

Item 1. Cover Page

Brochure of

Cota Capital Management, LLC

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cota Capital Management, LLC (“**Cota Capital**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at Telephone: (415) 689-5600 or compliance@cotacapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Material Changes.

There have been no material changes to report since the previous Annual Updating Amendment to the Form ADV filed on March 31, 2023.

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Privacy Policy

Item 4. Advisory Business

Cota Capital was founded in 2014. Its founders are Babak Poushanchi and Babak (“Bobby”) Yazdani. Cota Capital focuses on investing in modern enterprise technology companies.

Cota Capital’s advisory services consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of its fund clients, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments.

Cota Capital provides such services to funds and SPVs (as defined below) (collectively, the “**Funds**”) that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**1940 Act**”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”).

As of December 31, 2023, Cota Capital had total discretionary regulatory assets under management of approximately \$1,173,497,427. Cota Capital did not manage any regulatory assets under management on a non-discretionary basis.

Although Cota Capital may manage additional client accounts in the future, as of December 31, 2023, it served as the investment adviser to the following Funds:

Growth Funds

Cota Capital manages the Cota Growth Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the “**Growth Master Fund**”) and its feeder fund, the Cota Growth Offshore Fund, Ltd., an exempted company with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands (together with the Growth Master Fund, the “**Growth Funds**”). Cota Capital is in the process of winding down the Growth Funds and is not accepting new investors.

Initial Funds

Cota Capital manages the Cota Capital Master Fund, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “**Initial Master Fund**”), and its two feeder funds, the Cota Capital Offshore Fund, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “**Initial Offshore Feeder**”), and the Cota Capital Institutional Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the “**Initial U.S. Feeder**,” and together with the Initial Master Fund and the Initial Offshore Feeder, the “**Initial Funds**”). Cota Capital GP serves as the general partner of each of the Initial Funds.

The Initial Funds are currently closed to new investors and are not accepting additional capital contributions at this time.

The Initial Funds invest primarily in the equity and equity-related securities of U.S. and non-U.S. modern enterprise technology companies, with investments ranging from seed stage investments in the private market to investments in publicly traded securities. Cota Capital is authorized, however, to enter into any type of investment transaction that it deems appropriate under the terms of the Initial Funds’ partnership agreements.

CFVII

Cota Capital manages Cota FinTech Ventures II, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“**CFVII**”). Cota FinTech Ventures GP II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**CFVII GP**”) serves as the general partner of CFVII.

CFVII is currently closed to new investors and is not accepting capital commitments at this time.

CFVII invests primarily in private securities of U.S. and non-U.S. early-stage financial technology companies. Cota Capital is authorized, however, to enter into any type of investment transaction that it deems appropriate under the terms of CFVII’s partnership agreement.

CEVII

Cota Capital manages Cota Enterprise Ventures II, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“**CEVII**”). Cota Ventures GP II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**CEVII GP**”) serves as the general partner of CEVII.

CEVII is currently closed to new investors and is not accepting additional capital commitments at this time. CEVII is not making new investments at this time.

CEVIII

Cota Capital manages Cota Enterprise Ventures III, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“**CEVIII**”). Cota Enterprise Ventures GP III, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**CEVIII GP**”) serves as the general partner of CEVIII.

CEVIII is available to investors that are “qualified purchasers” so that it can rely on section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“**ICA**”).

CEVIII is a successor fund to CEVII and invests primarily in private securities of U.S. and non-U.S. early-stage modern enterprise technology companies, with an emphasis on infrastructure and workflow automation. Cota Capital is authorized, however, to enter into any type of investment transaction that it deems appropriate under the terms of CEVIII’s partnership agreement.

Special Purpose Funds

From time to time Cota Capital forms and manages, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, special purpose vehicles to participate in investment opportunities, often alongside Cota Capital’s other Funds. Cota Capital may also organize such vehicles to address specific tax, legal, business, accounting or regulatory-related issues that may arise in connection with a transaction or transactions. All of the vehicles described in this paragraph are referred to herein as “**SPVs**.” Unlike the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, or CFVII, which do not limit Cota Capital’s investment discretion, Cota Capital is often limited to investing only in the securities relating to the particular transaction for which the SPV was organized.

General Matters

Cota Capital only manages assets on a discretionary basis. The investors in the Funds have no opportunity to select or evaluate any Fund investments or strategies. Cota Capital selects all Fund investments and strategies. Cota Capital may maintain idle cash or other short-term investments and is authorized to enter into any type of investment transaction that it deems appropriate under the terms of the Funds' governing documents.

Cota Capital does not participate in wrap fee programs.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Fees and Allocations

The Funds, and the investors in the Funds, are "qualified purchasers" as defined in ICA section 2(a)(51)(A). Therefore, information on how Cota Capital is compensated for its advisory services and its fee schedule is not included here. Cota Capital's compensation varies, and is disclosed in each Fund's confidential offering circular or private offering memorandum.

Cota Capital GP serves as the general partner of each Initial Fund, CEVII GP serves as the general partner of CEVII, CEVIII GP serves as the general partner of CEVIII, and CFVII GP serves as the general partner of CFVII. Collectively, the general partner entities are referred to herein as the "GPs". As general partners, the GPs deduct management fees directly from the applicable Funds. Each has assigned its respective management fees to Cota Capital, and is allocated performance-based profits or distributed carried interest distributions. Investors pay these management fees and performance allocations/carried interest distributions indirectly through their investments in the applicable funds.

For each Growth Fund and Initial Fund, management fees are generally deducted in advance for each fiscal quarter. Performance allocations are allocated at the end of each fiscal year or at the time of an investor's withdrawal or redemption. Generally, if a Growth Fund or Initial Fund terminates or an investor withdraws or redeems, the investor bears expenses, the management fees and performance allocations through the date of termination, withdrawal or redemption. If an investor withdraws or redeems from a Growth Fund or Initial Fund before the last day of a fiscal quarter, however, there is no refund to that investor of any management fee that it previously paid for the applicable fiscal quarter.

