

OEP Capital Advisors, L.P.

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of OEP Capital Advisors, L.P. (together with any predecessor entity, the “Adviser,” “we,” “us” or “our”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 277-1500. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about the Adviser is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2
Material Changes

The Adviser filed its most recent Form ADV Part 2 on February 1, 2024. This annual amendment updates the description of certain risk factors and business practices of the Adviser and its affiliates. Item 9 has also recently been updated to reflect disciplinary events.

Item 3

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Item 4

Advisory Business

Generally

The Adviser was established in 2014 and provides investment advisory services to privately offered funds that focus primarily on private equity investments, as described below. The Adviser is owned by Richard Cashin, James Koven, Greg Belinfanti, James Cherry, and Joerg Zirener.

Fund Structure

The Adviser serves as the investment manager for (i) privately offered pooled investment vehicles (and certain feeder funds and alternative investment vehicles thereof) that have made and will make private equity investments (the “Main Funds”) and (ii) a privately offered partner co-investment vehicle, including an alternative investment vehicle thereof (the “Partner Co-Investment Vehicle”) that has invested, among other investments, alongside certain Adviser managed vehicles. The Adviser has entered into an investment management agreement with JPMorgan Chase & Co (“JPMC”) to provide certain investment management services with respect to a portfolio company investment held by JPMC.

The Adviser has also established several co-investment vehicles, and may in the future establish additional co-investment vehicles (and certain feeder funds thereof), in each case to allow certain persons to invest alongside the Main Funds in a particular investment opportunity (each, a “Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicle” and, together with the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle, the “Co-Investment Vehicles”). Each of the Main Funds and the Co-Investment Vehicles shall hereinafter be referred to as a “Fund.”

As a general matter, the Funds are managed by the Adviser, who investigates, analyzes, structures and negotiates potential investments. The Adviser has the general authority to recommend investments to the general partner of each Fund (each a “General Partner”), subject to the limitations set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreements or Management Agreement (as such terms are defined below). The management and conduct of the activities of each Fund remain the ultimate responsibility of such Fund’s General Partner. Affiliates of the Adviser serve as the General Partners of the Main Funds, the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle and any Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles.

The Partner Co-Investment Vehicle participates *pro rata* (based on current participation in the relevant portfolio investment) alongside certain of the Main Funds in dispositions of the portfolio investments and also shares in common costs and expenses (excluding management fees, which are not owed by the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle) through a reduction in distributable proceeds. To the extent there are no distributable proceeds, the Main Funds generally advance on an interest-free basis such expenses on behalf of the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle. Such dispositions may be on terms and conditions not more favorable than the terms and conditions of the corresponding dispositions by the applicable Main Fund.

As a general matter, each of the Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles participates in a

single investment of one of the Main Funds in an amount determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion. The Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles will have the opportunity to participate *pro rata* (based on current participation in the relevant portfolio investment) alongside the applicable Main Fund in follow-on investments of the relevant portfolio investment and will also share in common costs and expenses. In most cases, management fees and carried interest are not owed by these Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles. However, certain Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles do pay management fees and carried interest to the Adviser and its affiliates and will not be shared with the applicable Main Fund. Each of the Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles may participate in such investments, follow-on investments and dispositions on terms and conditions not more favorable than the terms and conditions of the corresponding investments and dispositions by the applicable Main Fund.

The investment strategy of the Funds is described in Item 8 below and set forth more fully in the private placement memoranda (as supplemented or amended, the “Private Placement Memoranda”), limited partnership or similar governing agreement (each, a “Partnership Agreement”) or management agreement or other similar agreement between the Adviser and such Fund (or as applicable to such Fund) (each, a “Management Agreement” and, together with any relevant Private Placement Memorandum and Partnership Agreement, the “Governing Documents”), as applicable. The Adviser provides services to each Fund in accordance with the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement.

The limited partners, investors and members of the Funds described above are collectively referred to as “Limited Partners” or “investors” in this Brochure.

Investment Restrictions

The advice provided by the Adviser and its affiliates to each Fund is tailored to meet the individual investment objectives and restrictions of each Fund and not that of individual Limited Partners. Each Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, as applicable, imposes restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. Investors in the Funds 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 Partnership Agreement; for the avoidance of doubt, such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between the Adviser and any investor. The Funds or the General Partners have entered 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 Partnership Agreement with respect to such investors.

Management of Client Assets

As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser manages \$10,937,543,849 of client assets on a discretionary basis and \$64,319,883 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Adviser Compensation

The Adviser is paid a management fee (the “Management Fee”) in accordance with the applicable Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement of the Main Funds, a portion of which may be borne by a feeder fund or alternative investment vehicles (formed in connection with certain transactions of the Main Funds), if applicable. The Adviser is generally not paid a Management Fee in respect of the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle nor with respect to certain Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles (though the Adviser is permitted to charge such fees). The Management Fee is generally payable to the Adviser in installments quarterly in advance. With respect to the Main Funds, the Management Fee is funded by drawdowns of unfunded capital commitments of the Limited Partners, out of distributable proceeds and gains of the Funds, or out of cash available to the applicable Fund, in each case in accordance with each Fund’s Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, as applicable.

The Main Funds Management Fees are charged on a basis that generally is not tied to the Main Fund’s then-current net asset value. As specified in the Governing Documents, from the effective date of the relevant Main Fund until a date specified in the Governing Documents (generally representing the end of a Main Fund’s defined investment period (the “Stepdown Date”)), Management Fees generally will be charged based on a percentage of the amount of the relevant Main Fund’s aggregate capital commitments (“Commitments”). After the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged based on a percentage of contributions by a Limited Partner used to fund the cost of each investment (including such Limited Partner’s pro rata share of any subscription line borrowing) by such Main Fund in respect of investments in portfolio companies then held by the Fund in the aggregate (such written-off investments, individually, or written-down investments, collectively “Impaired Value Investments”), less such Limited Partner’s net unrealized loss.

Except where the Governing Documents expressly provides to the contrary, Management Fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions or reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, in each case in circumstances that do not result in the complete disposition of the relevant Main Fund’s interest therein, and even in cases where the value of the Main Fund’s investment or the Main Fund’s ownership percentage in such investment has been reduced (including substantially reduced) as a result of such transaction.

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

Installments of the Management Fee payable for any period other than a full quarterly period are adjusted on a *pro rata* basis according to the actual number of days in such period. Certain Limited Partners of the Main Funds are permitted to pay a reduced Management Fee vis-

à-vis other Limited Partners in the Main Funds. Limited Partners of the Main Funds that are affiliates of the Adviser are generally exempt from paying a Management Fee to the Adviser. As a general matter, Management Fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors.

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

The Management Fee calculated with respect to each Limited Partner of the Main Funds is typically subject to reduction for certain amounts, including: (i) such Limited Partner's *pro rata* share of any placement fees paid or payable by the Fund in such calendar year, to the extent such Limited Partner is not prohibited from paying placement fees (with the result that placement fees are borne by the Adviser), (ii) such Limited Partner's *pro rata* share of all director's fees, transaction fees, break-up fees, advisory fees, monitoring fees or other similar fees received during the specified time period by the Adviser, the applicable General Partner, or any of their respective affiliates in respect of the Fund's investments (collectively, the "Fees") and specifically included in the list of fees that offset the Management Fee in the relevant Fund's Partnership Agreement, (iii) such Limited Partner's *pro rata* share of any Organizational Expenses (defined in the "Additional Fees and Expenses" section below) that were paid by the Fund and that exceed the threshold set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement, to the extent the Fund incurred any Organizational Expenses during the specified period, and (iv) an amount equal to such Limited Partner's incentive capital contributions made during the specified period. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a Limited Partner's *pro rata* share is generally based on the aggregate capital commitments of the Limited Partners to such Fund (with the exception of calculating a Limited Partner's *pro rata* share of placement fees, which is instead based on the aggregate capital commitments of the Limited Partners to such Fund that are not prohibited from paying placement fees). As certain Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles do not pay Management Fees to the Adviser, Fees attributable or paid to these Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles will not be applied to reduce Management Fees; such Fees will be retained by the Adviser and will not be shared with the Main Funds.

The Management Agreements applicable to the Main Funds generally provide that upon termination of the Management Agreement, the Adviser shall repay to the Fund or to a replacement manager, as directed by the Fund's General Partner, the unearned portion (computed on the basis of the number of days elapsed), if any, of any Management Fees previously paid to the Adviser. Certain related persons of the Adviser are also entitled to receive "carried interest" (a form of performance-based compensation), as discussed in Item 6. Engagement by the Adviser of a financial intermediary, such as a broker dealer, and certain commissions paid in connection with Fund investments are discussed in Item 12.

