

DUNES POINT CAPITAL

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Dunes Point Capital, L.P. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (914) 269-2020. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state authority.

Additional information about Dunes Point Capital, L.P. is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Dunes Point Capital, L.P. is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). However, any reference to Dunes Point Capital, L.P. as a “registered investment adviser” or as being “registered,” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2: Material Changes

The last update for this Brochure was filed by Dunes Point Capital, L.P. with the SEC on March 31, 2023. This annual amendment includes updates to disclosures relating to, among other things, fees and compensation, the determination of permanently impaired investments, risks of investment and potential conflicts of interest. Investors are encouraged to review this Brochure in its entirety.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Dunes Point Capital, L.P. (“Dunes Point L.P.,” and together with its affiliated investment advisers and the General Partners (as defined below), “DPC”) is a Delaware limited partnership based in Rye, New York. Dunes Point L.P. was founded in 2013, and is principally owned and controlled, directly or indirectly, by Timothy White.

Dunes Point L.P. is a registered investment adviser that, together with its affiliates, provides investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. DPC’s clients include the following (each, a “Fund,” and collectively with any future private investment funds to which DPC may provide investment advisory services, the “Funds”):

- Dunes Point Capital Investment Partners I-A, LLC (“Fund I-A”);
- Dunes Point Capital Investment Partners I-B, LLC (“Fund I-B”);
- Dunes Point Capital Investment Partners I-C, LLC (“Fund I-C,” and collectively with Fund I-A and Fund I-B, the “DPC I Funds”);
- Dunes Point Capital Fund II, L.P. (“Fund II Main”); and
- Dunes Point Capital Fund II-A, L.P. (“Fund II-A,” and together with Fund II Main, “DPC Fund II”);
- Dunes Point Capital Fund III, L.P. (“Fund III Main”); and
- Dunes Point Capital Fund III-A, L.P. (“Fund III-A,” and together with Fund III Main, “DPC Fund III”).

The following fund general partner and managing member entities are affiliated with Dunes Point L.P.:

- Dunes Point Capital Equity Investments, LLC (“DPCEI”);
- DPC Fund II GP, L.P. (“DPC II GP”); and
- DPC Fund III GP, L.P. (“DPC III GP” and collectively with DPC II GP, DPCEI and any future Fund general partner or managing member entities that may be affiliated with DPC, the “General Partners” and each a “General Partner”).

Each General Partner is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to DPC’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partners, which operate as a single advisory business together with Dunes Point L.P.

The Funds are private equity funds and invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “portfolio companies.” The Funds principally make control-oriented, private equity investments in the general industrials sector, and may also purchase debt securities with the aim of taking a control position in the underlying companies. As the investment adviser to the Funds, DPC identifies and evaluates investment opportunities, negotiates the terms

of investments, manages and monitors investments and achieves dispositions for such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. Where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of DPC or its affiliates generally serve on such portfolio companies' respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested. The Funds' investment guidelines and restrictions are contained in the relevant private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a "Memorandum") and limited partnership or other operating agreements of the Funds (each, a "Partnership Agreement" and, together with any relevant Memorandum, the "Governing Documents") and are further described below under Item 8: "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss."

Investors in the Funds (generally referred to herein as "investors" or "limited partners") participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but in certain circumstances are excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the relevant Governing Documents; for the avoidance of doubt, such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between DPC and any investor. DPC sometimes enters into side letters or other similar agreements ("Side Letters") with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms (including economic or other terms) of, the relevant Governing Documents with respect to such investors.

Additionally, as permitted by the relevant Fund's Governing Documents, DPC expects to provide (or agree to provide) investment or co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) to certain current or prospective investors or other persons, including other sponsors, market participants, finders, consultants and other service providers, portfolio company management or personnel, DPC personnel and/or certain other persons associated with DPC. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund making the investment. However, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-invest vehicle (including a co-investing Fund) purchases a portion of an investment from one or more Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer), which generally will have been funded through Fund investor capital contributions and/or use of a Fund credit facility. Any such purchase from a Fund by a co-investor or co-invest vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment, but in certain instances could be well after the Fund's initial purchase. Where appropriate, and in DPC's sole discretion, DPC reserves the right to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-invest vehicle (or otherwise equitably to adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs. However, certain Fund's Governing Documents provide that such Fund will bear any such amounts to the extent they are not charged or reimbursed (including charges or reimbursements required pursuant to applicable law) as described in the preceding sentence.

DPC does not participate in wrap fee programs.

As of December 31, 2023, DPC had \$2,023,763,308 of regulatory assets under management, all of which was managed on a discretionary basis. Such number remains subject to a final audit. DPC does not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

DPC's fees and compensation are described in each Fund's Governing Documents. In addition, further detail on DPC's fees and compensation for the DPC I Funds is contained in management services agreements with the relevant portfolio companies, which have been provided to investors.

Management Fees

DPC I Funds. DPC generally charges portfolio management fees directly to the portfolio companies owned by the DPC I Funds quarterly in advance. Such portfolio management fees are calculated on a portfolio company-by-portfolio company basis by reference to the earnings of each portfolio company.

DPC Fund II. DPC Fund II pays DPC II GP a management fee quarterly in advance, in an amount set forth in the applicable Governing Documents. Such management fee is generally calculated based on the aggregate investor commitments, but after the expiration of DPC Fund II's investment period or upon the occurrence of other events as set forth in the applicable Governing Documents, such management fee will be based on invested capital. As a general matter, management fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors.

DPC Fund II's management fees will be reduced by an amount equal to 100% of "Portfolio Company Fees" (as defined below) attributable to partners of DPC Fund II not designated as "affiliated partners" (as described below) by DPC II GP. "Portfolio Company Fees" include: (i) directors' fees, financial consulting fees or advisory fees paid to DPC II GP with respect to any DPC Fund II investment, (ii) transaction fees paid to DPC II GP with respect to any DPC Fund II investment, and (iii) break-up fees with respect to DPC Fund II transactions not completed that are paid to DPC II GP, in each case net of certain expenses as set forth in the relevant Governing Documents; but not including, in any event, any amount received by DPC II GP, Dunes Point L.P., and certain senior advisors and portfolio resources team members retained by DPC (collectively, the "SOP Advisors") or other persons from a portfolio company (A) as reimbursement for expenses directly related to such portfolio company, (B) as payment for services provided to any portfolio company in the ordinary course of such portfolio company's business, (C) as compensation for services provided by DPC II GP or any other person as personnel of or in a similar capacity for such portfolio company or (D) as compensation, including fees, incentive equity or other stock awards, for services rendered by SOP Advisors (or a member thereof) to a portfolio company or prospective portfolio company. Various costs and expenses reduce such Portfolio Company Fees (and therefore such amounts will not reduce the DPC Fund II management fee), including out-of-pocket costs and expenses (including travel expenses) incurred by DPC II GP in connection with any consummated or unconsummated transaction or in connection with generating any such Portfolio Company Fees. Unless otherwise agreed with investors, Portfolio Company Fees generally will be payable without further offset during term extensions, even if management fees are reduced or eliminated during the extended term, thus reducing the amounts of management fees actually offset.

To the extent that any investment vehicle or any other entity or individual co-invests alongside DPC Fund II in any portfolio company investment, any amounts of the type that would otherwise constitute Portfolio Company Fees will be allocated among DPC Fund II and the co-investors in proportion to the cost of the investment or potential investment in the portfolio company held (or committed to be held) by each. Accordingly, DPC Fund II will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to its allocable portion of any such Portfolio Company Fee and not the portion of any fee

allocable to any other investor in a portfolio company, which has the potential to be significant. In certain circumstances, DPC expects that co-investors, lenders, consultants or other parties will negotiate the right to share a portion of such fees from a particular investment, and the above-described offset percentage will be applied after excluding any amounts paid to such persons. Additionally, as further described below and in the Governing Documents, it is DPC's practice to use or retain certain SOP Advisors to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Such SOP Advisors generally receive compensation and other amounts described herein directly or indirectly from the relevant portfolio companies or Funds to which they provide services, but no such amounts will offset or reduce the management fees. For the avoidance of doubt, DPC also will not offset compensation received from outside sources, such as residual personnel board seats at entities that are no longer Fund portfolio companies.

The DPC Fund II Governing Documents permit DPC to waive or agree to reduce the DPC Fund II management fee. Certain waived portions of the management fee are treated by the Governing Documents as a deemed capital contributions by DPC II GP, which are effectively invested in DPC Fund II on DPC II GP's behalf, and operate to reduce the amount of capital DPC II GP would otherwise be required to contribute to DPC Fund II. The investors of DPC Fund II would, in such circumstances, be required to make a *pro rata* contribution according to their respective capital commitments to fund any contribution that would otherwise be required of DPC II GP in connection with any such waiver or reduction as described above and, as a result, the exercise of such waiver may result in an acceleration (or delay) of investor capital contributions. Waived or reduced management fees are not subject to the management fee offsets described above, and the amount of such waived or reduced management fees has the potential to be significant. Due to waived or reduced management fees by DPC II GP and/or timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets (as described above), it is possible that management fee offsets could be delayed or not be fully realized by investors in DPC Fund II, resulting in a net additional benefit to DPC.

DPC Fund III. DPC Fund III pays DPC III GP a management fee quarterly in advance, in an amount set forth in the applicable Governing Documents. Such management fee is generally calculated based on the aggregate investor commitments, but after the expiration of DPC Fund III's investment period or upon the occurrence of other events as set forth in the applicable Governing Documents, such management fee will be based on invested capital. As a general matter, management fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors.

DPC Fund III's management fees will be reduced by an amount equal to 100% of "Portfolio Company Fees" (as defined below) attributable to partners of DPC Fund III not designated as "affiliated partners" (as described below) by DPC III GP. "Portfolio Company Fees" include: (i) directors' fees, financial consulting fees or advisory fees paid to DPC III GP with respect to any DPC Fund III investment, (ii) transaction fees paid to DPC III GP with respect to any DPC Fund III investment, and (iii) break-up fees with respect to DPC Fund III transactions not completed that are paid to DPC III GP, in each case net of certain expenses as set forth in the relevant Governing Documents; but not including, in any event, any amount received by DPC III GP, Dunes Point L.P., SOP Advisors or other persons from a portfolio company (A) as reimbursement for expenses directly related to such portfolio company, (B) as payment for services provided to any portfolio company in the ordinary course of such portfolio company's business, (C) as compensation for services provided by DPC III GP or any other person as personnel of or in a similar capacity for such portfolio company or (D) as compensation, including fees, incentive equity or other stock awards, for services rendered by SOP Advisors (or a member thereof) to a portfolio company or prospective portfolio company. Various costs and expenses reduce such Portfolio Company Fees

(and therefore such amounts will not reduce the DPC Fund III management fee), including out-of-pocket costs and expenses (including travel expenses) incurred by DPC III GP in connection with any consummated or unconsummated transaction or in connection with generating any such Portfolio Company Fees. Unless otherwise agreed with investors, Portfolio Company Fees generally will be payable without further offset during term extensions, even if management fees are reduced or eliminated during the extended term.

