-venturer, or partner also may be entitled to receive payments from, or allocations or performance-based compensation (e.g., Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation) in respect of, the Client and/or such investments, and in such circumstances, any such amounts will not, even if they have the effect of reducing any retainers or minimum amounts otherwise payable by the Adviser or its affiliates, be deemed paid to or received by such persons or reduce the Advisory Fee. Moreover, the Adviser is permitted to receive fees associated with capital invested by a co-venturer, or partner relating to investments in which the Client participates. This may be in connection with a joint venture in which the Client participates or other similar arrangements with respect to assets or other interests retained by a seller or other commercial counterparty with respect to which the Adviser performs services. In addition, the Clients may co-invest with non-affiliated co-investors or partners whose ability to influence the affairs of the projects in which the Clients invest may be significant, and even greater than that of a Client and as such, the Clients may be required to rely upon the abilities and management expertise of such JOA party, co-venturer, or partner. It also may be more difficult for a Client to sell its interest in any

JOA, joint venture, co-investment, partnership, or entity with other owners than to sell its interest in other types of investments (and any such investment may be subject to a buy-sell right). The Clients typically grant certain JOA parties, co-venturers, or partners approval rights with respect to major decisions concerning the management and disposition of the related investment, which would increase the risk of deadlocks or unanticipated exits from an investment. A deadlock could delay the execution of the business plan for the investment or require the Fund to engage in a buy-sell of the venture with the JOA party, co-venturer, or partner or conduct the forced sale of such investment or require alternative dispute resolution in order to resolve such deadlock. Certain real-estate Clients will likely rely on third parties (some of which may also become co-investment partners with the Clients) to act as developers or joint venture partners in connection with the acquisition, development, construction, renovation, or operation of its properties. This reliance on third-party developers or joint venture partners may increase the costs to the Clients through the payment of development fees, incentive fees, management fees, and other amounts and may increase the risks to the Clients if, and to the extent, such a developer or operator fails or is unable to comply with agreed-upon plans, budgets, or timetables. As a result of these risks, the Clients may be unable to fully realize their expected return on any such investment. Further, to the extent that the Clients offer any co-investment opportunity to any investors or third parties, some or all of the risks described above also may apply to such co-investments.

Moreover, the Adviser is permitted to receive fees associated with capital invested by a co-venturer or partner relating to investments in which a Client participates. This may be in connection with a joint venture in which a Client participates or other similar arrangements with respect to assets or other interests retained by a seller or other commercial counterparty with respect to which the Adviser performs services.

Cross-Transactions

In certain cases, the Adviser will cause a Client to purchase investments from another Client, or it will cause a Client to sell investments to another Client. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Client may not necessarily receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Client by selling underperforming assets to another Client in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates, and/or their professionals will (i) generally have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Client that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Clients involved in such a transaction, and are generally entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Clients. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Clients. To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, in consultation with the respective Client investment committee, will be responsible for confirming that the Adviser (i) considers its respective duties to each Client, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's length transaction with a third party, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions, such as from a Client's investor advisory board.

Depending on the transaction structure, these transactions may disproportionately benefit one Client over another (or the Adviser as a result of its interests in a particular Client), and one Client may incur expenses or forego gains that would have been obtained had it not entered into such transaction. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to support a less successful portfolio investment of an older Client by causing a newer Client with a longer remaining term and investment period to purchase a part or all of such portfolio investment in order to provide the Adviser additional time to potentially manage it to a successful exit and increase the likelihood of the Adviser or an affiliate receiving Carried Interest. Conversely, the Adviser may be incentivized to sell an attractive investment in an older Client to a newer Client to increase the amount of fees received by the Adviser or an affiliate with respect to such an investment. Determining the valuation or other terms of such transactions may also create a conflict of interest due to the Adviser's consideration of the particular terms (including the fee terms) of the Clients and the Adviser's interest in such Clients. Such acquisition or merger may result in the acquiring entity purchasing a Client's portfolio investment at a valuation that is: (a) not the highest price than could have been obtained in the market had there been a robust sales process with multiple third-party bidders or (b) higher than the value of the company resulting in an overvaluation.

Under certain circumstances, the Adviser may wish to reduce the investment of one or more Clients in an investment and increase the investment of other Client(s) in such investment, and may, therefore, effect such transactions by directing the transfer of such investment between such Clients or through any other transaction structure (for example, distribution of portfolio investment interests from one Client and contribution of such interests to another Client). Any costs and expenses associated with any such transaction will be borne by such Clients in accordance with such Clients' Organizational Documents and to the extent not addressed in the applicable Organizational Documents, on an allocation that the Adviser deems in good faith to be fair and reasonable.

In certain cases, the Adviser may determine that it would be in the best interest of a Client to provide an opportunity for investors to obtain liquidity for all or a portion of their interests prior to the end of the Client's term. In such situations, the Adviser may seek to raise capital from third parties who wish to directly or indirectly acquire interests in one or more portfolio investments from the Client, including through the creation of a new fund or similar continuation vehicle. In such cases, the Adviser may seek to require the purchasers to make commitments to a successor fund and/or its parallel funds advised by the Adviser. Because the Adviser and/or its affiliates will have the opportunity to earn additional management fees and/or receive additional Carried Interest and other economic benefits in respect of such transactions, and because each purchaser's commitment to acquire interests in a successor fund and/or its parallel funds could be conditioned upon completion of the transaction, the Adviser will have a potential conflict of interest in determining transaction terms and participants.

Principal Transactions

Section 206(3) under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a principal transaction), the Adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client's consent to

the transaction. In connection with the Adviser's management of the Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Client(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received. In addition, the Organizational Documents relating to the Clients typically contain additional restrictions on the ability of the Clients or the Adviser to engage in principal transactions.

Continuation Transactions

From time to time the Adviser may determine that it is in the best interest of a Fund holding a portfolio investment (the "selling Fund") to transact with another Fund (the "purchasing Fund") in order to provide the selling Fund's investors with an option to either: (1) receive cash proceeds from the selling Fund's sale or transfer of such portfolio investment and/or (2) roll (i.e., retain) their interest in such portfolio investment. These types of transactions are often referred to as continuation transactions. In connection with such continuation transactions, the Adviser may require the investors in the purchasing Fund to make an additional investment in a Fund or commit to invest a future Fund. In addition to those conflicts of interest described above under "Cross Transactions", conflicts of interest arise in these continuation transactions because, among other things, (i) the Adviser and its affiliates are charging investors in the purchasing Fund an Advisory Fee and Carried Interest (which economics are likely to be different than the selling Fund), and the transactions have the potential to result in the receipt of additional Advisory Fees and Carried Interest by the Adviser and its affiliates; (ii) the Adviser and Adviser Personnel are expected to have the ability to make material investments in the purchasing Fund, which may cause them to take actions that benefits the purchasing Fund; (iii) the Adviser is actively involved in negotiating the terms of the sale on behalf of the selling Fund, on the one hand, and the purchasing Fund, on the other hand (including allocation of expenses incurred in the transaction); and/or (iv) because of the requirement for an investor in the purchasing Fund to make an investment in a Fund or a commitment to invest in a future Fund, which (a) incentivizes the Adviser to favor such investors because of the potential for the Adviser and its affiliates to earn additional Advisory Fee with respect to any such investment or commitment to invest, and (b) could affect the price such investors offer to purchase the asset from the selling Fund. Additionally, conflicts of interest arise in continuation transactions as a result of the allocation of fees and expenses, because fees and expenses will be incurred in connection with the transaction, and the Adviser might determine to allocate bankers' fees and certain other fees and expenses solely to selling investors and not to the rolling investors or new investors in the purchasing Fund or vice versa.

To the extent not addressed in a Fund's Organizational Documents, the Adviser will address conflicts of interest that arise in connection with continuation transactions as set forth above under "Cross Transactions".

Management of the Clients

The Adviser manages a number of Clients that have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser expects that it, or its personnel, will in the future establish one or more additional Clients with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different (and potentially conflicting) from, those of the current Clients. The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to the

investments of one or more Clients, which may not be given or taken with respect to other Clients with similar investment programs, objectives, or strategies. As a result, Clients with similar strategies may not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Client may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Client. These differences may result in variations with respect to price, leverage, and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that most or all of the officers and employees responsible for managing the Non-Fund Clients or the Funds will have responsibilities with respect to the other Clients or accounts managed by the Adviser, including those that may be raised in the future or to proprietary investments made by the Adviser and/or its principals of the type made by a Fund or Non-Fund Client. Substantial time will be spent by such officers and employees monitoring the investments of other Clients and accounts managed by the Adviser. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services, or functions of these officers and employees and the Adviser has an incentive to allocate more time, services or functions to such Clients from which the Adviser derives a higher economic benefit and/or to better performing Clients.

