

Item 1 – Cover Page

FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of OMERS Infrastructure US Limited. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 646-376-3100 or by email at OIUSCompliance@omers.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about OMERS Infrastructure US Limited is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

This Brochure, dated March 28, 2024, is the annual updating amendment to the prior brochure, dated March 31, 2023. Item 4 has been updated to reflect the regulatory assets under management of OMERS Infrastructure US Limited (the “**Registrant**”) as of December 31, 2023, and changes to the description of its advisory business. Items 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 16 of the Brochure have been further updated to reflect changes to the fees and compensation of the Registrant, certain investment strategies and risk disclosures, registrations of the Registrant’s affiliates, potential conflicts of interest, allocations of investment opportunities and investment discretion.

Pursuant to SEC rules, we will deliver a summary of any material changes since the prior year’s brochure within 120 days of the close of our fiscal year to each client. You may also request the most recent version of our brochure by contacting the Registrant’s compliance team at OIUSCompliance@omers.com.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

Advisory Firm

The Registrant was incorporated in Delaware in September 2011. The Registrant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OMERS Infrastructure Management Inc. (“**Infrastructure Canada**”). Infrastructure Canada is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OMERS Capital Corporation, which is wholly-owned by BPC Properties Ltd. OMERS Administration Corporation (“**AC**”) owns 100% of the economic interest (through participating shares) and 30% of the voting equity of BPC Properties Ltd. The remaining 70% of the voting equity is held by BPC Real Estate Holdings Trust, which has a trustee that is unrelated to BPC Properties Ltd. AC has call rights over such voting shares held by BPC Real Estate Holdings Trust. The ownership structure of Infrastructure Canada (*i.e.*, with AC owning 100% of the economic interest and 30% of the voting equity in BPC Properties Ltd. with call rights over 70% of the remaining voting equity) is designed to comply with certain pension laws in Ontario, Canada. AC is the administrator of the OMERS primary pension plan (a large Canadian public employee pension plan regulated by the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario, the provincial pension regulator) and trustee of the pension fund.

Advisory Services

The Registrant provides advisory and asset management services to AC with respect to AC’s administration of the OMERS primary pension plan, by virtue of its role as sub-adviser to Infrastructure Canada, and to Co-Investors (as defined below) for investments that meet certain Investment Criteria (as defined and described in more detail in Item 8).

Advisory Services with respect to AC

Infrastructure Canada is the infrastructure investment arm of AC with a mandate to identify, invest in and manage infrastructure assets on AC’s behalf. Generally, these infrastructure investments are held privately and do not trade in the public market. However, under some circumstances, publicly-held securities may be purchased, typically for purposes of converting an entity to a private company. The Registrant employs investment professionals to advise with respect to infrastructure assets on behalf of Infrastructure Canada. The Registrant does not have investment discretion with respect to the acquisition and disposition of the assets of the OMERS primary pension plan administered by AC.

Advisory Services with respect to Co-Investment Programs

Launched in 2012, the Global Strategic Investment Alliance (the “**GSIA**”) is a co-investment program established to bring together large institutional investors, including OMERS Strategic Investments Limited (“**OSI**”), a related person of AC and certain third-party institutional investors (“**GSIA Co-Investors**”) to jointly invest, on a case-by-case basis, in large-scale infrastructure investments meeting qualifying criteria in terms of, among other things, size and geography. See Item 8 for further information on the “**Investment Criteria**.” Under the GSIA, certain agreements were established, setting forth the principal terms of the GSIA (the “**GSIA Documents**”). The GSIA is closed to new members and new investments.

Infrastructure Canada also offers investment opportunities to third-party institutional investors, on a case-by-case basis, in infrastructure investments made, or being made, by AC that meet the Investment Criteria (“**Syndication Opportunities**”).

For purposes of this Brochure, the GSIA and Syndication Opportunities managed by the Registrant are each a “**Co-Investment Program**” and agreements for each Co-Investment Program are referred to collectively as “**Program Documents**.” Third-party institutional investors in each Co-Investment Program are referred to collectively as “**Co-Investors**.”

The Registrant’s services in relation to the Co-Investment Programs are provided to the Co-Investors, certain Asset Holding Companies holding investments (as described below) and pooled investment vehicles with the Co-Investors as investors. References herein to Co-Investors and “**Asset Holding Companies**” holding Co-Investment Program investments, when used in respect of the services provided by the Registrant, mean those Co-Investors and Asset Holding Companies who are recipients of the Registrant’s services as set forth herein.

As described in more detail in Item 10, the Registrant has entered into service arrangements with certain investment adviser related persons, which permit the Registrant to use investment management capabilities and related services, including such related persons' personnel, in providing advice to the Registrant's clients.

Generally, Co-Investment Program investment opportunities in which Co-Investors participate are acquired directly from AC or one of its related persons. See Item 11 for additional information. The Co-Investors have full discretion as to whether or not to participate in each Co-Investment Program investment opportunity. The Registrant has no investment discretion to bind the Co-Investors or make a decision to invest on their behalf.

Under the Program Documents, a Co-Investor's participation in a Co-Investment Program does not create any obligation for the Registrant to offer other Co-Investment Programs to the Co-Investor.

Asset Management Services with respect to AC and Co-Investors in a Co-Investment Program

In the event that an investment is completed in a Co-Investment Program, the Registrant will coordinate and assist in the closing process. In addition, through board positions on the companies or other legal entities that are established to hold investments for AC or participating Co-Investors (each, an "**Asset Holding Company**") as well as board positions on the companies or other legal entities operating the infrastructure assets in which the Asset Holding Companies invest (each, an "**Operating Company**"), the Registrant will provide asset management services on a discretionary basis. Asset management services provided by the Registrant include, among other things, appointing individuals to the board of directors or similar body governing the Asset Holding Companies and Operating Companies, monitoring performance of the investment, and, in certain cases, disposition of the investment.

Restrictions/Limitations on Services

The Registrant's advisory and asset management services are restricted by, and subject to, AC's investment objectives and guidelines, various policies and procedures of AC, the management services agreement between Infrastructure Canada and the Registrant entered into in support of the management services agreement between AC and Infrastructure Canada, and the terms of the Program Documents with respect to each Co-Investment Program's investments.

See Item 16 for additional information.

Other Services

In addition to the above services, the Registrant and/or its related persons may be retained to perform services for the Co-Investment Programs and/or its investments that would otherwise be provided by third parties, such as consulting, operational, financial and advisory services.

Please refer to Item 8 for a more detailed description of the investment strategies as well as material risks associated with the investments that the Registrant primarily recommends.

Wrap Fee Programs

The Registrant does not participate in wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, the Registrant had approximately USD\$17.3B of non-discretionary assets under management. In calculating the dollar value of its assets under management, the Registrant has included only amounts invested in infrastructure assets advised by the Registrant and has not included any uninvested capital from the OMERS primary pension plan or Co-Investors. In determining its regulatory assets under management, the Registrant does not deduct any outstanding indebtedness or other accrued but unpaid liabilities of pooled investment vehicles or pension and profit-sharing plans.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Fees and Compensation with respect to AC

The Registrant receives a management fee from its parent, Infrastructure Canada (or an affiliate), on a cost recovery basis plus 7% on certain costs and on a one-for-one recovery basis of certain other costs. Costs subject to the 7% markup include, but are not limited to, operating and administrative costs (*e.g.*, salaries, wages and benefits, and payroll taxes); costs collected on a one-for-one recovery basis predominately include incentive compensation paid. Management fees collected are reduced by any management, consulting and other similar fees received by the Registrant from any entity or third party in connection with services performed by the Registrant, except for fees received from Infrastructure Canada. Similarly, Infrastructure Canada receives a management fee from AC (or an affiliate), similar to the fee received by the Registrant.

The Registrant's fees with respect to services for AC are paid by its parent, Infrastructure Canada (or an affiliate of AC) twice per annum, in arrears and for services provided to AC (or an affiliate), Infrastructure Canada receives its fees twice per annum, in arrears.

Fees and Compensation with respect to Co-Investment Programs

Co-Investors in Co-Investment Programs may bear certain fees, expenses and costs (as described below) in accordance with the applicable Program Documents entered into by such Co-Investors in connection with participating in the applicable Co-Investment Program. Such fees, expenses and costs may include any or all of the following: management fees and/or asset services fees (typically based on invested capital and related to the management and asset services provided by the Registrant and Infrastructure Canada); performance-based compensation (as described in Item 6 below); establishment and operating costs, such as fund administrator fees, professional services fees (*e.g.*, legal, audit, tax, third party valuation review, other consulting), corporate services expenses, advisory fees, directors fees, statutory representation fees, registration/formation filing fees, bank charges, travel expenses (*e.g.*, hotels, airfares, ground transportation, meals), and organizational expenses (*e.g.*, legal structure setup, tax advice); and transaction costs associated with the acquisition or disposition of assets, such as investment banking or brokerage fees, filing fees with governmental or regulatory authorities, and professional services fees (*e.g.*, legal, audit, tax, third party valuation review, other consulting).

The Registrant may elect to modify, waive or defer all or any portion of the fees, expenses and costs described above in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected Co-Investors. Fees, expenses and costs may differ between Co-Investment Programs, and between or among Co-Investors in the same Co-Investment Program.

Compensation for Sale of Securities or Other Investment Products

Neither the Registrant nor any of its supervised persons are compensated for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

Co-Investors in Co-Investment Programs may bear performance-based fees in accordance with the definitive Program Documents entered into by such investors in connection with participating in the Co-Investment Program.

Performance-based compensation arrangements may create an incentive for the Registrant to recommend or offer participation in investments that may be riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended or offered under a different compensation arrangement. Such compensation arrangements may also create an incentive for Registrant to favor programs with higher fee-paying structures over lower fee-paying programs in the allocation of investment opportunities.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

The Registrant provides advisory and asset management services to Infrastructure Canada with respect to AC's administration of the OMERS primary pension plan. Additionally, the Registrant provides infrastructure investment identification and asset management services through the Co-Investment Programs to AC and the Co-Investors, which are institutional investors.