To the extent that any investment vehicle or any other entity or individual co-invests alongside DPC Fund III in any portfolio company investment, any amounts of the type that would otherwise constitute Portfolio Company Fees will be allocated among DPC Fund III and the co-investors in proportion to the cost of the investment or potential investment in the portfolio company held (or committed to be held) by each. Accordingly, DPC Fund III will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to its allocable portion of any such Portfolio Company Fee and not the portion of any fee allocable to any other investor in a portfolio company, which has the potential to be significant. In certain circumstances, DPC expects that co-investors, lenders, consultants or other parties will negotiate the right to share a portion of such fees from a particular investment, and the above-described offset percentage will be applied after excluding any amounts paid to such persons. Additionally, as further described below and in the Governing Documents, it is DPC's practice to use or retain certain SOP Advisors to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Such SOP Advisors generally receive compensation and other amounts described herein directly or indirectly from the relevant portfolio companies or Funds to which they provide services, but no such amounts will offset or reduce the management fees. For the avoidance of doubt, DPC also will not offset compensation received from outside sources, such as residual personnel board seats at entities that are no longer Fund portfolio companies.

The DPC Fund III Governing Documents permit DPC to waive or agree to reduce the DPC Fund III management fee. Certain waived portions of the management fee are treated by the Governing Documents as a deemed capital contributions by DPC III GP, which are effectively invested in DPC Fund III on DPC III GP's behalf, and operate to reduce the amount of capital DPC III GP would otherwise be required to contribute to DPC Fund III. The investors of DPC Fund III would, in such circumstances, be required to make a *pro rata* contribution according to their respective capital commitments to fund any contribution that would otherwise be required of DPC III GP in connection with any such waiver or reduction as described above and, as a result, the exercise of such waiver may result in an acceleration (or delay) of investor capital contributions. Waived or reduced management fees are not subject to the management fee offsets described above, and the amount of such waived or reduced management fees has the potential to be significant. Due to waived or reduced management fees by DPC III GP and/or timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets (as described above), it is possible that management fee offsets could be delayed or not be fully realized by investors in DPC Fund III, resulting in a net additional benefit to DPC.

The Funds

As is generally the case in private equity funds, the Governing Documents provide that a Fund's management fees will be calculated and charged on a basis that generally is not tied to each Fund's then-current net asset value. As further specified in the Governing Documents, from the effective date of the relevant Fund until a date specified in the Governing Documents (the "Stepdown Date"), management fees generally will be charged based on a formula tied to the amount of the relevant Fund's aggregate commitments. Further, after the Stepdown Date, management fees

generally will be charged and calculated based on a formula tied to the amount of investment contributions (including, where applicable, a Fund borrowing component) made by the relevant Fund relating to the Fund's aggregate investment(s) in its portfolio companies that have not been realized or permanently written down or written off (such investments, the "Impaired Value Investments").

Under the Governing Documents, where the fair market value of an investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, post-Stepdown Date management fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value, and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of such investment contributions. Conversely, the Governing Documents do not require management fees to be reduced or refunded following the occurrence of a write down, decrease (including a significant decrease) in fair value or other event not constituting a complete realization, such as a reorganization, roll-over investment in connection with a sale or dividend distribution, except in the case of investments meeting the relevant Impaired Value Investment standard under the Governing Documents. For the avoidance of doubt, following the Stepdown Date, if the fair market value of an Impaired Value Investment is less than the total amount of investment contributions relating to such Impaired Value Investment, then the management fees otherwise payable relating to such investment will be reduced solely based on the ratio of the fair market value of each relevant remaining investment(s) as compared against the amount of total investment contributions relating to such investment(s).

As a result, and as is generally the case for private equity funds, the amount of management fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the net asset value of individual investments or of a Fund, including following the relevant investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of Impaired Value Investments. Except where the Governing Documents expressly provide to the contrary, management fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions (e.g., those resulting from a dividend recapitalization) or reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, in each case in circumstances that do not result in the complete disposition of the relevant Fund's interest therein, and even in cases where the value of the Fund's investment or the Fund's ownership percentage in such investment has been reduced (including substantially reduced) as a result of such transaction.

In many circumstances, the post-Stepdown Date management fee base will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, management fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs or write-offs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

The Governing Documents set forth the full list of terms under which management fees will be reduced, offset or otherwise be limited, and consequently investors should expect to bear the full specified management fee rate in the Governing Documents until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

Carried Interest

DPC generally receives a carried interest from each Fund, as further described in Item 6. It is expected that any future Funds will have a similar compensation structure.

Other Information

DPC is permitted to exempt certain “affiliated partner” investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of management fees and/or carried interest, including DPC and any other person designated by DPC, such as “friends and family” of DPC or its personnel, or other investors meeting certain qualification requirements. Any such exemption from fees and/or carried interest may be made by a direct exemption, a rebate by DPC, or through other vehicles that co-invest with a Fund. As noted above, management fee offsets generally apply only with respect to the capital commitments of fee-paying investors.

The Funds generally invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, management fees and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the relevant Governing Documents, over the term of the relevant Fund, and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds.

Members of DPC’s investment team or other current or former personnel of DPC generally receive salaries and other compensation derived from, and in certain cases including a portion of, the management fees, carried interest or other compensation received by DPC.

Expenses

Each Fund bears its reasonable and documented expenses, generally including, but not limited to, brokerage fees; legal fees; fees and expenses associated with the preparation of audited financials and valuations; bank fees; fees and expenses associated with the preparation of such Fund’s tax returns and tax statements; and the additional items set forth below. The expenses to be borne by each Fund are set forth more fully in each Fund’s Governing Documents.

DPC I Fund Expenses

The DPC I Funds or their portfolio companies will reimburse DPC for all costs and expenses incurred by DPC in the course of its services (excluding ordinary overhead and administrative expenses incurred in connection with maintaining and operating its offices), including out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by DPC in connection with monitoring or otherwise providing services or benefits to portfolio companies, including, without limitation: (i) fees and expenses of legal counsel, financial advisors, accountants and third-party consultants engaged to assist in portfolio company matters, (ii) fees and expenses associated with marketing or promoting portfolio companies (including travel, entertainment, meals, lodging, transportation, supplies and gifts), (iii) fees and expenses associated with encouraging, recruiting or incentivizing current or prospective portfolio company personnel, board members, or advisors (including travel, entertainment, meals, lodging, transportation, supplies and gifts), (iv) fees and expenses relating to the rental/occupation of DPC’s office space by portfolio companies, (v) fees and expenses incurred by members of portfolio company boards of directors in connection with performing their duties, and (vi) fees and expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition or disposition of assets (whether or not consummated), including expenses with respect to potential acquisitions of assets that are not consummated, transactional fees, placement fees, sales commissions, appraisal fees, taxes, brokerage fees, underwriting commissions and discounts, and legal, accounting, investment banking, consulting, information services, travel and professional fees relating to discovery, investigation, development, making, management and disposition of the portfolio company assets (whether or not consummated).

DPC Fund II Expenses

DPC Fund II will pay all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to DPC Fund II and/or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company) including all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating or attributable to: (i) activities with respect to the structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, acquiring, bidding on, owning, managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding up, liquidating, or otherwise disposing of, as applicable, DPC Fund II's portfolio companies and actual and potential investments (including follow-on investments) or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, lenders, third-party diligence software and service providers, consultants and similar professionals in connection therewith and any fees and expenses related to transactions that may have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any contemplated transaction or project is consummated and whether or not such activities are successful, (ii) indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, DPC Fund II, DPC or any "affiliated partner" on behalf of DPC Fund II (including any credit facility, letter of credit or similar credit support), including interest with respect thereto, or seeking to put in place any such indebtedness or guarantee, (iii) financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses, (iv) broker, dealer, finder, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administration, private placement fees, sales commissions, investment banker, finder and similar services, (v) brokerage, sale, custodial, depository, trustee, record keeping, account and similar services, (vi) legal, accounting, research, auditing, administration (including fees and expenses associated with DPC Fund II's third-party administrator and administration or reporting software, if any), information, appraisal, advisory, valuation (including third-party valuations, appraisals or pricing services), consulting (including consulting and retainer fees and other compensation paid to SOP Advisors, consultants performing investment initiatives and other similar consultants), tax and other professional services, (vii) reverse breakup, termination and other similar fees, (viii) directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses, (ix) filing, title, transfer, registration and other similar fees and expenses, (x) printing, communications, marketing and publicity, (xi) the preparation, distribution or filing of DPC Fund II-related or investment-related financial statements or other reports, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedule K-1s, or any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF and any filings or reports contemplated by the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or any similar law, rule or regulation), or other information, including fees and costs of any third-party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing, (xii) developing, licensing, implementing, maintaining or upgrading any web portal, extranet tools, computer software or other administrative or reporting tools (including subscription-based services) for the benefit of DPC Fund II or its investors, (xiii) any activities with respect to protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data, (xiv) to the extent provided in DPC Fund II's Governing Documents or otherwise approved by DPC II GP in its sole discretion, activities or proceedings of DPC Fund II's advisory board (including any reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by representatives of DPC II GP, the advisory board members, permitted observers and other persons in attending or otherwise participating in meetings of the advisory board), (xv) indemnification (including any fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with indemnifying any investor or other person pursuant to DPC Fund II's Governing Documents and advancing fees, costs and expenses incurred by any such person in defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification pursuant to DPC Fund II's Governing Documents), except as otherwise set forth in DPC Fund II's Governing Documents, (xvi) actual, threatened or otherwise anticipated litigation, mediation, arbitration or other dispute resolution process, including any judgment, other award or settlement entered into in connection therewith, (xvii) any annual

investor meeting or other periodic, if any, meetings of the investors and any other conference or meeting with any investor(s), (xviii) except as otherwise determined by DPC II GP in its sole discretion, any fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation relating to any alternative investment vehicle or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company of such alternative investment vehicle) that would be a DPC Fund II expense or organizational expense if it were incurred in connection with DPC Fund II, and any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, management, operation, termination, winding up and dissolution of any feeder vehicles related to DPC Fund II to the extent not paid by the investors investing in such entities, (xix) the termination, liquidation, winding up or dissolution of DPC Fund II, (xx) defaults by investors in the payment of any capital contributions, (xxi) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of DPC Fund II, DPC II GP and related entities and any alternative investment vehicle of DPC Fund II, including the preparation, distribution and implementation thereof, (xxii) complying with any law or regulation related to the activities of DPC Fund II (including regulatory expenses of DPC II GP incurred in connection with the operation of DPC Fund II and legal fees and expenses), (xxiii) any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding involving DPC Fund II, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except as set forth in DPC Fund II's Governing Documents, (xxiv) unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer by an investor, (xxv) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against DPC Fund II and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation settlement or review of DPC Fund II (except to the extent that DPC Fund II is reimbursed therefor by an investor or such tax, fee or charge is treated as having been distributed to the investors pursuant to DPC Fund II's Governing Documents), (xxvi) distributions to investors and other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of DPC Fund II's investments, including extraordinary expenses, (xxvii) unreimbursed expenses and unpaid fees of SOP Advisors, (xxviii) compliance or regulatory matters related to DPC Fund II, except as set forth in its Governing Documents, (xxix) any travel (including, on occasion, the cost of chartering private aircraft at a cost above the cost of first-class commercial airfare, as approved by DPC Fund II's advisory board), lodging, meals or entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities, (xxx) any placement fees, and (xxxi) any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations approved by DPC Fund II's advisory board. In addition, DPC Fund II will reimburse DPC II GP for DPC Fund II's and its affiliated entities' organizational and startup expenses, including travel, printing, legal, capital raising, accounting, regulatory compliance, any administrative or other filings and other organizational expenses. As further described in DPC Fund II's Governing Documents, DPC II GP will bear the cost (through an offset against DPC Fund II's management fee or otherwise) of any such organizational expenses in excess of a specified amount, and of any placement fees payable to any placement agent in connection with the formation of DPC Fund II.

