

Item 1. Cover Page

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Private Equity Investors, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-750-1228. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Private Equity Investors, Inc. also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Private Equity Investors, Inc.

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212-750-1228

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**Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 29, 2016**

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Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure revises the brochure previously filed by Private Equity Investors, Inc., to reflect the current ownership and management of the company. The principal and owner of one-hundred percent (100%) of the common stock of Private Equity Investors, Inc., is Charles P. Stetson, Jr. The managing directors of Private Equity Investors, Inc., are Charles P. Stetson, Jr., David B. Parshall and Benjamin G. Wilson.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” or “PEI” means Private Equity Investors, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together (where the context permits) with its affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Funds (as defined below). Such affiliates may or may not be under common control with Private Equity Investors, Inc., but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with Private Equity Investors, Inc. These affiliates may be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Funds (as defined below), 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”).

In accordance with the Funds’ respective investment objectives, investments are generally made in U.S. private equity funds (the “Underlying Funds”), including venture capital, buyout, growth equity, and mezzanine funds, and in portfolios of privately held direct investments. 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.

The principal and owner of one-hundred percent (100%) of the common stock of PEI is Charles P. Stetson, Jr. (the “Principal”). The Adviser has been in business since 1992. As of December 31, 2015, the Adviser manages a total of \$221 million of client assets, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.¹ The managing directors of the Adviser are the Principal, David B. Parshall and Benjamin G. Wilson (the “Managing Directors”).

¹ The amounts provided in this brochure with respect to the Adviser’s regulatory assets under management are estimated based on interim valuations given that the Adviser primarily manages funds of funds. These interim valuations reflect (a) the most recent valuations the Adviser has received with respect to the Funds’ underlying portfolio investments, a substantial part of which are of a date earlier than the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and (b) the Adviser’s estimates of the effects of interim developments on these valuations.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”). Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund.

For each Fund that is not a 3(c)(7) / “qualified purchaser” fund for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (a “Non-QP fund”), the “investment period” has expired. Accordingly, the Advisory Fee paid by such Non-QP Fund for the balance of the term of the Non-QP Fund is generally 1.75% per annum of the net asset value of such Non-QP Fund. Advisory Fees for a specific Non-QP Fund may be higher or lower depending on various factors such as the size of the Non-QP Fund and the nature of the Non-QP Fund’s investment program and strategy.

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may perform management, advisory, transaction-related, financial advisory and other services (“Related Services”) for, and receive fees from, actual or prospective Underlying Funds or other investment vehicles of the Funds, including break-up fees, directors’ fees, advisory fees, consulting fees, financing fees, transaction fees, closing fees, or equivalent compensation from Underlying Funds and other persons. Although these 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 fees. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the receipt of such fees and reimbursements, please see Item 11 below.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser, as modified by negotiations with investors in the applicable Fund, and are set forth in such Fund’s Advisory Agreement, organizational documents and/or other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described above are generally subject to waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with investors. The fee structures described above may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

Advisory Fees billed to and received from the Funds vary Fund by Fund and may be payable quarterly in advance.

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

The Advisory Fees paid by certain Funds will be reduced by the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors, as well as by fees incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund’s limited partnership agreement or analogous organizational documents.

To the extent provided in the Advisory Agreements and the partnership agreements and other organizational documents of the Funds, each Fund may bear certain expenses relating to it, which may include, but are not limited to, (i) expenses (including extraordinary expenses) incurred in connection with Fund operations, including all brokerage commissions, all costs, fees, expenses and liabilities incurred in the purchase and sale of securities and certain temporary investments (whether or not completed), all fees and expenses of custodians, paying agents, registrars, counsel, consultants, auditors, bankers and third party accounting and administrative service providers; (ii) costs and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of or relating to reports made to the investors; (iii) costs and expenses related to litigation involving the Fund, directly or indirectly, including attorneys' fees incurred in connection therewith, (iv) costs and expenses related to preparing for and holding the annual meetings of investors of such Fund and meetings of the advisory board of such Fund (if applicable); (v) costs and expenses related to such Fund's indemnification or contribution obligations; (vi) directors' and officers' insurance premiums, costs and expenses, subject to the limitation on costs set forth in the organizational documents; (vii) costs, fees, expenses and liabilities relating to transactions that are not consummated; (viii) costs and expenses of liquidating such Fund; (ix) taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against such Fund, and expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Fund; and (x) any other expense or liability, whether ordinary or extraordinary, determined by such Fund's advisory board to relate to the affairs of the Fund. The Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fees certain operating expenses, including expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, compensation of its partners and employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below) and other routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Funds, as well as any other fees or expenses incurred by a Fund in connection with such Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Fund.

