

**INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE
PART 2A OF FORM ADV**

CC MANAGEMENT GP, LLC

**214 N. Tryon Street, Suite 1950
Charlotte, NC 28202**

February 2015

This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of CC Management GP, LLC (“CCM GP” or the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (704) 330-7300. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state authority.

CCM GP is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”). However, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information regarding CCM GP is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

MATERIAL CHANGES

The last update to CCM Management GP, LLC's (the "Adviser") Form ADV Part 2A (this "Brochure") was in March, 2014. A summary of material changes since the last annual update of this Brochure is as follows:

- The Adviser has updated Schedule A of the form ADV Part 1A; and
- The Adviser has updated information regarding the assets under management in Item 4 of this Brochure.

Future Disclosure Brochure filings will address "material changes" since the date of this filing concerning the Adviser, which will either be delivered, or offered for delivery, to clients. A copy may also be downloaded from the SEC's website, www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THIS DISCLOSURE BROCHURE

This Disclosure Brochure is not:

- ***an offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person***
- ***an offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any Fund (as defined below)***
- ***a complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any Fund***

As required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act"), the Adviser provides this Brochure to current and prospective clients and may also, in its discretion, provide this Brochure to current or prospective investors with other relevant governing documents such as private offering memorandum.

Although this publicly available Brochure describes investment advisory services and products of the Adviser, persons who receive this Brochure (whether or not from the Adviser) should be aware that it is designed solely to provide information about the Adviser as necessary to respond to certain disclosure obligations under the Advisers Act. As such, the information in this Brochure may differ from information provided in relevant governing documents. More complete information about each Fund is included in relevant governing documents, certain of which may be provided to current and eligible prospective investors only by the Adviser. To the extent that there is any conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any governing documents, the relevant governing documents shall govern and control.

Item 3: Table of Contents

	Page
Material Changes	ii
Advisory Business	2
Fees and Compensation	3
Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	4
Types of Clients	4
Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.	5
Disciplinary Information	9
Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	9
Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.	10
Brokerage Practices	11
Review of Accounts	12
Client Referrals and Other Compensation	13
Custody	13
Investment Discretion	13
Voting Client Securities	13
Financial Information	14

ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

- A. CC Management GP, LLC (“**CCM GP**”) is a Delaware limited liability company. CCM GP commenced business operations in July 2013. The principal owners of the Adviser are Matthew Frymier, Jason Cipriani, Catherine Tse, and Jonathan Mandle.

Corrum Capital Management, LLC (“Corrum Capital”), an entity affiliated with CCM GP (CCM GP and together with its affiliated entities, “CCM” or “Adviser”) is an adviser relying on CCM GP’s registration in accordance with the SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of Corrum Capital Management, which operates as a single advisory business together with CCM GP.

- B. CCM provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to private investment funds and separately managed accounts (each a “Fund” or Client” and collectively, the “Clients”).
- C. CCM provides Clients with investment solutions across both public and private alternative asset classes. CCM also offers solutions involving strategy-specific multi-manager hedge, private equity, and real asset funds, as well as a private capital managed account business.

CCM’s investment advisory services consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and ultimately selling such investments. Investments are expected to be made predominantly in private investment funds or managed accounts (collectively, “Portfolio Funds”) managed by fund managers (“Fund Managers”) selected by CCM. Complete description of CCM’s advisory services are detailed in the applicable offering memorandum and investment management agreement.

- D. The Adviser does not participate in wrap fee programs.
- E. As of December 31, 2014, the Adviser advises approximately \$204 million on a discretionary basis and approximately \$1.7 billion on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

- A. The Adviser and/or its affiliates receive a management fee and carried interest or other performance-based fee in connection with its advisory services.

Management Fees

The Adviser charges Clients an annual management fee that depending on a Client's investment objectives may range from .12 bps to 1% of aggregate capital commitments ("Management Fee"). The Management Fee is charged on a quarterly basis in advance.

The Adviser offsets the Management Fee against a Fund's share of any: (i) directors' fees, financial consulting fees or advisory fees paid to the Adviser's affiliates with respect to any Portfolio Funds; (ii) transaction fees paid to the Adviser's affiliates with respect to any Portfolio Funds; and (iii) break-up fees with respect to Fund transactions not completed that are paid to the Adviser's affiliates. The Adviser has a right to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee.

The Management Fee for a Fund will commence as of the date such Fund went effective based on aggregate commitments, regardless of when an investor is actually admitted.

