

Item 1. Cover Page

NEW 2ND CAPITAL ADVISORS, L.P.

747 3rd Avenue, Suite 2101
New York, New York 10017

212-913-9983

www.new2ndcapital.com

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 28, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of New 2ND Capital Advisors, L.P. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at info@new2ndcapital.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 New 2ND Capital Advisors, L.P. also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure updates the prior brochure dated July 13, 2023, including with respect to regulatory assets under management. While there are no material changes to report as part of this annual amendment, investors are encouraged to read the brochure in its entirety.

Item 3. Table Of Contents

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Item 1.	Cover Page	1
Item 2.	Material Changes.....	2
Item 3.	Table Of Contents	3
Item 4.	Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5.	Fees and Compensation.....	4
Item 6.	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	14
Item 7.	Types of Clients	14
Item 8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	15
Item 9.	Disciplinary Information.....	33
Item 10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	34
Item 11.	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	34
Item 12.	Brokerage Practices.....	66
Item 13.	Review of Accounts	67
Item 14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	68
Item 15.	Custody.....	68
Item 16.	Investment Discretion	68
Item 17.	Voting Client Securities	68
Item 18.	Financial Information.....	69
Item 19.	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	70

Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” means New 2ND Capital Advisors, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, together (where the context permits) with its affiliated general partners of the Funds (as defined below) and other affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Funds. Such affiliates may or may not be under common control with New 2ND Capital Advisors, L.P., but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with New 2ND Capital Advisors, L.P. These affiliates may be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Funds, or may serve as general partners of the Funds.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to investment vehicles (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”).

The Funds make primarily long-term private equity and equity-related investments. In accordance with the Funds’ respective investment objectives, the Funds are generally focused on investments through secondary transactions with a focus on North American middle market companies. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or general partner to the Funds in order to provide such services.

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

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the discretion and control of the applicable general partner, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Funds and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the organizational or offering documents of the applicable Fund, Advisory Agreements and/or side letter agreements negotiated with investors in the applicable Fund (such documents collectively, a Fund’s “Organizational Documents”).

The principal owner of New 2ND Capital Advisors, L.P. is Tjarko Hektor. The Adviser has been in business since 2016. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser has a total of \$1,845,152,674 regulatory assets under management, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser or its affiliates generally receive Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (each as defined below) or similar performance-based remuneration from a Fund. A Fund, and/or its portfolio investments may also reimburse the Adviser and its affiliates for certain expenses and/or make

other payments to the Adviser or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio investments which, in certain circumstances, reduce the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser. Additionally, consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Fund typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to the Fund and/or the portfolio investments. Further details about certain common fees and expenses are set forth below.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital, with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees may be reduced during the life of a Fund. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund may also be reduced by other fees or compensation received by the Adviser or its affiliates that relate to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain excess organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund, as described in more detail below. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund.

Advisory Fees are payable quarterly in advance.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser and are set forth in such Fund’s Advisory Agreement and/or the Organizational Documents received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors, which may not be disclosed to other investors in the same Fund. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

Certain investors in the Funds that are employees, affiliates, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser or its personnel (“Adviser Investors”) will not typically pay Advisory Fees in connection with their investment in a Fund. Notwithstanding that Adviser Investors will generally not pay Advisory Fees, Adviser Investors will pay for their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses or the pro rata portion of such Adviser Investors’ expenses will be allocated to the Adviser or the general partner of the applicable Fund.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by a percentage of: (1) the fees incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund’s Organizational Documents and/or (2) certain Other Fees (as defined below) received by the Adviser or its affiliates. The amount and manner of such reduction, if any, is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. To the extent a reduction relates to more than one Fund, the Adviser shall allocate the resulting Advisory Fee reduction among the applicable Fund(s) in proportion to their interest (or prospective interest) in the portfolio investment. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds. Generally, the portion of Other Fees allocable to capital invested by a Fund, co-investment vehicle or third-party investor that does not pay Advisory Fees (or to capital

committed by a Fund investor that does not pay Advisory Fees) will be retained by the Adviser and such amounts will not offset any Advisory Fee.

Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

Other Fees

Fees Payable by the Portfolio Investments

The Adviser and its affiliates from time to time perform transaction-related, financial advisory, merchant banking, consulting and other services for, and receive fees from, actual or prospective portfolio investments or other investment vehicles of the Funds, including fees in connection with structuring investments in such portfolio investments, as well as mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, refinancings, public offerings, sales, divestments or other dispositions and similar transactions with respect to such portfolio investments (“Transaction Fees”).

The Adviser and its affiliates also from time to time receive monitoring fees pursuant to monitoring agreements with portfolio investments of the Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by the Adviser to such portfolio investments (“Monitoring Fees”). The terms of a monitoring agreement may include (among other things) annual automatic renewals, and the payment of Monitoring Fees (which may be fixed fees or calculated as a percentage of EBITDA or similar performance metric).

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates receive fees in connection with serving on the board of directors of a portfolio investment (“Director Fees”) and in connection with an unconsummated transaction, (“Break-Up Fees” and, together with Transaction Fees, Monitoring Fees and Director Fees the “Other Fees”). The amount and timing of Break-Up Fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the transaction.

Generally, under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, for purposes of calculating any Advisory Fee offset, Other Fees are net of out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with consummated or unconsummated transactions or in connection with generating any such fees. Other Fees may be substantial and may be paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio investments or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise. As described above, although Other Fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees, the Adviser will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of such Other Fees in accordance with the Advisory Agreement and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds.

The payment of Other Fees by portfolio investments will, in some, but not all, circumstances create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its affiliates and the Funds and their investors because the amounts of these Other Fees and reimbursements (see “*Expense Reimbursement*”) below can be substantial and the Funds and their investors generally do not have a direct interest

in these fees and reimbursements. The Adviser determines the amount of these fees for the services provided and reimbursements in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers, and management teams, the board of directors of or lenders to portfolio investments, and/or third-party co-investors in its transactions, and the amount of such fees and reimbursements may not be disclosed to all investors in the Funds.

For the avoidance of doubt, any fees paid to the Adviser or its personnel after a Fund has exited an investment are not considered “Other Fees” and do not reduce the Advisory Fee. From time to time, the Adviser will, in its discretion, disclose to an investor the amount of Other Fees allocated to the Fund in which such investor has invested in account statements or other similar periodic reports delivered to investors.

In many cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third-party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio investment. Therefore, a conflict of interest exists in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio investment.

Although the General Partner, the Adviser and/or their affiliates receive these fees and reimbursements in connection with an investment, the opportunity to earn these fees and receive these reimbursements creates a conflict of interest between the General Partner, the Adviser and/or their affiliates, on the one hand, and a Fund and its limited partners, on the other hand, because (a) the amounts of such fees and reimbursements may be substantial, (ii) a Fund and its limited partners do not have an interest in the General Partner, the Adviser and/or their affiliates, and (iii) the rights of a Fund and the limited partners to these fees and reimbursements is limited to the offset against the Advisory Fees as described above. Additionally, the opportunity to earn these fees and reimbursements, the formulation of the Advisory Fees at certain times during the life of a Fund, and the existence of General Partner’s Carried Interest creates an incentive for the General Partner to cause a Fund to make more investments, and to make more speculative investments, than it would otherwise make in the absence of such fees, such formulation of the Advisory Fees and such performance-based compensation.

Payments Made to Third Parties

The Adviser and its affiliates also engage and retain senior advisors, advisers, consultants, and other similar professionals who are not employees or affiliates of the Adviser and who may, from time to time, receive payments from, or allocations with respect to, portfolio investments and/or other entities. In such circumstances, the amounts of such fees or other compensation received by such persons are generally retained by such persons and will not be deemed paid to or received by the Adviser and its affiliates and such amounts will not be subject to the sharing arrangements described above and will not benefit the Fund or its investors. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the engagement of such persons, please see “*Providers of Operations Support*” in Item 11 below.

From time to time, the Adviser may (in its sole discretion), agree to pay a portion of an Other Fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party (“Third Party Fee”), such as a consultant, advisor, finder, broker, co-investor and/or investment bank. In such event, the

Third Party Fee is not a fee that the Adviser is entitled to retain and therefore, the Adviser is not required under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents to share such Third Party Fee with the Funds (and their investors) and such Third Party Fee will not reduce the Advisory Fee.

Expense Reimbursement

Additionally, a portfolio investment will, from time to time, reimburse the Adviser for expenses, including without limitation, travel and travel-related expenses, and meals and entertainment expenses (including, as applicable, closing dinners and mementos, cars and meals, social and entertainment events with portfolio investment management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers), expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (whether or not such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio investment personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio investment personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses, incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio investment; such reimbursed expenses are generally not included in the definition of “Other Fees” under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, and such reimbursements are not subject to the sharing arrangements described above. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the receipt of such fees and reimbursements, please see Item 11 below. As used throughout this brochure, “travel and “travel-related” expenses shall be deemed to include, without limitation, commercial and non-commercial transportation costs (including first class or business class travel and private car travel), lodging and accommodations.

Expenses

Adviser Expenses

To the extent provided in the Advisory Agreements and the Organizational Documents of the Funds and except as described herein as a Fund or portfolio company expense, the Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fees certain expenses and costs associated with the performance of its services, including expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, compensation and expenses of its partners, officers and employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below or expenses incurred by such persons or entities that may be reimbursed under the Organizational Documents of the Funds) and other normal and routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Funds.

Expenses that would otherwise be payable by the Adviser may be reduced through the use of “soft” or commission dollars, as discussed in Item 12 below.

Fund Expenses

Consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, each Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio investments, including all travel, travel-related and accommodations expenses (including entertainment expenses incurred in connection with the

Funds' fundraising and investment activities, premium meals, social and entertainment events (with portfolio investment management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers)), printing, legal, accounting, valuation, filing, marketing, information technology systems and other expenses incurred by a Fund, a general partner, the Adviser or their affiliates in connection with the start-up and organization of the applicable Fund or general partner and the marketing of, and offering and sale of, interests in the applicable Fund, including negotiations and discussions with prospective investors; legal, accounting, financial, audit, certification, investment banking, reporting, consulting (including, but not limited to, consulting fees incurred by the applicable Fund for the benefit of its portfolio investment and fees of affiliated consultants), brokerage, sale, depository (including a depository appointed pursuant to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive), and other third party fees and expenses relating to the administration and operation of a Fund; the Advisory Fee; fees and expenses paid to third-party valuation agents for valuations, appraisals or pricing services; administration fees (including maintaining the books and records of a Fund, related internal costs that the Adviser may incur to produce any such books and records or external costs for a third-party administrator to maintain and oversee a Fund's books and records and the costs of preparing, printing and distributing reports and notices and all other expenses incurred in connection with reporting to the limited partners of a Fund (including costs associated with reporting portals)); filing and similar fees paid on behalf of a Fund, including reimbursements of any fees and expenses to advisers, service providers and other third parties; fees and expenses related to research and other information (including but not limited to data and information service subscriptions, related systems and services from data providers and data management software and any research or other service that may be deemed to be bundled for the benefit of such Fund, as well as the information technology system used to obtain such research and other information); fees and expenses of third party diligence software and service providers, subject and industry-matter research and experts; brokerage, intermediaries, finders' (including commissions and discounts incurred by a Fund in connection with such Fund's operations, activities, investments or business), custody, currency conversions, hedging and transfer fees and expenses; registration fees and similar expenses; advisory board fees and expenses (including set-up costs, speaker fees, honoraria, dining, entertainment, travel and travel-related expenses); information technology system costs and expenses (including the costs of acquiring, developing, implementing and maintaining computer software and hardware and other technological systems for the benefit of a Fund, its investors, or a portfolio investment or potential investment); expenses incurred in connection with meetings of the partners of a Fund (including set-up costs, speaker fees, honoraria, dining, entertainment, travel and travel-related and other expenses); borrowing, financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses (including the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining, negotiating, entering into, effecting, maintaining, varying, refinancing or terminating such borrowings and commitments and interest arising therefrom), and all amounts paid in connection with hedging transactions; insurance premiums relating to the indemnity or insurance policies maintained by the a Fund, any parallel investment vehicle, a general partner or the Adviser, including all insurance premiums related to director and officer liability, general partner liability, errors and omissions, or other insurance and extraordinary administrative or operating expenses, including, without limitation, all litigation, settlement and indemnification costs and expenses, including insurance of which the Adviser and its affiliates are beneficiaries, judgements and settlements; cyber-security insurance premiums; expenses associated with making capital calls from and distributions to investors, including fees and expenses of information technology used to facilitate all such activities; principal and interest