The Registrant does not offer any products to retail investors.

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

The following is a summary of (i) the current strategies and methods of analysis that the Registrant uses in formulating advice or managing assets (and their material risks) for its clients and (ii) certain material risks associated with the types of investments that the Registrant primarily recommends. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear including the risk of loss of the entire investment.

The information included in this Brochure does not include every potential risk associated with each investment strategy or security. Clients are urged to ask questions regarding risk factors applicable to a particular investment strategy or security, read all product-specific risk disclosures (including those in any Program Documents, investment memoranda and supporting documentation (as applicable)) and determine whether a particular strategy or type of security is suitable for their own account in light of their circumstances, investment objectives and financial situation.

A. Method of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Registrant's business activities are comprised of advisory services with respect to identifying and managing primarily private infrastructure investments, including conducting due diligence, structuring, deal execution, arranging third-party financing and asset management for Infrastructure Canada's parent, AC, by virtue of the Registrant's role as sub-adviser to Infrastructure Canada. The Registrant may also offer participation in such infrastructure investments to potential Co-Investors and provide such advisory services to certain Co-Investors and Asset Holding Companies. The Registrant does not provide services to retail clients nor offer any services to the public generally.

The Registrant advises with respect to infrastructure investments targeting energy, transportation, digital infrastructure and other essential assets and services, located primarily in North America and Western Europe. Such infrastructure investments typically exhibit one or more of the following attributes: (i) a strong position in its relevant market by virtue of the scale, market position, high natural barriers to entry through network of locations or through substantial capital requirements, long-term contracts, regulation or asset complexity; (ii) the potential to generate cash flows over long periods of time and/or capital appreciation; (iii) relative stability in economic downturns with revenues that are often inflation protected, regulated or otherwise supported by government or other credit-worthy counterparties; (iv) operation within a strong regulatory environment; and (v) low to moderate exposure to market forces.

These investment opportunities are expected to arise from a wide variety of sources including investment banks, publicly-disclosed sales/auctions, strategic investors or strategic partners looking for financial partners and targeted investment opportunities, including follow-on investment opportunities from existing investments.

The Registrant's methods of investment analysis and investment approach involve intensive business, financial, legal, tax, accounting, regulatory, environmental and technical due diligence using both internal and external resources.

B. Material Risks

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear including the risk of loss of the entire investment. Investing in private infrastructure assets, including through the use of the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, involves a number of risks including those described below.

RISKS RELATING TO ASSETS

Economic and Market Risk

Investments may be sensitive to movements in the economy and general financial market conditions. A recession or adverse development in a particular country, region or financial market could have an adverse impact on some or all of the investments recommended by the Registrant. In addition, factors specific to an investment may have an adverse effect on such investment.

Inflation and Interest Rate Risk

Inflation could directly adversely affect an investment. If an investment is unable to increase its revenue in times of higher inflation, its profitability and ability to distribute dividends may be adversely affected. Some investments may have long-term rights to income linked to some extent to inflation, whether by government regulations, contractual arrangement or otherwise. Typically, as inflation rises, an infrastructure investment will earn more revenue, but will incur higher expenses; as inflation declines, the investment may not be able to reduce expenses in line with any resulting reduction in revenue. Many infrastructure businesses rely on concessions to mitigate the inflation risk to cash flows through escalation provisions linked to the inflation rate. While these provisions may protect against certain risks, they do not protect against the risk of a rise in real interest rates, which is likely to create higher financing costs for an investment and a reduction in the amount of cash available for distribution to investors. In addition, the market value of an investment in infrastructure may decline in times of higher inflation rates given that the most commonly used methodologies for valuing investments (e.g., discounted cash flow analysis) are sensitive to rising inflation and real interest rates. Finally, wage and price controls have been imposed at times in certain countries in an attempt to control inflation, which could significantly affect the operation of an investment. Accordingly, changes in the rate of inflation may affect the forecasted profitability of an investment. Certain countries' economies, including in particular many emerging markets, have experienced substantial growth in, and in some periods, extremely high rates of, inflation for extended periods of time. Inflation has, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies of certain of these countries. Over the last three years, inflation has risen substantially in the U.S. and other countries. Although the U.S. inflation rate decreased in the fourth quarter of 2023, it remains well above the U.S.'s last interest rate regime. In response to inflationary pressure, the U.S. Federal Reserve and other global central banks raised interest rates in 2022 and 2023; however, we cannot predict with certainty any future action that the U.S. Federal Reserve and/or any other global central bank may take with respect to interest rates or the affect any such potential future action may have on inflationary pressure.

Competition for Investments Risk

The market for infrastructure investments is competitive. The Registrant is competing with other established consortiums, companies, investment firms, governmental entities and other investors having substantial resources and experience. In addition, some of these competitors may have higher tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments. Such competition may limit the investment opportunities available or make such opportunities available upon less favorable terms and conditions.

Financing and Refinancing Risk

Certain investments may involve financing arrangements, and such indebtedness may be secured by the commitments of AC or its related person, the Co-Investors and other relevant assets. The Registrant evaluates whether it is prudent and appropriate to incur this leverage and there can be no assurance that leverage will be incurred given that adverse economic factors, such as a significant rise in interest rates or unfavorable conditions or terms, may cause the Registrant, in its discretion, to elect not to incur such leverage. The extent to which leverage is used may have important consequences to the Co-Investors, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) greater fluctuations in the net assets of the Co-Investors; (b) use of cash flow (including capital contributions) for debt service and related costs and expenses, rather than for additional portfolio investments, distributions or other purposes; (c) an increase in the costs of refinancing maturing debt obligations; (d) increased interest expense if interest rate levels were to increase; (e) in certain circumstances, prematurely disposing of portfolio investments to service certain debt obligations; and (f) limitation on the flexibility to generate returns or provide cash distributions to the Co-Investors or sell assets that are pledged to secure the indebtedness.

Although the Registrant will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes is appropriate under the circumstances, the leveraged capital structure of a portfolio investment will increase the exposure of such portfolio investment to material and adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of such portfolio investment or its industry. These factors may impair such portfolio investment's ability to finance its future operations and capital needs and result in restrictive financial and operating covenants. As a result, such portfolio investment's flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions may be limited. If, for any of these reasons, a portfolio investment is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and/or interest payments on its indebtedness or make regular dividend payments, the value of a Co-Investor's investment in such portfolio investment could be significantly reduced or even eliminated. In addition, it may be the intention of a portfolio investment to refinance existing indebtedness at its maturity date but such portfolio investment may not be able to do so (a) at the rate assumed based on current market conditions, in which case such refinancing may be more costly or (b) at all, in which case such portfolio investment may not have sufficient funds on hand to pay its existing lenders.

Business and Financial Risk

Infrastructure investments involve business and financial risk. Some of these investments may be operating at a loss or have significant variations in operating results or may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance development or expansion or to maintain their competitive position. The valuation of infrastructure assets with growth characteristics may rely on long-dated cash flows and unproven technologies, which may be materially impacted by negative market or economics changes. Investments are expected to be prudently leveraged, which may have important consequences for investors. Investments may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants. Leverage may impair their ability to finance future operations and capital needs. In addition, proceeds of this debt may be paid as a dividend to equity holders and not invested in operating or financial assets or otherwise retained by the relevant investments themselves. As a result, investments may have limited flexibility in their ability to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to business opportunities. A leveraged investment's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used. In addition, an investment with a leveraged capital structure will be subject to increased exposure to adverse economic factors such as a significant rise in interest rates, a downturn in the economy, rapid inflation or deterioration in the condition of that investment or its industry. Infrastructure assets that rely materially on development and growth may have a heightened sensitivity to interest rates. In the event that an investment is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, the value of the investment could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

Market Disruption Risk

The military operations of various countries, the instability in various parts of the world and the prevalence of terrorist attacks throughout the world could have significant adverse effects on the global economy, which may adversely affect the value of investments recommended by the Registrant. These events, including the Russia/Ukraine war, tensions between the U.S. and China, tensions between Taiwan and China, the ongoing conflicts between Israel and Hamas (including recent attacks on merchant ships in the Red Sea) and the further escalation of tensions between Israel and various countries in the Middle East and North Africa, are likely to continue to contribute to market volatility, including the severe disruption to supply chains across sectors and industries worldwide. Such supply chain disruptions could materially and adversely affect the Registrant and its investments. In addition, pandemics or other major public health issues have the potential to significantly affect the global economy. It is not possible to predict the likelihood of these types of events occurring in the future or how such events may affect investments. Furthermore, insurance to cover any losses that result from such market disruptions may not be available on acceptable terms or altogether.

Pandemic Risk

Although more normalized activities have resumed and there has been improved global economic activity due to global and domestic vaccination efforts, there are still various uncertainties around the impact COVID-19 and its variants had and will continue to have on the Registrant's assets and the economy as a whole, including longer-term macroeconomic effects on supply chains, inflation and labor shortages.

Additionally, the effects of future pandemics or other major public health issues could adversely affect the value of the Registrant's assets, business, financial condition, cash flows, ability to operate successfully and investors' ability to successfully exit investments in certain assets.

Future pandemics or other major public health issues could also directly and/or indirectly adversely impact the Co-Investment Program and its investments in material respects by creating significant volatility in financial markets, interrupting business activities, supply chains and transactional activities, disrupting travel and negatively impacting the economies of the affected countries or regions in material respects, as well as creating particularly devastating consequences for certain industries, including some in which the Co-Investment Program invests, such as transportation. Such events could also affect the Registrant's ability to raise and deploy capital and the performance of the Co-Investment Program and its investments.