Additional Fees and Expenses

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest, as applicable, the Main Funds (and indirectly their Limited Partners) will pay, or reimburse the Adviser and/or its affiliates for all other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the relevant Fund's (and its

subsidiaries' and intermediate entities') activities, investments, business, portfolio companies or potential investments to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company. These costs and expenses are detailed in the applicable Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement. Generally included in the expenses permitted to be borne by the Funds are the fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations of legal counsel, consultants and/or other service providers to procure, develop, establish, review, revise, customize, upgrade and/or negotiate relationships relating to foregoing items, which generally are expected to be significant. The General Partner reserves the right to agree with Operating Professionals (as that term is defined below), independent board directors, joint venture or similar partners, service providers, lenders, portfolio company management or other persons that all or a portion of certain expense reimbursements, payments or other amounts owed to such persons relating to one or more investments will be paid in the form of a profits interest granted in the relevant investments or related intermediate entities. While such an arrangement could be more favorable to the relevant Fund if the investment does not increase in value, in the event of appreciation in the relevant investment any such profits interest generally would have a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, as well as the potential to result in economic gains to the recipient greater than the original amount of compensation. Excluded from Fund expenses are ordinary administrative and overhead expenses of the General Partners incurred in connection with managing, originating and monitoring investments, including employees' salaries, rent, utilities and other similar expenses specified in the applicable Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement. Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund's strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto, and (where applicable) environmental, social, governance and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed in making investments on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, subject to the applicable Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests. In certain cases, these or similar expenses (and/or Fees) are expected to be charged to portfolio companies, capitalized into the cost basis of a transaction or, to the extent necessary or desirable for operational, administrative, tax or other reasons, charged at the level of an intermediate holding company between the relevant Fund and the portfolio company.

Main Funds also bear all costs in connection with their formation and organization, and the offering of interests in the Funds (collectively, the "Organizational Expenses"), provided that, to the extent that these fees and expenses exceed the threshold set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, as applicable, such excess will be borne by the Adviser. In addition, the Adviser ultimately bears all fees of any placement agent for the Funds (as described in the "Adviser Compensation" section above), if applicable, although certain expenses of the placement agent will be borne by the Funds.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates generally have discretion over whether to charge Fees, including transaction fees, monitoring fees or other compensation to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing and/or amount of such compensation. In most circumstances, such compensation is not reviewed or approved by an independent third party. The receipt of such compensation generally will give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and the Adviser and/or its affiliates on the other hand. In many cases, Fees are based on enterprise value or other metrics relating to a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance

that the amount of Fees charged will be proportional to the amount of hours of work performed on behalf of the portfolio company.

The Adviser, its personnel, affiliates or others designated by the Adviser expect to receive compensation in the form of portfolio company securities. To the extent any such securities are received, after any applicable offset provisions in the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement are applied (typically based on the then-present value of such securities), the Adviser and/or such other recipients will be permitted to retain such securities, and in doing so will be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining whether to sell such securities (subject to restrictions imposed by the portfolio company and/or the Adviser) or retain such securities for a period consistent with their own financial and investment objectives, which may differ from those of the relevant Fund. In addition, because portfolio company securities typically represent newly issued incentive equity (whether in the form of common stock, warrants or options to buy common stock, or similar instruments), the receipt of compensation in the form of securities typically has the result of diluting a Fund's relative ownership of the portfolio company awarding such compensation.

In certain circumstances, such as those relating to short- or long-term portfolio company cash or liquidity needs, and regardless of whether the portfolio company is undergoing financial stress, the Adviser reserves the right to accrue, defer or forego payments of Fees, and reserves the right to charge interest at then-available rates with respect to such amounts. In such cases, in accordance with the Partnership Agreement and Management Agreement, investors will not receive the benefit of Management Fee offsets with respect to such amounts until they are actually received.

In certain instances where the Adviser is paid Fees from, on behalf of or with respect to co-investors in an investment, the receipt of such fees will not reduce the Management Fee payable by any Fund(s) that have also invested in such investment, and, as a result, a Fund will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to the relevant allocable portion on a fully diluted basis of any such fee and not the portion of any fee related to: (i) General Partner or affiliated partner commitments; (ii) co-investors or potential co-investors (which could include co-investment vehicles managed by the Adviser, service providers, third parties, current or former portfolio company management or personnel, sellers that have rolled their interest or reinvested proceeds in the portfolio company and/or others) ; or (iii) the value of profits, participation or equity interests in or relating to the relevant portfolio company, including interests owned by current or former portfolio company management, which have the potential to be significant. Fee offsets generally are performed on a net basis, after giving effect to certain taxes and other expenses in connection with the receipt of such Fees or the provision of related services, and to the extent Fees are paid in kind (including through securities, option grants or other interests), the Adviser is permitted to calculate the amount of offset based on the then-current value of the in-kind payment, rather than the ultimate value of the interests as of a future date. For the avoidance of doubt, the Adviser will not offset compensation received from or by outside sources, such as residual employee board seats at entities that are no longer Fund portfolio companies, or by former Adviser personnel even if such compensation is received from existing Fund portfolio companies. Any Fees will be offset only to the extent they are paid during the holding period of the relevant Fund, and investors generally will not receive the benefit of Fees paid prior to the Fund's acquisition, or following the Fund's

disposition of the relevant investment. Similarly, to the extent a former Adviser employee becomes a consultant to, or employed by, a portfolio company, no compensation earned by such former employee will offset the Management Fee, whether or not such former employee has a remaining interest in the relevant Fund's General Partner or affiliated entity. Conversely, in the event that the Adviser employs a person that previously received compensation from a portfolio company, limited partners will receive the benefit of any applicable offset only beginning as of the relevant start date of the person's employment with the Adviser, and not with respect to any compensation paid prior to such date, including equity grants made prior to the date of employment that vest thereafter. Each of the foregoing conditions is expected to reduce the amount of Fees otherwise available to be offset against Management Fees, resulting in a potential material benefit to the Adviser over the life of the relevant Fund, and the existence of such potential benefit creates an incentive for the Adviser to seek to increase such amounts.

In certain instances, operational advisory professionals, consultants (including consulting firms), advisors and/or persons employed or retained by a General Partner, the Adviser or any of their respective affiliates ("Operating Professionals") provide services to (or with respect to) the management of a Fund's portfolio company or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Included in references to Operating Professionals are certain employees, disclosed in the Governing Documents, who are permitted to receive incentives from portfolio companies that do not offset any Management Fee. Operating Professionals are permitted to receive compensation, including, but 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, prospective portfolio company or holding company, incentive equity and stock awards, profits or equity interests in one or more Funds or General Partners, remuneration from the Adviser and/or its Funds or affiliates, guaranteed minimums or other compensation, the amount of 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 such Operating Professionals, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts believed to be 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 dilutes, or otherwise reduces the value of, the Fund's investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation. The relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all Operating Professionals compensation, as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring Operating Professionals arrangements. Operating Professionals may also be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services. No such amounts will offset or reduce the Management Fee.

All Fund expenses are allocated in accordance with the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement. As a general matter, the Adviser allocates all expenses (including broken deal expenses and "mixed use" expenses) in a manner that the Adviser believes is fair and equitable under the circumstances over time across all applicable Funds receiving the benefit of such expenses (in the Adviser's sole discretion). Co-Investment Vehicles generally do not bear expenses related to proposed but unconsummated investments and, therefore, the Main Funds bear all such expenses. However, to the extent that 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. 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 generally 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 them from participating in the investment.

Item 6

Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Pursuant to the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, the applicable General Partner generally is entitled to receive “carried interest” with respect to each Limited Partner of such Fund. The General Partners of the Main Funds are affiliated entities of the Adviser. Carried interest is generally paid out of the proceeds realized from the investments of the applicable Funds. The percentage of the proceeds paid as carried interest may vary between the Limited Partners. The Partner Co-Investment Vehicle, and certain: Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles do not pay a carried interest or pay lower rates of carried interest than other Co-Investment Vehicles and the Main Funds. The General Partners of certain of the Main Funds or affiliates of such General Partners will have the discretion over whether or not to charge a carried interest to any future Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles.

The receipt of carried interest also creates an incentive for the General Partners and Adviser 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 carried interest. To help align the interests of the General Partner and Adviser with those of the Limited Partners, the General Partners of the Main Funds and their affiliates are required to make a direct or indirect contribution to the Main Funds. The General Partner may satisfy this contribution requirement by making investments through any Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles, if applicable. As discussed further in Item 4, certain investment professionals of the Adviser have invested in the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle.

Additionally, to the extent that the Adviser has Funds with varying carried interest terms (including amount, timing, waterfall conditions or other terms) and/or the Adviser’s personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, the Adviser and 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. In addition to specific provisions in the Governing Documents, the Adviser has adopted policies relating to the allocation of investment and disposition opportunities among the Funds, as described in more detail in Item 11.

