

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

SUMMIT PARTNERS PUBLIC ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Summit Partners Public Asset Management, LLC (“SPPAM”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (617) 824-1000. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Summit Partners Public Asset Management, LLC is an investment adviser that will be 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 Summit Partners Public Asset Management, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Material Changes

Summit Partners Public Asset Management, LLC filed its most recent Form ADV Part 2 on April 29, 2015. This other-than-annual amendment updates the description of business practices of SPPAM to reflect that, as of May 29, 2015, the name of the Offshore Fund clients of SPPAM were changed as well as other non-material changes.

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Summit Partners Public Asset Management, LLC Brochure

Section 1. Advisory Business

Summit Partners Public Asset Management, LLC (“**SPPAM**” or the “**Investment Manager**”), the registered investment adviser, is a Delaware limited liability corporation. SPPAM and its affiliated investment adviser, Summit Partners Alydar GP, L.P., (the “**General Partner**”) provide “investment supervisory services” to their clients, which consist of investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. SPPAM’s clients include the following (collectively the “**Funds**”, and together with any future private pooled investment funds to which SPPAM or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, “**Private Investment Funds**”):

“Onshore Funds”

- Summit Partners Concentrated Growth L/S Fund, L.P.
- Summit Partners Concentrated Growth L/S QP Fund, L.P.
- Summit Partners Sustainable Opportunities L/S Fund, L.P.
- Summit Partners Sustainable Opportunities L/S QP Fund, L.P.

“Offshore Funds”

- Summit Partners Concentrated Growth L/S Fund Limited
- Summit Partners Sustainable Opportunities L/S Fund Limited

SPPAM was formed in January 2015 and commenced operations in March 2015.

The General Partner is the general partner of the Onshore Funds (as provided above) and will have the authority to make investment decisions for those Funds. The day-to-day investment advisory services for the Funds have been delegated to SPPAM. The General Partner is registered under the Advisers Act pursuant to SPPAM’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partner, which operates as a single advisory business together with SPPAM.

References contained in this Brochure to the strategy and operations of the General Partner should be read to include the activities of SPPAM and other SPPAM affiliates that collectively engage in the investment process and ongoing management of the Funds’ investments.

The Funds and any other Private Investment Funds that may be advised by SPPAM (or its affiliates) at a later date or that may otherwise become clients of SPPAM are expected to focus on capital appreciation primarily through investments in publicly traded equity securities and other publicly traded equity related instruments, while retaining flexibility to invest across a wide variety of industries and investment types, though some Funds may specialize in particular industries. SPPAM’s investment advisory services to the Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, managing and monitoring investments, managing portfolio risk, and achieving dispositions of investments.

SPPAM’s advisory services for the Funds are further described in the Funds’ respective private placement memoranda or other offering memoranda, as amended and/or supplemented from time to time (“**private**

placement memoranda”), and limited partnership agreements or other governing documents (each, a “Fund Agreement”), as well as below under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss” and “Investment Discretion.” Investors in the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other applicable constraints or for other agreed upon reasons pursuant to the relevant Fund Agreement. The Funds or SPPAM may enter into side letters or other similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect of establishing, altering or supplementing the terms of a particular Fund Agreement with respect to such investors.

As of May 31, 2015, SPPAM managed approximately \$412 million in assets on a discretionary basis, including proprietary assets. On March 31, 2015 each Fund’s previous investment manager, Alydar Partners, LLC, and certain Fund’s previous general partner, Alydar Capital, LLC entered into a transaction with SPPAM and the General Partner.

SPPAM is principally owned and controlled by Summit Partners, L.P. (“Summit Partners”) with Summit Partners controlled by its manager, Summit Master Company LLC. Summit Partners is a registered investment adviser that provides investment advisory services to private investment-related funds that focus on privately placed equity and debt investments.

Section 2. Fees and Compensation

The following is a general description of fees, compensation and expenses of the Funds. Differences exist from Fund to Fund, and certain Funds may not charge certain fees, compensation or expenses that other Funds charge. The Fund Agreements describe fees, compensation and expenses in greater detail.

In general, SPPAM receives a management fee and performance fee in connection with investment advisory services they provide to the Funds.

The Funds pay SPPAM a management fee that ranges between 1.25% and 1.5% per annum. The management fee is payable in advance on the first business day of each fiscal quarter and is based on the net assets under management as of the first business day of such fiscal quarter. In addition, each Fund pays an annual performance fee equal to 15-20% of incremental profits, subject to a “high water mark,” as further described in the respective Fund Agreements. Under certain of the Fund Agreements, SPPAM or the General Partner, in its sole discretion, has the ability to waive, or agree to, a reduction of amounts of the management or performance fee with respect to one or more investors, including employees of SPPAM.