Acquisition Risk

There is competition for opportunities to acquire infrastructure investments, and some potential competitors may have greater financial resources or access to financing on more favorable terms. This competition may limit acquisition opportunities, lead to higher acquisition prices, or both. Acquisition of investments involves a number of special risks, including failure of the acquired business to achieve expected results, failure to identify material risks or liabilities associated with the acquired business prior to its acquisition, diversion of the attention of the Registrant's management and the failure to retain key personnel of an investment, some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on an investment's business, cash flow and performance. Additionally, investors may not be able to successfully fund future acquisitions of new investments or capital raisings due to the unavailability of debt or equity financing on acceptable terms, which could impede the implementation of an acquisition strategy or result in the dilution of interest in an investment. Due to the timing and size of future acquisitions, investors may not be able to obtain funding on short notice to benefit fully from attractive opportunities. As a result of lack of funding, investors may not be able to pursue acquisition strategies successfully or the investor's investments could be diluted.

Demand, Usage and Patronage Risk

Despite targeting assets with lower demand, usage and patronage risk, the Registrant will not be able to eliminate such risks. To the extent that the Registrant's assumptions regarding the demand, usage and patronage of assets prove incorrect, the financial returns could be adversely affected. Some investments may be subject to seasonal variations, including greater revenues and profitability during different seasons of the year. Accordingly, an investment's operating results for any particular quarter or other period may not be indicative of the results that can be expected for that investment throughout the entire year.

Follow-On Investments Risk

Following the initial investment in a portfolio investment, investors may have the opportunity to provide additional funds or have the opportunity to increase their respective investments in such company or to fund additional investments through such company. There is no assurance that investors will make follow-on investments or that there will be sufficient funds to make all such investments. Any decision not to make follow-on investments or the inability to make them may have substantial negative impact on the portfolio investment in need of such investment and may result in missed opportunities for the investors or may result in dilution of portfolio investments (in the event alternative capital is used to satisfy such additional funding needs). Additionally, if investors make a follow-on investment, there is no assurance that such follow-on investment will be successful.

Board Participation Risk

Clients of the Registrant, including AC and/or Co-Investors, may seek to be the sole or largest investor in a portfolio investment and will generally be represented on that portfolio company's board of directors or hold a position on an advisory, operations or similar committee of such portfolio investment. Such positions may (i) subject a client or its personnel to fiduciary duties that conflict with the interests of such client's underlying investors, (ii) have the effect of impairing the clients' ability to sell the related securities when and upon the terms they may otherwise desire and/or (iii) may subject the Registrant or clients 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.

Tax Law Risk

Changing U.S. and global tax laws, which may have the effect of modifying tax rates, revising certain rules relating to the use of losses and deductions, and the imposition of new rules affecting investment in foreign securities, may impact the value of investments managed by the Registrant or its related persons. In some cases, there is uncertainty around the scope and application of newly-enacted legislation. Investors and clients are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of interests in any investments or assets managed by the Registrant or its related persons as well as the effects of state, local and non-U.S. tax laws.

Unsuccessful Exit Risk

The Registrant may recommend, or in the case of certain portfolio investments, require, that an investor opportunistically sell or dispose of portfolio investments at any time. Where the Registrant requires an investor to sell or dispose of a portfolio investment, such investor must rely upon the Registrant's ability to determine the appropriate time and terms on which to exit such portfolio investment. It is not possible to predict whether an exit strategy will be advantageous or available at an appropriate time. If an investor fails to execute an exit strategy successfully prior to liquidation or is otherwise required by the Registrant to sell or dispose of a portfolio investment, the investor may be forced to liquidate an asset on terms less favorable than anticipated and the proceeds from any such portfolio investments and the remaining portfolio investments may be materially and adversely affected.

RISKS RELATING TO INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

General Risk

Most infrastructure assets have unique locational and market characteristics, which could make them highly illiquid or appealing only to a narrow group of investors. Political and regulatory considerations and popular sentiments could also affect the ability of investors to buy or sell investments on favorable terms. Infrastructure assets can have a narrow customer base. Should any of the customers or counterparties fail to pay their contractual obligations, significant revenues could decrease or cease. This would adversely affect the profitability of the infrastructure assets. Infrastructure projects are generally heavily dependent on the management team and/or operator of the assets. There are a limited number of management teams or operators with the expertise necessary to successfully maintain and operate infrastructure projects. Infrastructure assets need to attract, retain and develop skilled labor. The market for skilled labor can be, notwithstanding general unemployment levels or developments within a particular industry, extremely competitive and involve increased labor costs. There can be no assurance that the infrastructure assets will be able to attract, develop, integrate and retain suitable skilled labor. The insolvency of the lead contractor, a major sub-contractor or a key equipment supplier could result in material delays, disruptions and costs that could significantly impair the financial viability of an infrastructure investment project.

Operating and Technical Risk

The long-term profitability of infrastructure assets is partly dependent upon the efficient operation and maintenance of the assets and companies. Inefficient operation and maintenance may reduce the profitability of investors' investment, adversely affecting financial returns. Investments in infrastructure assets may be subject to operating and technical risks, including the risk of mechanical breakdown, spare parts shortages, failure to perform according to design specifications, labor strikes, labor disputes, work stoppages and other work interruptions, and other unanticipated events which adversely affect operations. These risks in turn may cause a decline in the credit rating of a company. While the Registrant will, where possible, seek investments in which creditworthy and appropriately bonded and insured third parties bear much of these risks, there can be no assurance that any or all such risks can be mitigated or that such parties, if present, will perform their obligations. An operating failure may lead to loss of a license, concession or contract on which a portfolio investment is dependent. In addition, despite proper operation and maintenance, an infrastructure investment may be vulnerable to a force majeure event, and the damage caused by such an event may adversely affect a party's ability to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the damage.

For example, certain of the infrastructure investments may be located in earthquake zones or be subject to risks associated with adverse weather conditions, natural disasters (such as fire, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, typhoons, windstorms, volcanic eruptions or floods), man-made disasters, disease and public health crises (including pandemics or other major

public health issues), changes in the weather, seasons and/or climate, changes in law, eminent domain, war, riots, terrorist attacks, labor disputes and other unforeseen circumstances and incidents. Insurance coverage of such risks may be limited, subject to large deductibles or completely unavailable.

Environmental Risk

Infrastructure assets may be subject to numerous statutes, rules and regulations relating to environmental protection. Certain statutes, rules and regulations might require that investments address prior environmental contamination, including soil and groundwater contamination, which results from the spillage of fuel, hazardous materials or other pollutants. Under various environmental statutes, rules and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for noncompliance with applicable environmental and health and safety requirements and for the costs of investigation, monitoring, removal or remediation of hazardous materials. These laws often impose liability, whether the owner or operator knew of or was responsible for the presence of hazardous materials. The presence of these hazardous materials on a property could also result in personal injury or property damage or similar claims by private parties. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous materials may also be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of these materials at the disposal or treatment facility, whether or not that facility is or ever was owned or operated by that person. These liabilities may exceed the value of the infrastructure asset at issue and may result in claims against the owner that would result in the loss of other assets of the owner. Environmental liabilities may arise as a result of a large number of factors, including changes in laws or regulations and the existence of conditions that were unknown at the time of acquisition or operation.

In addition, infrastructure investments can have a substantial environmental impact. As a result, community and environmental groups may protest about the development or operation of infrastructure assets, and these protests may interrupt operations and/or induce government action to the detriment of the owner of the infrastructure asset. Ordinary operation or occurrence of an accident with respect to infrastructure assets could cause major environmental damage, which may result in significant financial distress to the particular asset. In addition, the costs of remediating, to the extent possible, the resulting environmental damage and repairing relations with the affected community, could be significant. Further, failure to comply with environmental laws or regulations may result in substantial administrative, civil or criminal fines, penalties or other sanctions which could have a material negative impact on the value of an investment.

Terrorism and Geopolitical Risk

Infrastructure investments may involve significant strategic assets, which have a national or regional profile and may have monopolistic or oligopolistic characteristics. Wars, terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead to, increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. The very nature of investments in infrastructure could generate additional risk not common in other industry sectors and could expose them to a greater risk of being the subject of a terrorist attack than other assets or businesses. Any terrorist attacks that occur at or near infrastructure facilities would likely cause significant harm to employees, assets and, potentially, the surrounding community. Insurers have significantly reduced the amount of insurance coverage available for liability to persons other than employees or passengers for claims resulting from acts of terrorism, war or similar events. A terrorist attack involving an infrastructure investment may result in liability far in excess of available insurance coverage. A terrorist attack on an infrastructure project may also have adverse consequences for all infrastructure projects of a similar type. For example, as a result of a terrorist attack in the vicinity of a project similar in function to an infrastructure investment, that infrastructure investment may be forced to increase preventative security measures or expand its insurance coverage, adversely affecting the profitability of that investment. Similarly, a terrorist attack could cause reduced patronage, usage and demand for an entire class of infrastructure investments or for infrastructure investments in the region of the terrorist attack, which could adversely affect an infrastructure investment's profitability.

Construction Risk

Infrastructure assets involving significant construction, such as greenfield development, carry a risk that such projects will not be completed within budget, within the agreed timeframe or to the agreed specification, which may result in significant delays or increased costs in the commencement of cash flow generation. Such unexpected delays or costs may result in increased debt service costs and the inability of project owners to meet the higher interest and principal repayments arising from the additional debt requirement. In addition, there could be insufficient funds to complete

construction. Delays in project completion may also affect the scheduled cash flow necessary to cover the debt service costs and operation and maintenance expenses. This risk may be mitigated by provisions in the construction contract for payment of liquidated damages by the construction contractor. However, it is possible that an investment recommended by the Registrant may be exposed to any losses not covered by such provisions or to the financial failure of the contractor.

Documentation Risk

Infrastructure assets are often governed by highly complex legal contracts and documents. As a result, the risks of a dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the legal contracts and documentation and related costs and delays may be higher than for other types of investments.