The Adviser seeks to address the potential for conflicts of interest in these matters with allocation practices that provide that transactions and investment opportunities will be allocated to the Funds in accordance with each Fund’s investment guidelines and Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, as applicable, as well as other factors that do not include the amount of performance-based compensation received by the Adviser or any personnel.

Item 7

Types of Clients

The Adviser provides investment advisory services solely to its Fund clients, and references throughout this Brochure to “clients” and to the Adviser’s related duties to and practices on behalf of its clients should be construed accordingly. Generally, Limited Partner interests in the Main Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles may be purchased only by investors that are (i) “accredited investors,” as defined in Regulation D of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and (ii) (a) “qualified purchasers” for purposes of section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (b) “knowledgeable employees,” as defined in Rule 3c-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or (c) non-U.S. persons, if the Main Fund or Co-Investment Vehicle is organized outside of the United States.

Limited Partners of the Main Funds generally are required to make a minimum commitment of \$5 million, but the relevant General Partner has the discretion to waive such minimum commitment.

Item 8

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The investment strategy of the Funds is to realize long-term capital gains by investing in equity, equity-related and other securities and obligations of entities (i) formed to effect, or that are the subject of, leveraged buy-out transactions, (ii) that are being recapitalized, (iii) that require capital for operations, business expansion, strategic investments, liquidity for non-active shareholders or generational transitions, or (iv) that are looking to divest non-core divisions. The Funds primarily pursue investment opportunities in growing middle-market companies across a broad range of industries, including industrials, healthcare and technology sectors in North America and Western Europe but may also invest in other geographical areas.

The Adviser typically obtains information with respect to potential portfolio companies from management teams, commercial and investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, appraisal firms, consultants and other advisors and intermediaries of such companies. The Adviser utilizes carefully designed and rigorous due diligence procedures to identify and quantify the productivity, cost structure and working capital improvement opportunities that it believes can realistically be achieved with respect to each potential investment. The Adviser typically sources its investments by employing a calling system of outbound outreach to companies to identify potential investments that meet the investment themes of the Funds.

To facilitate this investment strategy, the Adviser focuses its analysis on businesses that: (i) possess experienced and talented management teams that will retain day-to-day operational control, (ii) have a history of strong earnings and cash flows, (iii) maintain a significant market presence characterized by proprietary products or value-added services with sustainable franchises, (iv) generate a sufficiently high return on assets to support an appropriate level of debt, (v) exhibit the potential for substantial growth in equity value, (vi) possess strong customer bases, and (vii) possess potential combination synergies with other companies in their industry.

Certain Risks Relating to the Investment Strategies of the Funds

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear, including but not limited to the risks summarized below:

Nature of Investment

An investment in a Fund requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of any return. There most likely will be little or no near-term cash flow available to Limited Partners. Many of the Funds' investments will be highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize on such investments in a timely manner. Consequently, dispositions of such investments may require a lengthy time period or may result in distributions in kind to the Limited Partners. Additionally, it is expected that the Funds typically will acquire securities that cannot be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act or in a private placement or other transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act and that complies with any applicable non-U.S. securities laws. The securities in which the Funds will

invest may be the most junior in what typically will be a complex capital structure, and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect the Funds' investments once made. Certain of the Funds' investments may be in businesses with little or no operating history. Certain of the Funds' investments may be in businesses with high levels of debt or may be investments in leveraged buyouts (leveraged buyouts by their nature require companies to undertake a high ratio of fixed charges to available income). Although the Adviser will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes is prudent, the leveraged capital structure of such investments will increase the exposure of a portfolio company to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy, and deteriorations in the condition of such portfolio company or its industry. Leveraged investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses. Furthermore, the expenses of operating the Funds (including the Management Fee payable to the Adviser) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Funds' capital, including unfunded capital commitments.

Investments in Less Established Companies

The Funds are permitted to invest a portion of their assets in the securities of less established middle market companies. Investments in such less established middle market companies are expected to involve greater risks than are generally associated with investments in more established companies. To the extent there is any public market for the securities of any less established middle market company held by the Funds, such securities may be subject to more abrupt and erratic market price movements than those of larger, more established companies. Less established companies tend to have lower capitalizations and fewer resources and are, therefore, often more vulnerable to financial failure. The Funds are permitted to invest in portfolio companies that: (a) have little or no operating history; (b) offer services or products that are not yet ready to be marketed; (c) are operating at a loss or have significant fluctuations in operating results; (d) are engaged in a rapidly changing business; or (e) need substantial additional capital to set up internal infrastructure, hire management and personnel, support expansion or achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such portfolio companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Such companies also may have shorter operating histories on which to judge future performance and in many cases, if operating, will have negative cash flow. Future growth may be dependent on additional financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms when required.

Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller, private companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult, by requiring sales to other private investors. The relative illiquidity of private equity investments generally, and the somewhat greater illiquidity of private investments in small- and medium- sized companies, could make it difficult for the Funds to react quickly to negative economic or political developments. There can be no assurance that any such losses will be offset by gains (if any) realized on the Funds' other investments. In addition, less mature companies could be deemed to be more susceptible to irregular accounting or other fraudulent practices.

In the event of fraud by any company in which the Funds invest, the Funds may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that company.

Reliance on the Adviser

The Funds will be dependent on the Adviser. The General Partner of each Main Fund will have exclusive responsibility for the Main Fund's activities, and other than as expressly set forth in the Partnership Agreement, Limited Partners will not be able to make investment or other decisions in the management of the Main Funds. The Limited Partners will also not have the opportunity to evaluate the relevant economic, financial and other information that will be utilized by the Adviser in its selection of investments or receive the detailed financial information issued by portfolio companies that is available to the Adviser. The success of the Funds will depend on the ability of the Adviser to identify and consummate suitable investments, to improve the operating performance of investments and to dispose of investments of the Funds for a profit. The loss of the services of one or more of the Investment Committee members could have an adverse impact on the Funds' ability to realize their investment objectives. There can be no assurance that each of the Investment Committee members will continue to be affiliated with the Funds through their respective terms.

Lack of Diversification; Risk of Loss of Capital

The Funds will participate in a limited number of investments, which investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, and the Funds are permitted to seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, the Funds' investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, in which case the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry would be expected to substantially affect its aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Funds are permitted to invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Economic and Market Conditions

The state of the private equity industry, generally, and the success of the Funds' investment activities, specifically, will be affected by general economic and market conditions, as well as by changes in laws, currency exchange controls, and U.S. and global political and socioeconomic circumstances. Such factors are unpredictable and cannot be controlled by the Adviser. Conditions such as financial market volatility, illiquidity and/or decline, a generally unstable economic environment (including as a result of a slowdown in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) and/or a deterioration in the capital markets may negatively impact the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds, the Funds' ability to make investments, the availability of funding to support the Funds' investment objectives, the performance and/or valuation of the Funds' investments, and/or the Funds' ability to dispose of investments. In addition, such conditions may impact the public market comparable earnings multiples that are frequently used to value privately held portfolio companies and investors' risk-free rate of return. In such an environment, a Fund may be more likely to pay reverse break-up, termination or other fees and expenses in the event that the Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to lenders' unwillingness to provide previously committed financing or otherwise) and/or the inability of the Fund to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. Such conditions could result in substantial or total losses to a Fund in respect of certain investments, which losses will likely be exacerbated by the presence of leverage in a portfolio company's capital structure.

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 the Funds and their 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 the Funds and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty, including the uncertainty stemming from the spread of infectious viruses or diseases, or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon the Funds' portfolio companies.

Valuation of Investments.

There is not expected to be an actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Funds. The fair value of all investments or of property received in exchange for any investments will be determined by the relevant General Partner in accordance with the relevant Partnership Agreement. As a result of inherent challenges in valuing private equity investments, the carrying value of an investment may not reflect the actual price at which the investment could be sold in the market, and the difference between carrying value and the ultimate sales price could be material. Pursuant to the terms of the relevant Partnership Agreement, on or before the first meeting of the Fund's advisory committee, the General Partner shall inform the Fund's advisory committee of the valuation policy of the Adviser. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately may be sold. The exercise of discretion in valuation by the relevant General Partner is expected to give rise to potential conflicts of interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions of carried interest and the calculation of Management Fees, including when to determine that an investment should be written off.

Public Health Emergencies

Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have resulted in historic market disruptions, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the 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 the Adviser may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of any such health emergencies, or any measures, restrictions, remote-working requirements and other factors related thereto, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Certain Effects of Potential Regulatory Changes

There continue to be discussions regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of the private equity industry. There can be no assurance that any such scrutiny or regulation will not have an adverse impact on the Funds' activities, including the ability of a 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 negative public perception of certain alternative asset managers, including private equity firms, 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 the Adviser 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 the Adviser 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.