In addition, the Adviser will, from time to time, consider an investment opportunity for one Client and then subsequently determine to have another Client or vehicle advised by the Adviser or one of its affiliates make the investment. In making any such reallocation determination, the Adviser will consider a variety of factors, including those set forth above under “Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients”. Conflicts of interest arise in connection with such a reallocation, including those set forth above under “Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients”. In addition, a conflict of interest exists because the investing Client will benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the original Client for which the investment was initially considered. In certain cases, such reallocation determination may occur after a significant period of time has passed and the Client to which the investment was originally allocated has incurred substantial out-of-pocket expenses in connection with evaluating, investigating, and diligencing such investment. The investing Client typically will not be required to reimburse the original Client for such expenses. In the event that the investing Client does reimburse the original Client for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with evaluating, investigating, and diligencing such investment, the investing Client typically will not pay interest on any such amounts reimbursed to the original Client. Alternatively, if the investing Client does pay interest on such amounts to the initial Client, there can be no assurance any such interest will be paid over at the same time as such reimbursement or that the amount of such interest will be sufficient to compensate the original Client for the time since it deployed capital to pay such expenses. The Adviser experiences conflicts of interest in connection with causing one Client to incur expenses that may ultimately benefit another Client (or fund advised by its affiliate), and similarly experiences conflicts of interest in determining the need for, calculating the amount of, and effecting any such reimbursement, as such arrangements may involve the discharge of a liability that one Client (or fund of the Adviser’s affiliate) owes to another Client, and in all such cases these determinations, calculations, and terms are not arm’s length arrangements, and there can be no assurance that the allocation of such expenses is in the best interest of the Clients. There can be no assurance that the amounts reimbursed to the original Client will be commensurate with the benefit received by the investing Client.

In connection with evaluating a potential investment that is not consummated a Client will incur

Dead Deal Costs. Such Dead Deal Costs are, from time to time, rolled forward and capitalized into the following subsequent consummated transaction. In such cases, another Client and new co-investors may participate with the original Client in the subsequent consummated transaction. As a result, the other Client (and/or new co-investors) that were not participating in the unconsummated transaction will be responsible for bearing a portion of Dead Deal Costs incurred by the original Client.

In addition, the Adviser receives and generates various kinds of portfolio investment data and other information, including information related to or created in connection with financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors, ESG and other metrics, financial information, commercial and transactional information, user data, cost data and related data or information, some of which is referred to as big data. This information may, in certain instances, include confidential and/or sensitive information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Client's investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio investment. As a result of receiving and generating such information, the Adviser is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, identify financial opportunities, enhance and improve operations of portfolio investments, and otherwise develop investment strategies or identify specific investment or business opportunities. The Adviser also intends to utilize such data for purposes of identifying new investments opportunities for the Clients. Information from a portfolio investment owned by a Client may enable the Adviser to better understand a particular industry and develop and execute investment strategies in reliance on that understanding for the Adviser and other Clients that do not own an interest in such portfolio investment, without compensation or benefit to such Client or its portfolio investment. Further, data is expected to be aggregated across the Clients and their respective portfolio investments, and, in connection therewith, the Adviser is expected to serve as the repository for such data, including with ownership, use, and distribution rights therein. The Adviser may also share data from a portfolio investment of one Client with a portfolio entity of another Client, which may increase a competitive disadvantage for, and indirectly harm, such portfolio investment. Portfolio investments may incur incremental expenses in collecting and organizing information requested or required to be furnished to the Adviser (which expenses are indirectly borne by the Clients). The Adviser has in the past and is likely in the future in certain instances to use this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or certain other Clients without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Client or Clients from which such information was obtained. In addition, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio investments based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. Furthermore, subject to (a) contractual obligations to third parties to maintain confidentiality of certain information or otherwise limit the scope and purpose of its use of distribution, (b) policies, practices, and procedures designed to ensure confidentiality of trade secrets, and (c) compliance with applicable data privacy laws, laws prohibiting insider trading, anti-competition laws, and laws protecting national security interests, the Adviser is generally free to use data and information from a Client's activities in its sole discretion for the benefit of the Adviser and other Clients. The sharing and use of big data and other information presents potential conflicts of interest, and any benefits received by the Adviser or its personnel will not be subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions or otherwise shared with a Client or its investors. The Adviser has in the past and is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Adviser, its Affiliates, and/or certain Clients.

The Adviser and its affiliates are also permitted to enter into formal or informal arrangements with

portfolio investments to facilitate the sharing of data and/or data analytics. Subject to applicable legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements, these information sharing arrangements are designed to allow the Adviser, the Clients, and the Clients' portfolio investments to better discern economic or other trends and developments. The Adviser believes that all Clients benefit from these arrangements in ways that would be impossible without the ability to aggregate data from across the Adviser's businesses and the Clients' portfolio investments. However, information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Clients and/or between the Clients and the Adviser. For example, data analytics based on inputs from one portfolio investment may inform business decisions by other portfolio investments, or investment decisions by the Adviser and its affiliates, without the source of the data being directly compensated. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure exactly the benefits any particular entity receives from these kinds of arrangements, or to provide specific and direct monetary compensation for such information. Therefore, the Adviser and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Client activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, without directly compensating or otherwise benefiting the Clients. As a result, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Clients) based on the data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits the Adviser and/or investments held by other Clients.

The Clients may in the future enter into borrowing arrangements that require the Clients to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If one Client defaults on such arrangement, the other Clients will be held responsible for the defaulted amount.

Follow-on Investments

Follow-on acquisitions present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing, as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Client in a portfolio investment in which another Client has previously invested. In addition, a Client will from time to time participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio investments in which another Client has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest arise in situations, including, but not limited to, those situations in which the Adviser must make a determination of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms. The Adviser will resolve all such conflicts using its reasonable judgment, and in its sole discretion.

Furthermore, a conflict of interest also arises because a Client that participates in a follow-on investment in a portfolio investment held by another Client will benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the original Client and from operational or other information about such portfolio investment acquired from the original Client's ownership of interests in the portfolio investment. In such circumstances, such benefitting Client or Clients will not be required to reimburse the original Client for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment. An investment by a Client in a portfolio investment in which another Client invests at a later stage may be made at a higher or lower valuation than the investment in such portfolio investment by such other Client, and an investment by one or more other Clients in any such portfolio investment may dilute the original Client's interest in such portfolio

investment.

The Adviser at times will make a follow-on investment in a portfolio investment because such follow-on investment protects the rights given to the investing Client (or another Client) previously or for reputational or strategic reasons, even when such follow-on investment's valuation has decreased since the original investment. These reputational benefits and protections will, from time to time, benefit and/or accrue to other Clients and/or the Adviser at the expense of the current Client(s) investing in such follow-on investment.

Conflicts Relating to the Adviser, the General Partners, and their Affiliates

The Adviser, its affiliates, and partners, officers, principals, and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates will from time to time buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Clients. Officers, principals, and employees of the Adviser will also from time to time buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Clients. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing Adviser personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Clients.

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with other activities of the Adviser, certain Adviser Personnel may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Clients will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, the Clients may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

In addition, Clients from time to time invest in securities of companies in which officers and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates have previously invested for their own accounts. Furthermore, officers and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates from time to time invest for their own accounts in securities of companies in which the Clients have previously invested. If officers, principals, and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Clients they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Adviser generally align the interest of such person with the Clients, such persons may have differing interests from the Client with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity). The Adviser has also invested in certain data centers directly with its own capital and without third party investments.

In addition, officers and employees of the Adviser may also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, venture capital funds, hedge funds, real estate funds, and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Clients and/or may invest in similar industries and sectors as the Clients (including investments for purposes of sourcing future investment opportunities), but will not in such circumstances be required to share in, reimburse, or compensate the relevant Client for due diligence or other expenses (including Dead Deal Costs) incurred by the Client in connection with the Client's consideration of the relevant investment opportunity. Such officers and employees of the Adviser have a conflict of interest with respect to their personal investment holdings. There could be situations in which such investment vehicles invest in the same portfolio investments as the Clients, and there may be situations in which

such investment vehicle purchases securities from, or sells securities to, a Client. The investment policies, fee arrangements, and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds.

The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics, and investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements, and other circumstances of these investments vary from those of the Clients.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Client and/or its portfolio investments or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Client and/or its portfolio investments, the Adviser will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Client or its portfolio investments to incur) such expenses.

Officers and employees of the Adviser have family members that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which the Clients invest or have business, personal, financial, or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including service providers described below) or other industries, which gives rise to conflicts of interest. For example, such family members might be officers, directors, personnel, or owners of companies which are actual or potential investments of the Clients or other counterparties of the Clients and the portfolio investments. Moreover, in certain instances, the Clients or the portfolio investments may purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with companies that are owned by such family members or in respect of which such family members have other involvement. The fees for services by such service providers may or may not be at the same rate charged by other third-party service providers and the Adviser is not required to select service providers who may have lower rates (or to engage in any benchmarking of such fees). In most such circumstances, the Clients' Organizational Documents will not preclude Clients from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions.