Carried Interest

The Adviser also charges Funds a carried interest that is generally equal to 10% of all realized profits above an 8-10% preferred return minimum. The Adviser does not charge portfolio management account Clients any carried interest fees.

- B. The Adviser charges the Management Fee and Carried Interest out of current income and disposition proceeds of the Fund and, in the Adviser's discretion, from drawdowns that will reduce unfunded commitments. The Funds generally invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, investment advisory and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the Governing Documents, over the term of the Funds.
- C. In addition to the Management Fee and Carried Interest payable to the Adviser, each Client bears additional expenses. The Funds bear expenses related to:
- a. Operations, including without limitation, investment-related expenses, such as management and administrative fees charged by the Portfolio Funds,
 - b. Expenses related to the purchase and sale of illiquid securities, brokerage commissions, research expenses, interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness,
 - c. Bank service fees, professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants and experts), and investment-related travel expenses;
 - d. Legal, accounting (including the cost of accounting software packages), audit, and tax preparation expenses; administration expenses (including fees and expenses of the Fund's administrator);
 - e. Organizational expenses; expenses incurred in connection with the offer and sale of interests in the Fund and other similar expenses related to the Fund; and
 - f. Any extraordinary expenses, such as litigation.

Managed account Clients are subject to similar type of expenses and fees. However, due to the nature of such Clients, some of the expenses listed above like audit fee may not be applicable.

Brokerage fees may be incurred in accordance with the practices set forth in “Brokerage Practices.”

- D. The Adviser charges the Management Fee on a quarterly basis in advance. If the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the quarter, pro-rata share of the Management Fee will be refunded to the Client.
- E. Neither the Adviser nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described above, the Adviser receives a performance-based fee from Funds that are managed on a discretionary basis. However, Clients that are managed on a non-discretionary basis do not bear such fee. CCM does not believe this creates an actual conflict of interest due to the nature of non-discretionary advisory relationships. CCM does not have an authority to allocate investment opportunities to non-discretionary Clients. See “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss,” for further discussion of conflicts of interest.

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

CCM provides investment advice to pooled investment vehicles separately managed accounts. Pooled investment vehicles or Funds are investment partnerships or other investment entities operated as exempt investment pools or also known as “private funds” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”). The investors participating in Funds and other Clients may include individuals, other investment entities, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and may include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of CCM and its affiliates.

The Funds have a minimum investment amount of \$5 million for third-party investors, subject to the Adviser’s discretion to accept lesser amounts. Only investors that are “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act may invest in Funds.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

- A. The Adviser invests both through direct limited partnership and managed account interests in Portfolio Funds (“**Primary Investments**”) and the acquisition of fund commitments in the secondary market (“**Secondaries**”), as well as co-investments (“**Co-Investments**”) alongside Fund Managers. *There can be no assurance that CCM will achieve the investment objectives of a Client and a loss of investment is possible.*

Investment and Operating Strategy

CCM seeks to invest with Fund Managers it regards as top tier who generally possess the following characteristics:

- Clear ability to add value to underlying investments;
- Disciplined underwriting standards;
- Compelling market fundamentals;
- Successful and sustainable investment platform;
- Focused, consistent and achievable investment objectives and strategy;
- Talented team, with senior management experience and industry tenure;
- Aligned economic incentives throughout the organization;
- Relevant and successful track record; and
- Superior execution capabilities, reporting and back office support.

- B. The Funds, their investors and other Clients bear the risk of loss that CCM’s investment strategy entails. Although the following risk factors are generally applicable to CCM’s advisory business, investors should also refer to the applicable governing documents for risk factors specific to a particular Fund or investment strategy offered through a managed account platform. References to a Fund throughout this section should be deemed to also refer to other Clients to the extent such other Clients invest in the types of investments described herein. The risks involved with CCM’s investment strategy and an investment in a Fund include, but are not limited to:

1. *Portfolio Fund Investments.* The Adviser's primary investment portfolio consists mostly of commitments to other investment funds that the Adviser believes to be well-established investment firms. The Adviser also may invest with first-time or emerging investment firms and it is possible that the Adviser will lose some or all of its investment to any of such firms. In addition, the Adviser will be dependent on the key personnel of the other investment funds to which it commits, and will have no control over their possible departure from such funds. Also, investing in other investment funds involves additional level of fees and expenses.
2. *No Liquid Market.* The Adviser's strategy generally involves acquiring securities for which no liquid market exists and that can be sold on a secondary market only in certain circumstances. Additionally, the Adviser will generally acquire securities that are subject to contractual or other restrictions on transfer. The market prices, if any, of such investments tend to be volatile and the Adviser may not be able to sell such investments when they desire or, upon sale, to realize what the Adviser perceives to be fair value.
3. *Reliance on Portfolio Fund Management.* The Adviser invests in other investment funds that may have some or all of the following characteristics: (1) with no or limited investment histories, (2) reliance on a few key principals at such investment funds, (3) that may invest in portfolio companies with no or limited operating histories, (4) reliance on a few key managers at underlying investments, (5) are organized and/or operate outside the U.S., and (6) are, or have investments that are, highly leveraged and/or that operate in rapidly changing markets. Generally the Adviser, as an investor, will be a limited partner with no management authority and will be relying on the management skill of such other investment fund's general partner.
4. *Risks of Co-Investments.* The Adviser may directly co-invest instead of investing into another investment fund. Co-investments in any one particular investment, by their nature, are less diversified than an investment in another investment fund (or in multiple other investment funds) that in turn invest in a number of investments. This lack of diversification may adversely affect the performance of any single co-investment.
5. *Business Risks.* The Adviser's investment portfolio, including the investment portfolios of the other investment funds to which the Adviser invests, consist primarily of securities issued by privately held (and potentially also unseasoned) companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.
6. *Future and Past Performance.* While the Adviser intends for the Fund to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that any targeted internal rate of return will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible.
7. *Concentration of Investments.* The Adviser participates in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry, one industry segment or with a limited group of investment sponsors. As a result, the investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings, or of a particular industry, or of a particular investment, may substantially affect its aggregate return.
8. *Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities.* The business of identifying and structuring investment funds and transactions (including commitments to other investment funds) is

highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that the investment funds targeted by the Adviser for investment may not come to market, may not have commitments available for the Adviser, may have unfavorable or limiting terms, etc., that will limit or prohibit an investment by the Adviser. It is possible that the Adviser will never be able to fully invest all the capital if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. However, investors will be required to pay Management Fees during the Investment Period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' commitments. In addition, it is possible that the investment funds in which the Adviser invests will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified by such investment funds. Typically, the Adviser, as an investor in such investment funds will be required to pay fees during the investment period of such investment funds based on the Adviser's commitment to such investment fund. The Adviser may have limited, or no ability, to control or influence the fees paid to such investment funds.

9. *Dynamic Investment Strategy.* While the Adviser generally intends to seek attractive returns for the Clients primarily through making investments as described above, the Adviser may pursue additional investment strategies and may modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. The Adviser may pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.
10. *Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions.* An investment in the Adviser's products is illiquid. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment (whether by the Fund or by one of the other investment funds to which the Fund may commit). While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating the Fund (including the Management Fee payable to the Adviser) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Fund's capital, including, without limitation, unfunded commitments.
11. *Leveraged Investments.* The Adviser (and the other investment funds to which the Adviser may make commitments) may make use of leverage by incurring or having an investment incur debt to finance investments. Leverage generally magnifies both such fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets, which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage also will result in interest expense and other costs to such fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such fund or appreciation of investments.
12. *Reliance on the Adviser and Portfolio Fund Management.* The Adviser controls the operation of the funds and oversees managed accounts, and the future profitability of investments depends largely upon the business and investment acumen of the principals of the Adviser. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the principals could have an adverse effect on realization of investment objectives. Although the Adviser monitors the performance of each investment, it is primarily the responsibility of each investment fund's management team to

operate the investment fund on a day-to-day basis. There can be no assurance that the management of a portfolio company, or other investment fund, will be able or willing to operate such investment in accordance with the Adviser's objectives.

13. *Projections.* Often, the Adviser has to rely on a third-party performance guidance/projections in making an investment decision. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the investment fund or company and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that projected results will be obtained and actual results may be significantly different from the projections.
14. *Conflicting Investor Interests.* In structuring, acquiring and disposing of investments, the Adviser considers the investment and tax objectives of the Fund and its partners as a whole, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any individual investor. With respect to tax matters, the Adviser's decisions regarding an investment may be more beneficial to one fund investor than another, depending on that investor's tax status.
15. *Co-Investment Opportunities.* The Adviser may, in its sole discretion, provide co-investment opportunities to some fund investors or outside parties. The principals may receive a management fee or other compensation (including, without limitation, performance-based compensation) with respect to co-investments, and may hold equity interests in, and participate in co-investments through, any entity that co-invests alongside a Fund.
16. *Non-U.S. Investments.* The Adviser's strategy may involve investing in investment funds that are organized or headquartered outside of the U.S., whose underlying investments may also be organized or headquartered outside of the U.S. Foreign investments involve additional risks due to different applicable laws, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of the Fund), and the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments.