Deterioration of Credit Markets

The ability of the Funds and the portfolio companies to effectively execute their respective strategies will be dependent on the health of the U.S. and global credit markets. In the event that, as a result of an economic downturn or otherwise, credit markets deteriorate and it becomes more difficult for investment funds such as the Funds to obtain favorable financing for investments, the Funds' ability to consummate investments may be adversely affected, an effect of which may be a slower-than-anticipated rate of capital deployment by the Fund. A persistent credit market deterioration may result in limited availability of credit to consumers, homeowners and/or businesses, which may lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. economy and/or global economies. In such a situation, portfolio company performance may decline and/or the value of portfolio companies may be diminished. As a result, the Funds' ability to realize their respective investments at favorable times and/or for favorable prices may be negatively impacted, which also may result in longer-than-anticipated holding periods for investments. Accordingly, a deterioration in credit markets may negatively affect the Funds' ability to achieve their respective investment objectives and/or generate attractive returns for Limited Partners.

Borrowings and Credit Support

The extent to which the Funds use leverage may have important consequences to the Limited Partners, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) greater fluctuations in the net assets of the Funds; (b) use of cash flow (including capital contributions) for debt service and related costs and expenses, rather than for additional investments, distributions or other purposes; (c) increased interest expense if interest rate levels were to increase significantly; (d) limitation on the flexibility of the Funds to make distributions to Limited Partners or sell assets that are pledged to secure the indebtedness; and (e) limiting the Funds' ability to use its interests as collateral for other indebtedness. There can be no assurance that the Funds will have sufficient cash flow to meet its debt service obligations. As a result, the Funds' exposure to losses may be increased due to the illiquidity of their respective investments generally. The Funds are permitted to make contingent funding commitments and other credit support to its portfolio companies (or any subsidiary thereof). Such credit support may take the form of a credit facility, guarantee, a letter of credit or other forms of promise to provide funding. Such credit support may result in fees, expenses and interest costs to the Funds, which could adversely impact the results of the Funds. The Funds and any other co-investing funds may be jointly and severally liable for all credit support obligations in respect of portfolio companies or under any credit facility of the Funds. Therefore, in the event that one or more Limited Partners and/or limited partners of any co-investing fund fail to satisfy a drawdown or otherwise default on their contribution obligations pursuant to the credit support, such amount generally would be drawn on a pro rata basis from non-defaulting Limited Partners and limited partners of any other co-investing funds up to the remaining amount of their respective unfunded capital commitments.

Use of Credit Facilities and Subscription Lines

A Fund and its subsidiaries are permitted to borrow funds pursuant to a revolving credit facility or other debt facility, including a facility or subscription line based on the aggregate capital commitments available to be called or secured by one or more of the Fund's direct and indirect interests in portfolio investments and related rights. Fund-level borrowing subjects limited partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the limited partners, limited partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any limited partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors. Fund assets may be cross-collateralized under a credit facility and the Fund generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more investment funds or entities managed by the relevant General Partner or any of its affiliates, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities. Therefore, in the event that one or more limited partners and/or limited partners of any co-investing fund fail to satisfy a drawdown or otherwise default on their contribution obligations pursuant to the credit support, such amount generally would be drawn on a *pro rata* basis from non-defaulting Limited Partners and Limited Partners of any other co-investing funds up to the remaining amount of their respective unfunded capital commitments.

It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that the Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in additional partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to the maintaining, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's limited partners and the terms of the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, as applicable, it may be higher than the interest rate a limited partner could obtain individually.

To the extent a particular limited partner's cost of capital is lower than the relevant Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a limited partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the 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 Limited Partners to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-term gains to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's internal rate of return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the relevant General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the 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. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's Management Fee calculation, such as during periods where

Management Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. Because Management Fees are incurred whether an investment is financed through capital calls or borrowings, and a Fund's preferred return typically does not accrue on outstanding borrowings, the relevant General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to make investments and/or pay such amounts using a subscription line rather than making capital calls. The use of 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 Funds), and 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 investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility potentially will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the limited partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, certain lenders or facilities are expected to impose restrictions on the relevant General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a limited partner's interest in the 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 limited partners 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 limited partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in a potential net benefit to the Fund, or additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

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

increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

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).

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, the General Partner 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 the Limited Partners would otherwise be entitled had the General Partner called capital, and thus could result in the General Partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of actively invested capital, a Limited Partner 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 Limited Partners will be commensurate with such costs.

With respect to any asset-backed facility entered into by a Fund (or an affiliate thereof), a decrease in the market value of a Fund's investments would increase the effective amount of leverage and could result in a violation of certain financial covenants pursuant to which a Fund must either repay the borrowed funds to the lender, which could, subject to any limitations set forth in the Partnership Agreement, require investors to make additional capital contributions in respect of such borrowings, or suffer foreclosure or forced liquidation of the pledged assets. Asset-backed facilities and preferred equity arrangements, each of which a Fund will be permitted to enter into, present many of the same types of risks, expense burden and potential conflicts of interest presented by Fund-level borrowing, however these risks have the potential to be significantly greater in the context of asset-backed facilities and preferred equity arrangements

because the limitations imposed on Fund-level borrowing in the Partnership Agreement are not imposed on such facilities and arrangements.

Borrowings by a Fund could cause a portion of such Fund's investments to be considered debt-financed and some or all of a U.S. tax-exempt Limited Partner's distributive share of income from the Fund (including dividends, interest and capital gains) could be UBTI.

Investment- and Intermediate Entity-Level Borrowing.

Under the Governing Documents, the 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 net asset value (NAV) facilities), and is permitted directly or indirectly through one or more intermediate entities (*e.g.*, special purpose vehicles) to incur indebtedness, including to borrow money from any person, to make guarantees or provide other credit support to any person or to incur any other obligation (including other extensions of credit). Indebtedness is 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 fund the payment of Management Fees; make, hold or dispose of investments; provide financing or refinancing; fund the payment of amounts to withdrawing limited partners; fund distributions to the partners; and 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.

Competitive Nature of the Fund's Business

The business of the Funds is highly competitive. The Adviser will be competing for investments against other groups, including direct investment firms, merchant banks and industrial groups, and the Adviser may be unable to identify a sufficient number of attractive investment opportunities for a Fund to meet its investment objectives. Other investors may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are identified, and even after an agreement in principle has been reached with the board of directors or owners of an acquisition target, consummating the transaction is subject to a myriad of uncertainties, only some of which are foreseeable or within the control of the Adviser. However, Limited Partners will be required to bear the Management Fee (through each Fund) during each Fund's investment period based on the entire amount of the Limited Partners' capital commitments and other expenses as set forth in the Partnership Agreement.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies ("SPACs").

Except to the extent prohibited by the applicable Partnership Agreement, the Adviser and its personnel are permitted to market, organize, sponsor or act in other capacities (including as director, founder or manager) for other pooled investment vehicles, accounts or SPACs and to receive compensation (including in the form of management fees, performance-based compensation, founders' equity or similar interests) relating thereto.

Further, the Funds are permitted to invest in entities (any such entity, a "SPAC Sponsor") that will sponsor SPACs. One or more Funds may sponsor a SPAC on its own or in conjunction with other co-sponsors, including third-parties, the Adviser, its principals, personnel, or any of their affiliates, in which case such Funds will only be subject to their pro rata share of expenses, which, among other things, is used to fund certain offering expenses, the upfront portion of the underwriting discount, and the working capital of the applicable SPAC. In exchange for supplying part or all of the "at-risk capital" of a newly-formed SPAC, one or more Funds collectively may receive a portion of the "founder shares" or "promote" from the applicable SPAC. A Fund could lose the at-risk capital invested in a SPAC and such founder shares could become worthless if such SPAC is not successful and is unable to locate and consummate a business combination or gain approval for the business combination from such SPAC's shareholders within the specified time period. Further, while a Fund will benefit from its pro rata share of the founder shares, the profits attributable to the founder shares held by the other co-sponsor (if any), including if such co-sponsor is the Adviser or its personnel, will not be offset against the Management Fees payable by the applicable Fund's limited partners, subject to the applicable Partnership Agreement.

Subject to the applicable Partnership Agreement, a Fund is permitted to enter into a forward purchase agreement with a SPAC whereby such Fund commits to purchase forward purchase units consisting of ordinary shares and warrants of such SPAC. In such case, such Fund will gain exposure to the ultimate business combination held by such SPAC directly through the forward purchase units in such SPAC and indirectly through the founder shares held by the applicable SPAC Sponsor.

Follow-On Investments

A Fund may be called upon to provide follow-on funding for its portfolio companies or have the opportunity to increase its investment in such portfolio companies (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents or for other reasons). There can be no assurance that any Fund will wish to make follow-on investments or that it will have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by the Funds not to make follow-on investments or their inability to make them may have a substantial negative impact 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), and/or may diminish the Funds' ability to influence the portfolio company's future development or the dilution of the relevant Fund's ownership in a portfolio company if a third party or co-investor is permitted to invest. Additionally, such failure to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity for the Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company and/or the dilution of the Funds' ownership in a portfolio company if a third party invests in such portfolio company.