From time to time, Adviser Personnel are permitted to invest in funds or other entities managed by investors of a Fund, which could incentivize such Adviser Personnel to afford the investor preferential or favored treatment, such as, for example, increased access to co-investment opportunities, and could create conflicts of interest to the extent such other funds compete with a Client for investment opportunities or invest in competing portfolio investments.

A General Partner may, in its discretion, under certain circumstances elect to increase its commitment to Client prior to the final close of the Client without the consent of the limited partners. Any increased commitment by the General Partner will dilute the interests of the limited partners. Although the General Partner will pay interest in respect of prior capital contributions in the same manner as is paid by the limited partners, the General Partner has information about the Client's investments, including regarding their valuation and performance expectations, which the limited partners do not have and that information may inform its decision whether to increase its capital commitment. Therefore, the General Partner has a conflict of interest in deciding to increase its subscription because a decision to increase its subscription may result in the General Partner receiving value that would have otherwise benefitted limited partners.

A minority interest in the Adviser and certain of its affiliates is owned by investment funds managed by Blackstone Strategic Capital Group (the "Strategic Partner"). The Strategic Partner is not involved in the day-to-day management of the Adviser, the Clients, or the General Partners, and the

Strategic Partner has no control over the investment decisions of the Clients. However, the Strategic Partner may provide various consulting services to the Adviser, including business development, talent management, and operational and business best practices consultation. In addition, the Strategic Partner has negotiated certain minority protections and consent rights in connection with its investment in the Adviser, including certain informational rights that are not available to investors with respect to their investments in the Clients. Although the Adviser intends to maintain operations, strategy, and investment decisions separate from the Strategic Partner, the Strategic Partner, as an indirect beneficiary of the Adviser, may have an incentive to direct the Adviser towards certain investments or other business transactions.

Fee Structure

With respect to certain Funds, the Advisory Fee is payable through liquidation of such Fund and there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in such Funds generally can only be drawn down in limited circumstances, and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure creates an incentive to defer the realization of investments and/or deploy capital when the Adviser would not otherwise have done so. However, the investment made by the Adviser or its affiliates in a Fund, the clawback obligation of the General Partner (as described below), and the fact that the preferred return is calculated on an aggregate basis reduces the incentive to make speculative investments or otherwise time the sale of an investment in a manner motivated by the personal benefit of the Adviser's personnel.

For certain Clients, such Advisory Fees are based on the fair market value of the assets held by such Client, which creates an incentive to value certain assets higher than if such Advisory Fees were not based on fair market value of such assets. In addition, the Adviser may be motivated to accelerate acquisitions and/or capital calls in order to increase such Client's fair market value of such assets, or similarly delay or curtail dispositions to maintain a higher fair market value of such assets which would, in each case, increase the Advisory Fee payable to the Adviser (or its affiliates).

The valuation of partially realized or unrealized investments from time to time may be zero or close to zero. Because the Advisory Fee, at certain times during the life of the Clients, payable to the Adviser is based on remaining capital invested by the Clients relative to such investments, in such instances the Advisory Fee paid with respect to such investment will be higher than if the Advisory Fee payable were based on the fair value of such investment.

The Adviser has discretion in determining whether and when an investment has been permanently written down or written off, which impacts the calculation of Advisory Fees. As provided in certain Clients' Organizational Documents, following the investment period of such Client, the Advisory Fees with respect to such Client are typically calculated based on remaining invested capital, which is reduced by any investments that are permanently written down or written off. As a result, a conflict of interests exists because the Adviser has an incentive to refrain from or delay permanently writing down investments in order to ensure the Advisory Fee base does not decrease, which would result in higher Advisory Fees ultimately paid to the Adviser. In general, the Adviser evaluates several criteria in determining whether to permanently write down an investment, including, without limitation, how long the investment has been held, length of time the investment has been marked down, materiality of markdown, anticipated holding period of the investment, volatility in valuation, impact of market

conditions on valuation, other valuation methodologies showing increased valuations, and anticipated recovery path for the investment. The Adviser may change these criteria in its sole discretion from time to time and the Adviser has flexibility in determining the applicability and weight of these factors and has ultimate discretion in determining whether an investment should be permanently written down. As a result, the Adviser is permitted to determine that even extremely distressed investments should not be permanently written down. There can be no assurance that an investment, in hindsight, should have been permanently written down or should have been permanently written down at an earlier date.

As discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many of the Funds are entitled to Carried Interest or to an allocation of Incentive Allocation under the terms of the Organizational Documents of such Funds. The existence of the General Partners' Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation creates an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors, particularly in instances where the Organizational Documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation amounts at the end of the relevant Fund's life or at certain interim intervals.

The Organizational Documents provide the General Partners with wide-ranging authority to make determinations, including those related to investment purchases and dispositions (and their timing), valuation, and other matters that in each case have the potential to affect the General Partners' compensation. In making such determinations, the General Partners are subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation creates an incentive for the General Partners or their affiliates to make investments and to hold investments longer than otherwise would be the case in the absence of the relevant Client's Advisory Fee and Carried Interest compensation arrangements. The General Partners expect to be incentivized to cause a Client to make, hold, value, and/or dispose of investments (and to delay or forego a determination that the investments are Impaired Value Investments) in order to receive greater ongoing Advisory Fees and, potentially, earlier and/or larger Carried Interest distributions than would otherwise be the case if such investments had not been made or held (or if such determination had not been made), including because of the possibility that the investments' values will appreciate in the future.

Where the Advisory Fee is calculated taking into account the valuation of an investment, including a determination of whether an investment has become an Impaired Value Investment, the General Partners will have incentives to make determinations that result in the continued payment of, or a higher, Advisory Fee. Where the Organizational Documents do not require Advisory Fees to be reduced in connection with investment reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends, or similar transactions, the General Partners are incentivized to pursue such transactions. Additionally, the amount of Carried Interest owed to the relevant General Partner is dependent in part on the amount and timing of investment dispositions, as well as in certain instances determinations that investments are Impaired Value Investments, and the relevant General Partner expects to be subject to related potential conflicts of interest in determining whether and when to dispose of investments, make distributions, and/or determine that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, within the requirements of the relevant Organizational Documents.

The General Partners' wide-ranging authority on the determination of Impaired Value Investments,

and the criteria used by the relevant General Partner or its affiliates in valuing an investment, or determining whether an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, have the potential to be subjective, to be influenced by market information and other factors, and to vary over time. There can be no assurance that a third party or investor would agree with the substance or timing of the relevant General Partner's determination that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, and, except as set forth in the Organizational Documents, neither the General Partner nor its affiliates is obligated to follow any third-party methodology in making its determination on whether an investment meets the relevant standards or whether value can be recovered or retained during the Client's holding period. In making its determination, the General Partner is entitled to make its own determination, taking into account all facts and circumstances it deems relevant, subject to the provisions of the Organizational Documents. As a general matter, the standards for determining Impaired Value Investments are intended to be high, and are not intended to apply to investments experiencing partial or temporary declines in value. Because the amount of the General Partners' compensation is dependent in part on an investment's status as an Impaired Value Investment, the relevant General Partner faces potential conflicts of interest in determining whether an investment meets, or continues to meet, the relevant criteria. Although the General Partners intend to operate in accordance with the Organizational Documents, as well as its valuation policy, in order to mitigate the potential for subjectivity in making such determinations, there can be no assurance that such policy will address all of the necessary factors to do so, or completely eliminate all potential conflicts of interest in such determinations.

A Client's General Partner generally is permitted to receive a distribution in kind from the Client, including in connection with investment dispositions or the payment in kind of amounts owed to the General Partner as Carried Interest (which generally will be made using the value of the relevant securities on the date of distribution). In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Client's investors. For example, a General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period than the Adviser deems suitable for the relevant Client. Although a 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 relevant Client's disposition thereof, neither the relevant Client nor its investors 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 Client and the amount of Carried Interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of a 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 relevant Client or its investors.

With respect to certain Clients, the Adviser or its affiliates are permitted to receive an Incentive Allocation in respect to unrealized appreciation of a Client's assets, and the Advisory Fee will take into account the unrealized value of the Client's assets and any cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, the Adviser or its affiliates may receive an Incentive Allocation or Advisory Fee on assets where the relevant gains have not been realized.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of certain Funds, the General Partner is required to return excess amounts of Carried Interest as a clawback or giveback. This clawback obligation may create

an incentive for the General Partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of a Fund if the disposition and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to the Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the General Partner.