and other expenses on funds borrowed by a Fund, expenses of loan servicers and other service providers; taxes, fees, duties, penalties or other government charges; all tax preparation, mailing and postage, facsimile, printing and insurance expenses; expenses related to meetings with one or more investors (including prospective investors during fundraising and current Fund investors), expenses related to attending, participating in or sponsoring trade association meetings, conferences or similar events or meetings in connection with the identification or evaluation of investment opportunities or business sector opportunities, even if such expenses are not related to a specific transaction (including the evaluation of potential investments, regardless of whether such investment is ultimately consummated), Operations Expenses (as defined in Item 11 below); risk management assessment expenses, expenses associated with a Fund's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including regulatory filings as they relate to the Fund's activities, including all fees and expenses relating to compliance with tax, securities law or other legal or regulatory requirements applicable to a Fund or its investors, out-of-pocket costs and expenses, if any, associated with any third-party examination or audits (including similar services) of a Fund or the Adviser that are attributable to the operation of such Fund or requested by one or more investors in a Fund (including any audit by a regulatory authority and compliance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive); expenses incurred in connection with complying with provisions in investor side letter agreements, including "most favored nation" provisions or any Fund-related agreements and the costs associated with any amendments, modification, revisions or restatements to any Fund-related agreement; any management fee or other amounts payable with respect to an agreement with the Adviser; all expenses of liquidating, dissolving and terminating a Fund or a general partner; all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of a Fund; fees, costs and expenses related to the organization, establishment, maintenance and administration of any alternative investment vehicles or any intermediate or special purpose entity used to acquire, hold or dispose of any investment or otherwise facilitating a Fund's investment activities; such Fund's allocable share of expenses and fees generated in the course of sourcing, evaluating, investigating, diligencing, discovering, developing and researching potential investments, including investments that are not consummated, including legal expenses incurred in connection with claims or disputes related to unconsummated investments (including expenses and fees that would have been allocable to co-investment vehicles or other co-investors); expenses and fees generated in the course of organizing, making, holding, developing, managing, monitoring, refinancing, maintaining, administering, structuring, operating and negotiating joint ventures arrangements and platform investments, including with respect to transactions that are not consummated; all fees, costs and expenses for proposed investments that are not ultimately made (including travel and accommodation expenses, all fees, costs and expenses of any legal, financial, accounting, consulting or other advisors; all fees, costs and expenses of lenders, investment banks and other financing sources in connection with arranging financing for a proposed investment that is not ultimately made; and any fee, deposit or down payments of cash or other property which are paid or forfeited in connection with a proposed investment that is not ultimately made); such Fund's allocable share of expenses and fees incurred in the course of making, developing, negotiating, structuring trading, settling, monitoring, holding and disposing of investments (including due diligence costs and expenses and travel and accommodation expense); any and all fees and expenses incurred in connection with compliance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, and any similar, implementing or supplementary measures, laws and regulations in each member state of the European Economic Area, Regulation (EU) 2019/1156 on facilitating cross-

border distribution of collective investment undertakings or the United Kingdom Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013 as amended including by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act of 2018 and the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, including without limitation fees and expenses of any depositary or any third-party alternative investment fund manager appointed (or to be appointed) as alternative investment fund manager; any other fees and expenses approved by a Fund's advisory board; expenses associated with a Fund, and other similar fees and expenses, as well as any other fees or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such Fund in connection with such Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser.

In addition, the Adviser, from time to time, engages one or more fund administrators or similar service providers to perform certain functions in relation to Fund, which services may include coordination of the Funds' legal entity management function, execution and recordkeeping associated with applicable tax elections and filings, support for the valuation process and investor correspondence, investor data management and reporting requests as well as data collection required for various regulatory reporting with which the Funds are required to comply. In certain instances, employees of such service providers dedicate substantially all of their time to the Funds or spend all or a significant majority of their business time at the Adviser's offices. These expenses related to such service provider employees are borne by the Funds. In addition, the Funds will bear the expenses of all third-party administrator service providers even if there is some overlap in services performed by such third-party administrator and Adviser personnel.

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

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by the Adviser, a Fund, a portfolio company, co-investors and/or a third party (each, an "Allocable Party") and if so, how such fees, costs and expenses should be allocated among the relevant Allocable Parties. Certain fees, costs and expenses may be the obligation of one particular Allocable Party and may be borne by such Allocable Party or, fees, costs and expenses may be allocated among multiple Allocable Parties. In exercising its discretion to allocate investment opportunities and fees and expenses, the Adviser is faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Funds with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Adviser has an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons derives, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation or other benefit. Such allocation determinations

are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process.

The Adviser allocates fees, costs and expenses in accordance with a Fund's Organizational Documents. To the extent not allocated to a portfolio investment, the Adviser will make allocation determinations among Allocable Parties in a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith judgment, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation (which such methodologies may include pro rata allocation based on the respective capital commitments of a Fund, pro rata allocation based on the respective investment (or anticipated investment) of an Allocable Party in an investment, relative benefit received by an Allocable Party, or such other equitable method as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion). The Adviser will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines in its sole discretion that such corrections are necessary or advisable to ensure allocations are equitable on an overall basis in its good faith judgment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance and a Fund will bear more or less of a particular expense based on the methodology used.

The appropriate allocation between Funds, Adviser Investors and Third Parties of Dead Deal Costs will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, as applicable. If multiple Funds evaluate a potential investment that is not consummated, the Adviser generally allocates fees and expenses generated in the course of evaluating such investment among such Funds *pro rata* based on such Fund(s) participation in an investment opportunity (or anticipated commitment in such investment opportunity). There may be occasions when one Allocable Party (the "Payor Allocable Party") pays an expense common to multiple Allocable Parties (the "Allocated Parties") (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which multiple funds and/or co-investors participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Party will typically reimburse the Payor Allocable Party for its share of such expense, without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Allocable Party. In addition, there may be occasions where a Fund procures borrowing through a subscription line or credit facility in order to make an investment, syndicating out a portion of the investment to another Allocable Party. Subject to the Organizational Documents, the borrowing Fund could bear the entire cost of interest from the borrowing, even though the investment may ultimately be made by other Allocable Parties. Furthermore, while highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Parties could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Allocated Party.

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

Co-Investment Vehicle Fees Expenses and Expense Allocation

In certain cases, a co-investment vehicle, or other similar vehicle established to facilitate the investment by investors to invest alongside the Fund may be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. Consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, in the event a co-investment vehicle is created, the investors in such co-investment vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle. The co-investment vehicle will generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in the making of an investment.

If a proposed transaction is not consummated, no such co-investment vehicle generally will have been formed, and the full amount of any expenses relating to such proposed but not consummated transaction (“Dead Deal Costs”) will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, as applicable. Dead Deal Costs typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles or co-investors, and would therefore be borne by the Fund or other Funds selected as proposed investors in the transaction. Dead Deal Costs may include, among other things, legal, accounting advisory, consulting or other third-party expenses (including amounts payable to Operations Support Providers and other third parties), any travel and travel-related and accommodation expenses, all fees, costs and expenses of lenders, investment banks and other financing sources in connection with arranging financing for a proposed investments, any break-up fees, reverse termination fees, topping, termination or other similar fees, costs of negotiating co-investment documentation (including non-disclosure agreements with counterparties), the costs from onboarding (i.e., KYC) investment entities with a financial institution, expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Funds, extraordinary expenses such as litigation costs and judgments and other expenses, and any deposits or down payments of cash or other property which are forfeited in connection with a proposed investment that is not consummated. Similarly, co-investment vehicles (and co-investors) are not typically allocated any share of Break-Up Fees received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction. As a general matter, no co-investor or co-investment vehicle will bear Dead Deal Costs or receive any portion of Break-Up Fees until they are contractually committed to invest in the prospective investment or unless there is a written agreement stating otherwise.

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

From time to time, certain Funds will incur certain ongoing expenses that benefit a co-investment vehicle or co-investor (for instance, insurance premiums). In such instances, these ongoing expenses will be borne by the applicable Fund or Funds and will not be borne by any benefiting co-investment vehicle or co-investor.

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates have discretion to (i) receive performance-based compensation, Advisory Fees or similar fees from co-investors and (ii) collect customary fees in connection with actual or contemplated investments that are subject to co-investment arrangements.

Carried Interest Payments

Please see Item 6 below regarding “Carried Interest” that Funds may pay.

Brokerage Fees

Although the Adviser does not generally utilize the services of broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Funds, in the event that it chooses to use a broker-dealer for limited purposes relating to a particular Fund such Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

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

With respect to certain Funds a portion of the profits of each such Fund is allocated to the capital account of its general partner, if any, as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). Each general partner of a Fund is a related person of the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Certain Funds and investors in such Funds may incur lower or no Carried Interest.

The payment by some, but not all, Funds of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) may create an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated, at least in part, by contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Please also see Item 11 below regarding allocation for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser currently provides investment supervisory services to the Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds (subject to the direction and control of the general partner of each such Fund, if applicable) and not individually to investors in such Fund.

Interests in the Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. Investors in the Funds are generally “qualified purchasers” as defined in the 1940 Act, and may include, among others, high net worth individuals, banks, thrift institutions, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, university endowments, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities.

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but minimum investment commitments may be established for investors in the Funds. The general partner of each Fund may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Organizational Documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Adviser is focused on investing in middle-market companies through complex secondaries private equity transactions. Targeted transactions typically range in size between \$20 million and \$400 million, can include multi asset transactions such as fund restructurings, continuation vehicles, independent sponsor recapitalizations, co-investment portfolios, spin outs, and single asset transactions such as continuation vehicles, secondary directs, and co-investment positions. These transactions typically have higher levels of complexity.

The Adviser expects to source transactions through its network, its practice GP outreach program, and intermediaries. Qualified opportunities undergo a detailed due diligence process including the underwriting of the manager of the secondaries opportunity and in-depth portfolio investment assessment. This process typically involves several meetings with the manager to review its strategy, organization and track record. In conjunction with the manager review, the Adviser completes a detailed review of historic performance and projections of the portfolio investment, including an assessment of their markets, competitive positions and exit scenarios. During the due diligence process the Adviser will typically have direct access to portfolio investment management teams and materials, including board books and projections.

In parallel with the due diligence, the Adviser focuses on transaction structuring to create a customized solution that is attractive to the seller(s), the manager, and the Funds as buyers. This can be achieved by committing follow-on capital for the portfolio investments, providing liquidity to the seller(s) and a reset of investment terms for the manager. Provided the outcome of the due diligence is positive, the Adviser will present the proposed transaction structure and terms to the seller(s) and the manager in the form of a Letter of Intent (“LOI”). If the LOI is accepted, the Adviser then will focus on finalizing negotiations, legal, tax and other confirmatory due diligence, documentation and closing the transaction.

After closing, the Adviser monitors its investments closely and maintains a regular dialogue with the manager. In addition, the Adviser typically aims to have an active portfolio management role through governance provisions, (advisory) board seats, incentive structures and follow-on capital.

Risks

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

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

Risks Associated with GP-led Secondaries Transactions. The Funds will invest in private equity assets in the secondary market, often through transactions with high levels of complexity (e.g. spin-outs, acquisitions of cornerstone positions, portfolios of co-investments and direct investments, and fund restructurings). These “GP-led secondaries transactions” may present additional risks that are not present in primary investment transactions or more traditional secondary interest transactions, such as the difficulty in valuing a Fund’s investments, or the possibility that the interests acquired may be subject to contingent liabilities resulting from activity that transpired prior to the transaction (such as an indemnification obligation in respect of an act or omission occurring prior to the date of the acquisition). Further, such a transaction will frequently be subject to the consent of the sponsor of the relevant underlying fund and other qualification requirements that may make such purchase or a sale of an investment more difficult or, ultimately, prevent it.

Valuation of potential investments may be difficult since there generally will be no established market for such interests. A Fund may also not have the opportunity to fully negotiate the terms of an investment as it would in a primary fund investment, including any special rights and privileges. Additionally, a Fund generally will negotiate the terms of an investment with the Manager, but may also need to negotiate such terms with an underlying fund’s investors, which may include the need to seek the consent of such investors to amend the terms of the underlying fund’s governing documents or to otherwise approve the transaction. Because of their complex nature, GP-led secondaries transactions may involve higher transaction costs and also may present greater regulatory risks. Moreover, the purchase price of an investment will be subject to negotiation with the sellers of the applicable interests and may, in certain cases, include a Fund’s assumption of certain contingent liabilities resulting from activity that transpired prior to the investment (such as an indemnification obligation in respect of an act or omission occurring prior to the date of the acquisition). The overall performance of a Fund may depend in part on the accuracy of the information available to the Adviser or the applicable General Partner, the acquisition price paid by a Fund and the structure of such acquisitions and a Fund’s ultimate exposure to any assumed liabilities.

A Fund may have the opportunity to acquire a portfolio of investments in a GP-led secondaries transactions on an “all or nothing” basis. Certain of the investments in the portfolio may be less attractive than others, and certain of the sponsors or portfolio investments involved in the transaction may be more familiar to the Adviser than others, or may be more experienced or highly regarded than others. It may not be possible for a Fund to carve out from such purchases those investments which the Adviser considers less attractive for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons.

The purchase of an investment may be structured in the form of a swap or other derivative transaction. Such arrangements may involve the Fund taking on greater risk with an expected greater return or reducing their risk with corresponding reduction in the rate of return. Such arrangements may also subject a Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations. If structured as such, the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund may be different than otherwise described herein, including, for example, the amount, timing and character of

distributions by a Fund. In addition, a Fund may invest in assets alongside other investors through the use of joint ventures and similar arrangements.

Tax laws in the United States generally require that a partnership's tax basis in its assets be adjusted with respect to a new partner who acquires an interest in such partnership if the partnership has a substantial built-in loss immediately following the transfer. When required, any such adjustment to tax basis could substantially increase the cost of, and the complexity of accounting for, transfers of interests in partnerships. Accordingly, in any such circumstance, it could become significantly more costly for a Fund to acquire an investment.

Competition for Investments. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing upon attractive investment opportunities is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. A Fund will be competing for investments with other investors having similar investment objectives. Further, over the past several years, an increasing number of private equity funds have been formed (and many such existing funds have grown substantially in size), and additional funds with similar investment objectives are likely to be formed in the future. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to a Fund and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to identify, complete and realize upon investments that satisfy its investment objective, or that it will be able to invest fully its committed capital.

Portfolio Investment Risk. The portfolio investments in which a Fund directly or indirectly invests often involve a high degree of business and financial risk. Portfolio investments may be in early stages of development, may have operating losses or significant variations in operating results and may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence. Portfolio investments may also include companies that are experiencing or are expected to experience financial difficulties, which may never be overcome. In addition, they may have weak financial conditions and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive positions. Portfolio investments often face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing, and other capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

Many of the portfolio investments may be highly leveraged, which may impair their ability to finance their future operations and capital needs, and can result in restrictive financial and operating covenants. As a result, such companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to business opportunities may be limited. In addition, in the event that such companies do not perform as anticipated or incur unanticipated liabilities, high leverage will magnify the adverse effect on the value of the companies' equity and could result in substantial diminution in, or the total loss of, equity investments in such companies.