Regulatory Risk

Many infrastructure investments will be subject to substantial governmental regulation, and governments have considerable discretion in implementing regulations that could impact the business of infrastructure investments. In addition, the operations of infrastructure investments may rely on government permits, licenses, concessions, leases or contracts. Government entities generally have significant influence over such companies in respect of the various contractual and regulatory relationships they may have, and these government entities may exercise their authority in a manner that causes delays in the operation of the business of the infrastructure investments, obstacles to pursuit of the infrastructure investment's strategy or increased administrative expenses. In this regard, the nature and extent of government regulation can also be a key driver of value and returns.

Where the ability to operate an infrastructure investment is subject to a concession or lease from the government, the concession or lease may restrict the operation of the infrastructure investment, including the ability of the Registrant to operate the business in a way that maximizes cash flows and profitability. Leases or concessions may also contain clauses more favorable to the government counterparty than would a typical commercial contract (for example, enabling the government to terminate a lease or concession in certain circumstances without paying adequate compensation). If an infrastructure investment fails to comply with any regulation, law or contractual obligation, the infrastructure investment could be subject to monetary penalties, loss of the right to operate affected businesses and/or nationalization. Furthermore, government permits, licenses, concessions, leases and contracts are generally very complex and may result in a dispute over interpretation or enforceability. In addition to any contractual rights they enjoy, government counterparties may also have the independent discretion to implement or change laws, regulations or treaties affecting the operations of infrastructure investments. There can be no assurance that any future modification to applicable laws, regulations or treaties will not adversely impact the investment. Further, the ability to grow future businesses will often require consents from numerous government regulators. These consents may be costly to seek and they may not be obtained.

Infrastructure investments may be subject to rate regulation by government agencies because of their unique position as the sole or predominant providers of services that are often essential to the community. As a result, certain infrastructure investments might be subject to unfavorable price regulation by government agencies. For example, infrastructure companies engaged in businesses with monopolistic or oligopolistic characteristics, such as electricity distribution and airports, could face caps placed by regulators on allowable returns. Often these price determinations are final with limited or no right of appeal. Given the public interest aspect of the services that infrastructure investments provide, political oversight of the sector is likely to remain pervasive and unpredictable and, for political reasons, governments may attempt to take actions that may negatively affect the operations, revenue, profitability or contractual relationships of infrastructure investments, including through expropriation and/or nationalization. For example, in response to public pressure and/or lobbying efforts by specific interest groups, government entities may put pressure on infrastructure investments to reduce toll rates, limit or abandon planned rate increases, and/or exempt certain classes of users from tolls. Under these circumstances, if the affected infrastructure investments are unable to secure adequate compensation to restore the economic balance of the relevant concession agreement, the investment's business, financial condition and results of operations of an investment could be materially and adversely affected.

Commodity Risk

Some investments may be subject to commodity price risk, including, without limitation, the price of electricity and the price of fuel. The operation and cash flows of certain energy industry portfolio investments will depend, in substantial

part, upon prevailing market prices for electricity and fuel as well as natural gas. These market prices may fluctuate materially depending upon a wide variety of factors, including, without limitation, weather conditions, foreign and domestic market supply and demand, force majeure events, changes in law, governmental regulations, price and availability of alternative fuels and energy sources, international political conditions including those in the Middle East, actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (and other oil and natural gas producing nations) and overall economic conditions.

Liquidity Risk

Most infrastructure assets are less liquid and involve a longer holding period than traditional private equity investments, which are also considered illiquid and long-term. There is unlikely to be a readily available market for most of the investments proposed by the Registrant, and disposition of investments may require a lengthy time period. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized.

Projections Risk

Investments recommended by the Registrant may consider and/or rely upon projections concerning an investment's future performance, growth outcome and cash flow. Projections are inherently subject to uncertainty and factors beyond the control of the Registrant. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain requirements and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of an investment to realize projected values, outcomes and cash flow. Infrastructure assets with growth characteristics may be impacted by slower than anticipated business, industry or technology maturation and unable to realize projected performance and outcomes.

Valuation Risk

Given the nature of private infrastructure investments, the valuation of these assets is often complex and subject to various judgments and assumptions at a point-in-time. The Registrant will determine the fair value of the infrastructure investments in good faith and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) or U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”) as well as internal policies and guidelines. The infrastructure asset valuations will be subject to external review by accredited independent third-party valuers in accordance with OMERS Valuation of Investments Policy. Valuations are subject to assumptions, judgments, projections and opinions at a point-in-time, with which others (including analysts, investors and other third parties) may disagree. Accordingly, the fair value of an infrastructure investment may differ from the actual price received were the asset brought to market, and the difference between fair value and the ultimate sale price could be material. The Registrant may engage accredited valuation professionals to assist in the fair value determination; however, it is not always required to do so. Given the significant uncertainty and volatility in the current financial markets due to geo-political tensions and other macroeconomic factors (e.g., inflation and high interest rates), infrastructure asset valuations may be challenging. There may also be a relative scarcity of relevant market comparables to provide fair value indications. The valuation of investments will affect the Registrant's entitlement to carried interest or other performance-based compensation. As a result, in light of business and related dynamics, there may be an inherent valuation bias. However, as noted above, the Registrant will determine the fair value of such assets in good faith in accordance with guidelines prepared in accordance with IFRS or US GAAP as well as internal policies, subject to review by accredited independent third-party valuator.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters

While the Registrant may consider environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) matters (also referred to as “**sustainable investing**”) as part of its investment process, there is no guarantee that the Registrant will successfully implement and make investments in companies that create positive ESG impacts while enhancing long-term value and achieving financial returns. To the extent that the Registrant engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial and ESG results, or the market or society may not view any such changes as desirable.

In 2023, AC launched its Climate Action Plan which outlines an approach to achieve net-zero carbon emissions in AC's portfolios and operations by 2050. AC may fail to meet its targets, and its policies and processes to evaluate and manage ESG standards in coordination with other business priorities may not be completely effective or satisfy investors or others. If the ESG efforts are unsuccessful, the Registrant may face adverse investor, media, or public scrutiny leading

to business and reputational challenges.

Because considering ESG attributes when evaluating an investment may result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on the Registrant's view of certain ESG-related and other factors, there is a risk that certain investments may underperform those that do not take ESG-related factors into account. Integrating ESG factors into investment decisions is, in part, qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Registrant or any judgment exercised by the Registrant will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular third-party investor. In recent years, certain investors, including public pension funds, have placed increasing importance on the impacts of investments made by the private funds to which they commit capital, including with respect to climate change, among other aspects of ESG. Conversely, certain investors have raised concerns as to whether asset managers' (i) incorporation of ESG factors in the investment and portfolio management process may be inconsistent with their fiduciary duty to maximize return for investors and (ii) policies may result in such managers subordinating the interests of investors based solely or in part on ESG considerations. If we do not successfully manage ESG-related expectations across the varied interests of our stakeholders, including existing or potential investors, our ability to access and deploy capital may be adversely impacted.

Different stakeholder groups have divergent views on the merits of integrating ESG considerations into the investment process. This divergence exists across the jurisdictions and localities where the Registrant operates, in which case it may result in conflicting ESG-related regulations and legal frameworks which increases our compliance costs and our risk of non-compliance. The increased regulatory and legal complexity and heightened risk of public scrutiny could impact our reputation and lead to increased inquiries, investigations, and reactive stakeholder engagements.

Climate Change

Ongoing changes to the climatic conditions in which the Registrant operates and invests may have an adverse or beneficial impact on its investments. While the precise future effects of climate change are unknown, it is possible that changes in weather patterns, extreme weather (such as heatwaves, floods, hurricanes and other storms), and ecosystem conditions (such as wildfires and droughts) could, among other adverse impacts, damage investments and/or interrupt operations. Significant volatility in temperatures, precipitation levels or wind could cause damage to investments, or enable investments to be the cause of damage and create periods in which they and third-party assets are inoperable. Further, rising sea levels could, in the future, adversely affect the value and operations of any low-lying coastal investments, result in the imposition of new taxes or increase applicable insurance rates. Climate change may also give rise to changes in regulations and consumer sentiment that could have a negative impact on the operations of the Registrant and its investments by increasing their operating costs or restricting or decreasing demand for their activities, among other effects. The adverse effects of climate change and related regulation at state, federal and international levels could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows of investments. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect the value of investments and their performance.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF INVESTMENTS

Developing Market Risk

Business practices and the corporate culture of companies in developing markets are often different from those in companies in more mature markets and may be characterized as being riskier and less transparent. Some examples of such business practices of companies in developing markets include poor corporate governance, significant levels of transactions involving transfer pricing and related parties, dilutive share issuances, tax-optimization schemes that may be subject to challenge and result in significant liabilities, high operational risks and risks associated with harm to health, safety and environment, unreliable financial reporting and controls (including material weaknesses reported by independent auditors), corruption, money laundering and sanctions risk, and lack of adequate insurance. Thus, investments in developing markets are inherently risky.

Currency and Exchange Risk

To the extent that an investor directly or indirectly holds assets in local currencies in countries outside the U.S., it will be exposed to a degree of currency risk that may adversely affect performance. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of securities. In addition, investors will incur costs in connection with conversions between various

currencies, which will reduce the returns to investors for such securities.

Investment and Repatriation Risk

Investment in certain countries, including the U.S., may be restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude investment and may increase the risk or expenses associated with certain investments. For example, certain countries may: (i) require governmental approval prior to investment in companies or industries deemed important to national interests; (ii) limit the amount of investment by persons who are not citizens; (iii) limit investments by persons who are not citizens to only a specific class of securities of a company that may have less advantageous terms than the classes available for purchase by citizens of the country; or (iv) impose additional taxes on investors who are not such country's tax residents, including expropriation or confiscatory taxes. In addition, the repatriation of both investment income and capital from certain countries may be subject to restrictions such as governmental consents or waiting periods. Finally, certain countries, including the U.S., may impose withholding taxes (including exit taxes), import duties, and other protectionist measures, which could adversely affect the returns associated with certain investments. Although these restrictions may make investment in the countries to which they apply undesirable in the future, the prospective investors nevertheless may proceed with investments in countries that have existing or potential investment and repatriation restrictions.