Providers of Operations Support

The Adviser, the Clients, the General Partners, and the Clients' portfolio investments will from time to time retain other companies and individuals ("Operations Support Providers"), which will include, from time to time, affiliates of the Adviser, former employees of the Adviser, or any of its respective affiliates, the Clients' portfolio investments, portfolio investments of the Adviser's other accounts, third party consultants (including, but not limited to, specialized consultants, external executives, and industry advisory roundtable members), lawyers, operating personnel, operation partners, strategic partners, executive partners, or senior executive advisors.

The Operations Support Providers are engaged to provide due diligence, research, sourcing, operational support, specialized operations, legal services, human resource services, and consulting services and similar or related services to the Clients or to or in connection with one or more of a Client's portfolio investments or prospective portfolio investment in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, maintenance, improvement, and/or disposition of such existing or potential portfolio investments (including operational aspects) and from time to time also to provide front office functions with respect to a Client, such as sourcing or other investment-related functions (such services collectively, "Operations Support Services"). These services may be high level insight or extensive day-to-day roles, and may include support to the Adviser, a Client, or a Client's portfolio investments regarding, among other things, the portfolio investment's management (including serving in management positions or participating in determining corporate strategy), the portfolio investment's supply chain, revenue and margin management (including determining sales/marketing strategy and retail strategy), data intelligence, finance (including generating metrics and reporting and business restructuring), human capital management (including recruiting personnel and determining executive/incentive compensation), legal or regulatory compliance services, travel, and entertainment cost optimization, information technology, corporate communications, customer service, sustainability (including, strategy, policy, and reporting development), real estate matters, and similar operational matters. It is expected that the services provided by the Operations Support Providers will fluctuate and/or expand over time.

The nature of the relationship with each such Operations Support Provider and the time devotion requirements of each such Operations Support Provider may vary significantly. Certain Operations Support Providers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Clients and/or the portfolio investments. These arrangements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Operations Support Services to be provided. In certain cases, Operations Support Providers have attributes of Adviser employees (for instance, they may have dedicated office space, receive Adviser administrative support services, participate in general meetings or events for Adviser personnel, have Adviser e-mail address or business cards, or appear on the Adviser's website), even though they are not employees, affiliates, or personnel of the Adviser. Operations Support Providers may be offered the ability to co-invest alongside Funds or will, from time to time, be offered the opportunity directly by the portfolio investment to invest in the company, including in investments in which such Operations Support Provider is involved or participates in the

management thereof.

In connection with the provision of services to the Clients and/or their portfolio investments, Operations Support Providers receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses, which may include, without limitation, cash fees, retainers, discretionary bonuses (whether or not based on pre-determined milestones), transaction fees, a profits participation, or equity interests in a portfolio investment or holding company, incentive equity and stock awards, profits or equity interests in one or more Clients or General Partners, remuneration from the Adviser and/or its Clients or affiliates, guaranteed minimums, or other compensation and reimbursements for expenses, and any attributable overhead associated with third-party Operations Support Services (collectively, "Operations Expenses"), which are generally paid and/or reimbursed by the Adviser, the Client's portfolio investments, and/or the Clients. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio investment or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the relevant Client's investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation, and the relevant Client typically will bear the costs of all Operating Support Provider compensation as well as fees, costs, and expenses of structuring Operating Support Provider arrangements. Operations Expenses (including Operations Expenses incurred in connection with an Operations Support Provider that is affiliated with a General Partner) are generally determined at the discretion of the Adviser, taking into account the particular Operations Support Services, often include (for those Operations Support Providers that are employees of an affiliate) reimbursement of an allocable portion of an affiliated Operations Support Provider's compensation (including, without limitation, salary, bonus, payroll taxes, and benefits (including vacation time and sick leave)) and overhead (including, without limitation, rent, administrative support, and related operating expenses), other fees, a retainer or other incentive-based compensation to the Operations Support Provider, and are otherwise determined by taking into account any other factors that the Adviser, as applicable, deems appropriate in its sole discretion, including, but not limited to, the value of the time of the Operations Support Provider and amounts charged by other providers for comparable services, a percentage of cash flows from a portfolio investment, a percentage of the value of the portfolio investment, the investment capital exposed to a portfolio investment or a value of the Operations Support Providers time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs). The determination of whether a service is an Operations Support Service will be made by the Adviser in its sole discretion, but will generally be based on whether third parties provide such services to investment advisers or companies. In the event an Operations Support Provider is paid an annual retainer, the value provided to the relevant Client and/or portfolio investment by such Operations Support Provider may vary year to year, and there can be no assurance that the annual retainer paid will be commensurate with the value provided by the Operations Support Provider. Operations Expenses will also be incurred in respect of a Client's portfolio investments prior to the closing of the investment. Operations Support Providers will, from time to time, be offered the ability to invest in a Client or in a particular investment as a co-investor on preferred economic terms (including on a no-fee/no-carry basis). To the extent services may be provided for the benefit of a Client, without reference to a particular portfolio investment, Operations Expenses incurred in connection with such services are borne by such Client. In the event one or more Operations Support Providers (directly or indirectly) are providing services with respect to the Client or portfolio investments in which multiple Clients hold an interest, such Operations Expenses will be allocated as determined by the Adviser consistent with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client.

The determination of whether an Operations Expense is paid by a portfolio investment, a Client, or the Adviser will be made by the Adviser in its reasonable discretion. The determination of the Adviser as to whether a service is an Operations Support Service, the categorization of any fees and expenses (e.g., as Operations Expenses), and the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on the Clients and their investors. Over time, certain existing and former employees of the Adviser (including senior personnel) may transition to an Operations Support Provider role, which will shift the burden of compensation of such persons from the Adviser to the applicable Client and/or its portfolio investments. It may be difficult to distinguish services provided by the Operations Support Providers from the investment advisory services provided to the Clients by the Adviser and its affiliates.

Portfolio investments are permitted to engage and pay Operations Support Providers to perform Operations Support Services that, directly or indirectly, benefit the Adviser, its affiliates, other Clients, and/or portfolio investments. Consequently, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or other portfolio investments may benefit from Operations Support Services without being charged or charged at reduced rates. Conversely, portfolio investments of one Client may benefit from Operations Support Services that are paid for by the Adviser, its affiliates, and/or portfolio investments of other Clients. Likewise, certain Clients may pay Operations Support Providers to perform services that, directly or indirectly, benefit the Adviser, its affiliates, and/or portfolio investments.

Related Services

As described in Item 5 above, the Adviser and its affiliates will typically perform Related Services for, and will, in certain instances receive Transaction Fees from, actual or prospective portfolio investments or other investment vehicles of certain Funds. Such fees will be in addition to any Advisory Fees, Carried Interest, or Incentive Allocation paid by the Funds to the Adviser. The Adviser's receipt of Transaction Fees would give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds and their investors on one hand, and the Adviser and its affiliates, on the other hand. The Adviser generally has discretion over whether to charge a Transaction Fee and if so, the fee rate or amount, and a Transaction Fee charged by the Adviser will from time to time exceed the amount that would be customary in an arms' length transaction. Transaction Fees received by the Adviser are ultimately paid, directly or indirectly, in part by certain Funds, which impacts the fair value of investments and the performance of such Funds. Further, a portion of the Transaction Fees will be retained by the Adviser, and will not be shared with any investor in any Fund. Payment of these fees creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Funds and their investors because (1) the amounts of these fees and reimbursements are often substantial, (2) the Funds and their investors may not have an interest in these fees and reimbursements, and (3) the Adviser has the discretion to determine the amount of fees it receives which is indirectly paid by a Fund. The Adviser or its affiliates charge Transaction Fees only in rare situations.

Entities other than Funds that participate in investments alongside the Funds (such as entities through which the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser invest alongside the Funds) may have a right to share in such fees, and Advisory Fees will generally not be reduced in connection with the receipt of such entities' share of such fees.

In many cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio investment, and, therefore,

such fees are not subject to a market check. A conflict of interest exists in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio investment, by virtue of the Adviser acting on behalf of both parties.

Diverse Membership

The investors in the Funds generally include U.S. taxable and tax-exempt entities, and institutions from jurisdictions outside of the U.S. Such investors often have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund. The conflicting interests among the investors typically relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund, the structuring of the acquisition of investments, and the nature and timing of the disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser or its affiliates, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that are more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, the Adviser and its affiliates will consider the investment and tax objectives of the applicable Fund, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any investor individually.

Business with and among Portfolio Investments, Investors, and Prospective Investors

Given the collaborative nature of the Adviser's business and the portfolio investments in which the Clients have invested, there are often situations where the Adviser is in the position of recommending the services of a portfolio investment to other portfolio investments of the Clients, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments, and/or discounts by the Adviser, an affiliate, or a portfolio investment. The Adviser will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio investments for the Clients, while the products or services recommended are not necessarily the best available to the portfolio investments held by the Clients. The benefits received by a portfolio investment providing a service may be greater than those received by the Clients and the portfolio investments receiving the service.