Additionally, please see Item 6 below regarding "Carried Interest" that Funds may pay.

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

With respect to most Funds a portion of the profits of each Fund above a hurdle rate is distributed to 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.

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 by (i) certain limitations on the ability of the Adviser to establish new investment funds, (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Additionally, the Adviser periodically reviews the time and services being devoted to the Funds to ensure that the necessary resources are being allocated to each Fund. Please also see Item 12 below regarding

trade aggregation, as well as Item 11 below 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 certain Funds relying on an exemption under Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are “qualified purchasers” as defined in the 1940 Act, and may include, among others, high net worth individuals, thrift institutions, estates, charitable organizations, banks, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, university endowments, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities. Investors in other Funds relying on an exemption under Section 3(c)(1) of the 1940 Act may not be “qualified purchasers.”

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 offering documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Investment Strategy. PEI’s investment philosophy centers on delivering risk-adjusted investment returns generally by (i) focusing on mature U.S. private equity secondary interests with fully specified portfolios and little to no undrawn capital commitments, (ii) targeting small secondary transactions, where price competition is limited, (iii) utilizing a conservative approach to pricing and seeking to acquire limited partnership interests and portfolios of direct holdings at a significant discount to fair value, and (iv) leveraging a rigorous process to thoroughly analyze each transaction, including significant underlying portfolio companies.

Analyzing Transactions. PEI applies a rigorous process to thoroughly analyze each transaction, including all significant underlying portfolio companies. PEI’s portfolio analysis process includes developing comparable company valuations, financial modeling, a detailed risk assessment, sensitivity analyses, and third-party verifications. The Managing Directors leverage their broad network of general partners, research analysts, consultants, and limited partners to augment the firm’s internal transaction analysis process.

Due Diligence. Upon a favorable preliminary review by the Managing Directors, PEI completes a comprehensive analysis of each transaction, including its underlying portfolio holdings, the terms and provisions of each fund, and alternative outcome scenarios used to determine pricing.

PEI completes its extensive and rigorous portfolio analysis and due diligence internally and through its network of general partners, research analysts and consultants.

Valuation and Pricing. Valuation and pricing are the key drivers of return on investment after a portfolio has met PEI's investment screen. PEI utilizes proprietary analytical techniques. PEI evaluates alternative outcome scenarios for portfolios under review, including analyses of individual portfolio companies and fund fees and expenses. The minimum targeted internal rate of return for any transaction is 20%, net to limited partners.

Negotiation and Closing. All investment decisions require unanimous approval by the Investment Committee, which is appointed by the Advisor and comprised of Messrs. Stetson, Parshall and Wilson, who are also the Managing Directors. PEI completes an offer letter setting forth terms and conditions for transactions that it pursues. PEI's offer letters typically include conditions for (a) completion of due diligence, (b) execution of a satisfactory purchase and sale agreement and (c) consent to transfer. Following execution of an offer letter PEI conducts further due diligence and works closely with its counsel on purchase contract matters and legal due diligence from that point to closing.

Portfolio Monitoring. PEI monitors the numerous distributions of cash and securities from each purchased portfolio and will monitor portfolio investments by, among other things, reviewing quarterly reports, attending annual meetings, and having periodic discussions with portfolio investments' fund managers. By actively monitoring portfolio investments, PEI gains a better understanding of industry conditions and traits that lead to future successful investments.

Risks

Investing in interests in the Underlying Funds and other 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 interests typically purchased by or for the Funds, include the following:

Nature of Fund Investments. The success of each of the Underlying Funds (and, as result, a large measure of the success of the Funds) is subject to those risks that are inherent in the investments pursued by such Funds including, but not limited to, venture capital, buyout, growth equity, distressed, and mezzanine investments. These risks are generally related to (i) the ability of each of the Underlying Funds to select and manage successful investment opportunities; (ii) the quality of the general partners of the Funds and the management of each portfolio company in which the Underlying Funds invest; (iii) the ability of the Underlying Funds to liquidate their investments; and (iv) economic conditions. There can be no assurance that the investments made by the Underlying Funds will result in attractive rates of return to the Funds. The Funds will not be able to participate in the management and control of the Underlying Funds in which the Funds hold investments nor of the portfolio companies in which the Underlying Funds have invested.