Limited Access to Information

Limited Partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or the Adviser generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement. 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 Limited Partners because such disclosure is prohibited, including as a result of contractual, legal or similar obligations outside of the Adviser's control. Decisions by the Adviser or its affiliates to withhold information may have adverse consequences for Limited Partners in a variety of circumstances. For example, a Limited Partner 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 a Limited Partner to monitor the Adviser and its performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that Limited Partners 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 Limited Partners. Limited Partners 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 the Adviser reserves the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to the Adviser's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Non-U.S. Investments

A Fund may invest in companies that are organized, headquartered and/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, among other things, to potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates and capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of a Fund) and the application of complex tax rules to cross border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on a Fund and/or the partners with respect to such Fund's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for such Fund and/or the partners. Additionally, transactions involving non-U.S. investments are subject to regulatory review, which can be an increasing burden over time and could materially alter the execution of a transaction.

Cyber Security Breaches, Identity Theft and Fraud

The Adviser's and portfolio companies', and their respective vendors', information and technology systems may be vulnerable to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users, and to avoid the resulting damage and disruption of hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data and/or misappropriation of confidential information. For example, information and technology systems (including cloud-based technology) are vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser (and its

vendors) has implemented, and portfolio companies may implement, various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, the Adviser, the General Partners, the Funds and/or a portfolio company may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the Adviser's, the General Partners', the Funds' and/or a portfolio company's operations 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 a 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 the Adviser or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, the Adviser, its affiliates or the Fund may also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks under the Adviser's practices.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk

The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations in the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions ("Privacy Laws") could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of the Adviser, 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, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs for the Adviser, 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 the Adviser, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Matters.

The Adviser maintains an ESG policy and 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 qualitative and subjective by nature, and the Adviser 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 the Adviser, or any judgment exercised by the Adviser, will reflect the beliefs, values, internal policies or preferred practices of any particular investor or other asset manager or reflect market trends. In addition, the Adviser’s ESG policy is expected to evolve over time. Although the Adviser views the integration of ESG factors to be an opportunity to potentially enhance or protect the performance of its investments over the long-term, the Adviser cannot guarantee that its ESG program will positively impact the performance of any individual investment or Fund.

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, the Adviser 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 the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company’s ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. The Adviser 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 other asset managers, and the Adviser’s adoption and adherence to various such principles, frameworks, methodologies and tools is expected to vary over time. There is also a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding 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 on the definition, measurement and disclosure of ESG factors. The Adviser and its ESG policies could become subject to additional regulation, regulatory scrutiny, penalties or enforcement in the future, and the Adviser 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.

Weather and Climate Risk

Global climate change is widely considered to be a significant threat to the global economy. Real estate assets in particular may face risks associated with climate change, including risks related to the impact of climate-related legislation and regulation (both within the U.S. and elsewhere), risks related to climate-related business trends, and risks stemming from the physical

impacts of climate change, such as the increasing frequency or severity of extreme weather events and rising sea levels and temperatures. Additionally, the Paris Agreement and other regulatory and voluntary initiatives launched by international, U.S. federal, state, and regional policymakers and regulatory authorities as well as private actors seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may expose real estate assets to so-called “transition risks” in addition to physical risks, such as: (i) political and policy risks (e.g., changing regulatory incentives and legal requirements, including with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, that could result in increased costs or changes in business operations), (ii) regulatory and litigation risks (e.g., changing legal requirements that could result in increased permitting, tax and compliance costs, changes in business operations, or the discontinuance of certain operations, and litigation seeking monetary or injunctive relief related to impacts related to climate change), (iii) technology and market risks (e.g., declining market for assets, products and services seen as greenhouse gas intensive or less effective than alternatives in reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and (iv) reputational risks (e.g., risks tied to changing investor, customer or community perceptions of an asset’s relative contribution to greenhouse gas emissions). The Adviser cannot rule out the possibility that climate risks, including changes in weather and climate patterns, could result in unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of investment activities or the effective management of certain assets once undertaken, any of which could have a material adverse effect on an investment, or a Fund.

Material Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions

As a result of the operations of the Adviser and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of the relevant General Partner personnel, the General Partners frequently come into possession of confidential or material non-public information. Therefore, the General Partners and their affiliates may have access to material non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by the Fund. Consequently, a Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or the applicable General Partner’s internal policies and procedures.

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.

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations.

Certain investments are expected to be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a

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

United Kingdom 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 an agreement on 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.

The legal, political and economic uncertainty and disruption generally resulting from Brexit may adversely affect both EU- and UK-based businesses, including the Adviser 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 international conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian 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 Fund 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 a Fund. 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 a Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect a 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 the Adviser who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for the Adviser 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.

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 the

Adviser 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 the Adviser following the transaction. Such transactions are permitted to be undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing limited partners and maintaining exposure to an asset where the Adviser 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 Adviser 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; cause a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio companies; and/or cause 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 the Adviser or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where the Adviser or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction, (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing 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, the Adviser, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent the Adviser requires existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another fund managed by the Adviser 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 may affect an existing limited partner's ability to hold its existing investment in the asset(s) subject to the transaction as such existing limited partner would not be permitted to hold such investment without making an additional capital commitment with respect to such asset(s). There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of a Fund's 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 the Adviser reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain 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 committee prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of Fund or any individual limited partner or group of limited partners. However, the Adviser reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents. The Adviser is permitted to seek the consent of the Fund's advisory committee 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 a Fund's investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, such 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.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events.

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

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of the Adviser to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of the Adviser, any Fund or any portfolio company to maintain operations, which in each case could result in operational burdens, significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses could include: a loss of funds; an obligation to pay fees and expenses in the event 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 a Fund to access capital contributions or otherwise); the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments, including at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments; and/or the inability of

the relevant General Partner or portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and/or maintain operations. If a Distress Event leads to a loss of access to a Financial Institution's services, it is also possible that a General Partner will experience operational burdens and expenses, and a Fund or a portfolio company will incur additional expenses and/or delays in putting in place alternative arrangements and/or that such alternative arrangements will be less favorable than those formerly in place (with respect to economic terms, service levels, access to capital or otherwise). There can be no assurance that any General Partner will be able to exercise contractual remedies under the applicable agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, or that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses, delays or other negative impacts. The Funds and their portfolio companies are subject to additional risks in the event a Financial Institution utilized by investors of a Fund or suppliers, vendors, service providers or other counterparties of a portfolio company become subject to Distress Events, which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund, its investors or such portfolio companies, including the risk of investor defaults.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that a General Partner and/or a 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 the General Partners seek to do business with Financial Institutions that they believe are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to a Fund, the General Partner is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to the Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

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 the Adviser, the Funds or one or more portfolio companies could have a material and adverse effect on the value of the Funds.

Conflicts of Interest

In the ordinary course of the Adviser conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of the Adviser, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates in certain circumstances. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein and are also discussed in greater detail in the applicable Fund's governing documents.

The Adviser expects to be presented with certain investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a Fund, but also for other Funds and other investment vehicles operated by advisory affiliates of the Adviser. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, the Adviser and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Investments by more than one Fund of the Adviser in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Fund to

support positions taken by other Funds. See Item 11 below, for the Adviser's policy relating to the allocation of investment and sale opportunities.

Adviser personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. The Adviser's principals and the Adviser's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that Adviser 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, Adviser 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 Adviser's sole discretion, Adviser 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 relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, Adviser personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with Adviser, 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.

Furthermore, the Adviser or its related persons expect to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities are permitted to be made by the Adviser or its related persons in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a lender or co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Fund investors. See Item 11 below, regarding the allocation of co-investment opportunities. The Adviser'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 likely will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and the Adviser expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant 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 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 General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General Partner's interest in limiting the 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. The consideration of the factors set forth in Item 11 likely will result in certain investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments have the potential to receive none. 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 be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

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 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 the Adviser's sole discretion, the Adviser 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, to the extent any such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed (including charges or reimbursements required pursuant to applicable law), they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

The Main Funds are permitted to provide interim financing for the purpose of bridging a potential co-investment, in which case a co-investor purchases its interest in a portfolio company from the Fund after the Fund has consummated its investment. The General Partner or the Adviser reserve the right to charge management fees, one-time funding or administrative fees, and/or carried interest in respect of co-investments, and transaction or similar fee income attributable to co-investments may or may not be shared by the General Partner or the Adviser with co-investors, in each case as the General Partner and the Adviser determine in their sole discretion.

The General Partner's allocation of any co-investment opportunities is expected to benefit the General Partner and the Adviser as a result of, among other things, the receipt of any transaction or similar fees, management fees or carried interest, commitments to the Fund and commitments to the Adviser's other existing or future funds, vehicles and accounts.