Legal System Risk

It may be difficult to obtain judgments in certain countries. For example, legal proceedings in certain jurisdictions may take many years longer to conclude than similar proceedings in more developed countries. Moreover, once a judgment is obtained, a variety of causes may make enforcement or collection of that judgment difficult. Certain countries, particularly emerging market countries, are subject to laws that differ materially from those applicable in more developed countries. These laws may have a material impact on the general economic and political environments, as well as the manner in which businesses are conducted (including corrupt business practices), in these countries. There may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of certain markets and the activities of investors in these countries, and enforcement of the regulations that do exist may be extremely limited, which will reduce predictability with respect to, and may adversely affect, the performance and returns to investors of the related assets.

Financial Information Risk

Depending on where they are located, certain investments may be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements that differ, in some cases significantly, including with respect to completeness and quality of information, from those applicable in more developed countries. In certain countries these standards and reporting requirements may be considerably less strict than those in more developed countries. In particular, the assets and profits appearing on the financial statements of a company may not reflect its financial position or results of operations in the way that such information would be reflected had the financial statements been prepared, for example, in accordance with US GAAP. Additionally, for companies that keep accounting records in local currency, some countries' inflation accounting rules require, for both tax and accounting purposes, that certain assets and liabilities be restated on the company's balance sheet in order to express items in terms of currency of constant purchasing power, while others do not permit such restatement. Financial information that is incomplete or of low quality may affect investors' ability to evaluate proposed investments or to obtain appropriate financial reports relating to investments in countries in which they have invested.

Political, Social and Economic Risk

Political, social and economic structures in countries with developing economies generally lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries (such as the U.S., Canada or countries in Western Europe). This instability may result from, among other things, the following: (i) presence of authoritarian governments or military involvement in political and economic decision making, including changes in government through extra-constitutional means and the imposition or strengthening of controls on outside investment and/or repatriation of capital and income; (ii) popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions; (iii) internal insurgencies; (iv) hostile relations with neighboring countries; (v) ethnic, religious, and racial unrest; (vi) higher levels of corruption of government officials and corporate officers; and (vii) interference into political and government affairs by powerful economic groups. This social, political and economic instability significantly increases the risk, and could significantly and adversely affect the value, of investments located within the affected countries. With respect to certain

countries, there may also be the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation or other protectionist measures or diplomatic developments that could affect portfolio investments in those countries. Governments in certain countries participate to a significant degree in their economies through ownership interests or regulation. Action by these governments could have a significant adverse effect on the value of any investments in the affected countries. In addition, the characteristics of infrastructure assets may magnify the impact of political, social and economic instability as well as governmental action. Political risk insurance covering investments is generally not expected to be obtained.

More developed economies are also subject to geopolitical tensions. Political tensions in the U.S., Canada and the UK can create uncertainties and, potentially, changes to the political stability of those regions, the stability of financial markets and growth in developed economies. Such instability could have a significant adverse effect on investments and/or operations.

Different Economic Conditions

Economies of individual countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economies of more developed countries in such respects as rate of growth, rate of inflation, exchange rate depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payment positions. In addition, the economies of certain countries and regions are influenced to varying extents by economic and market conditions in other countries or regions. For example, certain countries are heavily dependent upon international trade. As a result, the economic conditions of their trading partners and protective trade barriers erected by their trading partners could have a significant adverse effect upon business conditions in the local economy. There can be no assurance that certain countries' economies will not continue to be affected negatively by events elsewhere or that such events will not adversely affect the value of investments.

U.S. Political Risk

Concerns over the U.S. debt ceiling and budget-deficit have driven downgrades by rating agencies to the U.S. government's credit rating. Downgrades by rating agencies to the U.S. government's credit rating or concerns about its credit and deficit levels in general could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact the Registrant's ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. In addition, a decreased U.S. government credit rating, any default by the U.S. government on its obligations, or any prolonged U.S. government shutdown, could result in unprecedented market volatility and illiquidity, an adverse impact to investors, further downgrades in the U.S. credit rating, additional increases in interest rates and borrowing costs and a recession in the U.S. or other economies.

In recent years, the U.S. Government has indicated its intent to alter its approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements and treaties with foreign countries (including China), and has made proposals and taken actions related thereto. Further governmental actions related to the imposition of tariffs or other trade barriers or changes to international trade agreements or policies, could further increase costs, decrease margins, reduce the competitiveness of products and services offered by investments managed by the Registrant and adversely affect the revenues and profitability of such investments whose businesses rely on goods imported from outside of the U.S.

Additionally, political uncertainty caused by, among other things, populist political parties, economic nationalist sentiments, and the 2024 U.S. Presidential election, could have repercussions across regional and global financial markets, which could adversely affect the valuations of the Registrant's investments.

Brexit

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") formally left the European Union ("EU"). Following its withdrawal from the EU, the UK entered into a transition period, during which EU law continued to apply in the UK while the UK government and the EU negotiated the terms of their future relationship. The transition period expired on December 31, 2020, and EU law no longer applies in the UK. The UK and the EU have agreed to a trade and cooperation agreement pursuant to which there will be no tariffs or quotas on goods traded between the UK or the EU. However, services are not comprehensively covered in the agreement and negotiations are ongoing in relation to provision of financial services in particular. Political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the UK and in wider European markets may continue for some time. It also remains possible that the UK's withdrawal from the EU may lead to a call for similar referendums in other European jurisdictions, which may cause increased economic volatility in the European

and global markets. Key issues may include market stability and access (including access for financial institutions), the portioning of EU liabilities, immigration, currency volatility and uncertainty in the business, legal and political environments.

Russia/Ukraine War

The U.S., members of the EU, Canada, the UK and Australia have imposed, and may impose further, broader and/or more significant, economic sanctions, embargoes and/or trade restrictions on certain Russian investments, industries, individuals, entities, institutions and businesses, which create significant political and economic uncertainty that could materially and adversely impact the financial condition and operations of businesses that operate with a nexus with Russia. Russia has taken counter measures and retaliatory actions in response to these sanctions, and both the existing and potential future sanctions could result in Russia taking further actions, resulting in a negative impact on investors' investments, including returns and liquidity, or investment objectives. The negative economic and financial costs of the war have impacted the broader global economy, notably via global energy and food markets. This risk could continue to rise if the war escalates and/or sanctions increase.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OPERATIONS

Cybersecurity Breaches, Identity Theft, Privacy Breaches, and Other Business Continuity Events

The Registrant's information and technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from cybersecurity incidents and events (including computer viruses, attacks on our information technology infrastructure and/or infiltration by unauthorized persons), computer, network and telecommunication failures, usage errors by their respective professionals, loss or corruption of data, power outages and catastrophic events such as the Russia/Ukraine war, pandemics or other major public health issues, fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes (a "**Business Continuity Event**"). The rapid evolution and increasing prevalence of artificial intelligence technologies may also increase the Registrant's cybersecurity risks. A Business Continuity Event can create strategic loss of investment opportunities, cause interruptions in the Registrant's operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data (including third-party data), create negative reputational outcomes for the Registrant, its client and/or an investment's operations and subject any such entity to adverse operational, financial, legal and regulatory effects.

Substantial costs may also be incurred as the result of a Business Continuity Event, including those associated with legal fees, forensic analysis, public relations, notification and credit monitoring services, extortion demands, data remediation, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information and the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage. In addition, any such Business Continuity Event could expose the Registrant, its clients and/or an investment to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action.

While the Registrant has implemented cybersecurity and business continuity programs that target management of Business Continuity Events and provide guidance on future cybersecurity risks and management decision-making processes, there are inherent limitations in such measures, including the possibility that certain risks have not yet been identified.

Artificial Intelligence

The overall adoption of artificial intelligence throughout society may exacerbate or create new and unpredictable competitive, operational, legal and regulatory risks to our businesses. There is substantial uncertainty about the extent to which artificial intelligence will result in dramatic changes throughout the world, and we may not be able to anticipate, prevent, mitigate, or remediate all of the potential risks, challenges, or impacts of such changes. These changes could potentially disrupt, among other things, our business models, investment strategies, operational processes, and our ability to identify and hire employees. Some of our competitors may be more successful than us in the development and implementation of new technologies, including services and platforms based on artificial intelligence, to address investor demands or improve operations. If we are unable to adequately advance our capabilities in these areas, or do so at a slower pace than others in our industry, we may be at a competitive disadvantage. Additionally, the rapid evolution and increasing prevalence of artificial intelligence technologies may also increase our cybersecurity risks.

Disclosure of Information

As a result of increased regulations in the private funds and related industries, including tax compliance requirements, the Registrant may request additional documentation or information from investors in order to verify, among other things, such investor's and its beneficial owners' identity and the source of funds used to participate in any investment program. The Registrant may decline to accept a co-investment on the basis of the information that is provided or if this information is not provided. In order to comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations and policies, the Registrant may request additional information from the investors at any time. Such information may be provided to governmental and regulatory agencies without notification to the investors. The failure of an investor to comply with such requests may result in adverse consequences applying to such investor. Further, the Registrant will take such steps as it determines in its sole discretion are necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable law, regulations, orders, directives or special measures.

Money Laundering and Related Risks

As part of its responsibility for the prevention of money laundering under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Interrupt and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "PATRIOT Act") and similar anti-corruption laws in effect in the U.S. and non-U.S. countries, the Registrant may require a detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity and the source of such prospective investor's capital contributions. In the event of delay or failure by a prospective investor to produce any such information required for verification purposes, the Registrant may refuse to accept such investor as a client. In addition, each prospective investor will be required to make certain representations and warranties and will be required to promptly notify the Registrant if any of the representations or warranties it has made will cease to be true with respect to such investor.