The Adviser has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the Clients, certain third parties, or their related businesses to the Clients or their portfolio investments for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Clients or the portfolio investments.

Portfolio investments controlled by a Client may provide services to certain Client investors or prospective investors. The Adviser has an incentive to cause the portfolio investment to favor those investors or prospective investors relative to other portfolio investment clients or customers in terms of pricing or otherwise, which could adversely affect the portfolio investment's profitability to the Client. Additionally, the portfolio investment could recommend to its clients or customers that they invest in a Client.

The Adviser or an affiliate, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Client, reserve the right to enter into lease arrangements with Client portfolio investments (including their subsidiaries), including for the lease of office space and/or data centers owned by Adviser, its affiliates, or other Clients. Such arrangements will be entered into at then-prevailing market rates that are validated by

third parties and/or its market research. Payments under such lease agreement and similar arrangements will not offset or reduce the Advisory Fees and will not otherwise be shared with Clients or investors, and there can be no assurance that the terms of such arrangements will be the lowest cost or best terms available for such investment.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates will from time to time engage in business opportunities arising from a Client's investment in a portfolio investment (for example, without limitation, entering into a joint venture with a portfolio investment or making a proprietary investment in a portfolio investment). This creates a conflict of interest, as such interests are a benefit arising from the Client's investment and may vary from the applicable Client's interest (e.g., whether to make a follow-on investment and, if so, how much should be allocated to the Client).

With respect to transactions or agreements with portfolio investments (including long-term incentive plans), at times, if unrelated officers of a portfolio investment have not yet been appointed, the Adviser may negotiate and execute agreements between the Adviser and the Clients on the one hand, and the portfolio investment or its affiliates, on the other hand, which could entail a conflict of interest in relation to efforts to enter into terms that are arm's length.

Current and former founders, officers, executives, and other affiliates of portfolio investments have and likely will invest in a Client. While the Adviser believes this aligns portfolio investment management teams with the best interests of the Client, the Adviser may, in certain circumstances, be incentivized to take (or refrain from taking) certain actions with respect to a portfolio investment in order to maintain the goodwill with such portfolio investment management team investor or other affiliate of the portfolio investment that is an investor in a Client such that they continue to invest in the Clients, among other reasons.

In certain instances, a portfolio investment owned by one Client may compete with, may be a customer of, or may be a service provider to, a portfolio investment owned by another Client. In addition, in certain circumstances, a portfolio investment owned by one Client may enter into a leasing arrangement, or may be a tenant of, a portfolio investment or property owned by the same Client, another Client, or the Adviser or its affiliates. Payments under such leasing arrangements and similar arrangements will not offset or reduce the Advisory Fee and will not otherwise be shared with the applicable Client, and there can be no assurance that the terms of such arrangements will be the lowest cost or best terms available for such portfolio investment. In providing advice to a portfolio investment or property, the Adviser is not obligated to and need not take into consideration the interests of other relevant portfolio investments, properties, or Clients. As a result, a conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Adviser to a portfolio investment or property may have adverse consequences to another portfolio investment or property owned by the same Client, another Client, or the Adviser.

A Client's portfolio investments may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions, or other arrangements with portfolio investments of such Client or other Clients managed by the Adviser that, although the Adviser determines to be consistent with the requirements of such Clients' Organizational Documents, may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with the Adviser, and which may provide economic or other benefits to affiliates of the Adviser that are not subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions described herein (such transactions, "Portfolio Investment Transactions"), even though some of the services that may be provided are similar in

nature to the services provided by the Adviser or its affiliates. Such agreements, transactions, and other arrangements will generally be entered into without the consent or direct involvement of the Clients and/or the Adviser or the consent of any advisory board. Portfolio Investment Transactions may include, for example, a Client (i) engaging a portfolio investment of another Client to provide services (including, but not limited to, property management, leasing services and oversight, corporate services, statutory services, construction and development management, and loan management and servicing, and within one or more such categories, providing services in respect of asset and/or investment administration, accounting, technology, tax preparation, finance, treasury, operational coordination, risk management, insurance placement, human resources, legal and compliance, valuation and reporting related services), (ii) entering into a transaction related to the purchase or sale of the assets to or from a portfolio investment of another Client or (iii) entering into a lease with a portfolio investment of another Client for all or a portion of one or more portfolio investments. With respect to Portfolio Investment Transactions, although the Adviser intends to select counterparties that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies for a Client and that will enhance the applicable portfolio investments' performance, the Adviser has an incentive to recommend portfolio investments of other Clients because of its financial, business, or other interests (including whether the use of such entities could establish, recognize, strengthen, or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the Adviser or other Clients), which may cause the Adviser to favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person or entity. Whether or not the Adviser has a relationship with, or receives financial or other benefits from recommending, a particular counterparty, there can be no assurance that no other counterparty is more qualified to provide the applicable services or do so at a lesser cost, or in the event of a purchase, sale or joint venture, willing to enter into such a Portfolio Investment Transaction on more favorable terms.

Portfolio investments owned by other Clients are expected to charge for Portfolio Investment Transactions at rates generally consistent with those available in the market for similar goods and services or, alternatively, pass through expenses on a cost reimbursement, no-profit, or break-even basis, in which case such portfolio investment allocates to the applicable portfolio investment(s) of the Client the costs and expenses directly associated with work performed for the benefit of the Client or such portfolio investment(s), along with any related tax costs and an allocation of such portfolio investment's overhead, including some or all of the following: salaries, wages, benefits and travel expenses; marketing and advertising fees and expenses; legal, accounting and other professional fees and disbursements; office space and equipment; insurance premiums; technology expenditures, including hardware and software costs; costs to engage recruiting firms to hire employees; diligence expenses; one-time costs, including costs related to building-out and winding-down a portfolio investment; taxes; and other operating and capital expenditures. Any of the foregoing costs, although allocated in a particular period, may relate to activities occurring outside the period, and, therefore, a Client could pay more than its pro rata portion of fees for such goods and services provided to it. A Client and its portfolio investments generally will not be reimbursed for any costs (such as start-up costs) incurred by a portfolio investment prior to such engagement.

To the extent debt or equity financing or other services for portfolio investments of the Client are provided by one or more portfolio investments of other Clients with respect to any Portfolio Investment Transaction, the Adviser could have incentives to cause a Client and/or its portfolio investments to accept less favorable financing terms from than it would from a third party.

The Adviser may cause portfolio investments to enter into agreements regarding group procurement (which may depend on the volume of services purchased under these agreements and which may be pooled across multiple portfolio investments and discounted due to scale), benefits management, data management and/or mining, technology development, purchase or title and/or other insurance policy (which may be pooled across multiple portfolio investments and discounted to scale), and other similar operational initiatives that may result in fees, better pricing, rebates, commissions, servicing payments or similar payments, and/or discounts being paid to the Adviser, its affiliates, or a portfolio investment, including related to a portion of the savings achieved by the portfolio investment. While the Adviser may have a conflict of interest because its economic benefit may incentivize the Adviser to maintain such arrangements, the Adviser believes that such agreements benefit the portfolio investments due to increased access to quality products and services at beneficial pricing, and the Adviser's benefits from such arrangements are reduced because the Adviser only benefits at the same rate as the portfolio investments. However, it should not be assumed that a company related to, or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser, will only take actions that are beneficial to, or not opposed to, the interests of a Client and its portfolio investments.

From time to time the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel and persons selected by them expect to receive the benefit of friends and family and similar discounts from portfolio investments owned by the Clients under which such portfolio investments make their goods and/or services available at reduced rates.

Certain members of a Fund's advisory board are, or in the future will be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Fund. The General Partner of a Fund will from time to time utilize the services of investors and their affiliates on an arm's length basis with commercially reasonable terms, as it deems appropriate.

Service Providers

Services required by a Client (including some services historically provided by the Adviser or its affiliates to the Clients) may, for certain reasons including efficiency and economic considerations, be outsourced in whole or in part to third-parties or provided by licensed software, in each case in the discretion of the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser has an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Clients to, among other things, leverage the use of Adviser personnel. Such services may include, without limitation, deal sourcing, asset management, information technology, licensed software, depository, data processing, client relations, human relation services, consulting, administration, custodial, marketing and marketing-reviews, accounting, administration, valuation, legal, human resources, client services, compliance, corporate secretarial and tax support, director services, and other similar services. Outsourcing may not occur universally for all Clients and accordingly, certain costs may be incurred by a Client for a third-party service provider that is not incurred for comparable services by other Clients. The decision by the Adviser to initially perform a service for a Client in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional services) in whole or in part to a third-party service provider in the future, and the Adviser has no obligation to inform such Clients or investors of such a change. Such services may also supplement or be performed alongside services performed by the Adviser. The costs and expenses of any such third-party service providers will be borne by the relevant Clients.