To the extent that DPC incurs an expense permitted to be borne by DPC Fund II in accordance with its Governing Documents, it will be entitled to be reimbursed by DPC Fund II or to offset such amounts against any reduction of DPC Fund II's management fees.

DPC Fund III Expenses

DPC Fund III will pay all other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to DPC Fund III and / or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company) including all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating or attributable to: (i) activities with

respect to the structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, acquiring, bidding on, owning, managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding up, liquidating, or otherwise disposing of, as applicable, DPC Fund III's portfolio companies and the its actual and potential investments (including follow-on investments) or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, lenders, third-party diligence software and service providers, consultants and similar professionals in connection therewith and any fees and expenses related to transactions that may have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any contemplated transaction or project is consummated and whether or not such activities are successful; (ii) indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, DPC Fund III, DPC, the General Partner or any "affiliated partner" on behalf of DPC Fund III (including any credit facility, letter of credit or similar credit support), including interest with respect thereto, or seeking to put in place any such indebtedness or guarantee; (iii) financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses; (iv) broker, dealer, finder, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administration, private placement fees, sales commissions, investment banker, finder and similar services; (v) brokerage, sale, custodial, depository, trustee, record keeping, account and similar services; (vi) legal, accounting, research, auditing, administration (including fees and expenses associated with DPC Fund III's third-party administrator and administration or reporting software, if any), information, appraisal, advisory, valuation (including third-party valuations, appraisals or pricing services), consulting (including consulting and retainer fees and other compensation paid to SOP Advisors, consultants performing investment initiatives and other similar consultants), tax and other professional services; (vii) reverse breakup, termination and other similar fees; (viii) directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses; (ix) filing, title, transfer, registration and other similar fees and expenses; (x) printing, communications, marketing and publicity; (xi) the preparation, distribution or filing of Fund-related or investment-related financial statements or other reports, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedule K-1s, or any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF and any filings or reports contemplated by the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or any similar law, rule or regulation and including any tax related information exchange regimes, such as the "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" or "FATCA, the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information - Common Reporting Standard, or "CRS," and any similar laws, rules and regulations), or other information, including fees and costs of any third-party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing; (xii) developing, licensing, implementing, maintaining or upgrading any web portal, extranet tools, computer software or other administrative or reporting tools (including subscription-based services) for the benefit of DPC Fund III or its investors; (xiii) any activities with respect to protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data; (xiv) to the extent provided in DPC Fund III's Governing Documents, or otherwise approved by the General Partner in its sole discretion, activities or proceedings of the advisory board (including any reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by representatives of the General Partner, the advisory board members, permitted observers and other persons (whose attendance is beneficial for DPC Fund III, as determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion) in attending or otherwise participating in meetings of the advisory board); (xv) indemnification (including any fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with indemnifying any investor or other person pursuant to DPC Fund III's Governing Documents and advancing fees, costs and expenses incurred by any such person in defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification pursuant to DPC Fund III's Governing Documents), except as otherwise set forth in DPC Fund III's Governing Documents; (xvi) actual, threatened or otherwise anticipated litigation, mediation, arbitration or other dispute resolution process, including any judgment, other

award or settlement entered into in connection therewith; (xvii) any annual investor meeting or other periodic, if any, meetings of the investors and any other conference or meeting with any investor(s); (xviii) except as otherwise determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion, any fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation relating to any alternative investment vehicle or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company of such alternative investment vehicle) that would be a DPC Fund III expense or organizational expense if it were incurred in connection with DPC Fund III, and any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, management, operation, termination, winding up and dissolution of any feeder vehicles related to DPC Fund III to the extent not paid by the investors investing in such entities; (xix) the termination, liquidation, winding up or dissolution of DPC Fund III; (xx) defaults by Partners in the payment of any capital contributions; (xxi) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of DPC Fund III, the General Partner and related entities and any alternative investment vehicle of DPC Fund III, including the preparation, distribution and implementation thereof; (xxii) complying with any law or regulation related to the activities of DPC Fund III (including regulatory expenses of the General Partner incurred in connection with the operation of DPC Fund III and legal fees and expenses); (xxiii) any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding involving DPC Fund III, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except as set forth in DPC Fund III's Governing Documents; (xxiv) unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer by an investor; (xxv) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against DPC Fund III and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation settlement or review of DPC Fund III (except to the extent that DPC Fund III is reimbursed therefor by an investor pursuant to DPC Fund III's Governing Documents); (xxvi) distributions to the investors and other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of DPC Fund III's investments, including extraordinary expenses; (xxvii) unreimbursed expenses and unpaid fees of SOP Advisors; (xxviii) compliance or regulatory matters related to DPC Fund III, except as set forth in DPC Fund III's Governing Documents; (xxix) any travel (including, on occasion, the cost of chartering private aircraft at a cost above the cost of first class commercial airfare, as approved by the advisory board), lodging, meals or entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities; (xxx) any organizational expenses; (xxxi) any placement fees; and (xxxii) any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations approved by the advisory board.

To the extent that DPC bears an expense permitted to be borne by DPC Fund III in accordance with its Governing Documents, it shall be entitled to be reimbursed by DPC Fund III or to offset such amounts against any reduction of the management fee as described above.

Other Expenses

As described above, in certain circumstances, DPC is expected to permit certain investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside one or more Funds, subject to the relevant Governing Documents and/or Side Letter(s), as well as the considerations described in Item 8 below. Where a co-invest vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. If a transaction in which a co-investment was planned ultimately is not consummated, the out-of-pocket expenses relating to such unconsummated transaction generally will be borne by the Fund, and not by any prospective co-investors that were to have participated in such transaction, except that to the extent that such co-investors have already executed definitive documentation to invest in such transaction, such co-investor is expected to bear its *pro rata* share of such broken deal expenses.

DPC's practice of allocating such expenses among investing Funds is discussed under "Conflicts of Interest," below. To the extent the Fund makes use of a credit facility to invest in a portfolio company or pay related expenses, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by co-investors for the costs of establishing, negotiating, or maintaining the facility as a whole. As a general matter, except where the relevant Governing Documents or Side Letter(s) expressly provide to the contrary, broken deal expenses and other expenses relating to the diligence or evaluation of a prospective investment are allocated among investors within a Fund regardless of whether any individual investor negotiated for an elective or automatic contractual right that would have excused such investor from participating in the investment.

Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, reporting (as applicable), monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund's strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto. Additionally, subject to the Governing Documents, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests. As is typical for private equity funds, the Funds likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to investors will be commensurate with such expenses. To the extent brokerage fees are incurred, they will be incurred in accordance with the general practices set forth in "Brokerage Practices."

As further described herein and in the Governing Documents of each Fund, it is DPC's practice to retain SOP Advisors (including entities formed for the benefit of such persons and/or to facilitate the provision of their services) to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. The SOP Advisors generally provide services in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies. Senior advisors provide services to (or with respect to) a Fund or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which a Fund invests. Portfolio resources team members are non-investment professionals that are employed by DPC whose primary function is to provide services to portfolio companies. In addition to providing services to the Funds and their portfolio companies, the SOP Advisors will provide services to DPC and receive fees or other compensation from DPC with respect to such services. The SOP Advisors may be affiliates of DPC, personnel of DPC's affiliates, portfolio companies, third-party consultants (including individual consultants and external executives), "operating partners," "strategic partners," "executive partners" or "senior advisors."

Portfolio resources team members are generally personnel of DPC or its affiliates, such individuals provide services to DPC, investment funds managed by DPC, and their respective portfolio companies, and the total compensation payable (including any incentive compensation as further detailed below) to such individuals is allocated to DPC, the Funds, and/or portfolio companies, as applicable, and such entities will either directly or indirectly bear the cost of such compensation, and to the extent such compensation is borne by a Fund or a portfolio company, such amounts do not offset or reduce any management fee payable to DPC or its affiliates. Senior advisors are generally not employed by DPC or its affiliates, but are retained by the Funds or their respective portfolio companies, and may receive a variety of compensation in the form of retainer fees, board fees, bonuses, portfolio company options or other forms of compensation directly from the entity engaging such senior advisor for such services, and any such compensation received by such senior advisors directly or indirectly from the Funds or any portfolio company do not offset or reduce any management fee payable to DPC or its affiliates.

In certain circumstances, these services also include serving in management or policy-making positions for portfolio companies. The SOP Advisors receive compensation, and such compensation will at times include, but is not limited to, cash fees, retainers, discretionary bonuses (whether or not based on pre-determined milestones), transaction fees, a profits, participation or equity interest in a portfolio company or holding company, profits or equity interests in one or more Funds or other DPC entities, remuneration from DPC and/or its Funds or affiliates or other compensation, which typically is determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the SOP Advisors, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such portfolio company. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation, and the relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all SOP Advisor compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring SOP Advisor arrangements. The SOP Advisors also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services. No such compensation or reimbursed amounts will reduce the management fee paid by any Fund or portfolio company. Portfolio resources team members' compensation is allocated to and paid by portfolio companies, while senior advisors' compensation generally is not. The use of the SOP Advisors subjects DPC to conflicts of interest, as discussed under "Conflicts of Interest," below.

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

DPC generally receives a carried interest with respect to each Fund based on such Fund's realized profits, as more fully described in the Governing Documents. As noted above, DPC is permitted to exempt certain investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of the carried interest, including "affiliated partners."

The terms of the carried interest differ among the Funds. This results in a potential conflict of interest when DPC allocates opportunities among the Funds because DPC has an incentive to favor Funds that have higher carried interest rates. Additionally, to the extent that DPC has Funds with varying carried interest terms (including amount, timing, waterfall conditions or other terms) and/or DPC personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest, to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as appropriate for Funds from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage.

To avoid such conflicts of interest, DPC will allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis, consistent with its fiduciary obligations and the underlying documents for each Fund. When allocating such opportunities or recommendations, DPC will not take into account the amount of carried interest received by DPC or any of its personnel.

The existence of carried interest has the potential to create an incentive for DPC to operate the relevant Fund in a riskier, more speculative or other manner that is less favorable to investors than it would otherwise make in the absence of such arrangement, although DPC generally considers carried interest to better align its interests with those of its investors, particularly in instances where the Governing Documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of carried interest amounts at the end of the relevant Fund's life or at certain interim intervals.

Item 7: Types of Clients

DPC provides investment advice to the Funds. The investors participating in the Funds generally include individuals, banks, thrift or other financial institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and may include, directly or indirectly, personnel of DPC and members of their families, SOP Advisors, other service providers retained by DPC or a Fund, as well as executives of portfolio companies. DPC requires investors to make representations concerning their financial sophistication and ability to bear the risk of loss of their entire investment.