As a result of the above-described regulations, the Registrant may from time to time request and the investors may be obligated to provide additional information as may be required for it and the Registrant to satisfy their respective obligations under these and other laws that may be adopted in the future. Also, the Registrant may from time to time be obligated to file reports with various jurisdictions regarding, among other things, the identity of the investors and suspicious activities involving the investors.

In the event it is determined that any investor or any direct or indirect owner of any investor is a person identified in any of these laws as a prohibited person or is otherwise engaged in activities of the type prohibited under these laws, the Registrant may be obligated to take certain actions.

Electronic Disclosure

The Registrant may provide investor statements, reports, notices, requests, demands or similar documentation and other communications relating to the Registrant or any of their respective affiliates in electronic form, such as e-mail or through the posting in a data room, in lieu of or in addition to sending such communications as hard copies.

There may be certain costs and possible risks associated with electronic delivery. Moreover, the Registrant cannot provide any assurance that these communication methods are secure and will not be responsible for any computer viruses, problems or malfunctions that may be associated with the distribution of materials in electronic form. E-mail messages are not secure and may contain computer viruses or other defects, may not be accurately replicated on other systems, or may be intercepted, deleted or interfered with without the knowledge of the sender or the intended recipient. The Registrant makes no assurances, representations or warranties in relation to these matters, and reserves the right to intercept, monitor and retain e-mail messages to and from its systems as permitted by applicable law.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for portfolio companies, which could have material adverse consequences for such portfolio companies and may cause a client's investments to lose value.

Outside Activities

Employees of the Registrant and/or Infrastructure Canada or affiliates thereof, such as AC, who play key roles in managing or operating the activities of the Registrant, may spend a portion of their time on matters other than or only

tangentially related to the Registrant. Time may be spent on managing and exiting investments of other Infrastructure Canada groups, and on providing services to and effecting transactions on behalf of other groups within Infrastructure Canada and/or affiliates. Such obligations of these individuals could conflict with their responsibilities to the Registrant and/or investors.

Enhanced U.S. Regulation and Scrutiny of the Private Fund Industry

There has been significant discussion recently regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of advisers to private investment vehicles. The SEC has recently adopted new rules (the “**Private Fund Adviser Rules**”) promulgated under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”) that, when effective in late 2024 and early 2025, will require changes to the operation of private investment funds. The Private Fund Adviser Rules are expected to increase costs of compliance, much of which will be borne by private funds, and could reduce such private funds’ general partners’ flexibility to engage in conduct that it would otherwise believe to be in the best interests of the private fund. As the Private Fund Adviser Rules have only recently been adopted, they are still subject to ongoing interpretation and it remains unclear how the Private Fund Adviser Rules will ultimately be implemented by private funds and enforced by the SEC.

The SEC has also recently adopted new Form PF reporting rules and amendments (the “**Form PF Rules**”) and separately proposed new rules and amendments (the “**Proposed Rules**”) that change private fund advisers’ practices relating to the management and safeguarding of client assets, impose new due diligence and monitoring obligations with respect to service providers, require the implementation of cybersecurity risk management programs and new incident notification regimes, require the adoption and implementation of ESG-related policies and procedures and require additional disclosures regarding ESG practices in Form ADV. Additionally, the SEC’s amended rules for investment adviser marketing (the “**Marketing Rule**”) went into effect on November 4, 2022.

As is the case with the Private Fund Adviser Rules, the Marketing Rule, the Form PF Rules and the Proposed Rules are similarly expected to increase the costs of compliance and could expose the Registrant and its affiliates to regulatory scrutiny, censure and penalties if they are unable to comply.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of the Registrant or the integrity of our management. The Registrant has no information applicable to this Item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Other Registrations

Neither the Registrant nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer, a futures commission merchant, a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor, or a registered representative or associated person of any of the foregoing entities. Two affiliates of the Registrant that serve as the general partners of two of the Registrant’s clients have filed for an exemption from registration as a commodity pool operator in accordance with Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“**CFTC**”) Rule 4.13(a)(3) and another affiliate that provides management services to the same two clients has filed for an exemption from registration as a commodity trading advisor in accordance with CFTC Rule 4.14(a)(8).

Affiliations

AC owns 100% of the economic interest (through participating shares) and 30% of the voting equity in certain entities such as BPC Properties Ltd. (the entity that indirectly owns Infrastructure Canada) and owns, indirectly, 100% of the economic and voting interest in OSI. The Registrant, OMERS Infrastructure Australia Pty Limited (“**Infrastructure Australia**”), and OMERS Infrastructure Europe Limited (“**Infrastructure Europe**”) are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infrastructure

Canada. Infrastructure Europe is registered as of July 2012 with the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom. Infrastructure Australia is registered as of December 2019 with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission in Australia.

In reliance on a line of no-action letters in which the SEC previously granted relief to several persons unrelated to the Registrant,¹ the Registrant has entered into service arrangements with Infrastructure Canada, Infrastructure Europe, Infrastructure Australia, and OMERS Private Equity (each, a “**Participating Affiliate**”), which permit the Registrant to use investment management capabilities and related services, including personnel of the Participating Affiliates, in providing advice to the Registrant’s clients.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Registrant may use the services provided by other AC related persons. The Registrant may engage Oxford Properties Group and OMERS Capital Markets to conduct due diligence on potential investment opportunities for AC or any Co-Investment Program. OMERS Capital Markets assists the Registrant in hedging transactions for AC, including determining the counterparties and pricing for the hedging transactions. Infrastructure Canada may also engage such related persons for similar services described above.

The Registrant does not provide to Co-Investors (other than AC by virtue of the Registrant’s role as sub-adviser to Infrastructure Canada) hedging or repatriation advice, or advice that takes into account circumstances specific to any particular Co-Investor (other than AC). The Registrant does not provide advice to Co-Investors (other than AC) on how Co-Investors should hold or structure their investments into the Asset Holding Companies or how Co-Investors should analyze, address or consider their own unique tax, legal, finance, or currency hedging profiles and positions. Certain investments may be structured in a way that is most beneficial to AC or its related persons, taking into account financing, tax, regulatory or other factors. It is advised that Co-Investors receive their own independent advice on these matters. This approach is specifically contemplated in the applicable Program Documents.

AC has a wholly-owned subsidiary, OMERS Investment Management Inc. (“**OIM**”), that enters into derivative contracts with certain institutional investors of the type permitted by Canadian law (but outside of the U.S.) on which the return is based in whole or in part on the performance of all or part of the OMERS primary pension plan, a portion of which is advised by the Registrant in its role as sub-adviser to Infrastructure Canada. OIM has obtained securities registrations in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba, in each case as an exempt market dealer.

Please refer to Items 4, 5, 11, 12, 14 and 17 for additional information with respect to related conflicts of interest involving related persons.

Investments Alongside OMERS Companies

None of the Program Documents prevent or limit the ability of the Registrant and its related persons to enter into any joint venture, partnership or other similar arrangements that do not fall within the Investment Criteria with any Co-Investor, its investors or any third parties. In addition, clients of the Registrant may invest alongside other AC related persons in specific non-Co-Investment Program investment opportunities.

Please refer to Items 4, 5, 11, 12, 14 and 17 for additional information with respect to related conflicts of interest.

Advice in Tandem with Infrastructure Canada

Advice given to Co-Investors by the Registrant in respect of a particular Co-Investment Program is generally the same as the advice given to Co-Investors by Infrastructure Canada, and the advice by both entities is generally provided to their respective clients concurrently.

¹ See *Uniao de Bancos de Brasileiros S.A.*, SEC Staff No-Action Letter (Jul. 28, 1992), *Royal Bank of Canada*, SEC Staff No-Action Letter (Jun. 3, 1998); *ABN AMRO Bank, N.V.*, SEC Staff No-Action Letter (Jul. 7, 1997); *Murray Johnstone Holdings Limited*, SEC Staff No-Action Letter (Oct. 7, 1994); *Kleinwort Benson Investment Management Limited*, SEC Staff No-Action Letter (Dec. 15, 1993); *Mercury Asset Management plc*, SEC Staff No-Action Letter (Apr. 16, 1993).

Other Advisers

The Registrant does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

Other Related Conflicts

Related and unrelated third-party service providers (such as law firms) and counterparties that provide services to, or engage in transactions with, the Registrant or its related persons also provide services to, or engage in transactions with, AC and Co-Investors. The Registrant may have a conflict of interest in selecting these related and unrelated service providers and counterparties on behalf of its clients because the Registrant may favor service providers and counterparties that provide services to the Registrant for attractive fees or other terms of service. See Items 4, 5, 11, 12, 14 and 17 for additional information with respect to related conflicts of interests.

Third Party Co-Investments

Pursuant to the Program Documents, the Registrant and its affiliates have the ability to offer third parties the opportunity to co-invest alongside the Co-Investment Program or to admit new investors to Co-Investment Programs.

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

Code of Ethics

The Registrant has adopted and is subject to the OMERS Code of Conduct & Ethics and OMERS Personal Trading Policy (collectively, the “**Code**”), which set out standards for ethical conduct in the operation of its business. These standards include avoidance of conflicts of interest, protection of confidential information, reporting of violations, trading with material non-public information, restrictions on personal trading in securities and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items. All employees and associated persons of the Registrant must acknowledge the terms of the Code upon commencement of employment and annually thereafter. The Registrant has also adopted additional measures pursuant to SEC Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, which are described in the OMERS Personal Trading Policy. Generally, all employees and associated persons of the Registrant must obtain pre-clearance of transactions in their personal investment accounts as well as investment accounts held by relatives that are members of their household. In addition, employees and associated persons must report all holdings at least annually, and transactions at least quarterly, in these accounts to the OMERS compliance department. Copies of these policy documents are available to any client or prospective client by submitting a written request to the compliance team at OIUSCompliance@omers.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Registrant and its related persons include various investment entities, which may have overlapping investment objectives, now or in the future. By virtue of AC or one of its related persons being a Co-Investor, AC will indirectly be invested in the same investments as the other Co-Investors.