Consequently, the Funds generally will not be able to control the amount or timing of distributions from the Underlying Funds, which may affect investors' returns.

The Funds may also acquire direct investments in securities of private and public companies. The number of issuers in which direct investments are made is likely to be limited and the Funds will not attempt to diversify such investments by size of issuers, industry sector, or otherwise. Moreover, securities in which direct investments are made may be subject to transfer restrictions and, even if not restricted, may not be readily saleable because the trading market for such securities may be limited. Direct investments may be expected to involve a high degree of risk and uncertainty. There is generally no publicly available information regarding the privately owned portfolio companies in which the Funds expect to invest directly. The Funds will have to rely on the diligence of PEI, either alone or in conjunction with co-investors with whom the Funds invest, in order to obtain information for the Funds' investment decisions.

Unfavorable Market Conditions. The majority of the current Managing Directors have completed secondary purchases of private equity interests every year since 1986 across different business and market cycles. Current market conditions that are generally favorable for the supply of private equity secondary opportunities and that allow for discount pricing may not prevail for course of the investment period of a given Fund. There can be no assurances that PEI will not experience a reduction in attractive secondary investment opportunities.

Funds May Commence Operations with Minimum Aggregate Subscriptions. Funds may commence operations after receiving substantially less committed capital than the targeted amount of limited partnership interests. To the extent that the committed capital remains less than the targeted amount, a Fund will only be able to invest in fewer investments than anticipated, leading to less diversification in such Fund's portfolio, and a corresponding greater concentration of risk in the Fund's portfolio, than if the Fund commences operations after receiving a greater aggregate amount of subscriptions.

Layering of Fees. The return to investors in a Fund will be affected not only by the performance allocation and Advisory Fee payable to the general partner and other administrative expenses of such Fund, but also by any similar fees, expenses and allocations payable to the general partners and managers of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund will invest. Generally, managers of such Underlying Funds receive performance allocations of 20% to 30% of profits and management fees of 1.5% to 2.5% of Underlying Funds managed. In addition, the Funds will pay fees to certain persons and/or entities for sourcing investments that are ultimately made by the Funds.

Incomplete Information. In making investment decisions, only a limited amount of information is available to a Fund's general partner on prospective limited partnership interests and on prospective direct investments in a portfolio. Sometimes the sellers' files are incomplete. The Fund's general partner will attempt to use its best judgment when making investment decisions, although no assurances can be made that the general partner will obtain all material information.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various corporations or limited liabilities companies (the “General Partners”) serve as general partners of the Funds. The General Partners are managed solely by PEI. Charles P. Stetson, Jr., is the principal and one hundred percent (100%) owner of the common stock of PEI. Charles P. Stetson, Jr., David B. Parshall and Benjamin G. Wilson are the Managing Directors of PEI. Charles P. Stetson, Jr., David B. Parshall and Gunnar B. Fremuth (who is no longer affiliated with PEI) are limited liability company members of the General Partners. Benjamin G. Wilson is a limited liability company member of the General Partner of PEI Fund V only. 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 managing directors, partners, officers (or any persons performing similar functions) 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 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 (the “CCO”) 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: Private Equity Investors, Inc., 505 Park Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10022, Attention: Chief Compliance Officer.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser may invest in 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.

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 conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well as a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

The Adviser may, from time to time, 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,” generally are contractually required, as a condition of investment, to purchase and sell each investment opportunity 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 may 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 solely 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 relevant offering and/or organizational documents for the Funds;
- (3) Certain Funds have established a limited partner advisory committee, each 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.

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 and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities

In connection with its investment activities, the Adviser may encounter situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities among various clients and other persons, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Funds;
- Any co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Funds in all or particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s) (the investors in such co-investment vehicles may include employees, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser or its personnel; individuals and entities that are also investors in one or more Funds (“Adviser Investors”); and/or individuals and entities that are not investors in any Funds (“Third Parties”));
- Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s); and
- Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties acting as “co-sponsors” with the Adviser with respect to a particular transaction.

In recognition of its fiduciary duties, it is the policy of the Adviser to treat its clients fairly and equitably in the allocation of investment opportunities and transactions more generally. The Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities, and will make allocation determinations consistently therewith.

The Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, “Investment Allocation Requirements”), which will also apply directly or indirectly to certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Funds. Investment Allocation Requirements may be set forth in the instrument under which the Fund was established (such as a Fund’s limited partnership agreement or private placement memorandum), or in side letters. 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 will follow the process set forth below.

The Adviser must first determine which Funds will participate in an investment opportunity. The Adviser assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund(s), based on the Fund's investment objectives, strategies and structure. A Fund's investment objectives, strategies and structure typically are reflected in the Fund's offering memoranda and organizational documents. Prior to making any allocation to a Fund of an investment opportunity, 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 offering documents and/or operating agreement
- **Related Investments:** the Adviser may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to 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 Funds that will participate in a particular investment have been identified, the Adviser, in its discretion, decides how to allocate such investment opportunity among the identified Funds. In allocating such investment opportunity, the Adviser may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund's liquidity and reserves;
- Each Fund's diversification;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment;
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- The suitability as a follow-on investment for a current investment of a Fund;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Strategy restrictions;

- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- 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 among the Funds 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. Further, the Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund, (ii) the profitability of any Fund or (iii) any person's interest in offering or participating in co-investment opportunities outside of any Fund.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) no investor in a Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, (iii) 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 (iv) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (e.g., Third Parties) may be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons.

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Adviser determines would be appropriate for 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/side letter agreements and as set forth in the following paragraphs.

In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the Funds and other 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 and financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser's perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise and other resources) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Fund(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Fund(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 other account or person with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- The Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of the potential co-investment party to

respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser;

- The Adviser's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- 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); 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 longer-term benefits to current or future Funds or the target company.

The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds, and when appropriate, potential co-investors, Adviser Investors and Third Parties, and in the manner discussed above may not, and 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. 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 may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In addition, to the extent the Adviser has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund's organizational documents, the Adviser may consider the factors listed above in exercising such discretion. Subject to any restrictions in the organizational documents of the applicable Fund, the Adviser or its related persons may be asked to identify a limited number of Adviser Investors or Third Parties to potentially acquire the interest being transferred.

The appropriate allocation between Funds, Adviser Investors and Third Parties of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments which are not consummated, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the organizational documents of the Funds, as applicable. Such expenses typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles. There may be occasions when one Fund (the "Payor Fund") pays an expense common to multiple funds (the "Allocated Funds") (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which all such funds participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Fund will reimburse the Payor Fund for its share of such expense, without interest,

promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Fund. While highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Funds could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Fund.

In exercising its discretion to allocate investment opportunities and fees and expenses, the Adviser may be 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 may have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons may derive, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation or other benefit.

In addition, principal executive officers and other personnel of the Adviser invest indirectly in and may be permitted to invest directly in Funds and may therefore participate indirectly in investments made by the Funds in which they invest. Such interests will vary Fund by Fund. The existence of these varying circumstances may present conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have invested or may invest in certain Funds, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. The employees may be individuals responsible for allocating opportunities to the Funds and may be biased about which Fund receives which allocation. 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 may invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

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) may 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 may also be 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 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 Adviser's CCO, in consultation with the Adviser's Investment Committee, 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, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions. The Adviser will not directly or indirectly receive any commission or other transaction-based compensation for effecting any such transaction, and the Adviser will not effect any such transaction for any Fund where the Adviser may be deemed to own more than 25% of the Fund, unless such transaction complies with the requirements of the Adviser's principal transactions policy, as described below.

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 offering documents, limited partnership agreements or other organizational documents and related documents relating to 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. The Adviser may in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with 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 and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*" above. 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 that may be raised in the future. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees.

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 an Underlying Fund in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving Underlying Funds 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 interests with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, contract with any related person of the Adviser 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 (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 an Underlying 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 may, because of its financial or other business interest, 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.

The Adviser, its affiliates, and managing directors, partners, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell interests or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. In addition, officers, principals and employees may buy interests in transactions offered to but rejected by Funds. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics. 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 they may have conflicting interests with respect to these investments.

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

Fee Structure

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds may only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon the net asset value of the Funds, this fee structure may create an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser may not otherwise have done so.

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the limited partnership agreements 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.