The Funds reserves the right to include alternative investment vehicles established to permit one or more investors to participate in one or more particular investment opportunities in a manner desirable for legal, tax, regulatory, accounting or other similar reasons. DPC generally has limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such vehicles and the Governing Documents of the related Fund(s).

Each Fund generally has a minimum investment amount for third-party investors, as set forth in such Fund's Governing Documents. DPC reserves the right to waive such minimum investment amounts. Fund interests are generally offered and sold solely to qualified purchasers (or qualified knowledgeable DPC personnel).

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

DPC's principal strategy on behalf of the Funds is to make control investments in middle market companies in the industrial and business services sectors. DPC pursues a three-pronged investment strategy, which includes:

- Origination. Pursuing investments with origination complexity and/or DPC process advantage;
- Content. Investing only where DPC has a white paper, content expertise, or investment history; and
- Execution. Accelerating thesis execution through operational expertise.

With regard to origination, DPC has a developed and trained a two person business development team to focus on finding investment opportunities of family-owned or personnel-owned businesses and/or opportunities that involve sale complexity. With respect to content, DPC actively develops white papers in areas of special focus and it recruits senior advisors to help provide additional content expertise. Finally, with respect to execution, DPC has built out a portfolio resources team with deep functional expertise to help accelerate DPC's investment thesis execution.

Risks of Investment

DPC's investment strategy involves significant risks, which clients and investors should be prepared to bear. The summary below does not purport to include every risk. Rather, it focuses upon those risks that are generally associated with DPC's investment strategy and philosophy. An investment in a Fund is speculative and involves a high degree of risk that investors should be prepared to bear, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. There can be no assurance that DPC will achieve the investment objectives of any Fund.

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

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

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Funds will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect a Fund's investment once made.

Concentration of Investments. Subject to the relevant Fund's Governing Documents, a Fund is generally permitted to participate in a limited number of investments, may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time, and is permitted to devote a significant amount of its aggregate capital commitments to a single investment. As a result, each Fund's investment portfolio is expected to be highly concentrated, and the performance of a single holding or of a particular industry may substantially affect a Fund's aggregate return. Furthermore, a Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. It is possible that a Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. However, regardless of the extent to which the commitments of investors are invested (or drawn down to be invested), the limited partners will be required to bear management fees through such Fund during the investment period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' commitments to such Fund and other expenses as set forth in the Governing Documents.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While DPC generally intends to seek attractive returns for the Funds primarily through making control-oriented private equity investments, DPC is permitted to pursue additional investment strategies and/or may modify or depart from a Fund's initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. DPC is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which DPC's investment team members have previously made investments.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Fund should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful

investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Fund (including the portfolio management fees payable by the DPC I Fund's portfolio companies and the management fees payable by DPC Fund II and DPC Fund III) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from such Fund's capital, including unfunded commitments.

Leveraged Investments. The Funds are permitted to, and generally are expected to, make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company or intermediate entity incur debt to finance all or a portion of certain investments, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies, whether on a temporary or long-term basis. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage by a Fund will also result in interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such Fund or appreciation of its investments. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and potentially will constrain its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. In addition, this leverage could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of such Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, the relevant Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, such Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which the Funds will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Governing Documents, a Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where such Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be subject to limitations set forth in the Governing Documents and interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding.

Certain Funds are permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt). The use of leverage by such Funds also will generally result in fees, interest expense and other costs to such Funds that may not be covered by distributions made to such Funds or appreciation of their investments. Certain Funds are permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Funds and entities managed by DPC, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that a Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs

leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts are permitted to be secured by capital commitments made by such Fund's investors and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of such Fund.

To the extent such Fund provides bridge financing to facilitate portfolio company investments, it is possible that all or a portion of such bridge financing will not be recouped within the time period specified in such Fund's Governing Documents, in which case the investment would be treated as a permanent investment of such Fund. As a result, a Fund's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under such Fund's investment limitations, which exclude bridge financing investments.

Bridge Loans. A Fund is permitted to lend to portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis or otherwise invest on an interim basis in portfolio companies in anticipation of a future equity investment or issuance or long-term debt financing, syndication or issuance. Such bridge loans will typically be convertible into more permanent, long-term securities or investment; however, for reasons not always in a Fund's control, such long-term securities' issuance or investment or other refinancing or syndication may not occur and such bridge loans and interim investment may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such loans or terms of such interim investment may not adequately reflect the risks associated with the unsecured position taken by a Fund. Additionally, as a result, a Fund's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under the investment limitations set forth in a Fund's Governing Documents.

Subscription Lines. A Fund generally is permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations, including the acquisition, financing or refinancing of the Fund's investments, as well as to consolidate or make less frequent capital calls to limited partners. Fund-level borrowing subjects investors to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from a Fund's investors, such investors may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if such Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any investor claim against a Fund would likely be subordinate to such Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in additional expenses that will be borne by limited partners. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to maintaining, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's investors and the terms of the relevant Governing Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate an investor could obtain individually. To the extent a particular investor's cost of capital is lower than the relevant Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact an investor's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the relevant Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for investors to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-term gains, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in a Fund's carried interest arrangements will be met. A portfolio company financing from a

subscription line, rather than from a Fund-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's investment period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's management fee calculation under the Governing Documents. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing vehicles), to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor limited partners generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

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

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows a General Partner to fund investments and pay Fund expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then-current amount outstanding under a subscription line could cause short-term liquidity concerns for investors that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. This risk would be heightened for an investor with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the investor to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. The General Partner is authorized to use Fund-level borrowing to pay management fees and to reimburse DPC for expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Fund. A Fund is also permitted to utilize Fund-level borrowing when its General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than investor capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If a Fund ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those other means, investors would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Fund generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses. The absence of invested capital funded by limited partners potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to limited

partners and increase the potential carried interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Fund. Subject to any limitations in the Governing Documents, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Fund's investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

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

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

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for the Funds' investments, and hence, most of the Funds' investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to investors and it may be difficult to liquidate the securities received at a price or within a time period that is determined to be ideal by such investors. Nevertheless, the distribution price of such securities for purposes of making allocations and distributions among investors will be established under the provisions of the relevant Fund's Governing Documents and will not be adjusted to reflect actual sale prices obtained by investors. After a distribution of securities is made to investors, many investors may decide to liquidate such securities within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by such investors may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the Fund's Governing Documents, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to DPC with respect to such investment.

Reliance on DPC and Portfolio Company Management. Control over the operation of each Fund will be vested with DPC, and each Fund's future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of DPC's investment team. The loss or reduction of service of one or more DPC investment team members could have an adverse effect on any Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the DPC investment team currently manages, and expects in the future to manage, multiple Funds, and the need to devote substantial amounts of its time to the investment activities of the various Funds may pose conflicts of interest in the allocation of its time. Investors generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the Funds, and as a result, the investment performance of the Funds will depend on the actions of DPC. In addition, certain changes at DPC or circumstances relating to DPC may have an adverse effect on a Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies, including potential acceleration of debt facilities.

Although DPC will monitor the performance of the Funds' investments, it will primarily be the responsibility of each portfolio company's management team to operate such portfolio company on a day to day basis. Although the Funds generally intend to invest in companies with strong management or recruit strong management to such companies, there can be no assurance that the management of such companies will be able or willing to successfully operate a company in accordance with the relevant Fund's objectives.

Risks Associated with Unspecified Transactions. Investors generally rely on the ability of DPC to locate and evaluate investments for the Funds. In particular, investors will not have an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial and other information regarding the particular investments to be made by a Fund. In addition, the activity of identifying, completing and realizing private equity investments is highly competitive, involves a high degree of uncertainty, and is subject in some cases to the prevailing capital market, regulatory or political environment. There can be no assurance that DPC will be able to locate, or that any Fund will be able to complete, portfolio investments that satisfy such Fund's rate of return objectives or, if completed, realize such investments for fair or attractive values. Even if the investments of a Fund are successful, it may not produce a realized return to the investors for a number of years.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which a Fund invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by DPC, in its discretion. There generally will be no consistent means, however, of confirming the accuracy of such information, as in all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. It may also be impracticable or undesirable to carry out full time due diligence before an investment is acquired. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material impact on the reliability of projections.

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

The combination of such scrutiny of private equity firms (along with other alternative asset managers) and their investments by various politicians, regulators and market commentators, and the public perception that certain alternative asset managers, including private equity firms, has

contributed to a prior downturn in the U.S. and global financial markets and may complicate or prevent the Funds' efforts to structure, consummate and/or exit investments, both in general and relative to competing bidders outside of the alternative asset space. As a result, the Funds may invest in fewer transactions or incur greater expenses or delays in completing or exiting investments than it otherwise would have.

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

Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Matters. DPC seeks to integrate certain ESG factors into its investment process in accordance with its policy and subject to its fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. Applying ESG factors to investment decisions is subjective by nature, and DPC expects to be subject to competing demands from different investors and stakeholder groups with divergent views on ESG (including the role of ESG factors in the investment process). There is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by DPC, or any judgment exercised by DPC, will reflect the beliefs, values, internal policies or preferred practices of any particular investor or other asset manager or reflect market trends. In addition, DPC's ESG policies are expected to evolve over time. Although DPC views the integration of ESG factors to be an opportunity to potentially enhance or protect the performance of its investments over the long-term, DPC cannot guarantee that its ESG policy will positively impact the performance of any individual investment or Fund. For avoidance of doubt, however, DPC does not expect to subordinate a Fund's investment returns or increase a Fund's investment risks as a result of (or in connection with) the consideration of any ESG factors.

The materiality of ESG factors depends on many factors, including the relevant industry, location, asset class, and investment strategy. ESG factors, issues, and considerations do not apply in every instance and will vary by Fund and investment. In addition, in evaluating an investment, DPC expects to depend upon information and data provided by a number of sources, including the relevant investments and/or various reporting sources which could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, and which could cause DPC to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. DPC does not intend independently to verify all ESG information reported by investments or third parties.

Further, ESG practices are evolving rapidly and there are different principles, frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by asset managers. DPC's adoption and adherence to various such principles, frameworks, methodologies and tools is expected to vary over time. There is also a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding how asset managers identify and manage financially material ESG risks, as well as how they define and measure ESG performance. At the same time, anti-ESG sentiment has also gained momentum across the U.S., with several states and Congress having proposed or enacted "anti-ESG" policies, legislation, or initiatives or issued related legal opinions. DPC's ESG

policies could become subject to additional regulation, regulatory scrutiny, penalties or enforcement in the future, and DPC cannot guarantee that its current approach will meet future regulatory requirements, reporting frameworks or best practices, increasing the risk of related enforcement. Compliance with new requirements is expected to lead to increased management burdens and costs.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio company, a Fund is permitted to decide to provide additional capital to such portfolio company or consider the opportunity to increase its investment in a portfolio company (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents or for other reasons). There is no assurance that a Fund will make follow-on investments or that such Fund will have sufficient capital to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such failure to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity for a Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company or the dilution of the relevant Fund's ownership in a portfolio company if a third party or co-investor is permitted to invest in such portfolio company.

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

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (i) economic dislocations in the host country, (ii) less publicly available information, (iii) less well-developed and/or more restrictive laws, regulations, regulatory institutions and judicial systems, (iv) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction, (v) civil disturbances, (vi) government instability, and (vii) nationalization and expropriation of private assets. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

Hedging Arrangements. DPC is authorized (but not obligated) to endeavor to manage a Fund's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. A Fund or portfolio company is permitted to incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which are permitted to be undertaken in exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC") contexts, including futures, forwards, swaps, options and other instruments. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used.