AC may have made other infrastructure investments that did not meet the Investment Criteria prior to the creation of a Co-Investment Program. The conduct of AC, the Registrant and their related persons with respect to the Co-Investment Program investments is subject to the Program Documents; however, it is possible that their respective interests will conflict with other Co-Investors, notwithstanding their participation in the Co-Investment Program. For example, certain investments will be structured in a way that is most beneficial to AC or its related persons, taking into account financing, tax, regulatory or other factors, or AC and the Registrant will, for financial reasons, determine that it is in their best interests that the Registrant recommends that participating Co-Investors sell a Co-Investment Program investment without regard to the interests of such Co-Investors. Depending on the Co-Investment Program, Co-Investors have the ability to compel the Registrant to include the Co-Investors’ interests in a sale of a Co-Investment Program investment by AC or its related persons. Further, depending on the Co-Investment Program, the Registrant will or will not have the ability to compel Co-Investors to include their interests in an investment in a sale by AC or its related persons of that investment.

The Registrant has previously engaged in, and will likely engage in future, principal or cross transactions when it believes that such transactions would be advantageous or otherwise beneficial to Co-Investors. Such transactions will be conducted in accordance with applicable law and the Registrant's own policies and procedures or the Program Documents. Under some circumstances, as set forth in the Program Documents, the Registrant will obtain the consent of the relevant Co-Investors prior to the settlement of any principal or cross transaction.

General Investment Activities and Trading

As one of the largest institutional investors in Canada, AC manages a diversified global portfolio of stocks and bonds as well as real estate, infrastructure and private equity investments. It is also an active participant in global fixed income, currency, commodity, equities and other markets. With a direct drive active management strategy, in the ordinary course of business, interests of AC and its related persons may conflict with interests of Co-Investors, notwithstanding AC or its related persons' participation in the Co-Investment Programs (*i.e.*, AC's participation in the Co-Investment Program will not affect AC trading activities in the ordinary course). Thus, AC will invest, trade or make a market in the equity, debt or other interests of Co-Investment Programs' investments without regard to its impact on Co-Investors. In certain events, such as bankruptcy, near-insolvency, or potential nationalization of a Co-Investment Program investment in which AC has a separate investment interest from the Co-Investment Program, the interests of AC may conflict with the interests of Co-Investors, notwithstanding AC or its related persons' participation in the Co-Investment Programs.

AC, as a participant in, or investor alongside, each Co-Investment Program, may agree that it and its related persons will pursue through a Co-Investment Program all investments meeting the Investment Criteria in the respective Program Documents, subject to exceptions outlined in the Program Documents. However, AC and its related persons comprise various investment entities, which may, now or in the future, have overlapping investment objectives and present the potential for conflicts of interest with Co-Investors. Examples may be OMERS Private Equity participating in a restructuring of an existing portfolio company, which involves infrastructure assets, or OMERS Capital Markets owning an interest in the publicly traded securities of an infrastructure company.

With respect to personal trading, the Registrant is subject to the OMERS Personal Trading Policy which, as discussed more fully above in this Item 11, is designed to, among other things, address the conflicts of interest that could arise in connection with personal trading.

Material, Non-Public Information; Confidential Information

From time to time, the ability of the Registrant to recommend the purchase or sale of certain securities to Co-Investors may be restricted by applicable securities laws or regulatory requirements applicable to AC or its related persons (and/or their respective internal policies designed to comply with these and similar requirements). AC, the Registrant and/or their related persons may, from time to time, possess material non-public information about an investment that would limit the ability of the Registrant to recommend the purchase or sale of certain securities to Co-Investors related to that investment. Such knowledge will adversely affect a Co-Investor's ability to make and/or sell certain investments.

In addition, the Registrant or its related persons will enter into contractual arrangements with third parties in connection with the evaluation of investment opportunities or otherwise, which may impose upon them obligations with respect to confidential information received from these third parties. In such circumstances, the Registrant and/or its related persons will be contractually bound to hold such information (including the fact that it is in discussions with such parties) in the strictest confidence and to use such information for limited purposes only, even if the failure to disclose such information to a Co-Investor may be contrary to such Co-Investor's interests, or the interests of its investors.

The Registrant may provide portfolio holdings information to entities that have been retained by the Registrant, AC, Co-Investors and potential Co-Investors to evaluate portfolio risk. This information is provided in the sole discretion of the Registrant or its related persons. The Registrant makes reasonable efforts to preserve the confidentiality of the information provided, such as entering into non-disclosure agreements, but the Registrant cannot ensure that the entities it provides information to will fulfill their confidentiality obligations.

In the course of conducting due diligence and in connection with its asset management activities, AC, Co-Investors and potential co-investors may periodically request information pertaining to potential investments. The Registrant will respond to these requests, and the information conveyed will not necessarily be provided to all other Co-Investors. When

this information is provided, the Registrant does so without an obligation to update any such information provided.

Infrastructure Co-Investment Programs

In the course of its business, the Registrant or its related persons will create special purpose vehicles to facilitate investments in specific underlying infrastructure assets on behalf of AC and, if applicable, the Co-Investors. Investors and clients are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the U.S. and global tax implications of holding and disposing of interests in any special purpose vehicles or assets managed by the Registrant or its related persons.

The Registrant is subject to, and bound by, AC policies and protocols with respect to, among other things, its conduct, organization, management, investment and certain other activities. As a result of such policies and protocols, AC, through its related persons, will be the majority investor in the position in the Operating Company held in the aggregate by AC and each Co-Investment Program and its participation is required for any investment to proceed as a Co-Investment investment. This requirement will conflict with the interests of other Co-Investors and/or restrict which potential investment opportunities the Registrant brings forward to the Co-Investors, how the Registrant manages the Co-Investment Program and the manner in which the Registrant engages with Co-Investors. Further, for new opportunities, if AC is unable to or declines to invest in the opportunity, generally, neither the Co-Investors (in their capacity as such) nor any AC related persons would be permitted to pursue such opportunity. Full disclosure of these circumstances and all material conflicts of interest are provided to Co-Investors in the Program Documents, which Co-Investors execute upon joining a Co-Investment Program, or in the information provided to Co-Investors in connection with their decision whether to complete the investment.

The Co-Investors will acquire assets that have been developed and/or referred by the Registrant and its related persons, including in particular where appropriate to seed a planned infrastructure portfolio. All acquisitions will require approval of the Co-Investors in the applicable Co-Investment Program; however, the interests of the Registrant and AC in such circumstances will inherently conflict with those of other Co-Investors.

Investments Alongside OMERS Companies

As discussed above in Item 10, Co-Investors may invest alongside other related persons of the Registrant in specific investment opportunities outside any Co-Investment Program. Such relationship may influence the decisions made by Co-Investors with respect to such investments. In these circumstances, it is possible that there could be a potential conflict of interest between Co-Investors, and the Registrant's related persons with respect to a number of areas, such as the allocation of control rights, strategic direction or timing of the investment or assets under consideration. Such conflicts may arise from various factors, including investments in different levels of capital structure, different risk profiles or any number of other circumstances.

Other Activities and Policies of the Registrant

Decisions with respect to the identification and management of investments will be made by directors, officers, employees and associated persons of the Registrant pursuant to the management services agreement between Infrastructure Canada (or an affiliate) and the Registrant entered into in support of the management services agreement between AC and Infrastructure Canada, and the Program Documents. These individuals will devote that portion of their time as necessary for the proper performance of their duties under such agreement; however, as the Registrant is a subsidiary of Infrastructure Canada, which is the infrastructure investment arm of AC, other investment activities of AC are likely to require those individuals to devote substantial amounts of their time to matters unrelated to the business of the Co-Investment Programs, including AC's existing or future portfolio of investments, which may result in conflicts in the allocation of management resources. No Co-Investor will have any interest in these other activities.

From time to time, AC, the Registrant or related persons of the Registrant may retain Asset Holding Companies or employees, directors or consultants of Asset Holding Companies to perform operational, consulting or other services with respect to a Co-Investment Program investment or otherwise, including with respect to investments made by such related persons for their own account or for the account of other clients of the Registrant or such related persons. No Co-Investor will have any interest in these arrangements or be entitled to any compensation, fee discount or set-off or other economic benefit with respect thereto. Compensation for such services will be determined by negotiation between the relevant parties and these arrangements are expected to be done on an arm's-length basis and on market terms, and will

generally be done without obtaining consent of any Co-Investor or other client of the Registrant. Additionally, such arrangements would not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation or relationship with the Registrant or its related persons. Such arrangements will create conflicts of interest, and the Registrant will implement policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that such conflicts are identified and mitigated to the extent practicable.

In certain instances, officers, employees and associated persons of the Registrant serve as directors and may serve as officers of certain investments. In their capacities as directors and officers of such entities, these individuals will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of the investments and their respective stakeholders. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of an investment, actions that would be in the best interests of the investment may not be in the best interests of Co-Investors or vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there may be conflicts of interest between such individual's duties as an officer, employee or associated person of the Registrant or its affiliates, as applicable, and such individual's duties as a director or officer of such investment.

Fees for Other Services

As indicated in Items 4 and 5, the Registrant and/or its related persons will be retained to perform services for the Co-Investment Program and/or its investments that would otherwise be provided by third parties, such as consulting, or operational, financial and advisory services. In these circumstances, such parties performing services will be compensated on arm's-length terms, unless provided for in the Program Documents; however, the potential for such fees could be an incentive for the Registrant to recommend an investment to certain Co-Investors.