For CEVII, CEVIII and CFVII, management fees are deducted in advance for each fiscal quarter. Carried interest distributions are generally made on a realization event in accordance with each Fund's distribution waterfall described in its Partnership Agreement. Investors may not withdraw from CEVII, CEVIII or CFVII.

The compensation paid by each SPV to Cota Capital and its affiliates will be disclosed in such SPV's governing documents.

Cota Capital may provide certain investors special fee arrangements that it does not provide to

other investors, and may waive all or any portion of the management fees or performance allocations with respect to any investor.

Cota Capital complies with Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as required. Performance allocations and carried interest distributions may create an incentive for Cota Capital to make more risky and speculative investments than it would otherwise make.

Cota Capital believes that its fees are competitive with fees charged by other investment advisers for comparable services. Comparable services may be available, however, from other sources for lower fees.

Expenses

Each Fund is responsible for its own costs and expenses, including investment and trading costs and expenses (such as deal-related fees of professional advisors (such as attorneys), broken-deal fees, brokerage commissions, and clearing and settlement charges), ongoing legal, accounting, bookkeeping, professional, expert and consulting fees and expenses, and the fees and expenses charged by the Funds' administrator for its accounting, bookkeeping and other services. Cota Capital, and each GP each bears its own operating, general, administrative and overhead costs and expenses, other than the expenses described above. Securities brokerage firms that execute securities trades, however, may pay part of these costs and expenses as discussed in Item 12 below.

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

Currently, all Funds managed by Cota Capital pay performance-based compensation. Cota Capital does not manage client accounts that do not pay performance-based compensation.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Cota Capital provides investment advice to the Funds. Investors in the CEVIII must invest at least \$1,000,000. Cota Capital may waive this minimum. Investment minimums in the SPVs vary and are disclosed in each SPV's governing documents. The Growth Funds, the Initial Funds, CEVII and CFVII are currently closed to new investors.

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

Investment Strategy Generally

The Funds invest primarily in the securities of modern enterprise technology companies. Cota Capital's core thesis is that modern enterprise technologies will continue to disrupt, reshape, and digitize all industries, and that mission-critical enterprise technologies will continue to become more essential and more integrated into every facet of our business lives, regardless of the industry or sector of the economy. Cota Capital invests based on key themes within this thesis and attempts to identify important points of positive and negative change across the investment

spectrum. Cota Capital intends to exploit its deep domain expertise, its ecosystem of key industry relationships and advisors, and its core investment processes and methodologies to execute this strategy. The following briefly describes each Fund's broad investment mandate. Each Fund's specific strategy is described in detail in its offering documents.

Growth Funds

The Growth Funds' are not making new investments and are winding down.

Initial Funds

The Initial Funds' investment objective is to generate superior long-term returns by investing in securities across the private and public markets, from seed stage companies in the private market to more mature companies in the public market.

CEVII

CEVII is no longer in its investment period and has ceased making new investments.

CEVIII

CEVIII is a successor fund to CEVII. CEVII's investment objective is generating superior long-term returns by investing in securities of early-stage modern enterprise technology companies with an emphasis on infrastructure and workflow automation.

CFVII

CFVII's investment objective is to generate superior long-term returns by investing in securities of early-stage financial technology companies.

SPVs

Each SPV's investment objective is to generate superior long-term returns by generally investing in securities of a single venture or growth stage private company alongside the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII or CFVII.

Disclaimer Regarding Investment Strategies

The investment strategies summarized above represent Cota Capital's current intentions, are general in nature and are not exhaustive. There are no limits on the types of securities or positions taken, the concentration of investments held or the amount of leverage used by Cota Capital on behalf of any of the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, or CFVII, other than the investment limitations applicable to CEVII and CFVII that are described in their respective offering documents. As appropriate, Cota Capital may use any trading or investment techniques, whether or not contemplated by the expected investment strategy described above. In addition, there are limitations in describing any investment strategy due to its complexity, confidentiality and

indefinite nature. Depending on conditions and trends in securities markets and the economy generally, subject to the investment limitations for CEVII, CEVIII and CFVII, Cota Capital may pursue any objectives or use any techniques that it considers appropriate and in the Initial Funds', CEVII's, CEVIII's or CFVII's interest. There can be no guarantee that Cota Capital will achieve any Fund's investment objectives.

Risk Factors

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear. Cota Capital cannot assure investors that it will be able to successfully select, make and realize investments in any particular portfolio company or in any security, and there is no assurance that Cota Capital will generate returns or generate returns that will be commensurate with the risk of the types of venture capital and public market investing in which it expects to engage. Below are brief summaries of some of the risks that investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Any or all of these risks could materially and adversely affect investment performance, the value of a Fund or any security held by that Fund, and could cause investors to lose substantial amounts of money. Potential investors should review the applicable Fund's offering circular or private offering memorandum carefully and in its entirety, and consult with their professional advisers before deciding to invest. A potential investor should discuss with Cota Capital's representatives any questions that such person may have before investing in a Fund.

Risks Associated with Cota Capital's Investment Strategies Generally

- Each Fund's success will depend on the relative success or failure of the quantitative and qualitative processes that Cota Capital uses to evaluate potential investments and risks. A Fund may not achieve its investment objectives. A strategy may not be successful and investors may lose some or all of their investments.
- The success of Cota Capital's investment strategy depends on the skill and acumen of its senior investment professionals in selecting Fund investments directly and in selecting other investment professionals and other employees. Cota Capital's ability to select attractive investments and manage the Funds' portfolios could be impaired if any senior investment professional ceases to participate in Cota Capital's activities.
- The Funds will focus on investments in modern enterprise technology companies. Companies in the rapidly changing technology industry face special risks. Securities of technology companies tend to be more volatile than the rest of the market. Particular risks relating to those types of investments may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - The technology industry, and in particular, the software industry, is generally characterized by short product cycles, declining product prices, significant competition from new companies, patent disputes and other intellectual property issues, and product and technology failures and obsolescence. A technology company may fail to acquire or develop necessary technology, it may acquire the rights to or develop a technology that is rendered obsolete by other technological developments, its product or service may not prove to be commercially successful,

or it may be subject to intellectual property litigation. All of these risks heighten the volatility of the securities of such companies and may lead to significant losses for the Funds.