Leverage. To the extent a Fund or a manager borrows money or otherwise utilizes leverage at a fund or portfolio investment level, the favorable and unfavorable effects of changes in valuations of such funds and portfolio investments will be magnified. Certain of the funds or portfolio investments in which a Fund directly or indirectly invests have in the past and may in the future

have significant borrowings and/or other leverage. While investments in leveraged funds and portfolio investments offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, the leveraged capital structures of such funds and portfolio investments will increase their (and thus a Fund's) exposure to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the affected companies or their industries. In addition, in the event any fund or portfolio investment cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital investment in such fund or portfolio investment. U.S. tax-exempt limited partners should note that the use of leverage by a Fund may generate "unrelated business taxable income" ("UBTI") and should refer to the discussion in Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

Illiquidity of Investments. Contractual limitations will typically restrict the ability to transfer its investments without the consent of the applicable managers of those entities. The securities or other financial instruments or obligations of portfolio investments generally will have no public market or be restricted as to their transferability under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction. In some cases, sales or other dispositions of portfolio investments or other assets are also prohibited by contract for a period of time or otherwise be restricted. Portfolio investments often also require a substantial amount of time to liquidate. Consequently, there is a significant risk that such portfolio investments or the funds which hold interests in such portfolio investments will be unable to realize their respective investment objectives by sale or other disposition of their securities or other assets at attractive prices, or will otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. These risks can be further increased by changes in the financial condition or business prospects of such portfolio investments, changes in national or international economic conditions, and changes in laws, regulations, fiscal policies or political conditions of countries in which portfolio investments are located or in which they conduct their business. In addition, the illiquid nature of funds and portfolio investments in which a Fund invests may result in such Fund not realizing all of its investments prior to the expiration of the term of such Fund.

Risk of Loss; Lack of Current Liquidity. A Fund is intended for long-term investment by limited partners who can accept the risks associated with making highly speculative, primarily illiquid investments in privately negotiated transactions. The possibility of partial or total loss of capital of a Fund exists, and prospective limited partners should not subscribe unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss. There may be little or no near-term cash flow distributed by a Fund's investments. Since the amount and timing of a Fund's cash distributions to limited partners are dependent upon the cash flow that a Fund receives from its investments, a Fund will likely distribute little or no cash in the near term. Even if a Fund's investments prove successful, they are unlikely to produce a realized return to limited partners for a period of years.

Reliance on Managers; Non-Controlling Interests. Although a Fund will seek governance rights with respect to many of its investments, a Fund is not expected to have the right to participate in the day-to-day management, control or operations of the investments, nor will it always have the right to unilaterally remove the managers thereof. Managers may have different interests than a Fund or the limited partners of such Fund, such as different compensation structures. A Fund also will not necessarily have the opportunity to evaluate the relevant economic, financial and other information which the managers utilize in selecting, structuring, monitoring and disposing of their portfolio investments. Although each Fund intends to monitor the managers, the success of such

Fund's underlying investments and, indirectly, a Fund, will be substantially dependent upon the capabilities and performance of the managers.

Unspecified Investments. Although the Adviser has identified certain investment opportunities, each Fund has not identified particular investments that it will pursue. Accordingly, an investor must rely upon the ability of a Fund's General Partner and the Adviser to identify and make investments consistent with such Fund's investment objectives and policies. A Fund may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to invest its committed capital or meet its investment objectives. Further, there can be no assurance that what is perceived by such Fund's General Partner and the Adviser as an attractive investment opportunity will not, in fact, result in substantial losses due to one or more of a wide variety of factors.

Due Diligence Risk. The Adviser conducts due diligence in connection with investment opportunities. The Adviser's due diligence process may not reveal all facts that may be relevant in connection with an investment made by the Fund. In some cases, only limited information is available about a prospective investment or its underlying portfolio investments. There can be no assurance that the due diligence investigations undertaken by the Adviser will reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating a particular investment opportunity, or that the Adviser's due diligence will result in an investment being successful.

Risk of Syndication Activity. A Fund likely will make one or more investments in an amount in excess of such Fund's standard allocation and seek to syndicate a portion of such investment after the closing of such investment to other investors, including, without limitation, other entities managed by the Adviser, such Fund's limited partners and other third parties. If the Adviser is unable to syndicate such investments it is possible such Fund may be required to keep such investments resulting in an investment allocation greater than what the Adviser considers appropriate for the Fund.

Valuation of Investments. There is no established market for private equity partnership interests or for the privately-held portfolio companies of private equity sponsors, and there may not be any comparable companies for which public market valuations exist. As a result, the valuation of a Fund's investments will be difficult, may be based on imperfect information and is subject to inherent uncertainties, and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had a ready market existed for such investments, from values placed on such investments by other investors and from prices at which such investments may ultimately be sold. In addition, third-party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of a Fund's assets or, if available, may not be considered reliable. Valuations of the investments will be determined by the General Partner in its discretion and will be final and conclusive as to all the limited partners. The uncertainty of valuations could limit the ability of a Fund's investors to gauge the Fund's ongoing performance.

Concentration/Lack of Diversification. Although the Adviser will seek to diversify a Fund's investment portfolio, a Fund will participate in a limited number of investments and will make investments with a limited number of managers, and may seek to make several investments in one industry or geographic sector. As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio will likely be highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings may substantially affect such Fund's

aggregate return. Various factors, including prevailing market conditions, available investment opportunities, the timing of a Fund's investments, failed syndication efforts and the size of the Fund may prevent the Adviser from diversifying a Fund's portfolio or may result in such Fund's portfolio being less diversified than the Adviser may wish. For these and other reasons, a Fund will likely be concentrated in relatively few investments, regions or industries, and thus the benefits of diversification may not be realized. Because of the length of time typically needed to construct a private equity portfolio, such Fund's portfolio initially will not be diversified.

Material, Non-Public Information. Certain employees of the Adviser may acquire confidential or material, non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Adviser will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, the Adviser may not be able to initiate an investment for a Fund that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold. Conversely, a Fund may not have access to material non-public information in the Adviser's possession which might be relevant to an investment decision, and the Adviser may make or sell an investment which, if such information had been known to it, it may not have made or sold.

Hedging. The Funds and the funds and portfolio investments in which the Funds directly or indirectly invest may, but are generally not required to, employ hedging techniques designed to reduce the risks of adverse movements in interest rates, securities prices and currency exchange rates. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, such transactions themselves may entail certain other risks. Further, there can be no assurance that a Fund or its direct or indirect investments will engage in such hedging transaction at any given time or from time to time or that such hedging transactions will be available or be available at a reasonable cost, or that such hedging transactions will be effective and actually eliminate the applicable interest rate, securities price or currency risk. Thus, while a Fund may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms (when available), unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, or currency exchange rates may exacerbate any negative impact on the Fund and result in a poorer overall performance for such Fund than if it or its direct or indirect investments had not entered into such hedging transactions.

Risks Relating to Disposition of Portfolio Investments. In connection with the disposition of a portfolio investment, a Fund or the underlying fund that holds interests in a portfolio investment may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of such portfolio investment typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business. Such Fund or such underlying fund may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment in such portfolio investment to the extent that any such representations or warranties turn out to be inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in direct or indirect liabilities for a Fund depending upon retribution obligations owed to the underlying fund.

Investments Longer than Term. Certain of a Fund's investments may not be disposed of in an advantageous manner prior to the date that the Fund will be dissolved, either by expiration of such Fund's term or otherwise. In addition, a Fund's investments may be held with a stated term later than such dissolution date. A Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of its investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution. No assurance can be given in any such circumstances that such Fund will have received a return of its invested capital or that the

Fund will otherwise be able to exit its investments by sale or other disposition (at attractive prices or at all).

Third Party Involvement; Co-Investments. A General Partner may from time to time, subject to any requirements agreed to, and set forth in certain side letters or similar agreements or as otherwise determined by such General Partner, offer to certain limited partners of a Fund, investors in other entities managed by the Adviser, and/or third parties the opportunity to co-invest in certain of a Fund's investments ("Co-Investment Opportunities"). Investors in a Fund or third parties may make one or more co-investments directly or through a vehicle or vehicles organized or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. The investors participating in any such Co-Investment Opportunity may pay reduced or no management fee and may be subject to no or reduced carried interest or expense payment obligations with respect to such Co-Investment Opportunity. Specifically, a General Partner has in the past and may in the future agree to offer certain limited partners a right of first refusal over, or other preferential rights with respect to, certain Co-Investment Opportunities. Accordingly, the existence of such right of first refusal or other preferential rights result in other investors receiving fewer or no Co-Investment Opportunities.

A Fund may co-invest with third-parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, including with other private equity funds in so-called "club deals." Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with those of a Fund, may take a different view than that of the Adviser as to the appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take action contrary to the Fund's investment objective. Further, it is possible that no single co-investor will have a controlling interest in the investment, giving no party the ability to control the transaction and potentially resulting in increased costs, delays or even termination of the proposed investment.

Non-U.S. Investments; Exchange Rate Risk. A Fund may invest a portion of its assets in investments organized and/or headquartered outside the United States. Non-U.S. securities, including those held by funds in which such Fund invests, involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar, the euro and the various other non-U.S. currencies in which non-U.S. investments are denominated, and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) differences between the U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative liquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets; (iii) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements, and less government supervision and regulation; (iv) certain economic and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic or social instability and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; and (v) the possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities. Such factors may adversely affect the value of a Fund's non-U.S. investments and hence the overall value of a limited partner's interest in such Fund.

EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive and the UK Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013. The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive 2011/61/EU, including all national, implementing or supplementary measures, laws and regulations (“AIFMD”) and the United Kingdom Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations 2013 as amended including by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the “AIFM Law”) may have an adverse effect on the continued operation of a Fund where interests are offered to or placed with investors in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) and the United Kingdom (the “UK”). The AIFMD and AIFM Law applies to alternative investment fund managers (“AIFM”) of alternative investment funds (“AIFs”).

The AIFMD or the AIFM Law may have an adverse effect on the continued operation of a Fund in a number of ways. The extent to which the Adviser or any person acting on its behalf can market a Fund in a member state of the EEA (an “EEA Member State”) or the UK may be more restricted than was the case before the AIFMD or the AIFM Law came into force. This could limit a Fund’s ability to attract investors based in those EEA Member States or the UK, resulting in a reduction in the overall amount of capital raised by a Fund which limits, in turn, the range of investment strategies and investments that a Fund is able to pursue and make. The Adviser may be required to comply with additional initial disclosure, annual reporting and regulatory filing requirements in relation to a Fund and in certain EEA Member States it may be required to comply with registration requirements, including the requirement to appoint a depositary. Compliance with these requirements may result in additional costs to a Fund reducing the returns for investors. The need to comply with the registration requirements may also delay a Fund raising process, in turn reducing the speed with which the Adviser can deploy the capital raised.

There is a risk that the Adviser may breach the requirements imposed by the AIFMD or the AIFM Law as a result of the differing manner and way in which the AIFMD and AIFM Law has been implemented in various EEA Member States and the UK, respectively. Such a breach may result in a regulatory authority or court in that or another EEA Member State or the UK requiring the Adviser to return any capital or other funds to investors or otherwise seeking to take other enforcement or remedial action against the Adviser or a Fund. This may result in a reduction in the overall amount of capital available to a Fund which limits, in turn, the range of investment strategies and investments that a Fund is able to pursue and make or otherwise result in a loss to a Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that the AIFMD or the AIFM Law will be interpreted differently by each EEA Member State or the UK. This may have an adverse effect on the marketing and/or operation of a Fund and may result in additional costs, reducing the returns for investors.

As a non-EEA AIFM or non-UK AIFM, the Adviser is not required to comply with all of the requirements set out in the AIFMD or the AIFM Law. Accordingly, and subject to the below, investors in a Fund will not receive the full protections or benefits available under the AIFMD or the AIFM Law which would otherwise be available to investors in an AIF managed by an EEA AIFM or a UK AIFM.

Notwithstanding the above, in certain or all EEA Member States and the UK, the Adviser may choose not to market a Fund at its own initiative or otherwise take any other action that would result in the AIFMD or the AIFM Law applying to the Adviser or a Fund. In this respect, the

Adviser will only accept investors where the Adviser concludes that such investors approached the Adviser or a Fund or someone acting on their behalf at their own initiative or that the AIFMD or the AIFM Law would not otherwise apply to the Adviser, a Fund or any person acting on their behalf. There is a risk that an EEA Member State, European Union or UK regulatory or governmental authority, including the UK Financial Conduct Authority, may reach a different conclusion to the Adviser and find that the relevant measures taken in order to give effect to or supplement the AIFMD or the AIFM Law in one or more EEA Member States or the UK do apply to the Adviser or a Fund. Such a finding may result in a regulatory or governmental authority or court in one or more EEA Member States or the UK requiring the Adviser or a Fund to return any capital or other funds to investors or otherwise seeking to take other enforcement or remedial action against the Adviser and/or Fund. This may result in a reduction in the overall amount of capital available to a Fund which limits, in turn, the range of investment strategies and investments that the Fund is able to pursue and make or otherwise result in a loss to the Fund. If an investor approaches the Adviser or someone acting on their behalf at the investor's own initiative, as the Adviser will not be required to comply with any of the requirements of the AIFMD or the AIFM Law with which a non-EEA or non-UK manager registered under the AIFMD or the AIFM Law is otherwise required to comply, investors will not receive the protections or benefits available under the AIFMD or the AIFM Law, including initial disclosure requirements and periodic reporting on illiquid assets and leverage.

EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. The European Union's Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (as amended from time to time, the "SFDR") sets out certain environmental, social, governance ("ESG") and sustainability disclosure requirements for alternative investment fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors within the EEA.

The SFDR, along with other sustainability and ESG requirements that may, in the future, be imposed by other jurisdictions in which the General Partner and the Adviser do business and/or in which the Fund is marketed, may result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions on the Fund, the Adviser or the General Partner, including the requirement to capture information or data about the Fund or its investments and undertake a periodic assessment of the principal adverse impacts of the Fund's impact on sustainability factors. Additionally, the General Partner or the Adviser may be required to classify itself or the Fund against certain ESG criteria, some of which can be open to subjective interpretation. The General Partner or the Adviser's view on the appropriate classification may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry approach to classification. A change to the relevant classification may require further actions to be taken, for example it may require further disclosures by the Adviser, the General Partner or the Fund or it may require new processes to be set up to capture data about the Fund or its investments, which may lead to additional cost to be borne by the Fund. Additionally, the classification of the Fund into a certain ESG category may make it more difficult for the Fund to raise its targeted amount of capital commitments as such classification may not reflect the beliefs or values of a particular investor in the manner of which another classification otherwise would.

Regulatory Approvals. A Fund may directly or indirectly invest in an entity believed to have obtained all material U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. approvals required as of the date thereof

to operate its business. In addition, a Fund may be required to obtain the consent or approval of applicable regulatory authorities in order to acquire or hold certain ownership positions in portfolio companies. A portfolio company could be materially and adversely affected as a result of statutory or regulatory changes or judicial or administrative interpretations of existing laws and regulations that impose more comprehensive or stringent requirements on such company. Moreover, additional regulatory approvals, including without limitation, renewals, extensions, transfers, assignments, reissuances or similar actions, may become applicable in the future due to a change in laws and regulations, a change in the companies' customers or for other reasons. There can be no assurance that a portfolio company will be able to (i) obtain all required regulatory approvals that it does not currently have or that it may be required to have in the future; (ii) obtain any necessary modifications to existing regulatory approvals; or (iii) maintain required regulatory approvals. Delay in obtaining or failure to obtain and maintain in full force and effect any regulatory approvals, or amendments thereto, or delay or failure to satisfy any regulatory conditions or other applicable requirements could prevent operation of a facility or sales to or from third parties or could result in additional costs to a portfolio company.

Regulatory changes in a jurisdiction where a portfolio company is located may make the continued operation of such portfolio company infeasible or economically disadvantageous and any expenditures made to date by such portfolio company may be wholly or partially written off. The locations of the portfolio companies may also be subject to government exercise of eminent domain power or similar events. Any of these changes could significantly increase the regulatory-related compliance and other expenses incurred by a Fund's investments and could significantly reduce or entirely eliminate any potential revenues generated by one or more of such investments, which could materially and adversely affect returns to a Fund.

Legal Risk, Litigation and Regulatory Action. The Funds, the General Partners, the Adviser, the managers and their affiliates are subject to a number of risks, including changing laws and regulations, developing interpretations of such laws and regulations, and increased scrutiny by regulators and law enforcement authorities. Some of this evolution has been and in the future likely will be directed at the private fund industry in general or certain segments of the industry, and may result in scrutiny or claims against a Fund, the General Partners, the Advisers, the managers or their affiliates directly for actions taken or not taken by the Fund, the General Partners, the Adviser or the managers. These risks and their potential consequences are often difficult or impossible to predict, avoid or mitigate in advance, and might make some investment opportunities unavailable to the Fund. The effect on the Funds, the General Partners, the Adviser, the managers or their affiliates of any such legal risk, litigation or regulatory action could be substantial and adverse.

Holding Period Requirement. The Adviser's ability to achieve the investment objectives of a Fund depends to a substantial degree on its ability to retain and motivate its investment professionals and other key personnel, and to recruit talented new personnel. While it is inherently uncertain what position the current administration or future administrations will take going forward, under current law, if certain holding period requirements are not met carried interest and gain on the sale of investment services partnership interests will be subject to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax than was the case under prior law. This holding period requirement could affect investment decisions, including the timing of dispositions, and could adversely impact returns for investors. Such requirement could also adversely affect employees or other individuals performing

services for a Fund who hold direct or indirect interests in a General Partner and benefit from carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the Adviser and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for such Fund. Further, there are currently administrative and legislative proposals to further change the tax treatment of carried interest in ways that may be adverse to partners in the General Partner. The Adviser may take these potential adverse consequences into account in their management and operation of a Fund, and in addressing these adverse consequences, the interests of the Adviser, on the one hand, may diverge from the interests of the investors, on the other hand.

Reliance on Adviser and the Senior Investment Team. The success of a Fund's investments will depend in substantial part on the diligence, skill, expertise and business contacts of, and the information and deal flow generated by, the investment professionals of the Adviser and, in particular, the senior investment team. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's professionals will continue to be associated with the Adviser during the full term of a Fund. The ability of a Fund to achieve its objectives depends on the continued service of these individuals, who are not obligated to remain employed with the Adviser or its affiliates. The market for experienced private equity investment professionals is highly competitive. If the Adviser fails to adequately compensate its investment professionals, in light of such market conditions, one or more of such individuals could cease to work for the Adviser. The loss of one or more of the Adviser's key individuals could have a material adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. Should one or more of these individuals cease to participate in the management of a Fund, its performance could be adversely affected.

Time and Attention of Personnel. A General Partner, the Adviser and their affiliates' personnel will devote such time to the activities of a Fund as they determine to be necessary to properly conduct the business affairs of such Fund. However, some personnel will also work on other projects, including the investment activities of other funds and accounts. Conflicts may arise in the allocation of management and personnel resources as among a Fund and such other projects. In the event that any of such personnel ceases to be actively involved with a Fund, such Fund's limited partners will be relying on the ability of such Fund's General Partner and the Adviser to identify and retain other investment professionals to conduct the Fund's business.

Conflicting Interests of Limited Partners. A Fund is likely to have a diverse range of limited partners that may have conflicting interests stemming from differences in investment preferences, tax status and regulatory status. A General Partner will consider the objectives of such Fund and each of its respective partners as a whole when making decisions with respect to the selection, structuring, and sale of its investments. However, it is inevitable that such decisions may be more beneficial for one limited partner of a Fund than for another limited partner, creating a risk that certain limited partners may be subject to costs or results more disadvantageous to such limited partner in relation to other limited partners.

Multiple Levels of Expense. Limited partners will pay the fees, expenses and Carried Interest of a Fund and will indirectly bear any fees, expenses and carried interest of a Fund's investments, which are likely to include fees, expenses and carried interest in respect of an underlying fund or manager. This will result in greater expense to the limited partners than if such fees, expenses and carried interest were not charged by both the Fund and its investments.

Financial Market Fluctuations. A Fund's investment program is intended to extend over a period of years, during which the business, economic, political, regulatory, and technology environment within which a Fund operates may undergo substantial changes. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities may affect the value of a Fund's investments and instability in the securities markets will also likely increase the risks inherent in a Fund's investments. There can be no assurance that such economic and market conditions will be favorable in respect of both the investment and disposition activities of a Fund.

A Fund's ability to realize investments depends not only on the investments' historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance that a Fund or the underlying funds will be able to exit from its or their investments in portfolio companies by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable a Fund or the underlying fund to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so. Renewed volatility in the financial sector may have a material adverse effect on the ability of a Fund or an underlying fund to buy, sell and partially dispose of its portfolio companies. The Funds or an underlying fund may be adversely affected to the extent that it seeks to dispose of any of its portfolio companies, respectively, into an illiquid or volatile market, and the Adviser or the applicable manager may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted. The ability of portfolio investments to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise. The portfolio investments may depend on the availability of capital financed from third parties and to the extent such capital is not available, those of the portfolio investments that rely on such capital may be adversely impacted in a manner that they would not have been had they been able to access such capital. In addition, political measures taken in response to market practices or renewed economic instability in the United States or abroad may have an adverse impact on a Fund's investments.

Current Market Conditions and Regulatory Environment Related to Financial Markets. The range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. The effect of any such political, regulatory, economic or market outcomes on a Fund could be adverse. For example, in reaction to economic events, regulators in the United States and several other countries have undertaken in the past and may undertake in the future regulatory actions and implement other measures to ensure stability in the financial markets. Despite these efforts and the efforts of securities regulators of other jurisdictions, global financial markets could become and remain extremely volatile.

Certain of a Fund's investments may be materially adversely affected by the foregoing events, or by similar or other events in the future. In the longer term, there may be significant new regulations that could limit a Fund's or the underlying fund's activities and investment opportunities or change the functioning of capital markets. Consequently, a Fund may not be capable of, or successful at, preserving the value of its assets, generating positive investment returns or effectively managing their risks.

Inflation. Inflation is the rate of increase in prices over a given period of time. Moderate inflation is associated with economic growth, while high inflation can signal an overheated economy. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money (i.e., as inflation increases, the values of the Fund's assets can decline). Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had in the past, and may in the future have, negative effects on economics and financial markets, particularly in emerging economies. For example, if a portfolio company is unable to increase its revenue in times of higher inflation, its profitability may be adversely affected. Portfolio companies may have revenues linked to some extent to inflation, including, without limitation, by government regulations and contractual arrangement. As inflation rises, a portfolio company may earn more revenue but incur higher expenses. As inflation declines, a portfolio company may not be able to reduce expenses commensurate with any resulting reduction in revenue. Furthermore, wages and prices of inputs increase during periods of inflation, which can negatively impact returns on investments.

Governmental efforts to curb inflation often have negative effects on the level of economic activity. Central banks, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, generally attempt to control inflation by regulating the pace of economic activity. They typically attempt to affect economic activity by raising and lowering short-term interest rates. At times, governments may attempt to manage inflation through fiscal policy, such as by raising taxes or reducing spending, thereby reducing economic activity; conversely, governments can attempt to combat deflation with tax cuts and increased spending designed to stimulate economic activity. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to the Fund. Further, certain countries, including the U.S., have recently seen increased levels of inflation and there can be no assurance that continued and more wide-spread inflation will not become a serious problem in the future and have an adverse impact on the Fund's returns.

Market Disruption, Terrorism and Geopolitical Risk. A Fund is subject to the risk that war, terrorism and related geopolitical events as well as outbreaks of infectious diseases, pandemics or any other serious public concerns, such as the recent outbreak of COVID-19 (cumulatively, "Market Disruption Events") may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of a Fund's investments. Market Disruption Events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Market Disruption Events as well as other changes in world economic and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments. At such times, a Fund's exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

Euro-Related Risk. The last global economic crisis brought several small economies in Europe to the brink of bankruptcy and many other economies into recession and weakened the banking and financial sectors of many European countries. In addition, due to large public deficits, some European countries may be dependent on assistance from other European governments and

institutions or multilateral agencies and offices. Assistance may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms or reaching a certain level of performance. Failure to reach those objectives or an insufficient level of assistance could result in a deep economic downturn which could significantly affect the value of a Fund's investments.

The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EMU") is comprised of the European Union members that have adopted the euro currency. By adopting the euro as its currency, a member state relinquishes control of its own monetary policies. As a result, European countries are significantly affected by fiscal and monetary controls implemented by the EMU. The euro currency may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the various economies that comprise the EMU and Europe generally.

It is possible that EMU member countries could abandon the euro and return to a national currency and/or that the euro will cease to exist as a single currency in its current form. The effects of such developments on those countries, the rest of the EMU, and global markets are impossible to predict, but are likely to be negative. The exit of any country out of the euro would likely have an extremely destabilizing effect on all Eurozone countries and their economies and a negative effect on the global economy as a whole. In addition, under these circumstances, it may be difficult to value investments denominated in euros or in a replacement currency.

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

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

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

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

Political parties in several other member states of the European Union have proposed that a similar referendum be held on their country's membership in the European Union. It is unclear whether any other member states of the European Union will hold such referendums, but if they do, further disruption can be expected.

Areas where the uncertainty created by the UK's vote to withdraw from the European Union is relevant include, but are not limited to, trade within Europe, foreign direct investment in Europe, the scope and functioning of European regulatory frameworks (including with respect to the regulation of alternative investment fund managers and the distribution and marketing of alternative investment funds), industrial policy pursued within European countries, immigration policy pursued within European Union countries, the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in Europe and trade policy within European countries and internationally. The volatility and uncertainty caused by the referendum may adversely affect the value of the Funds' investments and the ability to achieve the investment objective of each Fund.

Privacy and Data Protection. The Funds, the General Partners and the Adviser are subject to laws related to privacy, data protection and information security in the jurisdictions in which they do business and/or their investors are located. The Funds, the General Partners and the Adviser will process personal data in relation to, amongst others, their staff and representatives, individuals considering and/or making an investment in the Fund, and individuals connected with investors (such as directors, trustees, beneficial owners, advisors and agents).

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment vehicles such as a Fund, an underlying fund and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks, but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial-of-service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of a Fund, the General Partners, the Adviser, the managers, the underlying funds, the portfolio companies and/or any of their third party service providers may adversely impact a Fund or the limited partners. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of limited partner transactions, impact a Fund's ability to value its assets, cause the release of private limited partner information or confidential information of a Fund, impede trading, cause reputational

damage, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may also incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its limited partners could be negatively impacted as a result. While a Fund or a Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which a Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the investments therein to lose value.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. To the extent the Adviser considers any ESG factors in making an investment, there is no guarantee that the Adviser will successfully implement and make investments in companies that create positive ESG impact while enhancing long-term shareholder value and achieving financial returns. To the extent that the Adviser engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial and social results, or the market or society may not view any such changes as desirable. Successful engagement efforts on the part of the Adviser will depend on the Adviser's skill in properly identifying and analyzing material ESG and other factors and their impact-related value, and there can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. Considering ESG qualities when evaluating an investment may result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on the Adviser's view of certain ESG-related and other factors, and carries the risk that the Adviser may underperform funds that do not take ESG-related factors into account because the market may ultimately have a different view of a particular company's performance than that anticipated by the Adviser.