Management fees are deducted or allocated from an investor’s capital account(s) in the applicable Fund. Investors’ may redeem from the Funds with 30 days’ notice prior to the end of a fiscal quarter. Under the Fund Agreements, SPPAM, the General Partner or, with respect to the Offshore Funds, the Board, in its sole discretion, has the ability to change redemption fees without investor approval.

In addition to the management and performance fees discussed above, each Funds is responsible for paying certain other expenses, including legal, accounting and audit expenses, investment expenses, all other expenses related to the purchase, sale, or transmittal of Fund assets and liabilities including, without limitation, brokerage commissions, custodial fees, interest on margin accounts, borrowing charges for securities sold short and short sale dividends, and all expenses associated with the Fund Administrator and related regulatory filings, including Form PF. Fund expenses may be reduced through the use of “soft” or commission dollars. The Funds, similar to other private pooled investment funds, likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products such as mutual funds.

Subject to each Fund Agreement, the Investment Manager (together with the General Partner and any applicable affiliates) will generally bear all expenses associated with rendering investment advisory services, including the salaries of its employees, all general overhead expenses and other expenses incident to the rendering of such services.

If any expenses are incurred jointly for the accounts of the Funds and any other trading accounts managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, such expenses will be allocated among the Funds and such other accounts in proportion to the beginning total assets of each Fund in which the expense relates in the month the expense is paid, or in such other manner as the Investment Manager considers fair and reasonable.

It is expected that any similar future Private Investment Funds will have a similar fee structure.

Brokerage fees may be incurred by the applicable Fund in accordance with the practices set forth in Section 9 below.

Section 3. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

As discussed under Section 2 (“Fees and Compensation”) above, SPPAM or its affiliates may receive performance based compensation from each of the Funds.

A performance-based allocation represents an asset manager’s compensation based on a percentage of net profits of the fund being managed, subject to a “high water mark.” The performance on which the performance based fees are calculated includes unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments that may not ultimately be realized. SPPAM and its affiliates, in its sole discretion, may waive all management and performance fees with respect to one or more investors, including employees of SPPAM.

The payment by Funds of performance allocation may create an incentive for SPPAM to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying performance allocation at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds.

Section 4. Types of Clients

SPPAM provides investment advice to Private Investment Funds, including the Funds. Private Investment Funds are investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”). The investors participating in Private Investment Funds may include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, 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 Summit Partners and its affiliates, including SPPAM.

The Funds generally have a minimum investment in the range of \$1 million for third-party investors, which may be waived by the General Partner for the Onshore Funds and the Board for the Offshore Funds. Generally, investors must be “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may also be required to be either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act.

Section 5. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

General

Subject to the specific investment guidelines and restrictions set forth in each Funds' private placement memorandum, the principal investment strategy of SPPAM is to achieve capital appreciation primarily through investments in equity securities and other equity related instruments. Each Fund generally attempts to manage risk and produce positive returns in varied market environments.

The following is a summary of the investment strategies and methods of analysis generally employed by SPPAM on behalf of the Funds and a summary of certain risks involved with SPPAM's investment strategy and an investment in the Funds. More detailed descriptions of the Funds' investment strategies and methods of analysis and risks are included in the applicable private placement memorandum for each Fund. There can be no assurance that SPPAM will achieve the investment objectives of the Funds, and a loss of investment is possible.

SPPAM seeks to provide returns to investors by employing a systematic approach to investment selection. At the core of this approach, is fundamental, research-intensive work on companies, which often includes direct contact with senior management.

SPPAM utilizes a screening process to aid in identifying investment ideas. Investment Personnel scrutinize company financial statements to identify changes in revenue growth, margins, cash flow, balance sheet items and other relevant metrics. While SPPAM looks for companies that have the ability to beat consensus earnings estimates, other attributable factors will also be considered. In addition, investment personnel focus on companies that have high return on investment or, for short selling opportunities, for companies that demonstrate decelerating revenue growth, deteriorating margins, and the possibility of not achieving consensus earnings estimates. In all cases, investment personnel pay close attention to valuation and, in particular, to where stocks trade relative to the Company's determination of appropriate value. Fund portfolios are constructed within a certain framework. Attention is paid to position sizing, price discipline on entering and exiting positions, limiting sector exposures, balancing longs and shorts and maintaining appropriate market capitalization match. SPPAM also employs an investment team to help identify opportunistic points of entry and exit in securities where SPPAM has fundamental conviction.

Types of Investments

The Funds focus on buying stock of companies that demonstrate rapid earnings growth and short selling stock of companies that demonstrate earnings deterioration. The Funds invest only in securities that are listed on a national securities exchange or quoted on a national quotation system, with the exception of OTC positions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Funds may also invest in OTC and centrally-cleared swap transactions.