In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements will subject a Fund or portfolio company to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian or intermediary in connection with

such hedging. OTC contracts may expose a Fund to additional liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled.

Certain hedging arrangements may create for DPC and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption.

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

Transfer by a General Partner. To the extent a General Partner, its partners, members of DPC's investment team and/or their respective affiliates commit to make a direct or indirect investment in or alongside a Fund, a participation in or a portion of such investment may thereafter be transferred to others, subject to any express limitations thereon in the relevant Fund's Governing Documents.

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

Limitation of Recourse and Indemnification. Each Fund's Governing Documents will limit the circumstances under which DPC and its affiliates will be held liable to such Fund. As a result, investors may have a more limited right of action in certain cases than they would have in the absence of such provision. In addition, the relevant Fund's Governing Documents will provide that such Fund will indemnify DPC and its affiliates for certain claims, losses, damages and expenses arising out of their activities on behalf of such Fund. Such indemnification obligations could materially impact the returns to investors.

Litigation. In the ordinary course of its business, any Fund may be subject to litigation. The outcome of such proceedings may materially adversely affect the value of a Fund and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of DPC's and its investment team members' time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

The growth of the private equity industry, and the increasing size and reach of transactions, has prompted additional governmental and public attention to the industry and its practices.

Additional regulation could increase the risks of third-party litigation. The transactional nature of the business of the Funds exposes the Funds, the General Partners and DPC generally to this risk of third-party litigation. There can be no assurance that any such litigation, once begun, would be resolved in favor of the Funds, the General Partners and DPC, or their respective affiliates. Any such litigation could be prolonged and expensive. In addition, it is by no means unusual for participants in reorganizations to use the threat of, as well as actual, litigation as a negotiating technique. In addition, past or current personnel of DPC may disagree with DPC and/or its

management over terms related to separation or other issues. If not resolved, such disputes could lead to litigation or arbitration, which could be costly, distracting and/or time consuming for DPC management. Subject to certain limitations contained in the Partnership Agreements, the Funds will generally be responsible for indemnifying the relevant General Partners, DPC and related parties for costs they may incur with respect to such litigation not covered by insurance.

Possibility of Fraud or Other Misconduct of Personnel and Service Providers. Misconduct by personnel of DPC, portfolio company officers or personnel, service providers to the foregoing and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to the Funds. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by a Fund, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation or serious financial harm, including limiting a Fund's business prospects or future marketing activities, and non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to the Funds. DPC has controls and procedures through which it seeks to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that DPC will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Side Letters. DPC sometimes enters into Side Letters with certain investors in connection with their admission to a Fund without the approval of any other investors in such Fund, which has the effect of establishing rights under or altering or supplementing the terms of such Fund's Governing Documents with respect to such investors in a manner more favorable to such investors than those applicable to other investors, and such rights may be significant. Such rights or terms in any such Side Letter may include, without limitation, (i) excuse, exclusion or withdrawal rights applicable to particular investments or investors (which may increase the percentage interest of other investors in, and contribution obligations of other investors with respect to, certain investments), (ii) information rights and specialized reporting obligations of DPC, (iii) waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, (iv) liquidity rights or consent of DPC to certain transfers by such investor, (v) different fee structures or arrangements (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of DPC's compensation), (vi) priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, (vii) rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or public policy characteristics of such investor, (viii) rights to serve on a Fund's advisory board, (ix) confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, or (x) modification of default remedies, investment pacing restrictions, as well as economic procedural and other terms, many of which will not be subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents.

DPC is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain limited partners, e.g., based on commitment amount to a Fund or the timing thereof, the ability of a limited partner to provide sourcing or other services to DPC, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds, or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to DPC, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds. Further, Side Letters also are expected to relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make commitments to multiple Funds. Except in the circumstances and on the timing required by Governing Documents and/or applicable law, other investors will not receive copies of Side Letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, DPC, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters. Side Letters subject DPC to potential conflicts of interest, including in

circumstances where an investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory board results in the investor receiving additional information relative to other investors. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. Other Side Letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant limited partner at the expense of the relevant Fund or of limited partners as a whole, including in the event that a Side Letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund.

As a consequence of one or more limited partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments or ability to bear certain liabilities or obligations, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating limited partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments; similar considerations apply in the event a limited partner defaults on a drawdown in respect of an investment. Although DPC believes it to be unlikely, excuse or other rights requested or received by one or more limited partners (or such regulatory, tax or other factors applicable to such limited partners) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in limited partner investment returns or exposures to liabilities or obligations, or to influence or affect the investment strategy and pursuit of investment opportunities by the General Partner on behalf of the relevant Fund as a whole. A limited partner's voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the Governing Documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more limited partners' voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other limited partners in the relevant Fund. Further, limited partners with different domiciles or tax categorizations could receive different investment returns or amounts of tax basis and/or pay different levels of expenses, e.g., based on tax savings or ownership of alternative investment vehicle, "blocker" or other structures used to facilitate their investments in, through or below a Fund.

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

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

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

Market Conditions. The capital markets have experienced great volatility and financial turmoil. Moreover, governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) may have a negative effect on market conditions. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect a Fund's ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in a Fund's investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. A Fund's performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and a Fund's performance. Volatility and illiquidity in the financial sector may have an adverse effect on the ability of a Fund to sell and/or partially dispose of its portfolio company investments. Such adverse effects may include the requirement of a Fund to pay break-up, termination or other fees and expenses in the event a Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the lenders' unwillingness to provide previously committed financing or otherwise) and/or the inability of a Fund to dispose of investments at prices that DPC believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The impact of market and other economic events may also affect a Fund's ability to raise funding to support its investment objective.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk that one of the banks, brokers, counterparties, clearinghouses, exchanges, lenders or other custodians (each, a "Financial Institution") of some or all of the Fund's (or any portfolio company's) assets fails to timely perform or otherwise defaults on its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, seizure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty (each, a "Distress Event"). Distress

Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance, undercapitalization, market forces or accounting irregularities. If a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, the General Partner, the Fund or one or more of the Fund's portfolio companies may be unable to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services, either permanently or for an indeterminate period of time. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (in the case of banks) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (in the case of certain broker-dealers), amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of total loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose potentially increased risk of loss. While in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors and counterparties in connection with Distress Events, there can be no assurance that such intervention will occur in connection with any future Distress Event or that any such intervention will occur, be successful or avoid the risks of loss, substantial delays or negative impacts on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

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

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that DPC and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although DPC seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, DPC is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Limited Access to Information. Investors' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or DPC generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Governing Documents. In particular, it is anticipated that the General Partner and its affiliates will

obtain certain types of material information from or relating to a Fund's investments that will not be disclosed to investors because such disclosure is prohibited, including as a result of contractual, legal or similar obligations outside of DPC's control. For example, the General Partner may obtain information regarding portfolio companies (e.g., via members of the General Partner serving as directors of portfolio companies) that is material to determining the value of securities issued by such portfolio companies. Decisions by DPC or its affiliates to withhold information may have adverse consequences for investors in a variety of circumstances. For example, an investor that seeks to transfer its interest in a Fund may have difficulty in determining an appropriate price for such interest. Decisions to withhold information may also make it difficult for an investor to monitor DPC and its performance. Each communication from the General Partner to one or more investors must be interpreted in light of the realistic possibility that the General Partner is in possession of undisclosed information relating to the Fund or its portfolio companies that could be material to a comprehensive assessment of such communication. Additionally, it is anticipated that investors that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's advisory board generally may, by virtue of such participation, have more or earlier information about a Fund and its investments in certain circumstances than other investors. Investors generally will bear the expenses of responding to disclosure requests, including in connection with state public records, similar freedom of information and other laws, whether or not the relevant Fund succeeds in asserting confidentiality for requested documents and other materials, and DPC reserves the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to DPC's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

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

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent DPC or the Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified from time to time by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Justice and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on, or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

As a result of any of the foregoing, a Fund may be adversely affected because of DPC's inability or unwillingness to participate in transactions that may violate such laws or regulations, or by

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

Sanctioned Investors. If after subscribing to a Fund a limited partner is included on a list of prohibited persons maintained by a relevant regulatory or governmental authority (including OFAC or equivalent non-U.S. authorities) (a “Sanctions List”), the relevant General Partner will have the sole discretion to determine the resolution, remedy and manner of compliance of the Fund with applicable laws, including without limitation a “freeze” on distributions and/or capital calls from the relevant limited partner and reporting to the relevant authorities. Adverse actions by any such authorities, including temporary or permanent stays or holds on the Fund’s activities, could materially and adversely affect the Funds.

Unfunded Pension Liabilities of Portfolio Companies. Certain court decisions have found that, where an investment fund owns 80% or more (or under certain circumstances less than 80%) of a portfolio company, such fund (and any other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such fund) might be found liable for certain pension liabilities of such portfolio company to the extent the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such liabilities. Although DPC intends to manage the Funds’ investments to minimize any such exposure, a Fund is permitted to invest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities, including structuring the investment in a manner where a Fund owns an 80% or greater interest in such portfolio company. If a Fund (or other 80%-owned portfolio companies of a Fund) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse effect on the operations of such Fund and the companies in which such Fund invests. This discussion is based on current court decisions, statute and regulations regarding control group liability under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, as in effect as of the date of this Brochure, which may change in the future as case law and guidance develop.

Valuation of Investments. Generally, DPC determines the value of all of a Fund’s investments for which market quotations are available based on publicly available quotations. However, market quotations will not be available for virtually all of the Funds’ investments because, among other things, the securities of portfolio companies held by the Funds are generally illiquid and not quoted on any exchange. DPC will determine the value of all the relevant Fund’s investments that are not readily marketable based on ASC 820 guidelines as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and any subsequent valuation guidelines required of an investment fund reporting under generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated in the United States. There can be no assurance that DPC will have all the information necessary to make valuation decisions in respect of these investments, or that any information provided by third parties on which such decisions are based will be correct. There can be no assurance that the valuation decision of DPC with respect to an investment will represent the value realized by the relevant Fund on the eventual disposition of such investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of such investment on the date of its valuation. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by DPC may cause it to ineffectively manage the relevant Fund’s investment portfolio and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of such Fund’s investments.

Contingent Liabilities Upon Disposition. In connection with the disposition of an investment, the relevant Fund and DPC may be required to make (and/or be responsible for another person’s or entity’s breach of) representations and warranties, e.g., about the business and financial affairs of

the applicable portfolio company, the condition of its assets and the extent of its liabilities, in each case generally in the nature of representations and warranties typically made in connection with the sale of similar businesses, and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. They may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which would be borne by a Fund and, ultimately, its investors.

Investments in Undervalued Assets. The Funds may invest in undervalued assets. The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued assets is a difficult task, and there is no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While investments in undervalued assets offer the opportunity for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. The Funds may be forced to sell, at a substantial loss, assets which they believe are undervalued, if they are not in fact undervalued. In addition, the Funds may be required to hold such assets for a substantial period of time before realizing their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of a Fund's funds would be committed to the assets purchased, thus possibly preventing such Fund from investing in other opportunities.