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less developed regulatory institutions; (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction; (e) civil disturbances; (f) government instability; and (g) nationalization and expropriation of private assets. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

17. *Hedging Arrangements.* The Adviser may utilize hedging strategies to mitigate some of the risks outlined above where available and appropriate. Such arrangements usually involve additional cost to a Client. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used.

In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements subject the Clients to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose the Client to additional liquidity risks.

18. *General Partner's Carried Interest.* The fact that the General Partner's carried interest is

based on a percentage of net profits (or the fact that another investment fund to which the Client commits is subject to a carried interest) may create an incentive for the General Partner to make riskier or more speculative investments than otherwise would be the case.

19. *Market Conditions.* Any material change in the economic environment, including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the investments in which the Adviser invests. Deterioration in public markets and market events, such as the onset of the credit crisis in the summer of 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the U.S. in 2011, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies and investors' risk-free rate of return. The value of publicly traded securities may be volatile and difficult to sell as a block, even following a realization through listing. Market impact and other economic events may also affect such fund's ability to raise capital to support investment objectives and hamper the profitability achieved on realizations of investments.
20. *Deterioration of Credit Markets May Affect Ability to Finance and Consummate Investments.* Deterioration of the global credit markets could make it more difficult for the Advisor to obtain favorable financing for investments, which negatively affect investment returns. As seen in the past, events such as widening of credit spreads, the deterioration of the sub-prime and global debt markets and/or a rise in interest rates, could dramatically reduce investor demand for high yield debt and senior bank debt, which in turn could lead some investment banks and other lenders to be unwilling to finance new private equity, venture capital or other investments or to only offer committed financing for these investments on unattractive terms.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

CCM and its management personnel have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be discussed in this Brochure.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

- A. Neither the Advisor nor any of its related persons are registered or have a pending application to register as a broker-dealer.
- B. Neither the Advisor nor any of its related persons are registered or have a pending application to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person.
- C. The Adviser manages multiple investment funds and managed accounts. The Adviser's staff spends its business time and attention pursuing investment opportunities for all Client accounts.

The Adviser will be presented with investment opportunities that would be suitable for more than one of the Clients. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. The Adviser attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to each of its Clients, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among such entities in a fair and equitable manner.

As described under “Advisory Business” above, CCM GP is affiliated with the management company, which is registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act as a relying adviser. The General Partner and Corrum Capital Management, LLC operate as a single advisory business together with CCM GP and serve as general partners or management companies, as applicable, of the Funds and other Clients and share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy (the “Code”), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected from the Adviser’s principals and employees and addresses certain conflicts that may arise from personal securities trading. The Code requires CCM personnel to:

- report their personal securities transactions;
- pre-clear any proposed purchase of any individual securities; and
- comply with policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information.

A copy of the Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request to the CCM Chief Compliance Officer at (704) 330-7300. Personal securities transactions by personnel are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client’s interests in client eligible investments.

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

Principals and employees of CCM and its affiliates directly or indirectly own an interest in the Funds or certain co-investment vehicles. Co-investment vehicles invest in one or more of the same Portfolio Funds as the Funds.

- A. Neither the Adviser nor its related persons recommend to Clients or buys or sells for Client accounts, securities in which the Adviser or its related person have a material financial interest.
- B. The Adviser and its related persons may invest together with Clients in the same securities

that the Adviser recommends to Clients. Any potential conflict of interest is resolved through appropriate disclosure to Clients and fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities consistent with its fiduciary obligations.

- C. The Adviser and its affiliates, principals and employees may carry on investment activities for their own account and invest in the same securities the Clients invest at or about the same time. Consistent with its fiduciary obligations, the Adviser ensures that the Client accounts had a sufficient exposure to an investment opportunity and if there is still an excess capacity, only then the Adviser and its related persons are allowed to invest in the same securities.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

- A. The Adviser primarily invests in privately offered securities and generally purchases and sells such investments through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker - dealer may be retained from time to time. Furthermore, the Adviser may hold public securities as well and sell such securities using a broker-dealer. To the extent the Adviser utilizes brokerage services, it follows the brokerage practices described below.

The Adviser should seek to obtain the most favorable terms reasonably available under the circumstances by taking into consideration the following procedures when placing a Client's trade:

Research: consideration should be given to the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of research provided by a broker.

Liquidity/Pricing: consideration should be given to whether the broker can provide a greater level of liquidity (e.g., natural seller/buyer or commitment of capital) and the best available price.