A General Partner is permitted to create one or more overage funds to make investments alongside the relevant Fund in opportunities where such Fund is unable (or the General Partner determines in its sole discretion that it is imprudent for such Fund) to commit the full available amount of an investment opportunity (each such vehicle, an "Overage Fund"). An Overage Fund is permitted to invest alongside the relevant Fund, in whole or in part of available investment opportunities, and may be structured to focus on specific sectors, strategies, industries or

geographic areas. The allocation of an investment opportunity between such Fund and an Overage Fund shall be made in the General Partner's good faith discretion and subject to the Adviser's investment allocation policy, based on a variety of factors. The Adviser believes that Overage Funds may enhance the investment opportunity set for the Funds by improving the probability of closing larger investment opportunities, potentially limiting certain risks associated with relying solely on a typical equity co-investment syndication process in the case of sizable transactions, and allowing for greater control of companies in which a Fund and any such Overage Fund co-invest together; however, there is no guarantee that investors will commit to an Overage Fund or that any such commitments will benefit such Fund. In addition to reducing the amount of an investment opportunity that is allocated to the Fund, the existence of any Overage Fund will likely limit the co-investment opportunities available to other co-investors (including limited partners). Any management fees and/or carried interest charged to an Overage Fund will not offset any Management Fee.

The Fund expects to make controlling investments in some or all of its portfolio companies. To the extent it has such controlling interests, the Adviser typically will have the right to appoint portfolio company board members (including current or former Adviser personnel or persons serving at their request), or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence the determination of their compensation. Additionally, portfolio company board members are expected to have the authority to approve compensation and other amounts payable to the Adviser in connection with services provided by the Adviser and its affiliates to such portfolio company, and, except to the extent such amounts are Fees that offset the Management Fee, are in addition to the Management Fee or carried interest discussed in Item 5. The Adviser's authority to appoint or influence the appointment of portfolio company board members who may be involved in approving compensation payable to the Adviser subjects the Adviser and any such portfolio company board appointees to potential conflicts of interest.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse the Adviser or service providers retained at the Adviser's discretion for expenses (including travel expenses) incurred by the Adviser 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 the Adviser's personnel. This subjects the Adviser and its affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. Subject to the provisions of the relevant Partnership Agreement and/or Management Agreement, the Adviser determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion.

In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of the Adviser's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, the Adviser and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to each Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics, as applicable (collectively, "Adviser Information"). In many cases, Adviser Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by the Adviser to organize or systematize Adviser Information for ongoing or future

use. Although the Adviser expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from the Adviser's possession of Adviser Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by the Adviser and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which Adviser Information was originally received or derived. Adviser Information will be the sole intellectual property of the Adviser and solely for the use of the Adviser. The Adviser reserves the right to use, share, license, sell or monetize Adviser Information, without offsetting or otherwise reducing Management Fees, and the relevant Fund or portfolio company will not receive any financial or other benefit of such use, sharing, licensure, sale or monetization. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to occasionally 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 Management Fees.

The Adviser generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that its contract for services with certain service providers, and such service providers are expected to include: (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser (which are permitted to include a portfolio company of such Fund); (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or current or former personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit, including relationships with joint venturers or coventurers, or relationships where personnel of the Adviser are seconded, or from which the Adviser receives secondees; (iii) Operating Professionals; or (iv) certain Limited Partners or their affiliates. This subjects the Adviser to conflicts of interest, because although the Adviser intends to select service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance, the Adviser has a potential incentive to recommend the related or other person because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that the Adviser, because of such incentive or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant Funds or the Adviser), would favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. The Adviser will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although the Adviser 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. Based on the foregoing factors, limited partners should not expect service providers to the Adviser or any Fund to provide services that will be the most beneficial to any limited partner.

In certain circumstances where the Adviser commits or has committed to seek "market" or "arms-length" rates or terms, the Adviser will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets. The Adviser 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,

the Adviser undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that any such benchmarking ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relate specifically to the assets, services, geographies or comparable markets to which such rates or terms relate. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, the Adviser reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Whether or not the Adviser has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

Additionally, the relevant General Partner is permitted to engage service providers, including buy-side and sell-side finders, on behalf of a Fund or a portfolio company and enter into compensation arrangements with such service providers that may include cash fees, retainers, discretionary bonuses, co-investment rights in a portfolio company, a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company, incentive equity and stock awards, and/or other incentive-based compensation.

Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company generally dilutes, or otherwise reduces the value of, a Fund's investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation. A General Partner may also provide preferential rights to service providers to provide additional services such as debt financing in connection with a transaction.

In addition, as described above, portfolio companies (and, to a lesser extent, the Funds) typically pay certain fees to, and reimburse expenses of, Operating Professionals and other consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by the Adviser and/or its affiliates that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies), and such amounts do not offset or reduce the Management Fee as described herein. Operating Professionals generally make use of the Adviser's resources or otherwise are associated with the Adviser. The Adviser and/or its affiliates reserve the right to agree to compensate certain of such persons to the extent portfolio company-related compensation falls below certain specified levels on an aggregate annualized basis, or provide other compensation. Operating Professionals generally receive investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation that do not offset or reduce the Management Fee of any Fund, as described herein, and the use of Operating Professionals is expected to fluctuate and/or expand over time. To the extent that Operating Professionals 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 Operating Professional's services at a time when fewer portfolio companies or Funds make use of such Operating Professional. Under many of these arrangements, including where Operating Professionals 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 or written work product generated by the Operating Professionals. Although the use of Operating Professionals and the allocation of compensation paid to them by the Adviser, its affiliates and/or the portfolio companies subjects the Adviser and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser 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 the Operating Professional is lower than market rates for the services provided and/or if the services of the Operating Professional align with the Adviser's model for the portfolio company and improve portfolio company performance.

Although the Adviser seeks to retain Operating Professionals 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. The Adviser also seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest resulting from such arrangements by structuring compensation packages for such persons in a manner that the Adviser believes will align such persons' interests with those of the Funds' limited partners, and seeks to retain only Operating Professionals and service providers which 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.

The Governing Documents provide the relevant General Partner with wide-ranging authority to make determinations, including those related to investment purchases and dispositions (and their timing), valuation and other matters that have the potential to affect the compensation of the relevant General Partner and its affiliates. In making such determinations, a General Partner is subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation can create an incentive for a General Partner to make investments and to hold investments longer than otherwise would be the case in the absence of the Management Fee and carried interest compensation arrangements.

Where the Management Fee is calculated taking into account the valuation of an investment, including a determination of whether an investment has become an Impaired Value Investment, a General Partner will have incentives to make determinations that result in the continued payment of, or a higher, Management Fee. Where the Partnership Agreement does not require Management Fees to be reduced in connection with investment reorganizations, restructurings, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, a General Partner expects to be incentivized to pursue such transactions. Additionally, the amount of carried interest owed to a 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 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.

The Adviser'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 a General Partner's determination that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, and, except as set forth in the Partnership Agreement, neither such 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 a Fund's holding

period. In making its determination, the General Partner is entitled to make its own determination taking into account all facts and circumstances it deems relevant, subject to the provisions of the Partnership Agreement. 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 compensation to a General Partner and its affiliates is dependent in part on an investment's status as an Impaired Value Investment, the General Partner faces potential conflicts of interest in determining whether an investment meets, or continues to meet, the relevant criteria. Although a General Partner and its affiliates intend 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.

The Adviser also reserves the right to enter into cross-transactions on behalf of the Funds and current or other investment vehicles advised by the Adviser and/or its affiliates, or co-investors or co-investment vehicles, in (i) which the Fund buys securities from, or sells securities to, or co-invests with, other Funds, vehicles or persons or (ii) co-invests alongside such other Funds or co-investors. In some cases a portfolio company of one Fund will be merged with or into a portfolio company owned by another Fund. To the extent required by the Governing Documents or otherwise in the sole discretion of the relevant General Partner, such General Partner may seek to obtain the consent of the relevant advisory board to such transactions. 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 the Adviser or its affiliates to realize carried interest or receive future Management Fees or other compensation with respect to such investments. Additionally, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, the Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible. 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. The relevant General Partner is also permitted to determine the willingness of a third-party to make an investment on the same or similar terms demonstrates the fairness of the relevant transaction to the Fund under then-current market conditions and there determine not to obtain a consent or fairness opinion (except where required by applicable law). Further, cross-transactions are expected to arise in the context of automatic or other re-balancing of investments among parallel investing entities, and in such circumstances the relevant General Partner generally will not seek a fairness opinion or advisory committee 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. Whether or not such consent is obtained or a third-party invests, the relevant General Partner intends to conduct such transactions in a manner that the relevant General Partner believes to be fair and equitable to the Fund under the circumstances. Given the nature of these conflicts, there can be no assurance that the resolution of these conflicts will be beneficial to the Fund.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates are permitted to employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in or who were employed by portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other funds or investment vehicles advised by the Adviser and/or its affiliates; conversely, former

personnel or executives of the Adviser and/or its affiliates are permitted to serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by the Adviser. Similarly, the Adviser or its affiliates and/or their personnel maintain relationships with (or invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including managers of private funds, banks and brokers. 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, the Adviser, 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 Adviser entities, whether or not relating to financing Adviser personnel obligations to fund General Partner commitment obligations) to Adviser personnel and their estate planning vehicles. The Adviser expects to have 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 the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. The Adviser expects to have a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to a Fund or its portfolio companies.