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

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

Cybersecurity Risks. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries. To the extent that a portfolio company, Fund, General Partner, DPC or one or more of their respective service providers is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to their systems, substantial losses may occur in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted: (i) data or payment information, (ii) financial information, (iii) software, contact lists or other databases, (iv) proprietary information or trade secrets, or (v) other items. If technology systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, DPC, the General Partners, the Funds and/or portfolio companies may incur significant time or expense to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effects of such issues. The failure of

these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in DPC's, the General Partners', the Funds', portfolio companies' and/or service providers' operations, including the ability to make distributions to limited partners, and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). In certain events, a failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks, and the risks of attack are expected to be heightened in remote work environments. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the relevant Fund, to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at DPC or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, DPC or the Funds may also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Developments. Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning technology (collectively, "Machine Learning Technology"), including OpenAI's release of its ChatGPT application, pose risks to DPC, the Fund and the Fund's portfolio investments. DPC personnel, consultants and other associated persons of DPC could, unbeknownst to DPC, utilize Machine Learning Technology. DPC, the Fund and the Fund's portfolio investments could be further exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to DPC, also use Machine Learning Technology in their business activities. DPC will not be in a position to control the use of Machine Learning Technology in third-party products or services.

Use of Machine Learning Technology by any of the parties described in the previous paragraph could include the input of confidential information (including material non-public information) — either by third parties in contravention of non-disclosure agreements, or by DPC personnel or the aforementioned DPC advisors in contravention of DPC's contractual or other obligations or restrictions to which any of the foregoing or any of their affiliates or representatives are subject, or otherwise in violation of applicable laws or regulations relating to treatment of confidential and/or personally identifiable information (including material, non-public information) — into Machine Learning Technology applications, resulting in such confidential information becoming part of a dataset that is accessible by other third-party Machine Learning Technology applications and users.

Independent of its context of use, Machine Learning Technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into the model that Machine Learning Technology utilizes to operate. Certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error — potentially materially so — and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of Machine Learning Technology. To the extent that DPC, the Fund or the Fund's portfolio investments are exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology use, any such inaccuracies or errors could have adverse impacts on DPC, the Fund or the Fund's portfolio investments. Conversely, to the extent competitors of DPC and its portfolio companies utilize

Machine Learning Technology more extensively than DPC and its portfolio companies, there is a possibility that such competitors will gain a competitive advantage.

Machine Learning Technology and its applications, including in the private investment and financial sectors, continue to develop rapidly, and it is impossible to predict the future risks that may arise from such developments.

United Kingdom (“UK”) Exit from the European Union (the “EU”). The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 (“Brexit”). After a transition period that ended on December 31, 2020, EU rules ceased to apply in the UK. Although the terms of the UK’s future relationship with the EU were agreed in a trade and cooperation agreement, the agreement does not include financial services and, as a result, UK firms in the financial sector have more limited access to the EU market than prior to Brexit and EU firms similarly have more limited access to the UK, owing to the loss of passporting rights under applicable EU and UK legislation. Alternative arrangements and structures may allow for the provision of cross-border marketing and services between the EU and UK, but these are subject to legal uncertainty and the risk that further legislative and regulatory restrictions could be imposed in the future.

As a result of the onshoring of EU legislation in the UK, UK firms are currently subject to many of the same rules and regulations as prior to Brexit. However, the UK Government has stated its intention to recast onshored EU legislation as part of UK legislation and regulation, which could result in substantive changes to regulatory requirements in the UK. It remains to be seen to what extent the UK may elect to implement or mirror future changes in the EU regulatory regime, or to diverge from the current EU-influenced regime over time. It is possible that the EU may respond to UK initiatives by restricting third-country access to EU markets. If the regulatory regimes for EU and UK financial services change or diverge further, this could have an adverse impact on any Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives in whole or in part (for example, owing to increased costs and complexity and/or new restrictions in relation to cross-border access between the EU and non-EU jurisdictions). There can be no assurance that any renegotiated laws or regulations will not have an adverse impact on a Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

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The legal, political and economic uncertainty and disruption generally resulting from Brexit may adversely affect both EU- and UK-based businesses, including DPC and Fund portfolio companies, as applicable. Brexit has already led to disruptions in trade as businesses attempt to adapt cross-border procedures and rules applicable in the UK and in the EU to their activities, products, customers, and suppliers. Continuing uncertainty and the prospect of further disruption may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in the UK and in one or more EU Member States.

International Conflicts. Wars and other international conflicts, such as the Israel-Hamas conflict and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have caused disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple other countries have put in place sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on certain of the countries involved, as well as related individuals and businesses. However, the ultimate impact of these conflicts and their effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of the Funds or any particular industry,

business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

These conflicts may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. This impact may include reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It may also limit the ability of a Fund to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) may cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which any Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

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

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

Secondaries and other General Partner-Led Transactions. There continues to be a significant market for secondary sales, General Partner-led transactions, continuation funds, successor fund investments and other transactions, and DPC reserves the right to dispose of (or seek additional capital for) Fund investments through such means. Many of these transactions involve an auction process run by an investment bank and a buyer (or buyer group) that agrees to purchase all or a portion of one or more investments that will continue to be managed by DPC following the transaction. Such transactions are permitted to be undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing limited partners and maintaining exposure to an asset where DPC believes there is the potential for additional value

generation. Where undertaken, existing limited partners typically are offered certain options relating to receiving liquidity from the transaction or continuing to maintain exposure to the asset, assets or a new portfolio of assets (including a portfolio that combines assets from multiple Funds sponsored by the DPC and its affiliates), often on different terms than their original investment in the Fund. However, certain of such transactions are expected to involve: a limited partner investing (or being required to invest) additional capital in the existing Fund and/or other investment vehicles; a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio companies; and/or a delay in the full liquidation of the Fund's investment. In other circumstances, even limited partners that elect to continue to hold a direct or indirect interest in the relevant portfolio company will have their interest adjusted as if distributed (i.e., a portion of such interest will be allocated to the relevant General Partner to the extent of its right to receive carried interest, if any), effectively diluting their interests.

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Fund or limited partner and those of DPC or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where DPC or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing Fund in such transaction), their incentives are expected to diverge from those of limited partners who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Fund, DPC, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent DPC requires existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another Fund managed by DPC, in addition to the purchase amount paid in a transaction (including commitments to the relevant Fund in specified ratios to the purchase price), such requirement is expected to have a dilutive effect on the purchase price for the selling Fund and its limited partners. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the investment(s) being sold. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized, including through the possibility of receiving additional compensation, to make investments in portfolio companies with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as limited partners in the relevant Fund, and in such circumstances DPC reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain limited partners will not be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to limited partners and/or the relevant advisory board prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that DPC will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of the relevant Fund or any individual limited partner or group of limited partners. However, DPC reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents. DPC is permitted to seek the consent of the relevant Fund advisory board(s) to approve conflicts associated with such transactions and accordingly not all limited partners will necessarily be able to approve or disapprove of such transactions. Similar to any prospective sale or disposition of Fund investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, the relevant Fund is expected to bear all of the related costs in the absence of an agreement with other parties to bear a portion of such costs.

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

Conflicts of Interest

DPC and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including investment activities for their own accounts and for the accounts of other Funds, and providing transaction-related, legal, management and other services to the Funds and their portfolio companies. DPC will devote such time, personnel and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner, as required by the relevant Governing Documents, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of DPC conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of DPC, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates, in certain circumstances. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein. As a general matter, DPC will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Fund operations using its reasonable judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the advisory boards of, or investors in, the participating Funds.

DPC believes that, although DPC's investment team members have or may have economic interests in multiple Funds and investments, such team members' interest in the carried interest, as well as the significant investment of certain of such team members in the Funds, operate to align, to some extent, the interests of the investment team members with the interests of each Fund's investors. Allocations of investments among the Funds will be made on a fair and equitable basis, in a manner consistent with DPC's fiduciary duty and the relevant Fund's underlying documents. Portfolio companies of a Fund may potentially compete with other Fund's portfolio companies or other investments managed by DPC.

During the investment period of a Fund, DPC generally will pursue substantially all appropriate investment opportunities that meet the investment criteria of such Fund for the benefit of such Fund, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the relevant Governing Documents. However, DPC currently manages, and expects in the future to manage, multiple Funds and several other investments similar to those in which a Fund will be investing, and expect to direct certain relevant investment opportunities or resources to those other Funds and investments. DPC personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. DPC's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that DPC's principals expect to control or manage generally have the potential to compete with companies acquired by a Fund. Following the investment period of a Fund, DPC's principals reserve the right to, and likely will, focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments. To the extent an investment opportunity is received that is unsuitable for a Fund, in DPC's sole discretion, DPC and its personnel reserve the right to refer such opportunity to third parties or to make personal investments in the relevant opportunity. Unless restricted by the Governing Documents, DPC personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with DPC, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public

companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, none of which will offset or otherwise reduce management fees.

DPC expects to be presented with certain investment opportunities suitable for a Fund are likely also to be suitable for one or more other Funds. In determining which Funds should participate in such investment opportunities, subject to the relevant Governing Documents, DPC is subject to potential conflicts of interest among the investors in such Funds. Except as required by the relevant Governing Documents, DPC is not obligated to recommend any investment to any particular Fund.

To determine which Fund(s) will, or are required to, participate in an investment opportunity, DPC generally assesses whether such investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund based on the terms of such Fund's Governing Documents and such Fund's investment restrictions and objectives (including those set forth in such Fund's Governing Documents where applicable), investment strategies, risk profile, time horizon, tax sensitivity, tolerance for turnover, asset composition, diversification limitations, cash level (if any), applicable tax and regulatory considerations, life cycle, structure and other relevant factors. For example, a newly organized Fund generally will seek to purchase a disproportionate amount of investments until it is substantially invested. A Fund generally reserves the right to invest together with other Funds in the manner set forth in such Fund's Governing Documents.

After determining how to allocate an investment among the Funds, DPC reserves the right to offer co-investment opportunities to one or more potential co-investors, including SOP Advisors, vendors, service providers and/or other third parties and potentially one or more Fund investors and/or other persons, in each case on terms to be determined by DPC in its sole discretion. Conflicts of interest may arise in the allocation such co-investment opportunities. In exercising its sole discretion in connection with such co-investment opportunities, DPC may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not limited to: expressed interest in co-investment opportunities; expertise of the prospective co-investor in the geographic location, market or industry to which the investment opportunity relates; perceived ability to quickly execute on transactions; tax, regulatory, securities laws and/or other legal considerations; confidentiality concerns that arise in connection with providing the prospective co-investor with specific information relating to the investment opportunity; perceived ease of process in coordinating or completing the investment with the prospective co-investor or co-investors similar thereto; DPC's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the prospective co-investor to legal, regulatory, reporting or other burdens that make it less likely that the prospective co-investor would act upon the investment opportunity if offered or would impair DPC's ability to execute the relevant transaction in the desired time or on desired terms; size of the investment allocation and practicality of dividing it up among multiple co-investors; lender requirements; perceived public relations and reputational benefits or costs; existence of a formal or informal strategic relationship with the prospective co-investor; the size and/or timing of a commitment to a Fund; and whether DPC believes that allocating investment opportunities to an investor or person will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant portfolio company, other portfolio companies, the Funds or DPC. Although DPC reserves the right to consider a prospective co-investor's willingness to invest in future Funds may be considered by DPC, it generally will not be the sole determining factor considered by DPC in identifying co-investors.