- The market for certain products and services may be heavily influenced by foreign, federal, state and local government regulations and policies, which are subject to change at any time. Any new government regulations pertaining to technology or software products (such as new privacy regulations) may result in significant additional expenses to companies in this industry and their customers and, as a result, could cause a significant reduction in demand for their products.
- Investment opportunities in this sector include small and middle market cap companies, which also offer the greatest risks of loss. Many of these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack management depth and may be especially vulnerable to adverse business or market developments. Such companies involve substantially higher risks than do investments in securities of non-technology sector and larger companies.
- Investor sentiment on the market, an industry, technology, software or an individual stock, promissory note, fixed-income security or other security is unpredictable and can adversely affect a Fund's investments.
- The Funds may hold stocks that disappoint earnings expectations and decline, and may short stocks that beat earnings expectations and rise.
- Cota Capital may not be able to obtain complete or accurate information about an investment and it may misinterpret the information that it does receive. Cota Capital also may receive material, non-public information about an issuer that prevents it from trading securities of that issuer for a Fund when such Fund could make a profit or avoid losses.
- The Funds will take positions in securities of small, unseasoned companies that are less actively traded and more volatile than those of larger companies. Such companies involve higher risks than more established companies, and may experience rapid declines in values.
- The Funds are likely to invest in a relatively limited number of investments, so aggregate returns realized by any Fund may be substantially affected by the unfavorable performance of a small number of such investments. Any concentration in a particular industry, security, issuer or country will make a Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value and losses resulting from adverse economic conditions affecting that particular industry, security, issuer or country.

- Cota Capital may engage in hedging, which may reduce profits, increase expenses and cause losses. Price movement in a hedging instrument and the security hedged do not always correlate, resulting in losses on both the hedged security and the hedging instrument. Cota Capital is not obligated to hedge the Funds' portfolio positions, and it frequently may not do so.
- The Funds may use leverage by borrowing on margin, and trading futures, other interests and derivatives, which increases volatility and risk of loss. These instruments can be difficult to value. An incorrect valuation could result in losses.
- The Funds may sell covered and uncovered options on securities. The sale of uncovered options could result in unlimited losses.
- Counterparties such as brokers, dealers, custodians and administrators with which Cota Capital does business on behalf of the Funds may default on their obligations, especially in times of extreme market volatility. For example, a Fund may lose its assets on deposit with a broker if the broker, its clearing broker or an exchange clearing house becomes bankrupt.
- The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements. These instruments can have effects similar to margin trading and leveraging strategies.
- Cota Capital may invest in fixed income securities that are subject to interest rate risk, inflation rate risk, limited liquidity risk and other risks.
- The Funds may invest in securities of non-U.S., public, private and government issuers. The risks of these investments include political risks, risks associated with the economic conditions and legal systems of the country in which the issuer is located, limitations on foreign investment in any such country, currency exchange risks, withholding taxes, more limited information about the issuer and limited regulatory oversight.
- Changes in economic conditions can adversely affect investment performance. At times, economic conditions in certain parts of the world have deteriorated materially and rapidly, resulting in volatile securities markets and large investment losses. Depending upon the investment strategies employed and market conditions, the Funds may be adversely affected by such unforeseen events involving such matters as political crises, military actions, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, public health issues (including viral outbreaks such as the COVID-19 coronavirus), changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates, forced redemptions of securities, regulatory intervention or general market conditions creating illiquidity or pricing anomalies or value impairment.

Among other things, a weakening in the macroeconomic situation could make it more difficult for the Funds to identify and source investments; finance and other consummate investments which are sourced or refinance existing investments; and dispose or otherwise monetize investments at attractive valuations. Such downturns may lead to material losses for the Funds. Further, government actions responding to these conditions could lead to deflation and other negative consequences to the Funds.

- The Funds may acquire a large position in an issuer's securities, but may nonetheless have limited ability to influence the company's management. In addition, if a Fund holds a large position of an issuer's securities, its subsequent sale of all or any part of that position could depress the market for those securities.
- Some of the Funds' positions will be or may become illiquid, in which case Cota Capital may not be able to sell these positions and investors will be unable to withdraw or redeem capital associated with these positions.
- The Funds may invest in other investment entities. The Funds would bear all of the costs of such investment entities in addition to their own costs, which may result in investors paying two levels of expenses and advisory fees.

Risks Associated with Investments in Private Companies

- The Funds may invest in restricted securities that are subject to long holding periods or that are not traded in public markets. These securities are difficult or impossible to sell at prices comparable to the market prices of similar publicly-traded securities and may never become publicly traded.
- The success of the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII and each SPV will depend on Cota Capital's ability to identify and invest in suitable private companies. The loss of the services of one or more personnel at Cota Capital may adversely affect Cota Capital's investment capacity.
- Cota Capital will compete with other entities, including operating businesses and other venture firms and private funds, to acquire investments. Such competition results in less favorable investment terms than would otherwise be the case. Cota Capital may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to meet its investment objectives or to deploy the full amount of the Initial Funds', CEVII's, CEVIII's, CFVII's, and the SPVs' capital.
- Privately held technology and software companies may be in their developmental stage of operations, have little or no revenues and may not be profitable. The risks of such firms are similar to those described above for small and middle-cap companies, although on account of their smaller size may be heightened. For example, privately held companies are often more reliant on a few critical founding individuals and other key personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of these personnel may adversely affect the outcomes of a portfolio company.
- Some private companies may require considerable additional capital to develop technologies and markets, acquire customers and achieve or maintain a competitive position. This capital may not be available at all, or on acceptable terms. The technologies and markets of such companies may not develop as anticipated, even after substantial expenditures of capital.