Consideration of ESG factors may affect the Adviser's exposure to certain companies, sectors, regions, countries or types of investments, which could negatively impact the Adviser's performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. Applying impact investing goals to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Adviser or any judgment exercised by the Adviser will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. In evaluating a company, the Adviser is dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. ESG-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, and a company's ESG-related practices or the Adviser's assessment of such practices may change over time.

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

Climate Change. The Funds may acquire investments that are located in, or have operations in, areas that are subject to climate change. Any investments located in coastal regions may be affected by any future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of hurricanes and tropical storms, whether such increases are caused by global climate changes or other factors. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on the Funds' business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes), sea level rise, fires, and extreme and changing temperatures. As a result of these impacts from climate-related events, the Funds may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the Funds' investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the Funds' investments from severe weather; increased insurance premiums and deductibles or a decrease in the availability of coverage for investments in areas subject to severe weather; decreased net migration to areas in which investments are located, resulting in lower than expected demand for both investments and the products and services of the Funds' investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy costs impacting operational returns; changes in the availability or quality of water, food or other natural resources on which the Funds' business depends; decreased consumer demand for consumer products or services resulting from physical changes associated with climate change (e.g., warmer temperature or decreasing shoreline could reduce demand for residential and commercial properties previously viewed as desirable); incorrect long-term valuation of an equity investment due to changing conditions not previously anticipated at the time of the investment; and economic distributions arising from the foregoing.

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

LIBOR Replacement and Other Reference Rates Risk. Payment obligations, financing terms and investments in many financial instruments (including debt securities and derivatives) may be tied to floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced its intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021.

Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR and the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate for GBP LIBOR). Various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR, and markets are developing in response to these new rates, but questions around the liquidity of the new rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. It is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Funds. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the Funds or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses for the Funds. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could also deteriorate during the transition period, effects could occur at any time.

Regulators and market participants have been working to develop successor rates for LIBOR, as well as transition mechanisms to amend existing instruments and contracts to replace the LIBOR with a new rate. The Alternative Reference Rates Committee convened by the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve Bank of New York has selected the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), a new index calculated by reference to short-term repurchase agreements backed by Treasury securities, as its preferred replacement for U.S. dollar LIBOR. SOFR differs significantly from LIBOR – both in the actual rate and how it is calculated – and therefore it is unclear to what extent markets will adopt this rate as a widely accepted replacement for LIBOR. There remains risk that the debt markets may be slow to agree on an acceptable replacement benchmark rate or an acceptable rate transition mechanism for instruments that currently bear interest based on LIBOR.

The transition from LIBOR to an alternative reference rate may result, among other things, in increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for debt instruments, particularly for those that currently rely on LIBOR. It may also may result in a reduction in the value of any investments held by a Fund that bear interest at a LIBOR-based rate or at any other replacement benchmark rate that is ultimately not adopted widely by the debt markets, or in the Adviser’s being unable to identify new investments for a Fund that bear interest at benchmark rates that the Adviser views as suitable replacements for LIBOR. In addition, to the extent that a Fund incurs indebtedness to finance its investments, it is possible that such indebtedness may bear interest at a benchmark rate that is different from the benchmark rate used by some or all of a Fund’s investments. This discrepancy in benchmark rates could increase the overall cost to a Fund of such indebtedness, thus reducing the overall return on a Fund’s investments. Furthermore, the transition away from LIBOR may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to manage and hedge exposures to fluctuations in interest rates using derivatives instruments.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine. On February 21, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military to invade two regions in eastern Ukraine (the Donetsk People’s Republic and Luhansk People’s Republic regions). The following day, the United States, United Kingdom and European Union announced sanctions against Russia. On February 24, 2022, President Putin commenced a full-scale invasion of Russia’s pre-positioned forces into Ukraine, including

Russia's forces pre-positioned in Belarus. In response, the United States, United Kingdom, and European Union imposed further sanctions designed to target the Russian financial system, and thereafter a number of countries have banned Russian planes from their airspace. Further sanctions may be forthcoming, and the U.S. and allied countries have recently announced they are committed to taking steps to prevent certain Russian banks from accessing international payment systems. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the resulting displacement of persons both within Ukraine and to neighboring countries and the increasing international sanctions could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally, and therefore could adversely affect the performance of the Funds' investments. Furthermore, given the ongoing and evolving nature of the conflict between the two nations and its ongoing escalation (such as Russia's recent decision to place its nuclear forces on high alert and the possibility of significant cyberwarfare against military and civilian targets globally), it is difficult to predict the conflict's ultimate impact on global economic and market conditions, and, as a result, the situation presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Funds and the performance of their investments or operations, and the ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives.

Custody and Banking Risks. The Funds will maintain funds with one or more banks or other depository institutions ("banking institutions"), which may include US and non-US banking institutions, and may enter into credit facilities or have other financial relationships with banking institutions. The distress, impairment or failure of one or more banking institutions with whom the Funds, their portfolio companies, the General Partners and/or the Adviser transact may inhibit the ability of the Funds or their portfolio companies to access depository accounts or lines of credit at all or in a timely manner. In such cases, the Funds may be forced to delay or forgo investments or to call capital when it is not desirable to do so, resulting in lower performance for the Funds. In the event of such a failure of a banking institution where the Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies holds depository accounts access to such accounts could be restricted and U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) protection may not be available for balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC (and similar considerations may apply to banking institutions in other jurisdictions not subject to FDIC protection). In such instances, the Funds and their affected portfolio companies may not recover such excess, uninsured amounts and instead, would only have an unsecured claim against the banking institution and participate pro rata with other unsecured creditors in the residual value of the banking institution's assets. The loss of amounts maintained with a banking institution or the inability to access such amounts for a period of time, even if ultimately recovered, could be materially adverse to the Funds or their portfolio companies. One or more investors or a Fund's General Partner could also be similarly affected and unable to fund capital calls, further delaying or deferring new investments. In addition, a Fund's General Partner may not be able to identify all potential solvency or stress concerns with respect to a banking institution or to transfer assets from one bank to another in a timely manner in the event a banking institution comes under stress or fails.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information.

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various limited partnerships (the “General Partners”, each a “General Partner”) serve as general partners of the Funds, and the Adviser and the General Partners have a commonality of ownership. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its partners, officers and employees, as well as officers and employees of its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively, “Adviser Personnel”). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (as amended, the “Advisers Act”), establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. Adviser Personnel and their families and households may purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Fund, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest. Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension or dismissal. Adviser Personnel are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware. Adviser Personnel are required to annually certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon written request to Evert Hendrik Vink at evertvink@new2ndcapital.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser may invest in and alongside the Funds, either through the General Partners, as direct investors in the Funds or otherwise. A Fund or its General Partner, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee and Carried Interest related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see “Conflicts of Interest” immediately below.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Fund (including purchasers of a limited partner’s interests in a secondary transaction) or a co-investment opportunity (see below) may ask different questions and request different information, the Adviser may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors or limited partners.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund may, from time to time conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

The Adviser has in the past and may, from time to time in the future establish certain investment vehicles through which certain employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, certain business associates, other “friends of the firm,” or other persons may invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as “co-investment vehicles,” may, in certain instances, be contractually required to purchase and sell certain investment opportunities at substantially the same time and substantially the same terms as the applicable Fund that is invested in that investment opportunity.

Resolution of Conflicts

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

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the Organizational Documents for the Funds;
- (3) Generally, each Fund has established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory committees meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion;
- (4) Where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price;

- (5) The Adviser has adopted and implemented certain policies and procedures designated to reduce certain conflicts of interest; and
- (6) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund.

In addition, certain provisions of a Fund's Organizational Documents are designed to protect the interests of investors in situations where conflicts may exist, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. In certain instances, some of such conflicts of interest may be resolved in a manner adverse to a Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objectives. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will identify or resolve all conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the Funds and the Funds' investors may not be entitled to receive notice or disclosure of the actual occurrence of conflicts or have any right to consent to them as they arise.

Conflicts

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

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients; Co-Investments

The Adviser aims to allocate investment opportunities in a way that is:

- Fair and equitable to all pooled investment vehicles advised by the Adviser;
- Consistent with all investment allocation requirements set forth in a Fund's Organizational Documents, private placement memorandum, or side letters ("Investment Allocation Requirements");
- Consistent with the policies and procedures set forth in Adviser's Investment Transactions with Affiliates and Allocations Policy.

The Adviser's Investment Committee (the "IC") makes the final determination regarding allocations of investment opportunities and is responsible for maintaining appropriate documentation of all allocation decisions.

The Adviser from time to time establishes Funds such that one Fund's life cycle will overlap with the creation of the next Fund. Therefore, investment opportunities may be available for the participation of several Funds at any given time. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Adviser takes into account such factors that it determines in its sole discretion to be relevant.

In determining which Fund(s) will participate in an investment opportunity, the Adviser assesses whether an opportunity is appropriate for a Fund based on the Fund's investment objectives, strategies, and structure. Prior to making any allocation to a Fund, the Adviser determines what additional factors may restrict or limit the offering of an investment opportunity to the Fund(s). Possible restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- **Obligation to Offer:** The Adviser may be required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Funds. This obligation to offer investment opportunities may be set forth in a Fund's Organizational Documents.
- **Related Investments:** The Adviser may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) at the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.
- **Legal and Regulatory Exclusions:** The Adviser may determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

Once the eligible Fund(s) have been identified and if more than one Fund is eligible to participate in an investment opportunity, the Adviser allocates the investment opportunity among such Funds based on relevant factors, determined in the Adviser's sole discretion, related to each Fund, which may include but are not limited to:

- Each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund's liquidity and reserves;
- Each Fund's diversification (including the actual, relative or potential exposure of a Fund to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing portfolio);
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment and anticipated co-investment (if any);
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- Suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Fund;
- Timing expected necessary to execute an investment;

- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Supply or demand of an investment opportunity at a given price level;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- The seniority of an investment and other capital structuring criteria;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Whether an investment opportunity requires additional consents or authorizations from a Fund, investors or third parties;
- Whether an investment opportunity would enable a Fund to qualify for certain programmatic benefits or discounts that are not readily available to other Funds including, but not limited to, the ability to enter into credit arrangements with certain financial or governmental institutions;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the applicable offering and organizational documents of each Fund.

The Adviser will seek to make all allocations of investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, and will not favor or disfavor, consistently or consciously, any Fund or class of Funds in relation to any other Funds. As a result, there can be no assurance that a particular Fund will be allocated all opportunities that fall within its investment objectives. The Adviser makes allocation determinations based solely on the Adviser's expectations at the time such investments are made, however investments and their characteristics may change and there can be no assurance that an investment may prove to have been more suitable for another Fund in hindsight.

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Advisers determines would be appropriate for the Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated by contract to certain participants in the applicable deal, such as co-sponsors, consultants and advisers to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio company, certain strategic investors and other investors whose allocation is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the applicable Fund), and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors. There may be circumstances where the Adviser

determines, for strategic or other reasons, the amount that could have otherwise been invested by a particular Fund is instead allocated to one or more co-investors.

The allocation of co-investment opportunities will, in many or all cases, also involve a benefit to the Adviser, including the receipt of management fees or carried interest from the co-investor, and/or capital commitments from the co-investor to Funds (including successor Funds). As a result of the foregoing, the Adviser could be incentivized to allocate a greater portion of an investment to a co-investor than it would have otherwise allocated absent such an arrangement or economic terms.

In addition, co-investment vehicles are from time to time formed to make investments alongside a Fund. In such cases, the co-investment vehicle could have a priority right to make co-investments in some or all of the investments made by such Fund. The existence of such a priority right could significantly reduce or eliminate co-investment opportunities available to the investors. Further, any such vehicles will only be entitled to investment opportunities to the extent the Adviser determines the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the allocation to the Fund(s). As a result, there can be no assurance such vehicles will be allocated any opportunities.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, as well as the applicable terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons or other participants in the applicable transactions, such as co-sponsors, and no investor in the Funds has a right to participate in co-investment opportunities (ii) co-investment opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not other investors in the Funds, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons and investors may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested and an investor may be offered fewer co-investment opportunities than other investors in the same Fund, with the same, larger or small capital commitments to such Fund, and (iii) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (e.g., other Funds, co-investment vehicles, consultants, joint venture partners, persons associated with a portfolio investment and other Third Parties) rather than one or more investors in a Fund, will, from time to time be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, and (iv) co-investors will generally purchase their interests in a portfolio investment at the same time as the Funds or may purchase their interests from the applicable Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio investment (also known as a post-closing sell down or transfer). Investors in a Fund or third parties may make one or more co-investments directly or through a vehicle or vehicles organized or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Each co-investment opportunity (should any exist) is likely to be different and allocation of such opportunity will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances specific to that unique situation (e.g., timing, industry, size, geography, asset class, projected holding period, exit strategy and counterparty). To the extent an investor or other third party participates in a co-investment opportunity through a vehicle organized or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates such persons may be responsible for additional management fees, carried interest and/or administrative fees in connection with such co-investment opportunity. Additionally, non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities are not Investment Allocation Requirements and do not require the Adviser to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity. However, the Adviser from time to time agrees to give particular investors, Funds or

other third parties priority access to co-investment opportunities. The existence of such priority co-investment access rights may result in other investors receiving fewer or no Co-Investment Opportunities.