The Adviser may engage certain service providers to provide services to the Adviser, the Clients,

and/or the portfolio investments, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. Such service providers are, in certain circumstances, investors in a Client or affiliates of such investors and may include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel, pension consultants, and/or other investors who provide services (including mezzanine and/or lending arrangements). The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an investor's admission to a Client, or during the term of such investor's investment in the Client. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser may give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Client, enhanced information, or may have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor. In addition, the Adviser will have a conflict of interest in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Clients or a portfolio investment if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Clients or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates, will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser and/or will provide financial sponsorship of events held by the Adviser (such as transaction closing dinners or outings, or informational summits or training events for the Adviser or portfolio investment personnel). The Adviser generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the Clients to the Clients or their portfolio investments for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Clients or the portfolio investments.

The Adviser generally will from time to time, in its discretion, contract with a related person of the Adviser (including, but not limited to, a portfolio investment of a Client) to perform services for the Adviser in connection with its provision of services to the Clients. When engaging a related person to provide such services, the Adviser has an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

Former Adviser employees may also become employees, officers, or directors of, or otherwise be engaged by, third-party service providers that provide services to the Adviser, the Clients, and/or portfolio investments. While employed by the Adviser, the cost of the compensation, benefits, and attributable overhead provided to these individuals are paid by the Adviser unless a Client's Organizational Documents permit certain allocations of internal expenses to the Client. If a former Adviser employee becomes an employee or consultant of a third party that also provides services to a Client, such former Adviser employee may be assigned by such third party to provide services to that account. In such instance, the cost of the third-party service provider attributable to the former Adviser employee working on the Client will be borne entirely by the Client and no such amounts will reduce the management fee paid or the Carried Interest distributed by such Client on the basis that such person used to be a former Adviser employee.

Employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, other economic, or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that an Adviser may have with a service provider can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Client or a portfolio investment. The Adviser will have a conflict of interest with the Clients in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Clients or a portfolio investment if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider

will continue to invest in Clients or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. Although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes will enhance portfolio investment performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Client(s)), there is a possibility that the Adviser, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Certain other service providers to the Adviser, the Clients, and/or the portfolio investments, or affiliates of such service providers, also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, financial, or other relationships with the Adviser, its affiliates, or their respective portfolio investments. Such service providers (or their employees) may also source investment opportunities, be co-investors, or commercial counterparties or entities in which the Adviser and/or the Funds have an investment, and payments by a Client and/or such portfolio investments may indirectly benefit the Adviser and/or such Client.

The Clients expect from time to time in the future to pay a fee to an investment bank with respect to a particular transaction which fee may, in whole or in part, reflect a payment to the investment bank for finding deals for the Adviser and the Clients in the future. As a result, the Client paying the fee to the investment bank may not receive the benefit of the future deals sourced by the investment bank and the other Client to which a deal is allocated will not be required to reimburse the paying Client for such fee.

The Adviser may receive paid sponsorships for portfolio investment events from third party service providers. The value of any such sponsorships will not reduce the Advisory Fee or otherwise be shared with the Clients or investors in a Fund.

The Adviser, its personnel, and service providers may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided, and often service providers charge varying amounts. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required, and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by the Adviser or its personnel differ from those required by the Clients and/or their portfolio investments, the Adviser and its personnel will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Clients and/or their portfolio investments. The use of common service providers creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Clients and/or the portfolio investments, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser or its personnel will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Adviser or its personnel and/or Clients.

The Adviser and the Clients will generally engage common legal counsel and other service providers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Clients may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio investments or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Clients and/or the Adviser, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser, and in litigation and other

circumstances separate representation may be required.

The Adviser from time to time is permitted to cause the Clients to bear the full cost and expense of engaging certain third-party service providers on behalf of a portfolio investment. In the event a Client is not the sole shareholder of the portfolio investment, other shareholders will benefit from the costs incurred by such Client and will not reimburse the Client for their pro rata portion of the cost of any such service provider.

Property-Related Services

As described in Item 5 above, subject to the terms of the Organizational Documents, the Adviser expects, on behalf of a Client, from time to time to engage affiliates or former affiliates of the Adviser (including employees of the Adviser and former employees of the Adviser) to provide (and may be compensated for providing) certain Property-Related Services to the investments. Affiliated service providers (including, but not limited to, affiliated property managers and development managers) will be reimbursed for certain expenses and costs incurred in connection with the provision of the Property-Related Services, including the salaries and travel expenses of the applicable employees, which may be substantial. Any such fees and reimbursements paid by the Client or the portfolio investment to such affiliates are in addition to the Advisory Fee, Carried Interest, and/or Incentive Allocation received by the Adviser, and such fees and reimbursements will not be shared with such Client, will be in addition to, and will not offset the Advisory Fee. Notwithstanding such retention, certain elements of the Property-Related Services and performance thereof may then be subcontracted to third parties in whole or in part. The Organizational Documents of certain Clients set forth parameters and/or restrictions on the use of affiliated service providers. The Adviser has a conflict of interest in determining the costs of such services that will be charged to a Client. In addition, such use or retention of such affiliated service providers creates an incentive for the Adviser to favor its affiliates over more qualified service providers.

Clients or their portfolio investments will bear costs and expenses based on allocable overhead associated with employees working for the affiliated service provider on the relevant matters (including, but not limited to, salaries, benefits, and other similar expenses) and will reimburse the service provider for certain reasonable related expenses.

In those instances in which such services benefit multiple portfolio investments or multiple investment vehicles, such costs may be prorated or allocated in a reasonable manner among such entities or vehicles as determined by the Adviser.

While the Adviser believes using such affiliated service providers benefits the investments and the Clients, a conflict of interest exists as the Adviser has the discretion to select or recommend to a Client such affiliated service providers. While a portion of the expenses incurred in connection with Property-Related Services may be directly reimbursed by tenants of the applicable investments, subject to the terms of the agreements with such tenants, some or all of such expenses are otherwise reimbursed by the applicable Client. A conflict of interest arises when engaging an affiliate of the Adviser to perform Property-Related Services, because the Adviser has an incentive to recommend an affiliate even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost. In addition, payment of these fees for Property-Related Services may create an incentive for the Adviser to hold investments longer than it may otherwise

hold which may result in lower returns for the Clients.

Positions with Portfolio Investments

Certain employees of the Adviser serve as directors of, or observers on boards with respect to, certain portfolio investments. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such employee's fiduciary duties as a director conflict with those of the Fund, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. Employees of the Adviser serving as a director to a portfolio investment owe a fiduciary duty to the portfolio investment, on the one hand, and to the relevant Fund, on the other hand, and such employees may be in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interest of the Fund, or is not in the best interest of the portfolio investment. Employees of the Adviser serving as directors may make decisions for a portfolio investment that negatively impact returns received by a Fund investing in the portfolio investment.

To the extent that an employee serves as a director on the board of more than one portfolio investment, such employee's fiduciary duties between the two portfolio investments may create a conflict of interest. Additionally, such employees will be required to remit to the applicable General Partner all of any remuneration they receive as directors, and such remuneration will be subject to Advisory Fee reductions as discussed previously. In addition, certain employees and Operations Support Providers of the Adviser will from time to time leave the employment of the Adviser, its affiliates, or the Operations Support Provider and become an officer, director, or employee of a portfolio investment or become otherwise engaged by a portfolio investment, which may shift the burden of compensating such persons from the Adviser to the applicable portfolio investments, and any fees received by such persons as an employee of the portfolio investment will not reduce the Advisory Fee.

Decisions made by a director may subject the Adviser or a Client to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims, and other director-related claims. In general, the Clients will indemnify the Adviser and their partners, principals, and employees from such claims. In addition, the employees of the Adviser serving as directors may make decisions for a portfolio investment that negatively impact returns received by a Fund investing in the portfolio investment.

From time to time, employees of the Adviser may also be asked to serve (or continue to serve) as directors of, or observers with respect to, certain entities in which a Client has fully exited its ownership interest and/or following the termination of such employee's employment with the Adviser. In such circumstances, any compensation or fees received with respect to such exited investment and/or by such former Adviser employee (including any directors' fees) is not subject to the Advisory Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Clients and/or investors.

In addition, the Adviser may continue to receive other fees from a portfolio investment after a Client has fully exited its ownership interest (for instance, in respect of consulting arrangements or group purchasing arrangements). In such circumstances, any fees received with respect to such exited investment are not subject to the Advisory Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Clients and/or investors.