- If the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII or any SPV does not have funds available to participate in subsequent rounds of financing, that shortfall may have a significant negative impact on both the portfolio company and the value of the Initial Funds', CEVII's, CEVIII's, CFVII's or such SPV's original investment. As the Initial Funds, CEVII and CFVII are not currently open to new investments and an SPV is often limited to the securities relating to the particular transaction for which the SPV was organized, the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII and the SPVs have heightened risks that they will not have available capital to participate in a subsequent investment round. The Initial Funds', CEVII's, CEVIII's and CFVII's capital may not be adequate to protect the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII or CFVII from dilution in multiple rounds of portfolio company financing. Further, there is no guarantee that the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII, or an SPV will invest, even if the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII or such SPV have sufficient liquidity. Any decision not to make follow on investments may adversely affect a portfolio company or may result in dilution of a Fund's position.
- The marketability and value of a Fund's investments in private companies will depend on many factors beyond Cota Capital's control. There will be no readily available market for a Fund's private investments. The public market for technology intensive and other emerging growth companies is extremely volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the development of portfolio companies, the ability of a Fund to dispose of investments, and the value of investment securities on the date of sale or distribution by a Fund.
- A Fund may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of a portfolio company in connection with its disposition and may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which might ultimately have to be funded by that Fund.
- Venture capital investments are frequently highly illiquid and may require a significant period of time until a liquidity event (such as an initial public offering, merger or sale). Such investments are often in securities that are restricted and cannot be resold or transferred without significant limitations. There can be no assurance that a portfolio company will be able to consummate a liquidity event at a proper time or favorable valuation.
- The Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII, and certain SPVs may invest in cryptocurrencies, initial coin offerings, token generation events and other blockchain-related assets. In addition to other technology related risks applicable to such investments, such assets are subject to heightened risks of losses for such Funds, including, but not limited to: increased risks of irreversible security breaches or loss of private keys that may cause the applicable Funds to lose all or part of their investments in any such asset; extreme volatility of the asset class may lead to very rapid losses for those Funds; there may be limited regulatory protection for those Funds in connection with blockchain investments, which could lead to losses; there is increasing regulatory oversight of the blockchain industry, which may decrease future returns or lead to substantial losses for the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII or such SPVs; there is heightened counterparty

risk with blockchain assets; the IRS and other tax authorities have issued limited guidance regarding blockchain assets and may take positions regarding such assets in the future that could lead to substantial losses for the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII, or such SPVs. As a result of the foregoing, any investment in such assets may increase the volatility of returns for the Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII, or such SPVs and could lead to substantial losses for investors.

Fund Structure Risk

- Cota Capital determines the value of securities held in the Funds' accounts, whether or not a public market exists for those instruments. If Cota Capital's valuation is inaccurate, among other possible consequences, it might receive more compensation than it is entitled to, a new investor might receive an interest or share that is worth more/less than the investor paid or an investor that is withdrawing or redeeming from a Fund might receive more/less than the amount to which the investor is entitled. As such, inaccurate valuations have the potential to harm new investors, existing investors, withdrawing or redeeming investors and the Funds.
- The Funds, and not Cota Capital, are generally responsible for any trade errors that Cota Capital makes in the Funds' accounts, even when the error hurts the Funds unless the conduct resulting in such loss is specifically enumerated in the applicable Fund's governing documents (generally Cota Capital's gross negligence, willful misconduct or actual fraud).
- Cota Capital and its affiliates and agents generally are not responsible to any Fund investor for losses incurred in the Fund unless the conduct resulting in such loss is specifically enumerated in the applicable Fund's governing documents (generally Cota Capital's gross negligence, willful misconduct or actual fraud).
- There is not and will not be an active market for Fund interests or shares. It may be impossible to transfer any such interests or shares, even in an emergency.
- The Funds may have a few large investors and such concentration may continue for some time. Such investors may act in concert in redeeming funds, which would materially affect any other investors' investments in the Funds if it occurs.
- A Fund may not be able to generate cash necessary to satisfy investor withdrawals and redemptions. Substantial withdrawals and redemptions could force Cota Capital to liquidate investments too rapidly, and may so reduce the size of a Fund that it cannot generate returns or reduce losses.
- There are substantial limits on an investors ability to withdraw or redeem from the Funds. For example, because a substantial portion of the Initial Funds' investments are in private securities, investors electing to withdraw from the Initial Funds may have more limited liquidity. In addition, investors in CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII and the SPVs are generally not entitled to withdraw or redeem their investments.

- Generally, a Fund may limit or suspend withdrawals or redemptions of an investor's assets from the Fund on the occurrence of certain events.
- Generally, a Fund may establish a reserve for contingencies if Cota Capital or the applicable GP considers it appropriate. Investors may not withdraw or redeem assets, or receive distributions related to assets, covered by that reserve until it is lifted.
- If the assets that Cota Capital and its affiliates manage grow too large, it may adversely affect performance because it is more difficult for Cota Capital to find attractive investments as the amount of assets that it must invest increases.
- The attorneys who represented the founders, the Firm or any Fund, do not represent any Fund's investors. Investors must hire their own counsel for legal advice and representation.
- A Fund may dissolve or typically may expel any investor at any time, even if such actions adversely affect one or more investors.
- Cota Capital, the GPs, an administrator or any government agency may freeze assets that any of them believes an investor holds in violation of anti-money laundering laws or rules or on behalf of a suspected terrorist, and may transfer such assets to a government agency. None of Cota Capital, any GP, any Fund or an administrator will be liable for losses related to actions taken in an effort to comply with anti-money laundering regulations.
- An investor may have taxable income from a Fund without a cash distribution to pay the related taxes.
- If a Fund becomes insolvent, investors may be required to return with interest any distributions and forfeit any undistributed profits.
- Cota Capital may provide certain investors in a Fund with reduced fees and allocations, certain other preferential rights, and, with respect to the Initial Funds, special liquidity rights that it does not provide to other investors or clients. These preferential rights may adversely affect such Fund's portfolio positions, and accordingly, the other investors. Further, Cota Capital may offer certain Funds preferential terms that it does not provide to other Funds or the investors in such Funds.
- Cota Capital manages Funds with similar strategies that may invest in the same portfolio companies or securities. Cota Capital allocates investment opportunities among the Funds based on each Fund's investment mandate and Cota Capital's allocation policies. Cota Capital addresses the conflicts of interest created in allocating investments as described in Part 11, "Management of the Funds."
- Cota Capital may identify investment opportunities that it believes are attractive, but inappropriate for any individual Fund or appropriate for a Fund, but too large for that Fund