The Funds may invest in derivative instruments, such as options, futures (with an emphasis on financial futures and subject to regulatory requirements), forward contracts and swaps, which may be used to attempt to hedge existing long and short positions, as well as for independent profit opportunities.

The Funds may from time to time invest in corporate debt instruments when SPPAM deems the risk/reward is better than that of the underlying equity. Debt instruments can provide, in certain instances, returns with less volatility than equities. The primary focus of the Funds is U.S. securities, but the Funds may invest in foreign securities.

The Funds may also invest in exchange traded funds, but will not otherwise invest in pooled investment vehicles. If the Funds invest in exchange traded funds, they will incur management fees and expenses that are charged by the exchange traded funds.

The Funds, however, are not limited with respect to the types of investment strategies they may employ or the markets or instruments in which they may invest, though a Fund may favor strategies or markets or instruments as set forth in the applicable private placement memorandum.

Risks of Investment

A Fund and its investors bear the risk of loss that the Investment Manager's investment strategy entails. The risks involved with the Investment Manager's investment strategy and an investment in a Fund are detailed in each Fund's private placement memorandum. In general, the risks with respect to a particular Fund and its Investment Manager include, but are not limited to:

Business Dependent upon Key Individuals. The investors in the Fund have no authority to make decisions or to exercise business discretion on behalf of the Fund. The authority for all such decisions is delegated to the Investment Manager. The success of the Fund is significantly dependent upon the expertise of the Investment Manager.

Limited Operating History. SPPAM has a limited history of investment supervisory services to the Funds.

Limited Liquidity. Interests in the Fund are not freely transferable, and investors generally may redeem their interests in the Fund only on the last day of a fiscal quarter and may not redeem any or all of its interests in such Fund prior to the date occurring at least one year following the date of an investment, except upon payment of a fee.

Financial Market Conditions, Valuation, Resultant Actions of Directors and Liquidity Risk. Recent events in the financial sector have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility and a liquidity crisis in the financial markets, both domestic and non-U.S. These difficulties and changed conditions, coupled with other recent challenges affecting the economies of certain countries, may result in reduced demand for the securities and other assets in which the Fund invests, and may affect the valuations assigned to such securities and assets by the Fund and other market participants. Further, the Fund and such other market participants may not always value these investments at the same prices or in the same manner. Such reduced demand and affected valuations may in turn decrease the value of securities and assets held by the Fund, and may prevent the Fund from liquidating such securities or other assets at any price, or at prices deemed favorable to the Fund, during certain periods, which periods may be substantial and prolonged and which may include periods during which investors are seeking to redeem substantial amounts from the Fund. In addition, a decrease in the net asset value of the Fund could lead to a default under some or all of the Fund's credit and loan facilities, as well as the repurchase, reverse repurchase, securities lending, swap and/or similar agreements to which the Fund is a party, and force the Fund to sell its securities or other assets at reduced prices to satisfy its obligations to its lenders and counterparties. These events and possible continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on the Fund, may decrease the likelihood that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, may reduce the ability of the Fund to precisely value their portfolio securities, or may reduce the Fund's liquidity.

Concentration in Certain Securities. The Fund does not have fixed guidelines for diversification and may concentrate investments in particular industries or companies. Increased concentration of securities in the Fund's portfolio can maximize the adverse impact to the Fund in the event of a significant decrease in the value of a particular security held by the Fund. Securities of companies in the same industry may decline

in price at the same time due to industry-specific developments because these companies may share common characteristics and are more likely to react similarly to industry-specific market or economic developments.

Derivative Instruments - Generally. The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, which may include futures contracts, options, swaps, structured securities and other instruments and contracts. A derivative is a financial contract whose value depends on, or is derived from, changes in the value of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, indexes or events. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to derivatives of such assets. The Fund's use of derivatives may involve risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives can be highly complex, may perform in ways unanticipated by the Investment Manager and may be difficult to value. Derivatives require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those of other instruments. If the Investment Manager incorrectly forecasts the value of securities, currencies, interest rates, or other economic factors in using derivatives, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into the derivatives. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate, index, or overall securities markets.