In addition, certain current personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates may also be temporarily

seconded to certain portfolio investments on either a full-time or a part-time basis to provide services to such portfolio investments, pursuant to various arrangements. In certain of these instances, the Adviser will pay such persons' salaries or other compensation and incentives, but the portfolio investment will typically pay (or reimburse the Adviser or such persons) for any travel costs or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of such services during such secondment period. In other instances, the portfolio investments will pay (or reimburse the Adviser for) such person's fees, salaries, and other cash compensation, stock options, other equity grants, and incentives, and will typically pay (or reimburse the Adviser or such persons) for any travel costs or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of such services during such secondment period. A person's compensation while seconded will be determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion. Any amounts paid or reimbursed to such persons by a portfolio investment (or paid by the Adviser and reimbursed by the portfolio investment) will be treated as expenses to be borne by the portfolio investment and will not reduce the Advisory Fee otherwise payable to the Adviser or any Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation otherwise payable to the Adviser or its affiliates. Any compensation customarily paid directly by the Adviser or its affiliates to such persons will typically be reduced to reflect any amounts paid directly by the portfolio investment to the seconded employee even though the Advisory Fee paid, or Carried Interest, or Incentive Allocation distributed to the Adviser will not be reduced. All or a portion of any such expenses will be borne by the Fund, directly or indirectly, via its ownership interest in such portfolio investment. In certain instances, whether an individual who provides services to a portfolio investment should be characterized as an industry specialist, an Operations Support Provider, an employee, or former employee of the Adviser, or a seconded employee may be unclear. In such cases, the Adviser will make a determination in good faith based on its evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Board Rights

Pursuant to the Funds' Organizational Documents, the Adviser routinely enters into certain side letter or similar arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including, but not limited to, different fee structures and other preferential economic rights (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics, and/or receipt of a portion of the Adviser's compensation, information and reporting rights, excuse, exclusion, or withdrawal rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, co-investment rights, rights to serve on a Fund's advisory board, confidentiality protections for data disclosure rights, modified default remedies, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory, or policy requirements of a particular investor, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, modification of representations, indemnification, and/or liability and other obligations, veto rights, liquidity, alteration of the distribution preferences, formula, and percentages set forth in the Fund's Organizational Documents, including wholly or partially waiving the Carried Interest and management fees with respect to such investor, or transfer rights. In addition, certain co-investors in a Fund may receive enhanced or more frequent reporting. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor or in the Organizational Documents of a Fund, or as required by applicable law, and to the extent permitted under applicable law, the Adviser (or applicable General Partner will generally not disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund. Also, investors will have no recourse against a Fund, the applicable Fund's General Partner, the Adviser, or their respective

affiliates in the event that certain investors receive additional or different rights or terms pursuant to such side letters, some of which rights may impact the rights and/or increase the obligations of other investors, many of which will not be subject to the “most-favored nation” provisions of a Fund’s Organizational Documents.

In addition, side letter arrangements with certain investors of the Funds impose additional restrictions on investing in certain types of assets, geographies, or industries in order to meet certain legal, tax, regulatory, internal policy, or other requirements of such investors. While these restrictions are intended to apply solely to such investors, they may ultimately restrict the investments made by an applicable Fund.

The Adviser is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain investors (e.g., based on commitment amount to a Fund or the timing thereof, the ability of an investor to provide sourcing or other services to the Adviser, 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 the Adviser, its affiliates, and personnel, or the Funds). Side Letters subject the Adviser to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an investor’s right to serve on the relevant Fund’s advisory board 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. Although the Adviser believes it to be unlikely, excuse rights requested or received by one or more investors (or such regulatory, tax, or other factors applicable to such investors) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in investor 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. An investor’s voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the Organizational Documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more investors’ voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other investors in the relevant Fund. Further, investors 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. Other side letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant investor at the expense of the relevant Fund or of investors as a whole, including in the event that a side letter confers additional reporting, information rights, and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund.

Generally, as provided for in the Fund’s Organizational Documents, each Fund establishes an advisory board consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all, investors are permitted to designate a member to the advisory board because those designating investors will, for instance, have greater information and/or consent rights. Subject to the Fund’s Organizational Documents, the advisory boards meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory board. Representatives of the advisory board may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser and its partners, employees, and affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory board. In addition, members of one Fund’s advisory board may also be a

member of another Fund's advisory board. In such instances, a conflict of interest exists because the Funds on which such overlapping advisory board members may have conflicting interests and such advisory board members may be requested to provide their consent with respect to such conflicts of interest and may not recuse themselves from any such vote.

Advisory Affiliates

As described in Item 10 above, certain of the Adviser's investment adviser affiliates have their own Clients. Clients of the Adviser and these affiliates will from time to time invest in the same portfolio investments, including in the same security or in different securities of such a portfolio investment. Interests of the Adviser's clients therefore conflict with the interests of the clients of these affiliates. For instance, see "*Allocation of Investment Opportunities among Clients*" and "*Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales*" above for more information.

Other Potential Conflicts

The Organizational Documents of a Client establish complex arrangements among the Clients, the Adviser, investors, and other relevant parties. From time to time, questions are expected to arise regarding certain parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which may not have been contemplated upon the negotiation and execution of such documents. In some instances, the operative provisions of the Organizational Documents, if any, may be broad, unclear, general, conflicting, ambiguous, and vague and may allow for multiple reasonable interpretations. In other instances, there may not be a directly applicable provision. While the Adviser will construe the relevant provisions in good faith and in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duty and legal obligations, the interpretations used may not be the most favorable to a Client or its investors.

The Adviser and its personnel have in the past and may, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Client, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Client expenses may result in miles or points, rebates, or credit in loyalty/status programs to the Adviser and/or its personnel. Such rewards and/or amounts (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value) will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is being borne by the Clients, its investors, and/or the portfolio investments. Any such benefits, rewards, and/or amounts will not be subject to the offset arrangements described above or otherwise shared with such Client, its investors, and/or the portfolio investments.

The Adviser has in the past and, in its discretion, may, in the future, cause the Clients and/or their portfolio investments to have, ongoing business dealings, arrangements, or agreements with persons who are former employees or executives of the Adviser. The Clients and/or their portfolio investments typically bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements, or agreements. In such circumstances, there is a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Clients (or their portfolio investments) in determining whether to engage in or to continue such dealings, arrangements, or agreements, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Investors may be introduced to the Adviser, or may be brought into a Client, by a third-party consultant from which the Adviser or a related person purchases products and to which the Adviser or a related person may make payments, including in connection with conferences sponsored or hosted by the third-party consultant.

The Adviser from time to time causes one or more Clients to purchase, and/or bear premiums, fees, costs, and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to insure the applicable Clients, the applicable General Partner, the Adviser and/or their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory board, and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Clients. This may include a portion of any premiums, fees, costs, and expenses for one or more umbrella or other insurance policies maintained by the Adviser that cover one or more Clients and/or the Adviser (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory board, and other indemnified parties). The Adviser will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs, and expenses for such umbrella or other insurance policies among one or more Clients, and/or the Adviser on a fair and reasonable basis and may make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in a Client bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs, and expenses for insurance policies.

The Adviser reserves the right, from time to time, to require, cause, or invite the Clients and/or a portfolio investment to make contributions to charitable initiatives or other non-profit organizations that the Adviser believes could, directly or indirectly, enhance the value of the Clients' investments, assist in completing an acquisition of a portfolio investment or other transaction (whether or not documented at the time of such acquisition or transaction), or otherwise serve a business purpose for, or be beneficial to, the Clients or their portfolio investment. Such contributions could be designed to benefit employees of a portfolio investment, the community in which a portfolio investment operates, or a charitable cause essential to, or consistent with, the business purpose of a portfolio investment. In certain instances, such charitable initiatives could be sponsored by, affiliated with, or related to current or former employees of the Adviser, portfolio investment management teams, advisors, service providers, vendors, joint venture partners, and/or other persons or organizations associated with the Adviser, the Clients, or the portfolio investments. These relationships could influence the Adviser's decision whether to require, cause, or invite the Clients or the portfolio investments to make charitable contributions. Further, from time to time, such charitable contributions by the Clients or the portfolio investments could supplement or replace charitable contributions that the Adviser would have otherwise made. Also, in certain instances, the Adviser may, from time to time, select a service provider or other counterparty to the Clients or their investments based, in part, on the charitable initiatives of such person where the Adviser believes such charitable initiatives could, directly or indirectly, enhance the value of the Clients' investments or otherwise be beneficial to the portfolio investments.