The Funds reserves the right to co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements. Such investments will involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or

partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the relevant Fund, or may be in a position to take action contrary to the investment objectives of such Fund. In addition, a Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. Decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities will likely be made by DPC in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Fund investors, and it is possible that the consideration of the factors set forth above likely will result in certain investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments receive none. Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and DPC expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant Fund because (i) co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Fund investors and third parties, (ii) to the extent co-investments made by Fund investors are not subjected to management fees and/or performance-based compensation, co-investments blend the effective rates of compensation paid by such persons in a manner not subject to the “most-favored nation” provisions of a Fund’s Governing Documents and (iii) co-investors’ proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the management fee offset provisions of a Fund’s Governing Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the relevant General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the relevant General Partner’s interest in limiting the relevant Fund’s exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment. When and to the extent that personnel and related persons of DPC make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, DPC is also subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

Investors may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund, including conflicts relating to the structuring of investment acquisitions and dispositions. Conflicts may arise in connection with decisions made by DPC regarding an investment that may be more beneficial to one investor than another, especially with respect to tax matters. In structuring, acquiring and disposing of investments, DPC generally will consider the investment and tax objectives of each Fund and its investors as a whole, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any investor individually.

DPC’s allocation of investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations will likely be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. While DPC will

allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would have been if the potential conflicts of interest to which DPC expects to be subject did not exist.

In certain cases, DPC will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Governing Documents, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In such cases, DPC will not receive compensation for identifying such transferees, and will use its discretion to select such transferees based on eligibility and other factors similar to those employed in selecting co-investors, and unless required by the relevant Governing Documents, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

Additionally, potential conflicts of interest are expected to arise if a Fund makes an investment in a portfolio company in conjunction with an investment made by another Fund. For instance, a Fund may not invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Funds. This likely will result in differences in price, investment terms, leverage and associated costs. There can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and other Fund(s) or vehicles with which it co-invests will exit the investment at the same time or on the same terms, and there can be no assurance that one Fund's return on such an investment will be the same as the returns achieved by any other Fund participating in a given transaction. DPC and its affiliates reserve the right to express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally, including in instances where different persons affiliated with DPC express different views regarding the same investment. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts, there can be no assurance that any such conflict will be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to all relevant Funds. In that regard, actions taken for one or more Funds may adversely affect other Funds.

Subject to any relevant restrictions or other limitations contained in the Governing Documents of the Funds, DPC will allocate fees and expenses in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion. In exercising such discretion, DPC expects to face a variety of potential conflicts of interest.

As a general matter, Fund expenses typically will be allocated among the Funds and co-invest vehicles receiving the benefit of such expenses (in the relevant General Partner's sole discretion) and eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable law and legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made by DPC using its reasonable judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion to be fair and equitable across these vehicles. The allocations of such expenses likely will not be proportional and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, e.g., in determining which Funds or co-invest vehicles benefit (or the extent to which they benefit) from the relevant service relating to the expense, or whether to allocate *pro rata* based on number of Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size, or in certain circumstances determining whether a particular expense has greater benefit to a Fund or DPC. The Funds generally have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which is expected in certain cases to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment. Further, DPC reserves the right to consider each relevant Fund's strategy as a component of its allocation of investment expenses, and as a general matter will not allocate expenses associated with one Fund's equity

investment to a different Fund's credit investment, or *vice versa*, even if the two investments are in the same portfolio company.

As a result of the Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, DPC typically has the right to appoint portfolio company board members or other senior executives (including current or former DPC personnel or persons serving at their request), or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. Portfolio company board members and/or such executives frequently approve amounts payable to DPC in connection with services provided by DPC to such portfolio company. All such amounts are in addition to any portfolio management fees paid by a portfolio company to DPC, as well as management fees and carried interest paid by a Fund to DPC. DPC's authority to appoint or influence the appointment of portfolio company board members who may be involved in approving amounts payable to DPC subjects DPC and any such portfolio company board appointees to potential conflicts of interest.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse DPC or service providers retained at DPC's discretion for expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses) incurred by DPC or such service providers in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. Service provider expenses are required to be reimbursed whether or not there is overlap in expertise, function or services performed by DPC personnel. This subjects DPC to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. Subject to the Fund's Governing Documents and DPC's internal reimbursement policies and practices, DPC determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion.

In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, DPC, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of DPC's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, DPC and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, "DPC Information"). In many cases, DPC Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by DPC to organize or systematize DPC Information for ongoing or future use. Although DPC expects the Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from DPC's possession of DPC Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by DPC and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which DPC Information was originally received. DPC Information will be the sole intellectual property of DPC and solely for the use of DPC. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, "points," "cash back," rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such programs are expected to vary over time, and any such rewards (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective investors. No such rewards will offset or reduce management fees.

DPC generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contracts for services with various service providers, potentially including, among others: (i) DPC (or an affiliate, which is permitted to include other portfolio companies of the relevant Fund or other Funds), (ii) an entity with which DPC or its affiliates or current or former personnel have a relationship or from which any such persons derive a financial or other benefit, including

relationships with joint venturers or co-venturers, or relationships where DPC personnel are seconded, or from which DPC receives secondees or (iii) an investor in the relevant Fund (or another Fund) or its affiliates. For example, DPC expects to be presented with opportunities to receive financing and/or other services in connection with a Fund's investments from certain Fund investors or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This discretion subjects DPC to potential conflicts of interest, because although it intends to select service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and that will enhance portfolio company performance, DPC has a potential incentive to recommend the related or other person because of its financial or business interest. Additionally, there is a possibility that DPC, because of such incentive or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to DPC or one or more Funds), would favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service provider could be obtained from another person. DPC will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although DPC generally seeks appropriate rates for services, it reserves the right to prioritize prior usage, perceived quality, sector competence or expertise, familiarity, onboarding speed or other factors in retaining or recommending service providers. Additionally, DPC expects certain service providers, their affiliates and personnel to invest in, or co-invest alongside, one or more Funds, and due to the nature of the service provider relationships and the timing of services these persons have the potential to have information advantages relative to other investors or co-investors, and likely will be offered co-investment opportunities before such opportunities are presented to other interested prospective co-investors. Based on the foregoing factors, limited partners should not expect service providers to DPC or any Fund to provide services that will be the most beneficial to any limited partner.

In certain circumstances where DPC commits or has committed to seek "market" or "arms-length" rates or terms, DPC will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets. DPC reserves the right to deem third-party investment in a transaction to be verification that the transaction was entered into at a value that is "arms-length." Consequently, DPC undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that such benchmarking, if any, ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relate specifically to the assets, services, geographies or comparable markets in question. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, DPC reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Whether or not DPC has a relationship with, or receives financial or other benefit from recommending, a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

DPC reserves the right to cause a Fund to enter into a transaction whereby the Fund (i) purchases securities from, or sells securities to, other Funds, or co-investors or co-investment vehicles or (ii) co-invests alongside such other Funds or co-investors. Such transactions may arise in the context of automatic or other rebalancing of an investment among parallel investing entities or in contexts where a portfolio company owned by one Fund is acquired by a portfolio company acquired by another Fund. In some cases a portfolio company of one Fund will be merged with or into a portfolio company owned by another Fund. Any of these transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including where: (i) the investment of one Fund supports the value of portfolio companies owned by another Fund; or (ii) the transaction allows DPC or its affiliates to realize carried interest or receive future management fees or other compensation with respect to such

investments. These conflicts are heightened to the extent the relevant securities are illiquid or do not have a readily ascertainable value, and there generally can be no assurance that the price at which such transactions are entered into represent what would ultimately be the underlying investment's fair value. To the extent required by the relevant Funds' Governing Documents or otherwise in the sole discretion of DPC, DPC reserves the right to seek to mitigate such conflicts by seeking input from an unaffiliated third party (including the use of a consultant or investment banker paid for by the relevant Fund(s) to opine as to the fairness or "arm's-length" nature of a purchase or sale price, whether or not part of a formal fairness opinion, "request for proposal" process, or proposal or quotation provided exclusively for the benefit of DPC) or by obtaining the consent of the relevant Fund(s) (including, where authorized, the consent of each Fund's advisory board) to such transactions. DPC reserves the right to determine that the willingness of a third party to make an investment on the same or similar terms demonstrates the fairness of the relevant transaction (including its value) to the Fund under then-current market conditions and therefore determine not to obtain a consent or fairness opinion (except where required by applicable law). DPC intends that any such transactions be conducted in a manner that it believes to be fair and equitable to each Fund under the circumstances, including a consideration of the potential present and future benefits with respect to each Fund. Further, cross transactions could arise in the context of automatic or other re-balancing of investments among parallel investing entities, and in such circumstances DPC generally will not seek a fairness opinion or advisory board consent given that such transactions typically are effected close in time to the initial Fund's investment or pursuant to authorizing provisions in the relevant Governing Documents.

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

DPC reserves the right to employ or engage personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other investment vehicles advised by DPC and/or its affiliates. Conversely, former personnel or executives of DPC and/or its affiliates are expected to serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by DPC. Similarly, DPC, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including, but not limited to, managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former personnel, and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, DPC and/or its affiliates and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. In other circumstances, these vendors are

expected to provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through DPC entities, whether or not relating to financing DPC personnel obligations to fund General Partner commitment obligations) to DPC personnel and their estate planning vehicles. DPC expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide DPC information about markets and industries in which DPC operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to DPC or one or more other Funds. DPC expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that DPC has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to a Fund or its portfolio companies.

DPC and equity holders, officers and personnel of DPC and its affiliates reserve the right to buy or sell securities or other instruments that DPC has recommended to a Fund. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Personnel and related persons of DPC have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, or in prospective portfolio companies directly or indirectly, as well as in investment vehicles (including private funds) sponsored by potential competitors, and therefore expect to have additional potential conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

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

Subject to any limitations imposed by the Governing Documents and anti-"assignment" provisions of the Advisers Act, DPC and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure and monetize interests in DPC.

The Governing Documents provide DPC with wide-ranging authority to make determinations, including those related to investment purchases and dispositions (and their timing), valuation and other matters that in each case has the potential to affect DPC's compensation. In making such determinations, DPC is subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation creates an incentive for DPC or its affiliates to make investments and to

hold investments longer than otherwise would be the case in the absence of the relevant Fund's management fee and carried interest compensation arrangements. DPC expects to be incentivized to cause a Fund to make, hold, value and/or dispose of investments (and to delay or forego a determination that the investments are Impaired Value Investments) in order to receive greater ongoing management fees and, potentially, earlier and/or larger carried interest distributions than would otherwise be the case.