Because many derivatives are "leveraged," and thus provide significantly more market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into, a relatively small adverse market movement can not only result in the loss of the entire investment, but may also expose the Fund to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested. Derivatives may be more volatile than other investments, resulting in larger losses in response to market changes. Derivatives, especially over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, may be difficult to value and highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell one or more derivative positions at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Some derivatives may be subject to interest rate or currency risk. Use of derivatives may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxes payable by the Shareholders, and tax exposure may be difficult to quantify at any given time. Tax liability may depend on the interpretation of treaties and foreign law. Suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances. There can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

The Fund will likely be required to segregate assets to cover any obligations relating to the purchase of derivative instruments in a manner that satisfies contractual undertakings with respect to the derivatives. The Fund will set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligation (*i.e.*, the Fund's daily net liability) under futures contracts or forward contracts that are contractually required to cash settle. For futures contracts or forward contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, the Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying a futures or forward contract at the time of valuation) while the positions are open. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled futures and forward contracts, the Fund may employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts.

In addition, derivative contracts may expose the Fund to the credit risk of the parties with which the Fund deals. Non-performance of such contracts by counterparties, for financial or other reasons, could expose the Fund to losses, whether or not the transaction itself was profitable. Derivatives may also expose Fund investors to liquidity risk, as there may not be a liquid market within which to close or dispose of outstanding derivatives contracts.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. The Fund may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale of a specific foreign currency at a future date at a fixed price ("**forward contracts**"). The Fund may enter

into forward contracts in an attempt to hedge against changes in prevailing currency exchange rates or for investment purposes. Forward contract transactions include forward sales or purchases of foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting the U.S. dollar value of securities held or to be acquired by the Fund that are denominated in a foreign currency or protecting the U.S. dollar equivalent of dividends, interest, or other payments on those securities. The Fund may also purchase and sell forward contracts for non-hedging purposes when the Investment Manager anticipates that a foreign currency will appreciate or depreciate in value, but securities in that currency do not present attractive investment opportunities and are not held in the Fund's investment portfolio. Foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and a variance in the degree of volatility of the market or in the direction of the market from the Investment Manager's expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund. At maturity of a forward contract, the Fund may either sell the portfolio security and make delivery of the foreign currency, or it may retain the security and terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an "offsetting" contract obligating it to purchase, on the same maturity date, the same amount of foreign currency. A forward contract is a type of derivative and is subject to the general risks relating to derivatives described above.

Structured Notes. Structured notes are derivative securities for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." These factors may include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate or LIBOR), referenced bonds, stock indices, individual stocks or baskets of stocks or one or more debt instruments or combinations thereof. Some of these factors may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying instruments referenced in such notes. In some cases, the impact of the movements of these factors may increase or decrease through the use of multipliers or deflators. Investments in structured notes involve risks, including interest rate, credit, counterparty and market risks.

Investment and Trading Risks. Each Investor should be aware that it may lose all or part of its investment in the Fund. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's program will be successful. The Fund's investment program may utilize such investment techniques as margin transactions, short sales, leverage, options on securities and futures (to the extent utilized and subject to applicable regulatory requirements), and forward contracts, which practices can, in certain circumstances, maximize the adverse impact to which the Fund may be subject.

Special Risks Associated with the Global Sustainability Market. Securities of companies in the global sustainability market, such as clean technology companies and related industries, are within an emerging growth sector. Accordingly, variables that may affect stock prices of these entities are difficult to predict. Broadly speaking, these stocks could be affected by variables including, but not limited to, the supply and demand for commodities such as oil and natural gas, global macro-economic growth, political change and political initiatives and subsidies. Varying political subsidies, initiatives and mandates have aided these investments in the past. There is no guarantee such incentives will exist in the future, and there is limited ability to predict when and if such incentives may be removed. Further, macro-economic growth could also affect the global demand for such commodities as natural gas, coal and oil, making the viability of clean technology investments more or less attractive at any given time. Valuation and financial profiles (e.g., lack of profitability and/or use of nontraditional valuation metrics) may also represent special risks.

Performance Fee Creates Incentive to Make Riskier Investments. The Performance Fee may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to cause the Fund to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if this special allocation was not made. In addition, since the Performance Fee is calculated on a basis that includes unrealized appreciation of the Fund's assets, it may be greater than if such allocation were based solely on realized gains. The Performance Fee (as well as the Management Fee) was set by the Investment Manager without negotiations with any third party.