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 General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's limited partners. For example, the General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period than the Adviser deems suitable for the Fund. Although the General Partner and its beneficial owners bear the risk that such securities will decrease during their holding period, to the extent the value of the relevant securities increases following the Fund's disposition thereof, neither the relevant Fund nor its limited partners will benefit from the increase, and over time the economic benefit to the General Partner and its beneficial owners could exceed the value of the General Partner's *pro rata* interest in the Fund and the amount of carried interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of the General Partner contribute such securities to a charity (including to a private foundation or other charitable organization associated with, operated or chosen by such persons or their families), any tax efficiencies or other personal benefits associated with the contribution will inure to the benefit of such beneficial owners rather than to the Fund or its limited partners.

The Adviser has certain programs under which portfolio companies owned by the Funds are given the option to participate in purchasing, vendor or similar arrangements with the Adviser, its affiliates and other portfolio companies. Program participants expect to receive discounts negotiated and/or higher service levels with certain, but not all, vendors and service providers on a group-wide basis. Participants voluntarily participate without any program-related charges being assessed. In certain cases, such arrangements will involve the sharing of risk, such as under group

insurance arrangements where deductibles are shared or calculated with regard to the group rather than individual insured parties. The Adviser and its affiliates have in the past and may in the future participate in the program and receive similar benefits and discounts as the portfolio companies participating therein. No such amounts will result in additional offsets to such Management Fees. The Adviser believes the potential for conflicts relating to such arrangements is mitigated by the anticipated benefit (i.e. cost savings) to portfolio companies (which is expected to be to the benefit of the applicable fund(s)) that will result if the negotiated rates for goods and services are offered at a greater discounts due to scale than widely available in the market (though the Adviser will not undertake any benchmarking of market terms to confirm).

The Adviser has incentives to use or to recommend products or services of one portfolio company to another, which generally will involve fees, commissions, servicing payments or other compensation. The Adviser expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations, as the Adviser has incentives to maintain goodwill between it and its former, existing and prospective portfolio companies, and as a result the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to a Fund or its portfolio companies or the lowest cost option. In most cases, the relevant Fund(s) will not consent, participate in the negotiations or be directly involved in such arrangements.

The Adviser and its personnel will receive the benefit of “friends and family” and similar discounts from portfolio companies owned by the Funds under which such portfolio companies make their goods and/or services available at reduced rates. Since many portfolio companies typically offer such discounts to customers other than the Adviser and other such persons as part of their standard commercial practices to expand their respective customer bases, the Adviser believes that the potential for conflicts relating to such discounts is mitigated. The Adviser and its affiliates and personnel generally refrain from requesting or negotiating for such discounts in the ordinary course.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into Side Letters with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to economic arrangements (including alternative fee or other compensation arrangements, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of the Adviser’s compensation), information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, rights to serve on the Fund’s advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protection and disclosure rights, 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.

The Adviser 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 the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds, or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds). Further, Side Letters are expected to relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make capital commitments to multiple Funds. Except in the circumstances and on the timing required by the applicable Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement 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, the Adviser, 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 the Adviser to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory committee results in the investor receiving additional information relative to other investors. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. 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 Partner 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 the Adviser 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 Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement; 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.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, the Adviser 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 the limited partners would otherwise be entitled had the General Partner called capital, and thus could result in the relevant General Partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the Management Fee is

calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a limited partner 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 limited partners will be commensurate with such costs.

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

Although the Governing Documents generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, the Adviser 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 the Adviser 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 Partnership Agreement. Investors generally will be responsible for insurance premiums, as set forth in the Partnership Agreement regardless of whether the liability and/or indemnity standards in the Adviser's insurance coverage are higher or lower than that set forth in the Partnership Agreement.

These risks are generally applicable to the investment strategy of the Funds (although certain risks described above may not be applicable to the future activities of Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles). To the extent a Private Placement Memorandum has been issued for a Fund, these risks are described in greater detail in the Private Placement Memorandum.

Item 9

Disciplinary Information

Except as described below, neither the Adviser nor its employees have been subject to legal or disciplinary events related to this Item.

On December 26, 2023, without admitting or denying any wrongdoing, the Adviser consented to the entry of an administrative and cease-and-desist order (the “Order”) instituted by the SEC. According to the Order, from 2019 through 2022, the Adviser’s written policies and procedures regarding the prevention of misuse of potentially material nonpublic information (“MNPI”) and to prevent potentially misleading communications to current and prospective investors in privately-offered, private-equity funds that the Adviser advises were not sufficiently implemented and enforced in certain circumstances. The Order did not find any misuse of MNPI by the Adviser or its employees; however, the Order included findings of violations of Section 204A and Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-7 thereunder with respect to the implementation and enforcement of its written procedures. The Order includes cease and desist provisions and a censure, and payment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$4 million.

Item 10

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The General Partners of the Main Funds and the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle are affiliated with the Adviser by common ownership.

The Adviser's affiliates One Equity Partners Europe GMBH and OEP Master B.V. are relying advisers per the instructions to Form ADV (collectively, the "Relying Advisers"). The Relying Advisers operate in conformance with all rules and regulations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") and are each subject to the code of ethics and compliance program of the Adviser.

In addition to specific provisions in the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, the Adviser has adopted policies relating to the allocation of investment and sale opportunities among the Funds, as described in more detail in Item 11.

Item 11

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

Code of Ethics (including Personal Trading)

The Adviser has adopted a code of ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) pursuant to SEC Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act for all Supervised Persons of the Adviser. “Supervised Persons” include (i) any partner, officer, director (or other person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions) or employee of the Adviser and (ii) any other person who provides investment advice on behalf of the Adviser and is subject to the Adviser’s supervision and control. Certain persons who the Adviser retains as consultants may be Supervised Persons.

The Code of Ethics establishes the standard of conduct expected of all of the Adviser’s Supervised Persons, in light of the Adviser’s duties to the Funds under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics is based on the principle that the Adviser owes a fiduciary duty to the Funds for which the Adviser (or a related person) serves as a general partner or manager. At all times the Adviser’s Supervised Persons must (i) place the interest of the Funds ahead of their own personal interests, (ii) conduct personal securities transactions in full compliance with the Code of Ethics, (iii) not take inappropriate advantage of his or her position with the Adviser, (iv) have a reasonable, independent basis for his or her investment advice, and (v) comply with applicable federal securities laws and regulations. Each of the Adviser’s Supervised Persons is required to provide the Chief Compliance Officer with a written acknowledgement of his or her receipt of the Code of Ethics and any amendments, and thereafter must certify on an annual basis to having read and understood the Code of Ethics.

The Code of Ethics generally restricts trading of Supervised Persons and other individuals deemed by the CCO to be in close proximity to Fund investment activity (“Access Persons”).¹ All of the Adviser’s Access Persons are required by the personal securities transactions policy in the Code of Ethics to:

- pre-clear certain personal securities transactions;
- report personal securities holdings to the Chief Compliance Officer after becoming an Access Person;
- report personal securities transactions to the Chief Compliance Officer quarterly; and
- report personal securities holdings to the Chief Compliance Officer annually.

Access Persons’ trading is routinely monitored by the Chief Compliance Officer pursuant to the Code of Ethics in order to reasonably prevent or address conflicts of interest among the Adviser, Access Persons and the Funds.

¹ “Access Persons” includes (i) all of the directors, officers and partners of the Adviser and (ii) any Supervised Person who has access to non-public information regarding any Fund’s investment or purchase or sale of securities or who is involved in making investment or securities recommendations to the Funds, or who has access to such recommendations that are non-public.

Any client or prospective client of the Adviser may request a copy of the Code of Ethics by contacting the Adviser.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser investigates and structures potential investments of the Funds, as described in Item 16. Senior Managing Directors and Managing Directors of the Adviser have a material financial interest in these investments through their interests in the General Partners of the Funds and the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle, as described in Items 4, 6, and 10. The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics and has designed written policies to ensure its compliance with the provisions of each Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement, as applicable, addressing potential conflicts of interest involving the Adviser and its related persons. In limited circumstances, the Adviser may recommend the purchase of public securities of a company in which the Adviser or an affiliate has a pre-existing interest.