Related Services

As described in Item 5 above, the Adviser and its affiliates may perform Related Services for, and will receive fees from, actual or prospective Underlying Funds or other investment vehicles of the Funds. Such fees will be in addition to any Advisory Fees or Carried Interest paid by the Funds to the Adviser. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its affiliates and the Funds and their investors because the amounts of these fees may be substantial and the Funds and their investors generally do not have an interest in these fees. The Adviser determines the amount of these fees for Related Services in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers, and management teams, the board of directors of or lenders to Underlying Funds, and/or third party co-investors in its transactions, and the amount of such fees may not (except in connection with the reductions described below) be disclosed to investors in the Funds. The Adviser and its affiliates will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of the applicable Fund's share of such fees. The amount and nature of this reduction varies from Fund to Fund and is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or organizational documents of the applicable Fund. Entities other than Funds that participate in investments alongside the Funds (such as entities through which the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser invest alongside the Funds) may have a right to share in such fees, and Advisory Fees will generally not be reduced in connection with the receipt of such entities' share of such fees.

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 may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund. The conflicting interests among the investors may 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 may arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser or its affiliates, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that may be 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 Underlying Funds and Investors

Affiliates of the Adviser may have an ownership interest in, or otherwise be affiliated with, an Underlying Fund in which the Funds have made an investment.

The Adviser has service providers, including for example, investment bankers, outside legal counsel and pension consultants, who are investors in Funds and/or who provide services to businesses that are competitors of the Adviser. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or an Underlying Fund 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. There is a possibility that the Adviser, because of such belief or for other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

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, as it deems appropriate.

Positions with Underlying Portfolio Companies

Employees of the Adviser may serve as directors of underlying portfolio companies. Such employees are required to apply any remuneration they may receive as directors that is paid in connection with any portfolio investment to reduce the Advisory Fee of the applicable Funds. In addition, employees of the Adviser may leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of an underlying portfolio company.

Side Letter Agreements

The Adviser may enter 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, information rights, co-investment rights, and liquidity or transfer rights.

Other Potential Conflicts

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 Underlying Funds, underlying portfolio companies 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.

The Adviser may, in its discretion, have, and may, in its discretion, cause the Funds and/or their Underlying Funds to have, ongoing business dealings, arrangements or agreements with persons who are former employees or executives of the Adviser. The Funds and/or their Underlying Funds 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 Underlying Funds) 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.

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 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. Generally these fees are reduced to the extent they are in excess of such Fund's fees. 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 the Adviser.

The partnership agreements (or analogous 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 may 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 the Funds invest primarily in private equity funds, the Adviser anticipates that some investments in the private equity funds held by the Funds will become publicly traded securities. However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Funds, the Adviser has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to 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 except to the extent it may be permitted to pay higher brokerage commissions in exchange for brokerage and research services (as discussed below). "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.

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 Investment Committee will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and each Fund.

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 and performing investment banking services. 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.

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 interests. However, the Adviser closely monitors the Underlying Funds and direct holdings and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such Underlying Funds. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals by, among other things, reviewing quarterly reports, attending annual meetings, and having periodic discussions with portfolio investments' fund managers. The team generally includes Managing Directors and other investment professionals of the Adviser. Moreover, the Adviser has a separate group designated to monitoring Underlying Fund performance. This group provides a second level of review of each client Underlying Fund on a periodic basis.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 180 days after the calendar year end of such Fund, as well as quarterly performance reports within a reasonable time after the close of the first three fiscal quarters. Such reports are in writing. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, may 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.

While not a client solicitation arrangement, the Adviser may from time to time 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, and if paid by such Fund, for most Funds such fees reduce the Advisory Fees received by the Adviser.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser.

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 or offering 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 Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions relating to investments in Underlying Funds. From time to time, Underlying Funds may require consent from investors to change various aspects of their business or to make certain investments. The general policy is to vote proxies relating to investments in Underlying Funds in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds as determined by the Adviser in its discretion.

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 Adviser’s CCO or the Investment Committee (“Committee”), 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.

All Voting decisions initially are referred to the Committee for a voting decision. In most cases, the Committee will make the decision as to the appropriate vote for any particular Vote. In making such decision, the Committee may rely on any of the information and/or research available to it. The Committee will inform the CCO of any such Voting decision, and if the CCO does not object to such decision as a result of his or her conflict of interest review, the Vote will be voted in such manner.

The Adviser’s CCO has the responsibility to monitor, or be informed of, all 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 CCO deems appropriate in his or her sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts. In this regard, the Adviser's CCO 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 proxy logs, 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: Private Equity Investors, Inc., 505 Park Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10022, Attention: Chief Compliance Officer.

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.