Investments in Below Top Tier Market Capitalization Companies Entail Various Risks. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies with below top tier market capitalizations. While the Investment Manager believes these companies often provide significant potential for appreciation, these stocks involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in stocks of larger companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization and even medium-capitalization stocks are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks. The risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is higher than for larger, “blue-chip” companies. In addition, due to thin trading in some small-capitalization stocks, an investment in those stocks may be illiquid.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities Are Vulnerable to Economic Disruptions. The Fund may invest in bonds or other fixed income securities, including, without limitation, commercial paper and “higher yielding” (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. It is likely that a major economic recession could severely disrupt the market for such securities and may adversely impact the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Use of Leverage May Increase Risk of Loss. The Fund, when the Investment Manager considers it appropriate, may leverage its investment positions by borrowing funds from securities broker-dealers, banks or others. The governing documents of the Fund do not impose limits on the amount of leverage the Fund may incur. From time to time, the Fund may borrow significant amounts to take advantage of perceived opportunities, such as short-term price disparities between markets or market securities. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the Fund’s total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment by the Fund would be magnified to the extent the Fund is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the Fund in a market that moves adversely to the Fund’s investments could result in a substantial loss to the Fund, which would be greater than if the Fund was not leveraged. Borrowings are typically secured by the Fund’s securities and other assets. Under certain circumstances, a lender may demand an increase in the collateral that secures the Fund’s obligations and, if the Fund was unable to provide additional collateral, the lender could liquidate assets held in the account to satisfy the Fund’s obligations. Liquidation in that manner could have extremely adverse consequences for the Fund. In addition, the amount of the Fund’s borrowings and the interest rates on those borrowings, which fluctuate, may have a significant effect on the Fund’s profitability.

Use of Options May Increase Risk of Loss. The Fund may buy or sell (write) both equity and index call options and put options, and, when the Fund writes options, it may do so on a “covered” or an “uncovered” basis. The Fund’s options transactions may be part of a hedging tactic (*i.e.*, offsetting the risk involved in another securities position) or a form of leverage, in which the Fund would benefit from price movements in a large number of securities with a small commitment of capital. These activities involve risks that can be large, depending on the circumstances.

Forward Trading is Substantially Unregulated. The Fund may invest in forward contracts and options thereon, which, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized. Rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and “cash” trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were

prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded by the Fund due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by government authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading to less than that which the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Fund.

Short Selling Entails Risk of Theoretically Unlimited Loss. The Fund's investment portfolio may include short positions. Short selling involves selling securities, which may or may not be owned, and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from declines in securities. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to the Fund of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the security necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Hedging Transactions May Impair Performance. The Fund may utilize a variety of financial instruments, such as derivatives, options, interest rate swaps, caps and floors, futures and forward contracts, both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes. While the Fund may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund than if they have not engaged in any such hedging transactions. Moreover, it should be noted that the portfolio is always exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged, such as credit risk (relating both to particular securities and counterparties).

The Fund is Subject to Risks of Fluctuating Exchange Rates. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the price of which is determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fund, however, values its securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. To the extent unhedged, the value of the Fund's assets fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as the price changes of the Fund's investments in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the Fund makes its investments reduces the effect of increases and magnifies the effect of decreases in the prices of the Fund's securities in its local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar has the opposite effect on the Fund's non-U.S. dollar securities. The Fund also may utilize options and forward contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations, but there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective.

Loans of Portfolio Securities Could Result in Losses. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities. By doing so, the Fund attempts to increase its income through the receipt of interest on the loans. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to a securities loan, the Fund could experience delays in recovering the securities it loaned. The Fund could experience a loss if such securities are not recovered.

Securities Loans. The Fund may lend portfolio securities to banks, brokerage firms, and other institutional investors judged creditworthy by the Investment Manager, provided that cash or securities collateral, at least equal to the market value of the loaned securities, is continuously maintained by the borrower with the Fund. The Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income, and/or it may receive an agreed-upon amount of income from the borrower. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund an amount equivalent to any dividends or interest paid on such securities. These loans are subject to termination at the option of the Fund or the borrower. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan and may pay a negotiated portion of the interest earned on the cash to the borrower. The Fund may pay a negotiated fee to a securities lending agent, which may be an affiliate of the Investment Manager. The Fund does not have the right to

vote securities on loan, but would terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if the Investment Manager determined that doing so were in the best interest of the Fund. Loans of portfolio securities involve the risk of loss of the loaned securities should the borrower fail financially or otherwise fail to return such loaned securities in a timely manner.

Foreign Investments Entail Various Additional Risks. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign corporations and foreign countries. Investing in the equity securities of non-U.S. companies involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in securities of United States companies, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation and nationalization; the potential difficulty of repatriating funds and general social, political and economic instability; the small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities. In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail in foreign countries generally are not equivalent to United States standards and, consequently, less information may be available to investors in companies located in foreign countries than is available to investors in companies located in the United States. There is also less regulation, generally, of the securities markets in foreign countries than there is in the United States.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of financial instruments in which the Fund may invest can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward, futures, and other derivative contracts in which the Fund's assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, wage, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments and national and international political and economic events and policies. The Fund also is subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouse.