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the allocation to the Funds, and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds' Organizational Documents and as set forth below. In exercising the Adviser's discretion to decide how to allocate co-investment opportunities among potential co-investors, the Adviser may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Adviser's evaluation of the size of the prospective co-investor's investment in the Funds, financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser's perception of the ability of that person or entity (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise, and other resources or similar synergies) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Fund(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Funds(s), in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case;
- Any confidentiality concerns the Adviser may have that may arise in connection with providing the potential co-investment party with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such person or entity to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- Whether a potential co-investment party has a history of participating in opportunities and the Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with that potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of such person or entity to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser and expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential co-investment party's commitment (including taking into account whether such prospective co-investor is co-investing through a vehicle organized or managed by the Adviser such that additional negotiation is not required or substantially needed);
- The character and nature of the co-investment opportunity (including the potential co-investment amount, structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry);
- The Adviser's evaluation of the financial resources, sophistication, experience and expertise of the potential co-investor, with respect to the execution of co-investment transactions generally, and with respect to the geographic location, business activities or other considerations relevant to the applicable investment;
- Whether the extent to which the prospective co-investor has expressed an interest in Co-Investment Opportunities;
- Level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;

- The ability of a potential co-investment party to hold investments for longer periods of time (or indefinitely);
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, competitive, confidentiality, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the potential co-investment party would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether a particular potential co-investment party has provided value in the sourcing, establishing relationships, participating in diligence and/or negotiations for such potential transaction or is expected to provide value to the business or operations of a portfolio investment post-closing;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity);
- Whether the potential co-investment party will make commitments to invest in other Funds (including concurrently with the applicable co-investment) as well as commitments to future funds raised by the Adviser;
- Whether the co-investment opportunity is being provided in connection with a potential investment in or acquisition of interests through a secondary transfer of the Funds (i.e., a stapled co-investment opportunity); and
- Whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to the Funds or future Funds of the Adviser.

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds, potential co-investors, Adviser Investors and Third Parties, and in the manner discussed above often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons (including, for example, whether the Adviser, the applicable general partners and/or any of their affiliates are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional management fees, carried interest and/or administrative fees based on the availability of co-investment opportunities

offered to such parties). While the Adviser will determine how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, 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 is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In the event the Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity to co-investors, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. Further, it is possible that a potential co-investment party may experience financial, legal or regulatory difficulty and may, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund and as a result, make a different view from the Adviser as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to a Fund's investment objective. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Fund may consequently hold a greater concentration and have exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, and would bear the entire portion of any fees, costs and expenses related to such investment, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. An investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce a Fund's overall investment returns.

The Adviser or its affiliates, from time to time, establishes dedicated co-investment vehicles for specific investors in order to facilitate investments by the relevant investors as co-investment parties alongside a Fund which often have more favorable rights and/or terms than the Funds and/or other co-investors. Any such vehicle will be established at the Adviser or its affiliates' sole discretion and the Adviser and its affiliates have no obligation to offer a similar opportunity to any other investor. Co-investments may result in conflicts between a Fund and other co-investors (for example, over the price and other terms of such investment, exit strategies and related matters, including the exercise of remedies of their respective investments).

To the extent the Adviser has discretion over granting or withholding consent to a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund's organizational documents, the Adviser may consider the factors listed below as it may deem appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion:

- The Adviser evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- The Adviser's percent of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationship that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Funds and/or the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment;

- Whether the potential purchaser would subject the Adviser, the applicable Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens;
- A purchaser's potential investment into another Fund or future Fund;
- Requirements in such Fund's organizational documents; and
- Such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

Absent disclosure to the contrary, the Adviser shall not solely consider a purchaser's potential investment into another Fund in determining whether to grant or withhold consent to a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

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

Certain clients of the Adviser and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of such Fund may be in conflict with the interest of such other Fund, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Funds may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser.

In addition, a conflict may arise in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio investment of another Fund. Investments by more than one client of the Adviser in a portfolio investment may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser or support positions taken by other clients of the Adviser, or that a client may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. In addition, where more than one Fund of the Adviser (or its affiliates) invest in the same portfolio investment, there can be no assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time and on the same terms. Investments disposed of at different times will likely be disposed of at different valuations and, as a result, each Fund may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Fund. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Fund. At the same time, if the Adviser determines it is advisable for a Fund to exit an investment at the same time as another Fund of the Adviser or its affiliates, the term of which may expire sooner than the former Fund's, such Fund may dispose of its interest earlier than it ordinarily would have and may, as a result, experience lower returns than it otherwise may have earned on such investments. In addition, investors may receive different consideration (for instance, investors in one Fund may receive cash whereas investors in another Funds may be provided the opportunity to receive distributions in-kind) which may impact the realized return ultimately received by each Fund. The Adviser may also express inconsistent or contrary views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally.

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

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

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

Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have made or may make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. In addition, Funds from time to time invest in securities of companies in which officers, principals, employees and other related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have previously invested for their own accounts. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund

participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

A Fund is likely to, from time to time, invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund will from time to time decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

From time to time the Adviser may, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds, prospective investors in a Fund, co-investors, Adviser Investors or Third-Parties to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser will comply with the requirements set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s), or to the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s), the Adviser may consider some or all of the factors listed above under “*Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions*”. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser. Although the Adviser is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, it will first determine that such transaction is in the best interests of the applicable Fund(s), taking into account the sales price and the other terms and conditions of the transaction. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Fund(s). Any such transactions will comply with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s).

A Fund expects from time to time to sell down an interest in its portfolio investments to co-investors. Subject to the Organizational Documents, the Adviser may charge (or may decide not to charge) a co-investor (such as a Fund Investor or an individual or entity that is not an investor in any Fund (“Third Party”)) interest costs for the time period between the closing of the applicable Fund’s investment in a portfolio investment to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio investment to the applicable co-investor.

The Funds will, from time to time, enter into equity commitment arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that upon the closing of a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio investment, it will purchase equity securities in a transaction. Furthermore, in certain instances the Funds will also enter into (a) limited guarantee arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that if a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio investment is not consummated, it will pay a percentage of the total value of the transaction as a “reverse termination fee” to the seller entity and (b) full guarantee arrangements where such Fund agrees to close a transaction even if the debt financing for such transaction is not available or has not been funded. While certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Fund (including co-investment vehicles through which employees of the Adviser participate) are generally obligated to pay their proportionate share of the equity purchase price (whether pursuant to the applicable Funds’ Organizational Documents or otherwise), such co-investment vehicles are generally not direct parties to the equity commitment arrangements or guarantees and, in any event, are not obligated to pay their proportionate share of any reverse termination fee. Therefore, in the unlikely event that a co-

investment vehicle defaults on such arrangement, the Fund would be held responsible for the entire equity purchase price.

The Funds, from time to time, co-invest with third-parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other similar entities or arrangements. These investments may involve risks that would not otherwise be present in investments where a third-party is not involved. Such risks include, among other things, the possibility that the third-party may have differing economic or business goals than those of the Fund, or that the third-party may be in a position to take actions that are inconsistent with the investment objectives of the Funds. There may also be instances where the Funds will be liable for the actions of such third-party co-investors. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction with a third party would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Cross-Transactions

In certain cases, the Adviser may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) will, from time to time have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Fund that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates may receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Funds (e.g., the Organizational Documents of certain Funds may provide for the rebalancing of investments at certain times and at a cost set forth in those Organizational Documents so that these Funds' resulting ownership of investments is generally proportionate to the relative capital commitments of the Fund). To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the IC, in consultation with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, will be responsible for confirming that the Adviser (i) considers its respective duties to each Fund, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's-length transaction with a third party on commercially reasonable terms, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions, including the advisory board of applicable Funds to the extent required in such Fund's governing documents.

Depending on the transaction structure, these transactions may disproportionately benefit the purchasing, selling, or merging Fund (or the Adviser as a result of its interests in a particular Fund), and one Fund may incur expenses or forego gains that would have been obtained had it not entered into such transaction. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to support a less successful portfolio company of an older Fund by causing a newer Fund with a longer remaining

term and investment period to purchase a part or all of such portfolio company in order to provide the Adviser additional time to potentially manage it to a successful exit and increase the likelihood of the Adviser or an affiliate receiving Carried Interest. Conversely, the Adviser may be incentivized to sell an attractive investment in an older Fund to a newer Fund to increase the amount of fees received by the Adviser or an affiliate with respect to such an investment. Determining the valuation or other terms of such transactions may also create a conflict of interest due to the Adviser's consideration of the particular terms (including the fee terms) of the Funds and the Adviser's interest in such Funds. Such acquisition or merger may result in the acquiring entity purchasing a Fund's portfolio company at a valuation that is: (a) not the highest price than could have been obtained in the market had there been a robust sales process with multiple third party bidders or (b) higher than the value of the company resulting in an overvaluation.

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

Principal Transactions

Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a "principal transaction"), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client's consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser's management of the Funds, the Adviser and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Fund(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received. In addition, the Organizational Documents of the Funds generally contain additional restrictions on the ability of the Funds or the Adviser to engage in principal transactions.

Management of the Funds

The Adviser manages a number of Funds that may have investment objectives similar to each other, and unless otherwise prohibited by the Organizational Documents of the Funds, the Adviser, its affiliate and their officers, directors, partners, shareholders, and employees are expected in the future to serve as the promoter, sponsor and/or investment manager of other Funds, including successor funds, which have similar investment objectives substantially similar to, or different

from, those of the current Funds. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients*” above. The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to, the investments of one or more Fund that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies will not necessarily hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences will result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that employees of the Adviser responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Adviser, including funds raised in the future or to proprietary investments made by the Adviser and/or its principals of the type made by a Fund. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees. Such opportunities create a conflict of interest between the Fund and the Limited Partners, on the one hand, and the Adviser, its affiliates and its personnel, on the other hand.

The Adviser may consider, and reject an investment opportunity on behalf of one Fund and, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser may subsequently determine to have another Fund make an investment in the same company. A conflict of interest arises because one fund will, in such circumstances, benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the original Fund considering the investment. In such circumstances, the benefitting fund or funds will not be required to reimburse the original Fund for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment.

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

In addition, the Adviser receives and generates various kinds of portfolio investment data and other information, including related to or created in connection with financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors, ESG and other metrics, financial information, commercial and transactional information, user data, cost data and related data or information, some of which is sometimes referred to as “big data.” This information may, in certain instances, include confidential and/or sensitive information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Fund’s investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio investment. As a result, the Adviser is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends and financial opportunities, enhance and improve operations of portfolio companies and otherwise develop investment strategies or identify specific investment or business opportunities. The Adviser also intends to utilize such data for purposes of identifying new

investments opportunities for the Funds. Information from a portfolio company owned by a Fund may enable the Adviser to better understand a particular industry and develop and execute investment strategies in reliance on that understanding for the Adviser and other Funds that do not own an interest in such portfolio company, without compensation or benefit to such Fund or its portfolio companies. Further, data is expected to be aggregated across the Funds and their respective portfolio companies and, in connection therewith, the Adviser is expected to serve as the repository for such data, including with ownership, use and distribution rights therein. The Adviser may also share data from a portfolio company of one Fund with a portfolio entity of an other Fund, which may increase a competitive disadvantage for, and indirectly harm, such portfolio company. Portfolio companies may incur incremental expenses in collecting and organizing information requested or required to be furnished to the Adviser (which expenses are indirectly borne by the Funds). The Adviser from time to time enters into information sharing and confidentiality arrangements with portfolio companies and other sources of information that may limit the internal distribution and use of such data. The Adviser has, and is likely in the future, in certain instances to use this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Fund or Funds from which such information was obtained. In addition, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio companies based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. Furthermore, except for (a) contractual obligations to third parties to maintain confidentiality of certain information or otherwise limit the scope and purpose of its use of distribution, (b) policies, practices and procedures designed to ensure confidentiality of trade secrets and (c) compliance with applicable data privacy laws, laws prohibiting insider trading, anti-competition laws and laws protecting national security interests, the Adviser is generally free to use data and information from a Fund's activities in its sole discretion for the benefit of the Adviser and other Funds. The sharing and use of "big data" and other information present potential conflicts of interest and any benefits received by the Adviser or its personnel will not be subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions or otherwise shared with a Fund or its investors. The Adviser has in the past and is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Adviser, its Affiliates and/or certain Funds.

The Adviser and its affiliates from time to time also enter into formal or informal arrangements with portfolio investments to facilitate the sharing of data and/or data analytics. Subject to applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements, these information sharing arrangements are designed to allow the Adviser, the Funds and the Funds' portfolio companies to better discern economic or other trends and developments. The Adviser believes that all Funds benefit from these arrangements in ways that would be impossible without the ability to aggregate data from across the Adviser's businesses and the Funds' portfolio companies. However, information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Funds and/or between the Funds and the Adviser. For example, data analytics based on inputs from one portfolio investment may inform business decisions by other portfolio investments, or investment decisions by the Adviser and its affiliates, without the source of the data being directly compensated. The Adviser and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Fund activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, without directly compensating or otherwise benefitting the Funds. As a result, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Funds) based on data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits the Adviser and/or investments held by other Funds.

The Funds will, from time to time enter into acquisition or borrowing arrangements that require the Funds and one or more investment vehicles organized or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates that co-invest alongside a Fund in one or more investments to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If any of the Funds or any such co-investment vehicle defaults on such arrangement, the other Funds will be held responsible for the defaulted amount. A Fund may enter into such arrangements even if a different arrangement not involving such other co-investment vehicles could have been more beneficial for the Fund, and there can be no assurance such arrangement would not increase expenses of, or potential liability to, the Fund.