Relationships with Others

As one of the largest institutional investors in Canada, and with investments in a wide range of companies and assets around the world, AC and its related persons have developed, and continue to develop, relationships with co-investors, institutional investors, pension plans, investment funds, financial institutions, governments, professional advisors and other business partners (including Co-Investors or their investors). These current and future relationships will result in conflicts of interest in certain circumstances where the interests of other clients, or any of their investors, are not aligned with the interests of the Registrant or its related persons or of other parties with whom the Registrant or its related persons have or may develop a relationship.

It is possible that the Registrant and its related persons could benefit from volume-related discounts from third-party service providers as a result of engagements relating to a Co-Investment Programs' investments. The receipt of volume-related discounts may cause a conflict between the Registrant and/or its related persons in choosing third-party service providers and the interests of the clients. To address this potential conflict, the Registrant has implemented policies and procedures that require it to take into account factors in connection with the selection of service providers such that any service provider selected provides services of a quality and for a price that is no less favorable to the clients than would be the case with a service provider in the absence of a third-party discount.

Resolution of Conflicts

The Registrant attempts to resolve conflicts in a manner that it deems fair and equitable under the prevailing circumstances. The Registrant will disclose all known material conflicts of interest on a timely basis to the extent not identified in or expressly permitted by the Program Documents. Subject to the foregoing, any conflicts of interest that may arise between the Registrant and its related persons, on the one hand, and Co-Investors, on the other hand, will be discussed and resolved on a case-by-case basis by the relevant parties, including by reference to the applicable protocols and procedures set forth in the Program Documents and the Registrant's policies and procedures. Any such discussions may take into consideration the interests of the relevant parties and the circumstances giving rise to the conflict.

Other Related Conflicts and Practices

Investment bankers, service providers and other third parties with whom the Registrant does business occasionally provide gifts and entertainment to its principals, employees and associated persons. The Registrant may enter into business transactions and relationships on behalf of its clients with the donors of such gifts and entertainment. Such gifts and entertainment may create a conflict of interest in the selection and retention of these donors as service providers. To

address this conflict, the Registrant has adopted policies and procedures to monitor gifts and entertainment given and received by its principals and employees. The Registrant also has policies and procedures in place to help to monitor, and limit, the political and charitable contributions that its principals, employees and associated persons make to U.S. public officials and candidates for elected office in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-5 under the Advisers Act.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Selection of Broker-Dealers

Based on the nature of the investment strategies the Registrant employs for its clients, the Registrant generally does not make use of securities broker-dealers in the traditional sense for buying and selling portfolio investments on behalf of clients. Instead, investments are generally made through privately-negotiated arrangements. For such arrangements and other client transactions, the Registrant has the authority to select buy-side and sell-side broker-dealers, investment bankers and similar intermediaries (collectively, “**Broker-Dealers**”). The Registrant may engage Broker-Dealers that assist in: (i) identifying and introducing prospective Operating Companies to the Registrant for acquisition, merger or capital investment opportunities; (ii) divestments of interests in Operating Companies; or (iii) other transactions as determined by the Registrant. When selecting Broker-Dealers, the Registrant will seek “best execution” on an overall basis—*i.e.*, completing client transactions at the most favorable net price considering all relevant circumstances, including the full range of services available from and the characteristics of each Broker-Dealer.

Transactions involving Broker-Dealers will generate higher costs which are borne by the relevant client, and not the Registrant.

When retaining Broker-Dealers for portfolio transactions, the Registrant is not required to (i) obtain the lowest brokerage commission rates or (ii) combine or arrange transactions to obtain the lowest brokerage commission rates. The Registrant is also not required to solicit competitive bids. Thus, clients may pay commissions to such Broker- Dealer in an amount greater than the amount another Broker-Dealer might charge for similar services.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Various Broker-Dealers may provide the Registrant or its related persons certain research and services at no charge as an incident of doing business with such Broker-Dealers, but only where (i) there is no arrangement to direct a specific amount of the Registrant’s business to such Broker-Dealers in exchange for such items and (ii) the Registrant does not “pay up” for such items in the form of higher fees or commissions on clients’ transactions. Such research may include, but is not limited to, proprietary and third-party research, which may be written, oral or on-line. Services may include, but are not limited to: research services (which may be in written or oral form or on-line) concerning market, economic and financial data; statistical information; financial publications; performance measurement data and services; analyses concerning prospective Operating Companies, other companies or sectors; market, economic and financial studies and forecasts; online pricing and financial information; valuations and related information; and other services to the extent related in any way to any of the foregoing.

The provision by a Broker-Dealer of research and other products or services to the Registrant creates a potential conflict of interest because there may be an incentive for the Registrant or its related persons to select such Broker- Dealer since the Registrant and its related persons would not have to produce or pay for such research products and other services as opposed to selecting a Broker-Dealer based solely on receiving the most favorable execution for the clients. Any research or services provided by a Broker-Dealer may benefit any client (regardless of which client was associated with such research or services) and such benefits may not be proportionate to commission dollars related to the provision of such research, services or property.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

The Registrant does not consider whether it has received a client referral from Broker-Dealers in selecting or recommending Broker-Dealers to its clients.

Directed Brokerage

The Registrant does not enter into directed brokerage arrangements.

Allocations of Investment Opportunities

Investment opportunities that AC decides to pursue and that meet the Investment Criteria during the investment period of a Co-Investment Program may be presented to Co-Investors as Syndication Opportunities or pursuant to the Program Documents of a Co-Investment Program, subject to any exceptions outlined therein. Co-Investors may then have the opportunity to participate in such transaction. See Item 11 for additional information.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

The Registrant is an active manager of infrastructure investments, which it has identified, pursued and managed on behalf of its clients. As an active manager, the Registrant regularly reviews the performance of each Asset Holding Company and Operating Company. Monitoring of the Asset Holding Companies and Operating Companies is accomplished through the Registrant's positions on the board of directors of both the Asset Holding Companies and Operating Companies and the shareholder rights of AC and its related persons. The Registrant has frequent communications with the management of the Operating Companies, attends board meetings where it receives information on the status of the Operating Companies, and reviews monthly or quarterly financial reports on the Operating Companies.

With respect to reporting to clients on the Co-Investment Program investments, to the extent available, the Registrant will typically provide to participating Co-Investors, the prescribed information set out in the applicable Program Documents. Generally, this information includes written annual audited financial statements of the Asset Holding Companies, an asset management report (which describes, among other things, the status of the investment, key performance indicators, highlights for the period, and material outcomes of board and shareholder meetings), a valuation report, and a review report prepared by an internationally-recognized accounting firm commenting on the valuation report.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Registrant does not receive any economic benefit from anyone who is not a client in relation to the provision of investment advisory services to its clients. As indicated in Item 11, it is possible that the Registrant and its related persons could benefit from volume-related discounts from third-party service providers as a result of engagements relating to Co-Investment Program investments. The receipt of volume-related discounts may cause a conflict between the Registrant and its related persons in choosing third-party service providers and the interests of the clients. To address this potential conflict, the Registrant has implemented policies and procedures that require it to take into account factors in connection with the selection of service providers such that any service provider selected provides services of a quality and for a price that is no less favorable to the clients than would be the case with a service provider in the absence of a third-party discount.

The Registrant or its affiliates may utilize a placement agent to assist in the identification of potential co-investors for a Co-Investment Program. The fees paid to any such placement agent generally would be in the form of a percentage of capital committed by Co-Investors as a result of the placement agent's engagement; however, any such fees paid to such placement agents will be borne by the Registrant or its affiliates and not by Co-Investors.

Item 15 – Custody

To the extent required by the Advisers Act, client funds are held by qualified custodians. Investment vehicles are subject to an annual audit performed by an independent public accounting firm. Annual audited financial statements and quarterly unaudited financial statements are distributed to participating Co-Investors. Co-Investors are urged to carefully

review such statements and reports.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

The Registrant provides non-discretionary advice to Co-Investors with respect to potential Co-Investment Program investment opportunities and does not have discretionary authority to enter into investment transactions on behalf of Co-Investors. However, typically, after the investment has been made, the Registrant does have discretionary authority with respect to the asset management services (described in Item 4 above) based on the terms set forth in the Program Documents and the specific asset services agreement applicable to the investment. For certain Co-Investment Programs, this includes discretionary authority to exit the investment. The Registrant typically assumes its authority to provide services through the Program Documents. The terms restrict the Registrant's services to investments in certain securities or geographic regions or types of securities.

The Registrant does not have investment discretion with respect to assets of the OMERS primary pension plan administered by AC. The Registrant identifies and recommends investments that are consistent with AC policies and performs certain services and undertakings with respect to such investments. The Registrant's duties are subject to AC's objectives and guidelines, the restrictions and limitations on the delegations of authority set forth in various policies and procedures of AC and the management services agreement between Infrastructure Canada and the Registrant entered into in support of the management services agreement between AC and Infrastructure Canada. The Registrant assumes its authority to provide services to AC with respect to AC's administration of the OMERS primary pension plan through such management services agreement and policies.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

With respect to infrastructure investments, generally, clients invest exclusively in privately-held securities or in publicly-held securities for purposes of converting an entity to a private company. However, the Registrant has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients such that where it has been delegated proxy voting authority, the Registrant will generally follow AC's proxy voting guidelines.

From time to time, conflicts may arise between the interests of the clients, on the one hand, and the interests of the Registrant or its related persons, on the other hand. If the Registrant determines that it has, or may be perceived to have, a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, the Registrant will address matters involving such conflicts of interest on a case-by-case basis in a manner that it deems fair and equitable under the prevailing circumstances, which may include permitting Institutional Shareholder Services (the Registrant's proxy voting service) to vote in accordance with the company's general shareholder recommendations for the vote.

Clients may obtain free of charge a complete copy of the Registrant's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures or, to the extent a proxy was voted by the Registrant for the clients, information on how the Registrant voted proxies for the clients, by submitting a written request to the Registrant's compliance team at OIUSCompliance@omers.com.

Item 18 – Financial Information

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