to make the entire investment. Cota Capital may offer such opportunities to existing or new investors, may make such investments outside of the Funds and may apply such terms and conditions as it determines appropriate. The applicable Funds participating in such opportunity may bear more than their pro-rata share of any applicable expenses (for example, expenses incurred before a co-investment vehicle is formed) and investments in and liquidations of co-investment opportunities may be made non-pro-rata.

General Risks

- Federal, state and international governments may increase regulation of investment advisers, private investment funds and securities markets, which may increase the time and resources that Cota Capital must devote to regulatory compliance, to the detriment of its investment activities.
- Cota Capital is not registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer or with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a commodity pool operator or commodity trading adviser. The equity interests in the Funds are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and the Funds are not registered investment companies under the ICA. As a result, Fund investors do not have certain regulatory protections that they would have if these registrations were in place. Cota Capital believes that none of these registrations is required because exemptions are available under applicable law. If a regulatory authority deems that any of these registrations is required, Cota Capital and the Funds could be subject to expensive and distracting legal action and potential termination.
- Cota Capital's and its affiliates' activities could cause adverse tax consequences to investors, including liability for interest and penalties.
- Cota Capital's activities may cause a Fund that is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to engage in a prohibited transaction under that Act.
- Cota Capital and its affiliates may spend time on activities that compete with the Funds or distract them from managing the Funds without accountability to Fund investors, including investing for other clients and their own accounts. If Cota Capital receives better compensation and other benefits from these activities compared to managing the Funds, it has incentive to allocate more time to those other activities. These factors could influence Cota Capital not to make investments on the Funds' behalf even if such investments would benefit the Funds, or otherwise reduce the time Cota Capital or its affiliates spend managing the Funds.
- Cota Capital depends heavily on information systems and technology. A disruption in the infrastructure that supports Cota Capital's business, including a disruption involving order management systems, electronic communications or other services that Cota Capital or third parties with which it does business use or any cybersecurity attack or breach with respect to any such persons, Cota Capital or the Funds, may affect Cota Capital's ability to continue to manage the Funds without interruption and could lead to material losses for the Funds.

Risks Associated with Banking Sector

- The 2023 decision by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“**FDIC**”) to place Silicon Valley Bank (“**SVB**”) and Signature Bank in receivership has highlighted an emerging risk for banks based on deposits moving to other institutions and large potential losses on loan books held by the banking sector.
- The banking issues described above create many risks for Cota Capital, its Funds and their portfolio companies. Many of the Funds’ portfolio companies banked with SVB and had deposits in excess of federally insured amounts. In the future, there can be no assurance, that Cota Capital, the Funds or any portfolio company will not have a business relationship with another bank or other financial institution that is placed in receivership, which could lead to a loss of deposited amounts, business interruptions, inability to obtain financing or ability to only obtain financing on unacceptable terms and other adverse effects.
- In most situations, Cota Capital may have limited or no influence on portfolio company banking decisions and, even where it has influence, portfolio management teams may make decisions regarding banking relationships which are different than the decisions Cota Capital would make in the same circumstances.
- The Funds and Cota Capital face similar banking risks. If Cota Capital, a GP or related party has a banking relationship (for example, a payroll account) with a bank that experiences trouble, Cota Capital’s ability to manage or operate the Funds consistent with its past business practices could be negatively impacted, potentially resulting in a disruption in operations.

The above is only a brief summary of some risks that a Fund investor may encounter. Before deciding to invest in a Fund, prospective investors should consider carefully all of the risk factors and other information in the Fund’s offering circular or private offering memorandum.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Cota Capital has no reportable disciplinary information.

Prior to forming Cota Capital, Bobby Yazdani founded Saba Software Inc. (“**Saba**”) in 1997 and served as its CEO from 1997 to 2002 and from 2003 to 2013. Peter Williams served as Saba’s interim CFO from October 2011 until January 2012. In connection with those roles, Mr. Yazdani and Mr. Williams consented, without admitting or denying any of the substantive facts, to SEC Releases No. 34-73201 and No. 74240 and AAER-3584 and AAER-3636 (the “**Orders**”). The Orders do not accuse Mr. Yazdani or Mr. Williams of any wrongdoing in relation to the time-keeping practices or the accounting practices described below, nor do they accuse Mr. Yazdani or Mr. Williams of being aware of the practices.

Pursuant to the Orders the SEC alleged that from at least 2008 through the second quarter of Saba’s fiscal 2012, Saba professional services employees and managers engaged in improper

time-keeping practices that caused Saba's professional services revenues, gross margins and income to be materially overstated in its periodic filings from October 4, 2007 through January 6, 2012. Saba determined that it was required to restate its financial statements for those periods.

Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("**Section 304**") requires the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of any issuer that is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to material noncompliance with the securities laws as a result of misconduct to reimburse the issuer for (a) any bonus or incentive-based or equity-based compensation received by that person from the issuer during the 12-month periods following the false filings, and (b) any profits realized from the sale of securities of the issuer during those 12-month periods.

While Orders do not accuse Mr. Yazdani or Mr. Williams of any wrongdoing in relation to the time-keeping practices or the accounting practices, the SEC alleged that Section 304 requires a CEO and CFO to reimburse bonuses and stock profits even when that CEO and CFO have not engaged in any wrongdoing.