Counterparty Risk. Many of the markets in which the Fund may effect its transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. This exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

Failure of Prime Broker, Other Broker-Dealers. Institutions, such as brokerage firms or banks, may hold certain of the Fund's assets in "street name." Bankruptcy or fraud at one of these institutions, in particular, one of the Fund's Prime Brokers that would hold a substantial portion of the Fund's assets, could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Fund.

In addition, the Fund may borrow money or securities or utilize operational leverage with respect to its assets, in which case the Fund will post certain of its assets as collateral securing the obligations or leverage ("**Margin Securities**"). The Fund's Prime Brokers generally hold the Margin Securities on a commingled basis with margin securities of its other customers and may use certain of the Margin Securities to generate cash to fund the Fund's leverage, including pledging such Margin Securities. Some or all of the Margin Securities may be available to creditors of the Fund's Prime Brokers in the event of their insolvency. The Fund's Prime Brokers have netting and set off rights over all the assets held by them (which may indirectly include amounts held for the Fund's benefit in the special segregated bank account) to satisfy the Fund's obligations under its agreements with the Fund's Prime Brokers, including obligations relating to any margin or short positions.

Regulated and Tax-exempt Investors. Certain prospective investors in the Fund may be subject to United States Federal and state laws, rules and regulations which may regulate their participation in the Fund, or its engaging directly, or indirectly through an investment in the Fund, in investment strategies of the types

that the Fund may utilize from time to time (e.g., short sales of securities and the use of leverage and limited diversification). Each type of organization may be subject to different laws, rules, and regulations, and prospective Investors should consult their own advisers as to the advisability of an investment in the Fund. Investment in the Fund by entities subject to ERISA and tax-exempt requires special consideration. Trustees or administrators of such entities are urged to carefully review the matters discussed in the private placement memorandum for the applicable Fund.

Effect of Investment by ERISA Plans. Because the Fund permits significant investment by employee benefit plans that are governed by ERISA the underlying assets of the Fund may be deemed to be “plan assets” within the meaning of ERISA and the U.S. Department of Labor’s “Plan Asset Regulation” (29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101) and each investor that is a plan or trust subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) will be deemed to have an undivided interest in the underlying assets held by the Fund. Additionally, the Investment Manager will be deemed to be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code with respect to such investors. The Fund will therefore be advised and operated to comply with the fiduciary requirements of ERISA, the prohibited transaction restrictions of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code and such other requirements of ERISA and the Code that may apply to the Fund. Compliance with ERISA and the Code in this regard may constrain the Fund in its investments and operations. The exact nature of such potential constraints cannot be determined at this time and there can be no assurance that such constraints will not adversely affect the management or operation of the Fund.

Investments in Cash Equivalents. The Fund may invest in cash equivalents to invest daily cash balances or for temporary defensive purposes. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Fund May Make In-Kind Distributions to Investors. Although the Fund expects to distribute primarily cash to its investors upon redemption, the Fund may make distributions in kind. There can be no assurance that the Fund will have sufficient cash to satisfy redemption requests, or that it will be able to liquidate investments at favorable prices at the time such redemptions are requested. Investments distributed in kind may not be readily marketable or saleable and may have to be held by investors for an indefinite period of time.

Absence of Regulatory Oversight. While the Fund may be considered similar to investment companies, it is not registered as such under the Investment Company Act in reliance an exception available to privately offered investment companies. Accordingly, the provisions of the Investment Company Act (which, among other things, require investment companies to have a majority of disinterested directors and regulate the relationship between the adviser and the investment company) are not applicable.

Uncertain Economic and Political Environment. Changes in the state and federal laws applicable to the Fund and the Investment Manager and other securities or instruments in which the Fund may invest, may negatively affect the returns to its investors. The global financial markets continue to be subject to pervasive and fundamental disruptions that have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund.

The current global economic and political climate is one of uncertainty. Prior acts of terrorism in the United States, the threat of additional terrorist strikes and the fear of a prolonged global conflict have

exacerbated volatility in the financial markets and can cause consumer, corporate and financial confidence to weaken, increasing the risk of a “self-reinforcing” economic downturn. The availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, continues to be restricted. This may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of the Fund to execute its respective strategies. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. Furthermore, such uncertainty may have an adverse effect upon companies in which the Fund invests.

Changes in Investment Strategy. The General Partner and the Investment Manager (or any other entity the General Partner chooses to serve as the Fund’s management company) have broad discretion to expand, revise or contract the Fund’s business without the consent of its investors. The Fund’s investment strategies may be altered without the prior consent of its investors. Any such decision to engage in a new activity or alter the Funds’ investment strategies could result in the exposure of the Fund’s capital to additional risks that may be substantial.

Net Exposure Long and Short May Be Relatively High. The relatively high net exposures that the Fund may incur may increase the risk of loss.