The Clients may create a platform for acquiring companies in a particular industry for the purpose of creating synergies across, and adding value to, such companies (e.g., merging companies together to create economies of scale or running certain companies in a coordinated manner). In such instances, a holding company ("Holding Company") would be created that would acquire and manage the companies in the platform. The investments in the Holding Company may be managed together (including, for example, the use of common service providers, combined and/or otherwise

sold together as part of a single transaction or series of related transactions). The Holding Company would be staffed with personnel responsible for sourcing, acquiring, and managing companies for the Holding Company. In certain circumstances, the Holding Company's employees may include former employees of the Adviser, or current or former senior advisor or consultants to the Adviser and its affiliates. All of the Holding Company's costs and expenses, initial or ongoing and for any purpose, including compensation for its personnel (which compensation may include, among other things, salary, benefits, retainers, and the granting of profit participation in certain investments of Holding Company and/or a capital interest in such investments or the underlying assets), overhead expenses (including, without limitation, rent, property taxes, and utilities allocable to the workspace) and all expenses related to sourcing would be borne by the Holding Company (and, therefore, indirectly borne by the Client). Such costs and expenses will not offset the Advisory Fee and are in addition to Advisory Fees and other compensation (e.g., Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation) received by the Adviser. In addition, as the Adviser earns Advisory Fees and Carried Interest or Incentive Allocation from the Client, the Adviser will benefit from the assets, income, and gains of Holding Company.

If a Client purchases in the secondary market at a discount debt securities of a company in which a Client has, for example, a substantial equity interest, (a) a court might require a Client to disgorge profit it realizes if the opportunity to purchase such securities at a discount should have been made available to the issuer of such securities or (b) a Client might be prevented from enforcing such securities at their full face value if the issuer of such securities becomes bankrupt. The effect of these transactions will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

The Organizational Documents of certain Clients permit each such Client's General Partner, or its affiliates, to lend money to the applicable Client. Such lending arrangements create conflicts of interest between the applicable General Partner or affiliate and the Client acting as borrower.

The Organizational Documents of certain Clients generally permit each such Client's General Partner to withhold information from certain investors or investors in such Client in certain circumstances. For instance, information may be withheld from investors of certain Clients that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. In addition, the General Partner will generally elect to withhold certain information from such investors for reasons specified in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client, which include, if the General Partner believes such disclosure would have an adverse effect on such Client or any portfolio investment of such Client, is not in the best interest of such Client, or could damage such Client or its business, despite the potential benefits to such investors of receiving such information.

As part of the Adviser's business, the Adviser, its affiliates and its employees have developed many relationships with third parties which have the potential to raise conflicts of interest. Such third parties include investment bankers, lenders, consultants, professional advisors (such as attorneys and accountants), co-investors, current and former directors, officers and employees of current and former portfolio investments, and former employees and members of the Adviser and its affiliates. Certain of these third parties may: (i) introduce investment opportunities to the Adviser; (ii) arrange for, or facilitate the financing of, the purchase or recapitalization of current and potential portfolio investments; (iii) introduce portfolio investments to potential acquisition or merger candidates; (iv) facilitate the disposition of portfolio investments; or (v) provide investment banking, consulting, legal, or advisory services to the Adviser, the Clients, or the portfolio investments. Such third parties

may also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, political, financial, or other relationships with the Adviser's personnel. In addition, such third parties may invest in one or more Clients; co-invest in one or more portfolio investments; or provide other significant business or investment services to the Adviser, the Clients, and/or the portfolio investments. The relationships described in this paragraph may influence the Adviser in deciding whether to select or recommend any such third-party to perform services for a Client or a portfolio investment and may result in the Adviser not selecting a service provider based on the lowest cost/price. The cost of any services provided by such third parties will generally be borne directly or indirectly by a Client or its portfolio investments, as applicable. In addition, such third parties may provide the Adviser and its investment professionals and employees with reduced rates for services, and such reduced rate and savings may not be shared with the Clients or the investors in a Client.

The Adviser has established in the past, and may establish in the future, other separate accounts with portfolios significantly similar to those of one or more Clients. Consequently, investors in the relevant separate account may have access to information about such portfolio holdings before investors in such Client.

Please see the discussion above under the sub-heading "Resolution of Conflicts" for a description of the means by which the Adviser and its related persons generally seek to alleviate conflicts of interest among the Clients or other persons.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As the Clients invest primarily in private equity and real estate ventures, the Adviser anticipates that investments in publicly traded securities will be infrequent occurrences (e.g., money market instruments pending investment in a portfolio investment, and securities held as a result of initial public offerings of portfolio investments or going-private transactions). However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Clients, the Adviser has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities.

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For the Funds and certain Programmatic Co-Invest Clients, the Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Client's General Partner, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction in public securities for a Client involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek best execution of the transaction. Best execution means obtaining for a Client account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer. Best execution is not limited solely to the consideration of the best available commission rate.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular public securities transaction, the Adviser takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker's or dealer's execution capability, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience, and

financial stability of the broker or dealer, and the quality of service rendered by the broker or dealer in other transactions. In addition, the Adviser may consider the use of Electronic Communications Networks (“ECNs”) when placing public securities trades on behalf of the Funds. When purchasing or selling over-the-counter public securities with market makers, the Adviser generally seeks to select market makers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold. In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer will periodically assess the quality of execution of public securities brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and each applicable Client.

The Adviser does not receive soft dollars in connection with its use of broker-dealers.

Aggregation of Trades

The Adviser and its affiliates may aggregate the orders of more than one Client for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security. Portfolio managers and traders often employ this practice because larger transactions enable them to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs, mark-ups, or mark-downs. The Adviser and its affiliates may combine orders on behalf of Clients with orders for other Clients for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, the Adviser and its affiliates generally aggregate trade orders for publicly traded securities so that each participating Client will receive the average price for each execution of a transaction.

If an order for more than one Client for a publicly traded security cannot be fully executed, allocation shall be made based upon the Adviser’s procedures for allocation of investment opportunities, as described in Item 11 above.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The investment portfolios of the Clients are generally private, illiquid, and long-term in nature, and accordingly, the Adviser’s review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Adviser closely monitors the portfolio investments of the Clients and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such portfolio investments through the investment committee of the respective Client. Individual portfolio investments and other investments are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on an ongoing basis. The team generally includes at least one Managing Director and other investment professionals of the Adviser.

Reporting

Investors in the Clients typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Client, as well as quarterly performance reports following quarter end. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Client to one or more investors in such Client as they deem appropriate.

Investors in Non-Fund Clients will typically negotiate reporting requirements specific to their account. In the event of individually negotiated terms for such Non-Fund Clients, the Adviser will

provide the reporting mutually agreed to by the parties as described in their Organizational Documents of such Non-Fund Client.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Adviser by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above. In addition, the Adviser and its related persons will, in certain instances, receive discounts on products and services provided by portfolio investments of Clients and/or the customers or suppliers of such portfolio investments.

The Adviser will from time to time engage one or more persons to act as a placement agent for a Client in connection with the offer and sale of interests to certain potential investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by such potential investors to such Client that are subsequently accepted, and reimbursement for agreed upon expenses. These arrangements generally are disclosed in the relevant Fund's Form D. Such Client may, subject to any limitations set forth in its Organizational Documents, reimburse such fees. Advisory Fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates are generally reduced by the amount of such fees. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds.

Item 15. Custody

As the Adviser relies on the audit exemption under the Advisers Act custody rule (i.e., Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4)), investors in the Clients will not receive account statements from the Clients' custodians.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advisory services are provided to the Clients in accordance with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client. Investment restrictions for the Clients, if any, are generally established in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client. Investment advice is provided directly to the Clients (subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each such Client or, in the case of certain Non-Fund Clients, the unaffiliated investor in such Non-Fund Client, if applicable) and not individually to investors in such Client.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has established written policies and procedures setting forth the principles and procedures by which the Adviser votes or gives consent with respect to securities owned by the Clients ("Votes"). The guiding principle by which the Adviser votes all Votes is to vote in the best interests of each Client by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Client's holdings.

Consideration will be given to both the short- and long-term implications of the proposal to be voted on when considering the optimal Vote. While the recommendation of management on any issue is a factor which the Adviser considers in determining how Votes should be made, the Adviser does not consider recommendations from management to be determinative of the Adviser's ultimate decision. As a matter of practice, the Votes with respect to most issues are cast in accordance with

the position of the portfolio investment's management. Each issue, however, is considered on its own merits, and the Adviser will not support the position of a portfolio investment's management in any situation where it determines that the ratification of management's position would adversely affect the investment merits of owning that company's securities.

Additionally, in some circumstances, a Client will from time to time be party to stockholder or voting agreements requiring it to vote in a manner described in such agreements, in which case the Client is bound to comply with these voting objectives. The investment team for an investment is responsible for monitoring compliance with any such voting agreement.

The fiduciary duty that the Adviser owes the Clients prohibits the adoption of a policy to enter default proxy votes in favor of management. Thus, the Adviser and the relevant investment team will review all proxies in accordance with the general principles outlined in its policy.

The Adviser is not required to vote every proxy and will refrain from voting when refraining from voting is in a Client's best interest, as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion.

The Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer has the responsibility to monitor Votes for any conflicts of interest, whether actual or perceived. The Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer will use his or her reasonable judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in accordance with his or her independent assessment of the best interests of the Clients.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Client, and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any client or prospective client at no charge upon written request to the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer at compliance@gipartners.com.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.