Without admitting or denying any of the substantive facts, Mr. Yazdani and Mr. Williams each agreed to the applicable Order, which, among other things, ordered each to reimburse Saba for a total of \$2,570,596 and \$141,992, respectively, in Saba bonuses, other incentive-based or equity-based Saba compensation, and Saba stock sale profits.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As noted in the Items above, Cota Capital is the investment adviser to the Funds. Cota Capital's affiliate, Cota Capital GP, is the general partner of the Initial Funds and the Growth Master Fund, its affiliate, CEVII GP, is the general partner of CEVII, its affiliate, CEVIII GP, is the general partner of CEVIII, and its affiliate, CFVII GP, is the general partner of CFVII, each as disclosed in Item 4. Cota Capital is not registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer or with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a commodity pool operator. Cota Capital does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

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

Code of Ethics Generally

Cota Capital has adopted a Code of Ethics in compliance with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, that establishes standards of conduct for Cota Capital's supervised persons. The Code of Ethics includes general requirements that Cota Capital's supervised persons comply with their fiduciary obligations to the Funds and applicable securities laws, and specific requirements relating to, among other things, personal trading, insider trading, conflicts of interest and confidentiality of client information. It requires supervised persons to comply with the personal trading restrictions described below and periodically to report their personal securities transactions and holdings to Cota Capital, and requires review of those reports. It also requires supervised persons to report any violations of the Code of Ethics promptly to Cota Capital. Each supervised person of Cota Capital receives a copy of the Code of Ethics and any amendments to

it and must acknowledge in writing having received those materials. Annually, each supervised person must certify that he or she complied with the Code of Ethics during the preceding year. Clients and prospective clients may review Cota Capital's Code of Ethics at Cota Capital's offices by contacting Pete Williams at pete@cotacapital.com.

Personal Investments

Under Cota Capital's Code of Ethics, Cota Capital and its partners, officers and employees may in certain instances personally invest in securities of the same classes as Cota Capital purchases for clients and may own securities of issuers whose securities Cota Capital subsequently purchases for clients. For example, Cota Capital and certain employees and affiliates of Cota Capital may, as applicable, invest alongside the Funds as direct or indirect investors in various investments in which one or more Funds invest or otherwise. These practices may create a conflict of interest in that any such person can use his or her knowledge about actual or proposed securities transactions and recommendations for a client account to profit personally by the market effect of such transactions and recommendations or may take an opportunity that would otherwise be available to the Funds. To address these conflicts, except as described in Item 12 regarding aggregating securities transactions, Cota Capital maintains a restricted list of public securities that Cota Capital, and its partners, officers and employees may not acquire. In addition, Cota Capital and its partners, officers and employees typically must obtain pre-approval before engaging in certain trades, including trades in restricted securities of private technology companies, purchases of securities offered in initial public offerings and sales of securities included on the restricted list that were either acquired prior to their inclusion on such list or the date of such supervised person's affiliation with Cota Capital. Cota Capital and its partners, officers and employees may also buy or sell specific securities for their own accounts based on personal investment considerations aside from company or industry fundamentals, which Cota Capital does not believe appropriate to buy or sell for clients.

Solicitation of Clients

Cota Capital solicits investors who may or may not be Cota Capital's clients to invest in its Funds. Cota Capital has an incentive to cause a client to invest in a Fund instead of an individually managed account because (1) of the reduced expenses and administrative burdens of managing a Fund compared to an individually managed account, (2) Cota Capital's performance compensation from a Fund that is a limited partnership or limited liability company may receive more favorable tax treatment than that from an individually managed account, and (3) investors in the Funds have less transparency and liquidity than individual account clients. Cota Capital discloses these conflicts of interest to clients and investors.

Management of the Funds and Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Because Cota Capital manages more than one Fund, there may be conflicts of interest over its time devoted to managing any one Fund and allocating investment opportunities among all Funds that it manages. Cota Capital may be able to obtain more favorable compensation, cost reimbursement or risk sharing arrangements in connection with some investments if certain Funds do not participate. These factors could influence Cota Capital not to make investments for a Fund even though participation might benefit it.

In recognition of its fiduciary duties, it is Cota Capital's policy to seek to treat the Funds fairly and equitably over time in allocating investment opportunities and transactions more generally. A Fund may be subject to investment allocation requirements set forth in the documents under which the Fund was established (such as a Fund's limited partnership agreement), or in side letters. To the extent a Fund's allocation requirements do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow Cota Capital discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, Cota Capital will generally follow the process set forth below. Please refer to a relevant Fund's offering documents for a description of relevant allocation requirements, if any, for that Fund.

Absent specific allocation requirements, Cota Capital selects investments for each Fund based solely on that Fund's investment strategy. Different Funds have differing investment strategies. In allocating an investment, Cota Capital first determines whether such opportunity is appropriate for a Fund in its discretion. In making that determination, Cota Capital considers such factors as it deems relevant under the circumstances, including without limitation, each Fund's investment strategy, available capital, liquidity, diversification, existing portfolio holdings, strategic value to such opportunity, ability to make follow-on investments, risk considerations and legal, regulatory and other structural considerations.

Each Fund may from time to time invest with or independently of any other Fund, including with respect to follow-on transactions, which Cota Capital may determine to allocate entirely to a different Fund. If Cota Capital determines an investment is appropriate for multiple Funds, Cota Capital generally will allocate such opportunity based on its application of the factors set forth above. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for CEVII, CEVIII, CFVII and any future funds that Cota Capital manages and that focus on particular investment themes, sectors or stages of investment (for example, late-stage private companies), if Cota Capital determines an investment is appropriate for such a Fund, Cota Capital generally first allocates that opportunity to such Fund up to the amount deemed appropriate, and then may allocate any excess amount of the opportunity among the remaining Funds. As a result, there can be no assurance that a Fund will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objective.