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

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

In addition, as described above, portfolio companies typically pay certain fees to, and reimburse expenses of, SOP Advisors and other consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by DPC that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies), and such amounts do not offset or reduce any management fees payable by a Fund or portfolio company (as described herein). SOP Advisors are expected to include former personnel of DPC or certain portfolio companies, and in some circumstances former operating partners are expected to become DPC personnel or personnel of portfolio companies. Consequently, the determination of whether individuals are operating partners is expected to vary and/or be revisited, which poses potential conflicts of interest where certain changes in status or categorization would reduce costs that DPC otherwise would be required to bear. SOP Advisors generally make use of DPC resources or

otherwise are associated with DPC. SOP Advisors generally receive investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation that will not offset or reduce the management fee payable by any Fund or portfolio company (as described herein), and the use of SOP Advisors is expected to fluctuate and/or expand over time. To the extent that SOP Advisors are paid retainers or guaranteed minimum compensation amounts, there is the possibility that certain portfolio companies or Funds will bear a greater share of such compensation due to the utilization of the SOP Advisor's services at a time when fewer portfolio companies or Funds make use of such SOP Advisor. Under many of these arrangements, including where SOP Advisors are paid a flat fee, there can be no assurance that the amount of compensation paid in a particular year will be proportional to the amount of hours worked or the amount of tangible work product generated by the SOP Advisor. In certain cases, including where a Fund does not own a controlling interest in a portfolio company, the portfolio company, its management and/or equity holders potentially will not agree to engage and/or bear the costs of SOP Advisors. In such cases, where the relevant General Partner believes the services of the SOP Advisors will benefit a portfolio company, it is authorized to cause the Fund to bear such costs directly, resulting in the Fund bearing a disproportionate share of those costs vis-à-vis other equity holders of a portfolio company, notwithstanding that other equity holders in that portfolio company will receive the benefit of any returns that result from SOP Advisor services. Although the use of SOP Advisors and the allocation of compensation paid to them by DPC and/or the portfolio companies subjects DPC to potential conflicts of interest, DPC believes that such potential conflicts have the potential to be reduced by the anticipated cost savings to portfolio companies (which is expected to be to the benefit of the applicable Fund(s)) that will result if the cost of an SOP Advisor is lower than market rates for the services provided and/or if the services of the SOP Advisor align with DPC's model for the portfolio company and improve portfolio company performance. Although DPC seeks to retain SOP Advisors with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies (and, ultimately, the Funds) and/or improving portfolio company performance, a number of factors may result in limited or no cost savings from such retention. DPC also seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest resulting from such arrangements by structuring compensation packages for such persons in a manner that DPC believes will align such persons' interests with those of the Funds' investors, and seeks to retain only SOP Advisors and service providers that it believes provide a level of service at a value generally consistent with other relevant market alternatives. However, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

Although the Governing Documents generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, DPC, will not interpret such provisions to constitute a waiver of any person's non-waivable federal fiduciary duties to the relevant Fund under the Advisers Act. The relevant liability standards under insurance coverage procured by DPC are expected to vary by carrier, and such standards are expected to vary depending on, for example, coverage features or limitations then-available from the carrier at the time of insurance contract renewal. As a result, insurance coverages are expected to vary from relevant liability and/or indemnity standards in the Governing Documents. Investors generally will be responsible for insurance premiums, as set forth in the Governing Documents, regardless of whether the liability and/or indemnity standards in DPC's insurance coverage are higher or lower than that set forth in the Governing Documents.

Any of these situations subjects DPC to potential conflicts of interest. DPC attempts to resolve such potential conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to the Funds, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among the Funds on a fair and equitable basis, consistent with its fiduciary obligations and the underlying documents for each Fund. To the extent that an investment

or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, DPC will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There have been no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of DPC's advisory business or the integrity of DPC's management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Services by Related Persons

DPC is affiliated with each entity comprising the General Partner (currently DPCEI and DPC II GP). Each such entity is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to DPC's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. These entities operate as a single advisory business together with DPC and serve as managing members or general partners of Funds and generally share common owners, officers, partners, personnel, consultants or persons operating similar positions.

Management of Multiple Funds

The management of multiple Funds will likely result in conflicts of interests when DPC and its related persons allocate time and investment opportunities among them. In addition, the compensation earned by DPC and its related persons from each of the Funds may differ from one another. As noted in Items 6 and 8 above, in order to avoid this conflict, DPC will allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis, consistent with its fiduciary obligations and the underlying documents for each Fund.

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

Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy

DPC has adopted a Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy (the "Code"), which is designed to ensure that DPC conducts its business in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and in an ethical and professional manner. The Code applies to all of DPC's personnel and certain SOP Advisors. In addition, DPC recognizes that it has a fiduciary duty to its clients, and that all of its personnel will need to conduct their business on DPC's behalf in a manner that enables DPC to fulfill this duty. Personnel are provided with a copy of the Code and are required to sign and acknowledge that they will comply with its provisions on an annual basis. DPC will provide a copy of the Code to any client or prospective client (or investor or prospective investor, as determined by DPC) upon request.

Personal Trading

Under the Code, personnel are required to obtain the written approval of DPC's Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO") prior to executing certain trades, including investments in initial public offerings and participations in limited offerings. Prohibitions relating to personal trading also generally apply to any spouse or minor child, or an immediate family member of a DPC personnel living in the same household as such personnel.

Additionally, personnel are required to provide the CCO with periodic reporting relating to their trading activity and personal accounts.

Personnel's personal trading activity is subject to review by the CCO.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

DPC makes available to qualified prospective investors the opportunity to invest in the Funds. DPC's investment professionals, other personnel and affiliated entities may hold investments in the Funds. In addition, DPC generally receives a carried interest from each Fund. As such, DPC could be considered to have recommended to investors that they buy or sell investments in which DPC or a related person has a financial interest.

Material Non-Public Information

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

Other Activities

DPC and its related entities and personnel expect to carry on investment activities for their own accounts, for personal or personnel investment vehicles and, potentially, for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Funds, as well as give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, any Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

Fund-Related Borrowing

Each General Partner reserves the right to advance funds on behalf of a Fund and contribute such amounts to the relevant Fund as a special interim capital contribution for investment, to be redeemed at a later date. A yield amount in connection with such borrowing typically is borne by the relevant Fund, consistent with its Governing Documents.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, DPC is subject to conflicts of interest between repaying its obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Fund, and in circumstances where interest accrues on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the relevant Fund's preferred return, is expected to have incentives to cause the Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down capital commitments. Where a preferred return begins to accrue after capital contributions are due (regardless of when the Fund borrows, makes the relevant investment, or pays expenses) and ceases to accrue upon return of these capital contributions, the use of borrowing to shorten the period between calling and returning capital

limits the amount of time the preferred return will accrue. In circumstances where there is not a preferred return on funds borrowed in advance or in lieu of calling capital, Fund-level borrowing typically will reduce the amount of preferred return to which a Fund's investors would otherwise be entitled had the relevant General Partner called capital, and thus could result in such General Partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when a Fund's management fee is calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a Fund investor may pay management fees on borrowed amounts used to fund investments that have not yet been realized even though such amounts would not accrue preferred return as described above. It is expected that the costs relating to the establishment and/or maintenance of a subscription line of credit will be significant, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to investors will be commensurate with such costs.

DPC will effect such borrowings consistent with a Fund's Governing Documents and in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances to the relevant Fund.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selection of Brokers

The Funds will not typically invest in public securities. However, there may be situations in which DPC places a trade through a broker. If required to select a broker-dealer for a client transaction, DPC will seek "best execution" and will consider a number of factors during such selection, including, among others: execution capabilities, commissions, price, reputation, responsiveness, the quality of research provided, and financial strength.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

DPC does not have any formal or informal soft dollar arrangements. If DPC determines to engage in soft dollar transactions, it intends to comply with the provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Trade Error Policy

Although DPC generally does not engage in securities trading for clients, its investment personnel may in the future experience errors with respect to trades made on behalf of clients. DPC will reimburse each client for net losses resulting from such errors in accordance with the terms of the exculpation provision in such client's Governing Documents.

Aggregation of Orders

To the extent DPC aggregates orders for purchase and sale, DPC will aggregate such orders as it deems appropriate and in the best interest of each client.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Review of Accounts

Client accounts are reviewed periodically to assure conformity with their investment objectives and guidelines. Such reviews are conducted as determined necessary by DPC based on each Fund's investments and as required by such Fund's Governing Documents.

Reporting

DPC furnishes investors in the DPC I Funds with periodic written unaudited performance reports on a quarterly basis. On an annual basis, DPC I Fund investors receive a copy of the relevant Fund's annual audited financial statements and tax information necessary for their tax returns. In addition, DPC furnishes investors in the DPC I Funds with fact sheets, valuations, capital statements and performance estimates on a semi-annual basis.

DPC generally will provide to investors in DPC Fund II and DPC Fund III: (i) annual audited financial statements and quarterly unaudited financial statements, (ii) tax information necessary for their tax returns, and (iii) annual reports providing a narrative summary of the status of each portfolio company investment.

In addition, investors will be provided with information about DPC and the Funds in response to questions and requests, and/or in connection with due diligence meetings and other communications, but such information will not be distributed to other investors and prospective investors who do not request such information. Each investor is responsible for asking such questions as it believes are necessary in order to make its own investment decisions and must decide for itself whether the limited information provided by DPC is sufficient for its needs.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

DPC reserves the right to enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming an investor in a Fund. Any fees payable to any such placement agents generally will be borne by DPC either directly or indirectly through an offset against fees paid by the relevant Fund under the Governing Documents, although related expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement (including, but not limited to placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses) typically are borne by the relevant Fund.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into by DPC and Strathmore Group LLC ("Strathmore"), DPC has retained Strathmore to act as a placement agent with respect to a fund that may be managed by DPC in the future.

Item 15: Custody

DPC generally expects that it will be deemed to have "custody" within the meaning of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "Custody Rule"), of funds or securities held in the name of one or more Funds, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Custody Rule and related guidance, and intends to maintain such assets with qualified custodians. In accordance with the Custody Rule, a qualified custodian is not required to deliver quarterly account statements to the Funds or their respective investors as long as: (i) the Funds are audited by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, (ii) the Funds' audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and (iii) DPC delivers such annual audited financial statements to investors within 120 days after the end of each Fund's fiscal year. Investors should carefully review the audited financial statements of each Fund.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

DPC has discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of its clients. The investors in the Funds generally may not place any limits on DPC's authority beyond the limitations set forth in the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

To the extent that DPC trades in public securities, it will generally have voting discretion over securities held in clients' accounts. Clients are generally not able to direct their votes in a particular situation. DPC has adopted a corporate action and proxy voting policy, which is summarized below.

When voting proxies, DPC will make a determination as to whether a material conflict of interest exists and will either resolve the conflict or refer the proxy vote to an outside service for its independent consideration.

In the absence of a conflict of interest, DPC will vote all proxies in the best interests of each client and will apply the following guidelines, as applicable: (i) DPC will attempt to consider all aspects of the vote that could affect the value of the issuer or that of the relevant client, (ii) DPC will vote in a manner that it believes is consistent with the relevant client's stated objectives, and (iii) DPC will generally vote in accordance with the recommendations of the issuer's management on routine and administrative matters, unless DPC has a particular reason to vote to the contrary or abstain.

Upon request by a client or investor, DPC will disclose to such client or investor how it voted proxies for securities owned by such client or by a Fund in which such investor is invested. DPC will also provide a copy of its corporate action and proxy voting policy to clients and investors upon request.

Item 18: Financial Information

DPC is not required to include its balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year with this Brochure.