Follow-on Investments

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions may present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Fund in a portfolio investment in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio investments in which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest may arise, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

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

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser

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

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio investment thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser (including but not limited to a portfolio

investment of a Fund) or (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser, because of its financial or other business interest, may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

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

The Adviser, its affiliates, and partners, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. Officers, principals and employees of the Adviser may also buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Funds. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing Adviser personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. In such circumstances, the investing Adviser personnel will not share or reimburse the relevant Fund(s) and/or the Adviser for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity. In addition, officers and employees may also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, venture capital funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Funds. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics and investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds. If officers, principals and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds, or have otherwise invested in a company in which a Fund has invested, they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Adviser generally aligns the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

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

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

Fee Structure

Because the Advisory Fee is payable through liquidation of a Fund and there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure may create an incentive to defer the realization of investments and/or deploy capital when the Adviser may not otherwise have done so. In addition, the Advisory Fees are payable quarterly in advance and will not be adjusted for any changes during such quarter (e.g., whether because of a reduction in the Advisory Fee base or a step-down in the Advisory Fee upon certain events, including the activation of a successor fund).

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the Organizational Documents of such Funds. Such general partners are affiliates of the Adviser. The existence of the General Partners' Carried Interest may create an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. However, the investment made by the Adviser or its affiliates in a Fund, the clawback obligation of the General Partner (as described below) and the fact that the preferred return is calculated on an aggregate basis reduces the incentive to make speculative investments or otherwise time the sale of an investment in a manner motivated by the personal benefit of the Adviser's personnel.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents, the General Partner may be required to return excess amounts of Carried Interest as a "clawback." This clawback obligation may create an incentive for the General Partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of a Fund if the disposition and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to the Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the General Partner.

In addition, the General Partner is incentivized to hold on to investments that have poor performance in order to receive ongoing Advisory Fees in the interim and, potentially, a more likely or larger Carried Interest distribution if such asset's value appreciates in the future. This incentive is increased by the presence of the clawback obligation of the General Partner.

As described above in Item 5, a percentage of a Fund's allocable share of Other Fees attributable to the unaffiliated limited partners (as determined by the Adviser in good faith) will offset the Advisory Fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser; provided that any waiver or reduction by the Adviser of the Advisory Fee payable with respect to any unaffiliated limited partner shall reduce the portion of the Fund's allocable share of such fees or other compensation to which such offset applies. The remainder will be retained by the Adviser and/or its affiliates and will not reduce the Advisory Fee. To the extent the Other Fees received relate to an investment held by multiple Funds, the Adviser will allocate the resulting Advisory Fee reduction in proportion to their relative interest or prospective interest in the investment. The portion of Other Fees allocable to capital invested by a Fund, co-investment vehicle or other co-investor that does not bear Advisory Fees or an Advisory Fee offset requirement will be retained by the Adviser and will not offset the Advisory Fee.

Fund Level Borrowing

The Funds from time-to-time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses, to pay management fees, organizational expenses, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under hedging transactions, to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor's default or exclusion. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be used for all limited partners in such Fund on a pro-rata basis, including the general partner. In addition, credit facilities for certain Funds are available to provide borrowed funds directly to the portfolio investments of such Funds, in which case such borrowed funds would be guaranteed by such Funds.

To the extent the Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions, the Fund's investors generally make correspondingly later capital contributions, but the Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds. As a result, the Fund's use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and may make net IRR calculations higher than it otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions. It is expected that the interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a lower rate than any preferred return, which will begin accruing when capital contributions to fund such investments, or repay borrowings used to fund such investments, are actually made to the relevant Fund. Thus, while the Fund will bear the expense of borrowed funds, such borrowings can also increase the carried interest received by a Fund's General Partner or will result in the Fund's General Partner receiving carried interest earlier than it would otherwise have by decreasing the amount of distributions from the Fund that are required to be made to Fund investors in satisfaction of any preferred return. The General Partner therefore has a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the General Partner may receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings. Furthermore, the use of Fund-level borrowing for investment purposes is treated as investment capital for purposes of calculating the relevant Fund's Advisory Fee. Therefore, investors pay Advisory Fees on borrowed amounts used to fund an investment even though such amounts would not accrue a preferred return as described above.

In addition, the batching of capital calls may amplify the magnitude of potential defaults by investors as a result of there being fewer but larger capital calls. To the extent a subscription facility is due upon demand by a lender (such as upon an event of default or otherwise), such a demand may be issued at an inopportune time at which liquidity is generally constrained, potentially resulting in greater defaults as a result of such liquidity constraints and/or investors facing similar capital calls in multiple funds and being unable to satisfy all such demands simultaneously. Moreover, the existence of a subscription facility may impair an investor's ability to transfer its interest in a Fund as a result of restrictions imposed on such transfers by the lender.

Borrowing by the Fund will generally be secured by capital commitments made by the limited partners of a Fund to the Fund and/or by the Fund's assets, and documentation relating to such borrowing may provide that during the continuance of a default under such borrowing, the interests of the investors may be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing. Moreover, tax-exempt investors should note that the use of borrowings by the Fund may cause the realization of UBTI.

The use of Fund-level borrowings will differ based on available credit facility capacity and contractual terms applicable to each Fund and each such credit facility. Therefore, as the subscription credit facilities utilized by the Funds may have different terms, while the Funds may be invested in the same investment, and while the valuation of such investment would be consistently determined pursuant to the relevant Organizational Documents, the investment return can, in certain circumstances, differ among the Funds as a result.

Providers of Operations Support

The general partner and the portfolio investments will from time to time retain other companies and individuals (“Operations Support Providers”), which may be employees and former employees of the Adviser, affiliates of the general partner, employees of such affiliates, portfolio investments of other of the Adviser’s funds, third party consultants (including specialized consultants, advisers, industry specialists, external executives, industry advisory roundtable members, and similar professionals), “operating partners” or “senior advisors.”

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

The nature of the relationship with each such Operations Support Provider and the time devotion requirements of each such Operations Support Provider may vary significantly. Certain Operations Support Providers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the portfolio investments. These arrangements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Operations Support Services to be provided. Operations Support Providers may be offered the ability (or may have a preferred right) to co-invest alongside Funds, including in investments in which such Operations Support Provider is involved or participates in the management thereof.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of the Funds, fees, compensation, expenses and attributable overhead associated with Operations Support Services (“Operations Expenses”) may

be paid and/or reimbursed by the Adviser, portfolio investments and/or the Funds. Operations Expenses (including Operations Expenses incurred in connection with an Operations Support Provider that is an affiliate or employee of the Adviser or its affiliates) may be determined at the discretion of the general partner taking into account the particular Operations Support Services, may include reimbursement of an allocable portion of an affiliated Operations Support Provider's compensation (including, without limitation, salary, bonus, payroll taxes and benefits (including vacation time and sick leave)) and overhead (including, without limitation, rent, property taxes and utilities allocable to the workspaces), an annual fee or retainer, a discretionary bonus, a success fee (in the form of cash or equity) based on pre-determined targets or milestones, a profits or equity interest in the Funds and/or portfolio investment or other incentive-based compensation to the Operations Support Provider, and may otherwise be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Operations Support Provider, a percentage of the value of the portfolio investment, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio investment, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such companies. The determination of whether a service is an Operations Support Service will be made by the general partner, in its discretion, but will generally be based on whether third parties often provide such services to investment advisers or companies. Operations Expenses may also be incurred in respect of portfolio investments prior to the closing of the investment. In the event an Operations Support Provider is paid an annual retainer, the value provided to the relevant Fund and/or portfolio company by such Operations Support Provider may vary year to year and there can be no assurance that the annual retainer paid will commensurate with the value provided by the Operations Support Provider. To the extent services may be provided for the benefit of a Fund, without reference to a particular portfolio investment, Operations Expenses incurred in connection with such services are borne by the Fund and, indirectly, the investors in such Fund. In the event one or more Operations Support Providers (directly or indirectly) is providing services with respect to the Funds, such Operations Expenses will be allocated among the Funds as determined by the General Partner or Adviser, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Funds and as described above (see "*Allocation of Expenses*"). To the extent any such Operations Expenses are payable to any affiliated Operations Support Provider by the Funds or a portfolio investment, such Operations Expenses will be retained by such Operations Support Provider and will not reduce the Advisory Fee or any other fees otherwise payable to the Adviser or its affiliates and will not benefit the Fund or its investors, even if the Operations Expenses paid by a Fund or a portfolio investment have the effect of reducing any retainers or minimum amounts otherwise payable by the Adviser. The determination of whether an Operations Expense is paid by a portfolio investment, a Fund or the Adviser will be made by the Adviser in its sole discretion. The General Partner's determination as to whether a service is an Operations Support Service, the categorization of any fees and expenses (e.g., as Operations Expenses) and the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on the Fund and its investors. Over time, certain existing and former employees of the Adviser (including senior personnel) may transition to an Operations Support Provider role, which will shift the burden of compensating such persons from the Adviser to the applicable Fund and/or its portfolio investments and any fees received by such persons will not reduce the Advisory Fee. It may be difficult to distinguish services provided by the Operations Support Providers from the investment advisory services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and its affiliates. Operations Support Providers will, from time to time, be offered the ability to invest in a Fund or in a particular investment as a co-investor on preferred economic terms (including on a no-fee/no-carry basis).

Although the use of Operations Support Providers and allocation of Operations Expenses paid to them may subject the Adviser and its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser believes any such potential conflicts of interest are mitigated by the expected savings to the portfolio investments (and, in turn, a Fund) that will be applied if the cost of the Operation Support Provider is lower than market rates for the services provided, or if the services provided by the Operations Support Providers are consistent with the business strategy the Adviser has for the relevant portfolio investment.

Diverse Membership

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

Business with Portfolio Investments and Investors

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

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

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

From time to time a Fund's portfolio investment will be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with other portfolio investments of such Fund or other Funds. These agreements, transactions and other arrangements will involve payment of fees and other amounts, none of which will result in any offset to the Advisory Fee. Such agreements, transactions and other arrangements will generally be entered into without the consent or direct involvement of the Funds and/or the Adviser or the consent of any advisory committee.

In addition, certain portfolio investments controlled by a Fund may engage in activities that could adversely affect another Fund and/or its portfolio investment, including, for instance, as a result of laws and regulations or certain jurisdictions (such as bankruptcy, environmental, consumer protection and/or labor or union laws) that may not recognize or permit the segregation of assets and liabilities between separate entities. Such jurisdictions may also allow for recourse against assets that are under common control with, or part of the same economic group as the entity that has incurred the liability. This may result in the assets of a Fund and/or a portfolio investment being used to satisfy the obligations or liabilities of another Fund or its portfolio investment.

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

In addition, the Adviser may in the future cause a Fund to transact with a portfolio investment of the Fund or another Fund, including purchasing an asset from, or selling an asset to, a portfolio investment. This creates a conflict of interest as the interests of the purchasing or selling Fund differ from those of the counterparty portfolio investment.

In certain instances, a Fund's portfolio investment competes with, is a customer of, or is a service provider to, another Fund's portfolio investment. In providing advice to a portfolio investment's business, the Adviser may consider the interests of one portfolio investment or Fund and is not obligated to, and need not, take into consideration the interests of other relevant portfolio investments or Funds. As a result, a conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Adviser to a portfolio investment may have adverse consequences to a separate portfolio investment owned by another Fund. For instance, a portfolio investment may seek to expand its market share at the expense of another portfolio investment; withdraw business from another portfolio investment in favor of another investment offering the same product or service at a lower price; increase its own prices, purchase assets from, or sell assets to, another portfolio investment; commence litigation against another portfolio investment; or prevent one portfolio investment from commencing litigation against another portfolio investment.

A Fund's portfolio investments may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with portfolio investments of other Funds managed by the Adviser that, although the Adviser determines to be consistent with the requirements of such Funds'

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

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

The Adviser and its affiliates may, from time to time hire part-time or full-time employees (including interns) who are relatives of, or are otherwise associated with an investor, portfolio investment or service provider. Although the Adviser uses reasonable care to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest with respect to each particular situation, there is no guarantee the Adviser can control all such conflicts of interest and there may be a continuing appearance of a conflict of interest.

Service Providers

Services required by a Fund (including some services historically provided by the Adviser or its affiliates to the Funds) may, for certain reasons including efficiency and economic considerations, be outsourced in whole or in part to third parties or licensed software, in each case in the discretion of the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser and its affiliates have an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Funds to, among other things, leverage the use of Adviser personnel. Such services may include, without limitation, deal sourcing, asset management, information technology, licensed software, depository, data processing, client relations, administration, custodial, marketing and marketing-reviews, accounting, valuation, trading, legal, human resources, client services, compliance, corporate secretarial, and tax support, director services and other similar services. Outsourcing may not occur universally for all Funds, and, accordingly, certain costs may be incurred by a Fund for a third-party service provider that are not incurred for comparable services by other Funds. The decision by the Adviser to initially perform a service for a Fund in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional

services) in whole or in part to a third-party service provider in the future, and the Adviser has no obligation to inform such Funds or investors of such a change. Such services may also supplement or be performed alongside services performed by the Adviser. In addition, certain internal service providers (such as internal accountants) may “shadow” or otherwise review the reports of other services provided by such third parties. The costs and expenses of any such third-party service providers will be borne by the relevant Funds.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may engage certain service providers to provide services to the Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio investments, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. Such service providers are, in certain circumstances, investors in a Fund or affiliates of such investors and may include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel pension consultants and/or other investors who provide services (including mezzanine and/or lending arrangements). The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an investor’s admission to a Fund, or during the term of such investor’s investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser may give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Fund, or may have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor.

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

Additionally, employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that an Adviser may have with a service provider can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a portfolio investment. The Adviser will have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or a portfolio investment if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Funds or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. Although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes will enhance portfolio investment performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Fund(s)), there is a possibility that the Adviser, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. While the Adviser often does not have visibility or influence regarding advantageous service rates or arrangements, there will be situations in which the Adviser receives more favorable service rates or arrangements than a Fund or its portfolio investments.