Cota Capital's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities among the Funds and in the manner discussed above will frequently result in non-pro rata allocations among the applicable Funds, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some Funds relative to other Funds. In making such determination, Cota Capital will not allocate investments based, in whole or in part, on (a) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund, (b) the then-current profitability of any Fund or (c) any person's interest in offering or participating in any opportunity outside of any Fund. While Cota Capital will determine how to allocate

investment opportunities using its best judgment, 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 Cota Capital may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

The appropriate allocation between Funds of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments which are not consummated, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by Cota Capital and its affiliates in their good faith discretion.

Cota Capital is not obligated to acquire for any Fund any security that Cota Capital or its partners, officers or employees may acquire for its or their own accounts or for any other Fund, if in Cota Capital's absolute discretion, it is not practical or desirable to acquire a position in such security for that Fund.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Cota Capital has complete discretion in selecting the brokers that it uses for client transactions and the commission rates that clients pay such brokers.

Cota Capital generally selects brokers based on best execution and other factors or services paid for or provided by those brokers that benefit Cota Capital, its affiliates, the Funds or other client accounts, including, among other things:

- Research reports, services and conferences (including third party research fees);
- Outsourced trading expertise and trading desk access;
- Economic and market information;
- Portfolio strategy advice;
- Industry and company comments;
- Technical data;
- Performance measuring data;
- On-line pricing;
- Special execution capabilities;
- Outsourced trading services;
- Block trading and block positioning capabilities;
- Willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future;
- Willingness to commit capital;
- Knowledge of market participants;
- Order of call;
- Sophistication of computerized trading systems;
- Clearance and settlement;
- Reputation, financial strength and stability;
- Confidentiality;
- Efficiency of execution and error resolution;
- Quotation services;
- Availability of stocks to borrow for short trades;

- Custody, recordkeeping and similar services;
- General business or operational consulting; and
- Other matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services generally.

Cota Capital also may purchase from a broker, or allow a broker to pay for, all or a portion of operating costs and expenses of Cota Capital, the Funds or their affiliates, such as:

- Newswire and data processing charges;
- Quotation services and equipment;
- Periodical subscription fees;
- Third party research fees;
- Costs and expenses of offering and selling interests and shares in the Funds and communicating with existing and prospective investors; and
- Registration fees to attend research conferences.

Cota Capital may receive soft dollar credits based on principal, as well as agency, securities transactions with brokers or direct a broker that executes transactions to share some of its commissions with a broker that provides soft dollar benefits to Cota Capital.

Cota Capital may allocate the costs of certain computer software used for both research and brokerage (on the one hand) and non-research and non-brokerage (on the other hand) between their research or brokerage uses and non-research or non-brokerage uses, and use soft dollars to pay only for the portion that Cota Capital allocates to research uses.

Cota Capital has retained Jefferies LLC to serve as the Growth Master Fund's and the Initial Master Fund's prime broker and custodian. Cota Capital may replace or appoint an additional prime broker or custodian at any time. The services that Jefferies LLC currently provides as prime broker and custodian may include custody, margin financing, clearing, settlement and stock borrowing in accordance with the terms of the prime brokerage and custody agreements entered into between the applicable Fund and Jefferies LLC.

Jefferies LLC also may, at its discretion, provide capital introduction services. Cota Capital expects to use a substantial portion of services provided by Jefferies LLC for research and trading on behalf of the Funds, but some may be used for administrative purposes, which would not be within the safe harbor of section 28(e). Although many prime brokers and custodians provide similar services to investment advisers in exchange for brokerage, custody and clearance fees and other charges, if Cota Capital did not receive these services from Jefferies LLC, Cota Capital would be required to pay for all or some portion of them. Cota Capital is not required to direct a particular number of trades to Jefferies LLC or to continue to use it as a Fund's prime broker and custodian, but it has an incentive to do so based on Jefferies LLC's prior and continued services.

A Fund's obligations to its custodians and their affiliates are secured by a first priority perfected security interest over all of such Fund's assets held by them and their affiliates. A custodian may transfer to itself all rights, title and interest in and to those assets as collateral and may deal with, lend, dispose of, pledge or otherwise use all such collateral for its own purposes. If any such transfer occurs, a Fund will rank as such custodian's (or affiliate's) unsecured creditor. If a

custodian or affiliate becomes insolvent, a Fund may not be able to recover such equivalent securities in full. In addition, a Fund's cash held by a custodian may not be segregated from such custodian's own cash and, if not so segregated, may be used by such custodian or affiliate in the course of its business and a Fund will therefore rank as an unsecured creditor in relation thereto.

If any of a Fund's investments are registered in the name of a custodian or its affiliate due to the nature of the law or market practice of a particular jurisdiction, such investments will not be segregated from the custodian's or affiliate's own investments and if such custodian or affiliate becomes insolvent, such Fund may not be able to recover such equivalent investments in full.

Cota Capital may select a broker to act as a "trading broker" for a client. In such cases, Cota Capital or the trading broker may select the executing broker, and the trading broker would then place or manage the order. The trading broker is compensated (through commissions or otherwise) for this trading service in addition to the commissions paid to the executing brokers. As with all soft dollar arrangements, using a trading broker in this manner causes the client to pay brokerage commissions, mark-ups and other transactions fees that are higher than might otherwise be paid if brokers were selected solely based on lowest execution cost. In addition, using a trading broker (rather than an employee of Cota Capital) to provide those services may allow Cota Capital to reduce its own personnel expenses.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides a "safe harbor" to investment advisers who use commission dollars of their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the adviser in performing investment decision-making responsibilities. Conduct outside of the safe harbor of section 28(e) is subject to the traditional standards of fiduciary duty under state and federal law. If Cota Capital uses commission dollars to pay for products or services that provide administrative or other non-research assistance to itself or its affiliates, such payments may not fall within the section 28(e) safe harbor.

Cota Capital's relationships with brokers that provide soft dollar services influence its judgment and create conflicts of interest in allocating brokerage business between firms that provide soft dollar services and firms that do not, and in allocating the costs of mixed-use products between their research and non-research uses. Cota Capital has an incentive to select or recommend a broker based on Cota Capital's interest in receiving soft dollar services rather than clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution. These conflicts of interest are particularly influential to the extent that Cota Capital uses soft dollars to pay expenses it would otherwise be required to pay itself.