Allocation of Investment and Sale Opportunities Policy

Investment opportunities are allocated among Funds based upon the provisions of the relevant Partnership Agreements or Management Agreement. To the extent that a Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement does not address the manner in which the investment opportunity should be allocated, the Adviser will allocate the opportunity between or among the Funds in a good faith manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time, according to the policies and procedures set forth in its written compliance policies and procedures (the “Allocation Policies”). The Allocation Policies govern the appropriate allocation of investment opportunities, and provide that when determining these allocations the Adviser will consider the following factors: (i) the investment objectives of each Fund, (ii) the remaining capital commitments of each Fund, (iii) the size, nature and type of investment opportunity, (iv) the nature of the prospective investment and the target return profile of each Fund (bearing in mind that actual returns from such investment may not be consistent with such targets), (v) the investment guidelines and limitations governing each Fund, (vi) the sourcing of the transaction, (vii) principles of portfolio diversification, (viii) proximity of each Fund to the end of its investment period and/or specified term, (ix) whether the investment opportunity is a follow-on investment, (x) the projected holding period of the investment or acquisition opportunity and the target holding period of each Fund (bearing in mind that the actual holding period of such investment or acquisition may not be consistent with such projection), and (xi) such other considerations reasonably deemed relevant by the Adviser, in each case, at the date of such potential investment.

The Adviser or its affiliates will address potential conflicts of interests between Funds relating to investment and sale opportunities. Subject to the provisions of the relevant Partnership Agreements or Management Agreement, on any matter involving a conflict of interest, the Adviser or its affiliates will be guided by its duties to each Fund and will seek to resolve such conflict in a good faith manner that it believes is fair and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances over time. There is no guarantee that the conflict of interest will be resolved to the advantage of any particular Fund.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities

The Adviser reserves the right to offer co-investment opportunities in Fund investments to one or more third-party co-investors pursuant to the terms of the applicable Partnership Agreements, regardless of whether or not the Adviser offers such co-investment to all Limited Partners. Determinations regarding the allocation of such opportunities may be made by the Adviser in its sole discretion based on a broad range of considerations, including for example (and without limitation), on the basis of size and timing of Limited Partners' commitments to the Fund, as well as a broad range of other considerations, including commercial considerations relating to the applicable portfolio investment, an investor's stated desire to participate in co-investments (including as expressed in a Side Letter by a Limited Partner), an investor's reliability and history of making similar co-investments, an investor's expertise in the industry to which the investment opportunity relates, an investor's ability to evaluate and execute such offer in the requisite time period, the approval of transaction counterparties and tax, regulatory, securities laws and/or other legal considerations. Although a prospective co-investor's willingness to invest in future Funds may be considered by the Adviser, it generally will not be the sole determining factor considered by the Adviser in identifying co-investors. The Adviser maintains a list of all Limited Partners of the Funds that have expressed an interest in being presented with co-investment opportunities. However, participating in a Fund does not entitle any Limited Partner to be notified of, to be offered or to participate in any co-investment opportunities in Fund investments. Furthermore, decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities may be made by the Adviser or its affiliates in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. The consideration of factors related to allocating co-investment opportunities likely will result in certain investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments have the potential to receive none. 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 be if the conflicts of interest to which the relevant General Partner may be subject did not exist.

Item 12

Brokerage Practices

Due to the nature of the investments the Funds make, broker-dealers are not generally used for transactions. However, when executing transactions on behalf of the Funds through a broker, dealer or underwriter (and when the Adviser is responsible for the selection of such broker, dealer or underwriter), the Adviser's objective will be to obtain "best execution." The Adviser reserves the right to consider a range of factors in determining "best execution" including, among other things, the Adviser's knowledge of negotiated commission rates and spreads currently available; the nature of the security or instrument being traded; the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security or instrument to be purchased or sold; the desired timing of the trade; the activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security or instrument; confidentiality; the execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities, as well as the reputation and perceived soundness of the broker selected and other brokers considered; the Adviser's knowledge of actual or apparent operational problems of any broker; the broker's or dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis and in other transactions; and the reasonableness of spreads or commissions.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

The Adviser does not affect soft dollar arrangements (that is, arrangements under which research and certain other services are acquired in connection with brokerage arrangements). If the Adviser determines to do so, it will endeavor to do so within the "safe harbor" provided by Section 28(c) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. While the Adviser may receive proprietary research from certain brokerage firms, it does not take the value of such research into account in selecting brokers.

Aggregation of Client Trades

The purchase or sale of securities may be aggregated for various Funds to the extent that more than one Fund is acquiring or selling securities in the same portfolio company. Where a sale opportunity is identified for an investment held by two or more Funds, the opportunity will be allocated in accordance with the applicable Partnership Agreements or Management Agreements, as applicable, and the "Allocation of Investment Opportunities" section described in Item 11. The Adviser generally aggregates the securities that are to be disposed of if that is the most efficient means to dispose of the securities.

Item 13

Review of Accounts

The Adviser closely monitors companies in which the Funds invest, and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such companies (including, where relevant, representation on the board of directors of such companies). Because investments made by the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, the Adviser's review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. The Adviser extensively analyzes the viability of anticipated exit strategies during the investment decision-making process and continually evaluates potential exit strategies throughout the life of a portfolio investment. In determining the ultimate timing of a full or partial exit, the Adviser considers the company's strategic progress, growth prospects, business environment, capital markets and overall economic conditions.

The Adviser provides or will provide Fund investors with the audited financial statements of the respective Fund each year.

Item 14
Client Referrals and Other Compensation

In connection with the marketing and sale of interests of certain of the Funds, one or more placement agents may be engaged and compensated in accordance with the Partnership Agreement of the applicable Fund. As described in Item 5 above, certain of the Partnership Agreements of Main Funds provide that the Management Fees are subject to reduction for contributions made by Limited Partners to such Funds to pay any placement fees paid or payable by such Fund (with the result that placement fees are borne by the Adviser). All such placement agent fees are disclosed to the relevant Limited Partners of such Fund.

Item 15

Custody

The Adviser generally expects that it will be deemed to have “custody” (within the meaning of the Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2) of the cash and securities of each Main Fund and the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle by virtue of its relationship with each such Fund’s General Partner. Except as permitted by the Advisers Act, such cash and securities are maintained in accounts established with qualified custodians, as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act. Such accounts are in the name of the relevant Fund.

The Main Funds and the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle are expected to be subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Each such Fund’s audited financial statements are expected to be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed to each Fund’s investors within 120 days of such Fund’s fiscal year end.

Item 16

Investment Discretion

The Adviser has discretion to recommend investments for each Fund to the General Partner of the Fund without the consent of the Limited Partners, subject to the limitations set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement or Management Agreement. However, the management and the conduct of the activities of each Fund remain the ultimate responsibility of such Fund's General Partner, an affiliate of the Adviser in the case of the Main Funds, the Single Purpose Co-Investment Vehicles and the Partner Co-Investment Vehicle.

Item 17

Voting Client Securities

The Funds invest primarily in private companies, which typically do not issue proxies. The Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures regarding proxy voting (the “Proxy Voting Policy”) in the event that the Adviser is required to vote proxies on behalf of a Fund. It is the Adviser’s policy to exercise any proxy proposals received in connection with publicly traded portfolio companies of the Funds, in the best interests of the applicable Fund, taking into consideration all relevant factors, including, without limitation, acting in a manner that the Adviser believes will maximize the ultimate long- term economic value of the relevant Fund. Whenever the Adviser is required to exercise a vote for a privately held portfolio company, the Adviser will apply the same standards and procedures. The Adviser will seek to avoid material conflicts of interest between its own interests on the one hand, and the interests of the Funds on the other.

It is the general policy of the Adviser to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any proxy. However, the Adviser reserves the right to abstain on any particular vote or otherwise withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in the judgment of the applicable personnel of the Adviser, the costs associated with voting such proxy outweigh the benefits to the Fund or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant Fund. In addition to the voting of proxies, the Managing Directors of the Adviser may, in their discretion, meet with members of a company’s management and discuss matters of importance to a Fund and its economic interests.

All conflicts of interest related to proxy voting will be resolved in a manner consistent with the best interests of the relevant Fund. All proxy voting decisions will require mandatory conflicts of interest review by the Chief Compliance Officer or designee in accordance with Proxy Voting Policy, which will include consideration of whether the Adviser or any investment professional or other person recommending how to vote the proxy has an interest in how the proxy is voted that may present a conflict of interest. If at any time any principal of the Adviser becomes aware of any potential or actual conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest regarding any particular proxy voting decisions, he or she should contact the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Adviser provides to its clients, upon request: (i) information pertaining to proxies voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund and/or (ii) a copy of the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy.

Item 18
Financial Information

The Adviser has no financial commitments that impair its ability to meet its contractual or fiduciary commitments to the Funds. The Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.