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

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

The Adviser or its affiliates and service providers, often charge varying amounts or may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by the Adviser or its affiliates differ from those required by the Funds and/or its portfolio investments, the Adviser and its affiliates will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Funds and/or its portfolio investments.

The Adviser or its affiliates engage certain service providers (including law firms) on behalf of the Funds and personnel of such service provider have in the past and may in the future be seconded to the Adviser or its affiliates on a temporary basis, pursuant to various arrangements including at cost or at no cost. The Adviser is, from time to time, a beneficiary of these arrangements as well. Such personnel may provide services in respect of multiple matters, including in respect of matters related to the Adviser, its affiliates and/or portfolio companies and in any such circumstance, the benefits or costs of any such personnel will be allocated in the Adviser's discretion taking into consideration the usage of such personnel. In such circumstances, a conflict of interest exists because the Adviser or its affiliates have an incentive to select one service provider over another on the basis that the Adviser or its affiliates may receive the benefit of seconded employees from such service provider, particularly where the compensation and expenses for such personnel during the secondment is borne by the service provider and not the Adviser or its affiliates.

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

Positions with Portfolio Investments

Employees of the Adviser serve as directors of, or observers on boards with respect to, certain portfolio investments. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such employee's fiduciary duties as a director conflicts with those of the Fund, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. In addition, to the extent an employee serves as a director on the board of more than one portfolio investment, such employees' fiduciary duties among the two portfolio investments may create a conflict of interest. Such employees are required to remit a portion of remuneration they may receive as directors to the Adviser, which in turn has certain offset arrangements with the applicable Funds. In addition, employees of the Adviser and Operations Support Providers may leave the employment of the Adviser, its affiliates or the Operations Support Provider and become an officer or employee of a portfolio investment, which will shift the burden of compensating such persons from the Adviser to the applicable portfolio companies, and any fees received by such persons as an employee of the portfolio company will not reduce the Advisory Fee.

Decisions made by a director may subject the Adviser, its affiliate or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In general, the Funds will indemnify the Adviser and their partners, principals, employees from such claims.

In addition, the employees of the Adviser serving as directors may make decisions for a portfolio investment that negatively impacts returns received by a Fund investing in the portfolio investment.

From time to time employees of the Adviser may also be asked to serve as directors of, or observers with respect to, certain entities in which a Fund has fully exited its ownership interest and/or following the termination of such employee's employment with the Adviser. Such companies are not portfolio investments of the Fund and as a result, any compensation or fees received by such Adviser employee is not subject to the Advisory Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Funds and/or investors.

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

Certain personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates may also be temporarily seconded to or otherwise engaged by certain portfolio companies on either a full-time or a part-time basis to provide services to such portfolio companies. In such instances, the portfolio companies may pay such person's directors' fees, salaries, consultant fees, other cash compensation, stock options, other equity grants or other compensation and incentives and may reimburse the Adviser or such persons for any travel costs or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of their services. The Adviser may also advance compensation to seconded employees and be subsequently reimbursed by the applicable portfolio companies. Any compensation customarily paid directly by

the Adviser or its affiliates to such persons will typically be reduced to reflect amounts paid directly or indirectly by the portfolio investment even though the Advisory Fee paid or Carried Interest distributed by the Fund to the Adviser or its affiliates will not be reduced. Any amounts paid to such persons by a portfolio investment (or paid by the Adviser and reimbursed by a portfolio investment) will not reduce the Advisory Fee otherwise payable to the Adviser or any Carried Interest otherwise payable to the Adviser or its affiliates. All or a portion of any such compensation and incentives will be borne by the Fund, directly or indirectly, via its ownership interest in such portfolio investment.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights

The Adviser often enters into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures and other preferential economic rights (including with respect to management fees, carried interest and/or co-investments), information and reporting rights, excuse or exclusion rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, co-investments, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor, modification of representations, indemnification and/or liability and other obligations, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, veto rights and liquidity or transfer rights. Such rights or terms described in the preceding sentence are generally not electable by other investors in a Fund and if such rights or terms are electable by other investors through a most favored nations process or otherwise, certain restrictions may apply, including a requirement that such investor accept any change to economic rights (e.g., carried interest, management fees and co-investment rights) on an all-or-nothing basis. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Adviser (or applicable General Partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund. Also, investors will have no recourse against a Fund, the applicable Fund's General Partner, the Adviser or their respective affiliates in the event that certain investors receive additional or different rights or terms pursuant to such side letters, some of which rights may impact the rights and/or increase the obligations of other investors.

Generally, each Fund has established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all limited partners are permitted to designate a member to the advisory committee. The advisory committee may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory committee. Representative of the advisory committee may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser and its partners, employees and affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory committee.

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

Other Potential Conflicts

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

The Adviser and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio investments or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. Additionally, the Adviser and the Funds and the portfolio investments of the Funds will, from time to time engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, the Funds, and/or the portfolio investments. This may result in the Adviser receiving a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than the rates payable by the Funds and/or the portfolio investment, or the Adviser receiving a discount on services even though the Funds and/or the portfolio investments receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or portfolio investments, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the portfolio investments. Neither the Funds nor investors in the Funds will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to the Adviser, its personnel or its affiliates, and the Advisory Fee paid by any Fund will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount.

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

for an Adviser personnel travelling for appropriate Fund-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a portfolio investment, a prospective portfolio investment or other Fund-related matter) may benefit such Adviser personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

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

Investors may be introduced to the Adviser, or may be brought in a Fund, by a third-party consultant from which the Adviser or a Related Person purchase products and to which the Adviser or a Related Person may make payments, including in connection with conferences sponsored or hosted by the third-party consultant.

In addition, from time to time, the Adviser recruits a management team to pursue a new “platform” opportunity expected to lead to the formation of a future portfolio investment, or to undertake a “build-up strategy” to acquire and develop assets in a particular sector involving a particular strategy. In such a case, the Fund will bear the expenses of the management team or portfolio investment, as the case may be, including any sourcing costs and management costs, overhead expenses, employee compensation, diligence expenses or other related expenses in connection with backing the management team or the build out of the platform company. Such expenses may be borne directly by the applicable Fund as partnership expenses or indirectly as the Fund bears the start-up and ongoing expenses of the newly-formed platform portfolio investment. Such costs and expenses will not offset the Advisory Fee and are in addition to Advisory Fees and other compensation (e.g., Carried Interest) received by the Adviser.

The Adviser has in the past and may, from time to time in the future, cause one or more Funds to purchase, and/or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to insure the applicable Funds, the applicable general partner, the Adviser and/or their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Funds. This may include a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more “umbrella” or other insurance policies maintained by the Adviser that cover one or more Funds and/or the Adviser (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties). The Adviser will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such “umbrella” or other insurance policies among one or more Funds, and/or the Adviser on a fair and reasonable basis, and may make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would

not result in a Fund bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies.

A Fund may invest in pooled investment vehicles, in which case investors in the Fund will bear not only the direct management fees, carried interest and other expenses associated with their investment in the Fund, but also the fees, carried interest and expenses associated with the investment in the underlying pooled investment vehicle. In addition, a Fund may invest in a pooled investment vehicle that is advised by, or that has another business or other relationship with, the Adviser or its related persons. In such a case, investors in such Fund will bear not only the direct management fees, carried interest and other expenses associated with their investment in the Fund, but also the expenses and fees associated with the investment in the underlying pooled investment vehicle, some of which fees and expenses may be paid to the Adviser or its related persons. Additionally, the interests of the Fund, as an investor, may conflict with the interests of the underlying pooled investment vehicle or the Adviser or its related persons in their capacity as service providers to the underlying pooled investment vehicle, which would create a conflict of interest for then Adviser.

Certain portfolio companies of the Funds may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with the Adviser, its affiliates, other portfolio companies of the Adviser's clients, to receive favorable procurement terms, including fees, servicing payments, rebates, discounts or other financial benefits. The Adviser may be eligible to receive favorable terms for its procurement due in part to the involvement of its portfolio companies in such arrangements, and any discounted amounts may not be subject to Advisory Fee offsets or otherwise shared with the relevant Funds.

The Organizational Documents of certain Funds permit, in certain limited circumstances set forth in the Organizational Documents, the General Partner of each such Fund to cause such Fund to distribute such General Partner's share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by such Fund to such General Partner or its affiliates (including managing directors and employees) in kind, while disposing of limited partners' share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the limited partners. This ability creates conflicts of interest between the General Partners and the limited partners of the applicable Fund, because the General Partner may have an incentive to cause the Fund to exit an investment at a time that may result in limited partners receiving a lesser return on such investment than would be the case if the General Partner was prohibited from receiving its proceeds from investments in kind (or was otherwise required to receive its share of investment proceeds in the same form as limited partners). Furthermore, the General Partner, or its affiliates, may receive distributions in kind from an investment disposition. In the event the General Partner, or its affiliates, receive such a distribution, the General Partner will generally act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and will determine to sell the distributed securities (which may include selling its securities prior to the time at which the investor sells its distributed securities), or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as the General Partner shall determine. The ability of the General Partner to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between the General Partner or affiliate, as an adviser to the Fund, and the Fund.

The Organizational Documents of certain Funds permit each such Fund's General Partner to withhold information from certain limited partners or investors in such Fund in certain circumstances. For instance, information will typically be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The General Partner may elect to withhold certain information to such limited partners for reasons relating to the General Partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such limited partners of receiving such information.

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

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

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For each of the Funds, the Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Fund's general partner, if applicable, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for a Fund involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek "best execution" of the transaction. "Best execution" means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

For any private transactions, the Adviser seeks to satisfy its best execution requirements through careful price negotiation with the counterparty. For any public securities transactions, in determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, the Adviser takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker's or dealer's execution capability, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker or dealer, and the quality of service rendered by the broker or dealer in other transactions. In addition, the Adviser may consider the use of Electronic Communications Networks ("ECNs") when placing trades on behalf of the Funds. When purchasing or selling over-the-counter securities with market makers, the Adviser generally seeks to select market makers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold.

In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser's Chief Financial Officer, in consultation with the Adviser's Operating Committee, will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and each Fund, when/if the Funds invest in public securities.

To the extent consistent with achieving best execution, the Adviser may also consider other business a particular broker or dealer may have done with the Adviser, such as identifying investment opportunities, performing investment banking services and providing services to the Adviser's principals. The Adviser may "pay up" (e.g., pay a higher commission to execute a trade than the lowest available negotiated commission) using a portion of a broker-dealer's brokerage commission (i.e., soft dollars) for brokerage and research services in accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. A broker-dealer providing such brokerage and research services may receive a commission that is in excess of the amount of commission another broker-dealer would have received for effecting that transaction provided the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the research and brokerage services provided by the broker-dealer. Any such research service may be broadly useful and of value to the Adviser in rendering investment advice to all or a significant portion of the Funds, or may be relevant and useful for the management of one or only a few Funds' accounts, regardless of whether such account or accounts paid commissions to the broker-dealer through which the research service was provided. The Adviser will only make securities transactions that it in good faith believes are in the best interest of the Fund. A conflict of interest exists when a broker-dealer provides such research services, however, as the Adviser will have an incentive to favor such broker-dealer over others that may charge lower commissions.

Aggregation of Trades

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

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

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Adviser's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Adviser closely monitors the portfolio investments of the Funds and

generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such portfolio investments. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on an on-going basis. The team generally includes the IC, the Valuation Committee and other investment professionals of the Adviser.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 160 days after the fiscal year end of such Fund, as well as quarterly performance reports within 90 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

While not a client solicitation arrangement, the Adviser has in the past, and may from time to time in the future engage one or more persons to act as a placement agent for a Fund in connection with the offer and sale of interests to certain potential investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by such potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. Such fees are generally paid by the Adviser.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser, as a qualified custodian is not required to send quarterly, or more frequent, account statements directly to the Funds.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each Fund, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Funds and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has established written policies and procedures setting forth the principles and procedures by which the Adviser votes or gives consent with respect to securities owned by the Funds (“Votes”). The guiding principle by which the Adviser votes all Votes is to vote in the best interests of each Fund by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Fund’s holdings, taking into account the relevant Fund’s investment horizon, the contractual obligations under the

relevant Advisory Agreements or comparable documents, and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Adviser does not permit Voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle.

The Funds will generally invest in private companies which typically do not issue proxies. Under certain limited circumstances, however, we may be required to vote proxies solicited by our Funds' portfolio companies. In these situations, we will vote proxies in the best interest of the Funds, which generally means voting to maximize the value of the portfolio companies for the Funds. To the extent that we trade in public securities for the Funds, we will generally have voting discretion over such securities.

It is the Adviser's general policy to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any Vote. 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 IC, the costs associated with voting such Vote outweigh the benefits to the relevant Funds or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant Funds.

Funds generally cannot direct the Adviser's Vote.

The IC will make the decision as to the appropriate vote for any particular Vote. In making such decision, the IC will take into account the conflicts review of the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and may rely on any other information and/or research available.

The CCO has the responsibility to monitor Votes for any conflicts of interest, regardless of whether they are actual or perceived. All Voting decisions will require a mandatory conflicts of interest review by the Adviser's CCO in accordance with these policies and procedures, which will include consideration of whether the Adviser or any investment professional or other person recommending how to vote has an interest in how the Vote is voted that may present a conflict of interest. In addition, all Adviser investment professionals are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of Votes in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the best interest of the relevant Funds. The Adviser's CCO will use his or her best judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in accordance with his or her independent assessment of the best interests of the Funds.

Where the Adviser's Compliance Committee deems appropriate in its sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts. In this regard, the Adviser's Compliance Committee shall have the power to retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or professionals to assist with Voting decisions and/or to delegate voting or consent powers to such fiduciaries, consultants or professionals.

Copies of relevant IC minutes, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund, and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any client or prospective client upon written request to the Adviser.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.