Price and Commission Rate: consideration should be given to the price at which the transaction is executed, and the competitiveness of the commission rate. Although CCM generally seeks competitive commission rates, it may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker involved and thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

Reliability/Responsiveness: consideration should be given to the timeliness and reliability of execution (i.e., the trader's confidence level in the broker's execution).

Financial Stability: consideration should be given to the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker, specifically with regard to capital commitment that allows the Adviser's Clients to obtain a fair market price if no natural situation exists.

Regulatory History and Industry Reputation. Consideration should be given to any prior disciplinary history or other regulatory concerns, as well as the broker's general reputation in the marketplace. If it is revealed that there is disciplinary history that would give rise to

questions concerning the broker's capability (or individuals employed by the broker) to fairly and appropriately transact business based upon sound business practices, the broker will not be used by the Company.

All of the foregoing procedures cannot be rigidly applied to every investment. Rather the Adviser assesses these procedures in the context of each investment and applies them appropriately. In certain cases, the circumstances of an investment may dictate the type of broker used for execution.

When an aggregate order is partially filled, the securities purchased or sold will normally be allocated on a *pro rata* basis to each Fund or Client participating in such a buy or sell order. Each Fund or Client generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. Exceptions to *pro rata* allocations are permissible provided they are fair and equitable to the Funds and other Clients over time.

The Adviser does not recommend, request or require that a Client direct the Adviser to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer.

- B. The Adviser does not anticipate engaging in significant public securities transactions; however, to the extent that the Adviser engages in any such transactions, orders for purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first, and within a reasonable amount of time of order receipt. To the extent that orders for any Funds or Clients are completed independently, the Adviser may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Client accounts simultaneously. From time to time, the Adviser may when feasible purchase or sell securities for several client accounts at approximately the same time. Such orders may be combined or "batched" to facilitate obtaining best execution and/or to reduce brokerage commissions or other costs.

When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each participating Client generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

- A. The investments made by the Adviser are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, CCM closely monitors companies in which the Funds and other Clients invest, and the Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Fund or Client is managed in accordance with its stated objectives.
- B. The Adviser reviews Client accounts periodically.
- C. CCM will generally provide to its limited partners (i) audited financial statements annually commencing with the first year in which the Fund either is in operation for the full year or makes an investment, (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, (iii) annual tax information necessary for each partner's U.S. tax returns, and (iv) quarterly letters outlining the Fund's activities. CCM will generally provide to its managed account Clients quarterly reports or letters regarding portfolio and performance

information.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

- A. As discussed in the “Fees and Compensation” section, the Adviser may receive certain supplemental fees in connection with Portfolio Funds. This compensation may, in certain circumstances, offset all or a portion of the Management Fees paid by the Clients. However, in other circumstances, these fees would be in addition to Management Fees.
- B. The Adviser may, from time to time, enter into a solicitation arrangement pursuant to which it would compensate third parties for Client referrals or for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in a Fund.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

As required by the Advisers Act, the Adviser has established an account with one or more qualified custodians to hold funds and securities on behalf of the Clients. In addition, the Funds are audited by an independent public accountant annually, and such audited financial statements are distributed to investors in accordance with Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. Clients on a managed account platform receive account statements from an applicable qualified custodian. Such Clients should review the account statements carefully and should compare any account statements from the qualified custodian to the account statements they receive from the Adviser.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Adviser provides services both on discretionary and non-discretionary basis. As a general policy, the Adviser does not allow Clients whose assets are managed on discretionary basis to place limitations on this authority. In the context of private funds, the Adviser has discretionary authority to enter into side letter arrangements with investors with altered terms, including, in some cases, the right to opt out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other agreed-upon reasons. The Adviser assumes this discretionary authority on behalf of Clients pursuant to the terms of the Fund’s governing documents. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to managed account Clients on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

The Adviser has adopted Proxy Voting Policy to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for Clients’ portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Adviser votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Clients, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. The Adviser will not seek investor or Client approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that the Adviser may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of an advisory board on the proposed proxy vote where applicable, seeking Client consent, or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. The Adviser does not consider service on Portfolio Fund boards by the Adviser personnel or receipt of management or other fees from Portfolio Funds to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such Portfolio Funds. In addition, the Proxy

Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by the Adviser when voting proxies on behalf of a Client. If a Client or prospective Client would like a copy of CCM's complete Proxy Policy they should contact the Chief Compliance Officer at (704) 330-7300, and it will be provided at no charge.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Adviser does not require prepayment of Management Fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.