Conflicts of Interest

The discussion below reflects both historical and current practices of SPPAM and the Funds. Practices may vary among the Funds. Please refer to the Fund Agreement of the applicable Fund for details regarding the practices of such Fund.

SPPAM, the General Partner, Summit Partners and other advisers affiliated with Summit Partners (each, a “**Summit Affiliate Adviser**”) engage in a broad range of advisory activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the accounts of other investment funds or partnerships including, but not limited to, other private investment funds managed by Summit Partners or a Summit Affiliate Adviser, some of which have an investment objective and policies that may overlap in some respects to those of the Funds. In the ordinary course of SPPAM, Summit Partners, or a Summit Affiliate Adviser conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund may conflict with the interests of SPPAM, Summit Partners, a Summit Affiliate Adviser, or one or more other funds or private investment funds managed by a Summit Affiliate Adviser, including information that may restrict the Funds ability to trade securities.

Summit Affiliate Advisers may give advice and recommend securities to other investment funds which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds, even though their investment objective may overlap in some respects with the Funds.

Sources of Conflict of Interest

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

Summit Affiliate Advisers have existing and potential advisory and other relationships with a significant number of portfolio companies and other clients, and may provide financing, services, advice or otherwise deal with third parties whose interests conflict with the interests of a company in which a Fund has invested, such as competitors, suppliers or customers of a company in which a Fund has invested. Summit Affiliate Advisers may recommend or cause such a third party to take actions that are adverse to a Fund or companies in which it has invested.

Without limitation, Summit Affiliate Adviser principals currently, and may in the future, manage several other investments similar to those in which a Fund may invest, and may direct certain relevant investment opportunities to those investments. Summit Affiliate Adviser principals and investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments controlled or managed by Summit Affiliate Adviser principals may potentially compete with companies in a Fund's portfolio.

Personnel of affiliates of SPPAM may also invest in one or more Funds. Conflicts may arise to the extent such personnel manage other private investment funds, the interests of which conflict with those of the Funds.

Additionally, the existence of a performance allocation with respect to a Fund may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to cause such Fund to make more speculative investments than it would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. The performance allocation may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to allocate investment opportunities to better performing Funds or to allocate expenses to increase the performance allocation.

Securities for which no market prices are available will be valued at such value as the general partner or investment manager of a Fund may reasonably determine. The exercise of such discretion may give rise to conflicts of interest, since the General Partner's performance fee and SPPAM's management fee are calculated based on these valuations.

SPPAM or one or more members of its professional staff may manage multiple Funds. Most of the officers and employees responsible for managing a Fund will have responsibilities with respect to these other Funds. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services, or functions of these officers and employees.

SPPAM also reserves the right to make independent decisions regarding recommendations about when any particular Fund should purchase and sell investments, and Summit Partners and Summit Affiliate Advisers reserve similar rights with respect to the funds that they advise. As a result, a Fund may be purchasing an investment at a time when a fund advised by SPPAM, Summit Partners or Summit Affiliate Adviser, including another Fund, is selling the same or a similar investment, or vice versa. A Fund may invest in opportunities that another Fund has declined, and likewise, such Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which another Fund has invested. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, certain of the Funds. For example, a Fund may buy a security and another Fund may establish a short position in that same security. The subsequent short sale may result in a decrease in the price of the security which the first Fund holds. Conversely, SPPAM and/or Summit Partners or another Summit Affiliate Adviser may establish a short position in a security for a fund it advises and SPPAM and/or Summit Partners or another Summit Affiliate Adviser may buy that same security for a different fund it advises. The subsequent purchase may result in an increase of the price of the underlying position in the short sale exposure to a Fund's detriment. On the other hand, potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding a Fund may benefit other Funds. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position for a Fund may decrease the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) a Fund, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security for a Fund may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) a Fund.

The Investment Manager intends to vote proxies either in accordance with management recommendations, or otherwise in the best interests of the relevant Fund, taking into account such factors as it deems relevant in its sole discretion. Conflicts of interest may arise in voting proxies if different Funds hold different interests (e.g., long vs short) in a company.

Implementation of certain of the investments strategies of the Funds may be dependent, in whole or in part, on information obtained by SPPAM from its affiliates. Such affiliates are not obligated to provide such information to SPPAM and may decide not to provide such information to SPPAM at any time. There is no assurance that SPPAM will receive such information now or in the future.