Cota Capital attempts to address these conflicts of interest by periodically evaluating the trade execution services that it receives from the brokers that it uses to execute trades for clients. Such evaluation includes comparing those services to the services available from other brokers. As part of those evaluations, Cota Capital may consider, among other things, quantitative and qualitative factors such as the services described above and the desirability of adding or removing brokers.

Cota Capital may aggregate securities sale and purchase orders for a client with similar orders being made contemporaneously for other accounts that it manages or with accounts of its

affiliates. In such event, Cota Capital will charge or credit each client, the average transaction price of all securities purchased or sold in such transactions. As a result, however, the price may be less favorable to a client than it would be if Cota Capital were not executing similar transactions concurrently for other accounts.

Generally, Cota Capital does not engage in cross transactions, however, if such a cross-transaction is in the interests of both clients, Cota Capital may decide to do so in the future.

Cota Capital may direct a certain amount of brokerage to a broker in return for the broker's referral of prospective clients or investors. Directing brokerage to a broker in exchange for client or investor referrals creates a conflict of interest in that Cota Capital has an incentive to refer its clients' brokerage business to brokers to which it might not otherwise direct transactions. Cota Capital has policies and procedures to review its brokerage practices regularly and includes as a factor in its review of trade execution services its use of brokers from which Cota Capital receives client or investor introductions.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Cota Capital's managing partner and founders review all accounts on a regular basis. Those reviews include input from Cota Capital's other senior investment professionals and may take into account such matters as asset allocation, cash management, the prospects of individual securities, changes in issuer earnings, industry outlook, market outlook and price levels. Each Fund investor receives a written annual report containing the applicable Fund's audited financial statements. In addition, investors in the Growth Funds, Initial Funds, CEVII, CEVIII, and CFVII receive unaudited monthly or quarterly statements from the Funds' administrator. The Funds may change the content and frequency of such reports or send certain investors more frequent reports (e.g., monthly or weekly). Cota Capital also furnishes to investors appropriate tax information each year.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Cota Capital engages placement agents or solicitors to whom it pays cash or a portion of the advisory fees paid by clients referred to it by those placement agents or solicitors. In such cases, this practice is disclosed in writing to the client and Cota Capital complies with the other requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to the extent required by applicable law.

Item 15. Custody

Not applicable.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Cota Capital has discretionary authority to manage investment accounts on behalf of the Funds pursuant to a grant of authority in each Fund's governing agreement or a limited power of attorney in its investment adviser agreement. Fund investors generally may not place any limits on Cota Capital's authority beyond those set forth in the Funds' offering and governing documents.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Cota Capital votes with respect to both private and public securities as described in this Item 17. After considering whether a proposal will have a material effect on the account's investment strategy, Cota Capital determines whether to vote on each proposal. Cota Capital will vote on all proxy or other corporate events unless Cota Capital determines it is not in the best interest of the applicable client. This analysis frequently leads Cota Capital not to vote on public company proposals. Cota Capital assesses private company proposals on a case-by-case basis. In determining whether a proposal serves an account's best interests, Cota Capital considers a number of factors, including:

- the proposal's economic effect on shareholder value;
- the threat that the proposal poses to existing rights of shareholders;
- the dilution of existing shares that would result from the proposal;
- the effect of the proposal on management or director accountability to shareholders; and
- if the proposal is a shareholder initiative, whether it wastes time and resources of the company or reflects the grievance of one individual.

Cota Capital abstains from voting when Cota Capital believes that it is appropriate to do so.

If a material conflict of interest over voting arises between Cota Capital and a client, Cota Capital will vote in accordance with the policy described above. If Cota Capital determines that this policy does not adequately address the conflict of interest, Cota Capital will notify the client of the conflict and request that the client consent to Cota Capital's intended response to the applicable solicitation to vote. If the client consents to Cota Capital's intended response or fails to respond to the notice within a reasonable time specified in the notice, Cota Capital will vote as described in the notice. If the client objects in writing to Cota Capital's intended response, Cota Capital will vote as the client directs.

A client can obtain a copy of Cota Capital's voting policy and a record of votes cast on public company proposals by Cota Capital on behalf of that client by contacting Cota Capital.

Item 18. Financial Information

This Item is not applicable, because Cota Capital is not required to report financial information.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable. Cota Capital is not registered as an investment adviser with any state's securities agency.

Privacy Policy

Cota Capital and its affiliates, including the GPs and the investment Funds managed by Cota Capital are committed to safeguarding the confidential information provided to them by their clients, investors in these Funds and prospective and former clients and investors in these Funds.

Cota Capital and these Funds collect nonpublic personal information about these former, current and prospective investors from the following sources: interviews and other conversations between investors and representatives of Cota Capital or these Funds; subscription agreements, offering questionnaires and other documents provided by these investors; information about investors' transactions with a Fund and others; and information that Cota Capital and these Funds receive from consumer reporting agencies.

Cota Capital and these Funds do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about any of their investors to anyone, except as permitted by law or as disclosed herein. Disclosures that are permitted by law include disclosures that are necessary to effect, administer or enforce a transaction that an investor requests or authorizes. Other examples of disclosures that are permitted by law are disclosures to Cota Capital's or a Fund's accountants, auditors and lawyers, disclosures to regulators that examine Cota Capital's or a Fund's business, disclosures that these investors specifically request and disclosures authorized by an investor in its subscription agreement with any Fund.

Cota Capital and these Funds do not provide personal information about investors to mailing list vendors or solicitors for any purpose. Cota Capital and these Funds restrict access to nonpublic personal information about investors to those employees of Cota Capital and the Funds' administrator who have a business or professional need to know such information. In addition, Cota Capital, these Funds and the Funds' administrator use reasonable precautions to maintain a secure office and computer environment to ensure that the confidentiality of investors' information is not placed at unreasonable risk.