From time to time, SPPAM, Summit Partners or a Summit Affiliate Adviser may come into possession of material, non-public information, and such information may limit the ability of a Fund to buy and sell investments. Furthermore, SPPAM, Summit Partners or Summit Affiliate Advisers may agree from time to time to “cross” ethical walls, and Summit Partners may from time to time impose restrictions on transactions involving particular issuers in its sole discretion taking into account all factors it deems relevant in the collective interest of Summit Partners and its affiliated advisers. In such cases, a Fund could be restricted in transactions involving a particular issuer. In addition, SPPAM may be restricted by contract from using confidential information that it, or a SPPAM affiliate, has for the benefit of a Fund. Positions held in companies by funds managed by Summit Partners or other Summit Affiliated Advisers may preclude the Funds from owning a security of the same company.

SPPAM and its members, officers, and employees devote as much of their time to the activities of the Funds as they deem necessary and appropriate. SPPAM and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships, or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Funds and/or may involve substantial time and resources of SPPAM. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest, in that the time and effort of the members of SPPAM and its officers and employees are not devoted exclusively to the business of the Funds, but are allocated between the business of the Funds and the management of the monies of other advisees of members of SPPAM.

Conflict Resolution

SPPAM and each Summit Affiliate Adviser will deal with all conflicts of interest using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion. When conflicts arise among investment funds or accounts managed by SPPAM and Summit Partners or the other Summit Affiliate Advisers, Summit Partners or the participating Summit Affiliate Adviser will represent the interests of the investment funds or accounts they advise. In resolving conflicts, Summit Partners or the Summit Affiliate Advisers may consider various factors, including the interests of funds and accounts they manage in the context of both the immediate issue at hand and the longer-term course of dealings.

When it is determined that it would be appropriate for the Funds and one or more other investment accounts managed by SPPAM or its Affiliates to participate in an investment opportunity, SPPAM will seek to execute orders for all of the participating investment accounts, including the Funds, on an equitable basis, taking into account such factors as the investment objectives of the client accounts, the potential investment needs of the clients’ accounts, the appropriateness of the investment to a client’s account performance, time horizon and risk objectives, existing levels of client ownership in the investment and in similar types of companies, and the immediate availability of cash or buying power to fund the investment.

If an investment decision is made for multiple accounts at the same time, the orders will be aggregated. Before entering an aggregated order, a portfolio manager must specify in writing on the trade ticket the participating client accounts and how the portfolio manager intends to allocate the order among those accounts (the “**Initial Allocation Statement**”). In addition, if an order is entered while a pending order is still open, then the orders will be aggregated. If an order is filled prior to the entry of a subsequent order, then the orders will not be aggregated, but rather will be executed in the order received.

If a complete execution of an aggregated order occurs, each participating client account must participate at the average price and share *pro rata* in the commission and transaction costs. The securities purchased will then be allocated among all participating client accounts according to the Initial Allocation Statement. If an aggregated order is partially filled, the portfolio manager typically must allocate the amount of securities sold or bought among the participating clients on a *pro rata* basis according to the Initial Allocation Statement. If for some reason, trade allocation of aggregated orders does not occur prior to entering the trade order, the portfolio manager will allocate these trades in a fair and equitable manner to participating client accounts no later than one hour after the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day following the trade date.

The allocation of limited supply securities in an IPO will be made accounts on a *pro rata* basis across all funds managed by SPPAM, and then allocated to underlying investors based on new issue income eligibility. Should SPPAM decide to deviate from this *pro rata* allocation policy, SPPAM will document the reason(s) for such deviation in writing.

The appropriate allocation of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments often may not be clear, especially where more than one Fund participates. For instance, if there are expenses involved in evaluating an investment and multiple Funds are considering making an investment, allocation of the expenses generated for the account of such Funds (such as expenses of common counsel) will be made in good faith and in accordance with the Investment Manager's allocation procedures. When SPPAM and its controlled affiliates incur expenses that were related to more than one Fund, they will typically allocate such expense among all Funds eligible to reimburse expenses of the applicable nature.

Section 6. Disciplinary Information

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

Section 7. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

SPPAM is affiliated with Summit Partners Alydar GP, L.P., which is registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to SPPAM's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. Summit Partners Alydar GP, L.P. operates as a single advisory business together with SPPAM and serves as General Partner of the Onshore Funds and may share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

SPPAM is affiliated with Summit Partners, L.P., Summit Partners Credit Advisors, L.P. and their related advisory entities, each of which is registered or deemed registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act. More information regarding Summit Partners, L.P., Summit Partners Credit Advisors, L.P. and their affiliated investment advisers can be found on those entities Forms ADV Part 2As.

Summit Partners, L.P. has adopted certain policies and procedures to minimize any conflict of interest between the Private Investment Funds advised by each of SPPAM, Summit Partners, L.P. and Summit Partners Credit Advisors, L.P. The funds advised by each of SPPAM, Summit Partners, L.P., and Summit Partners Credit Advisors, L.P. have substantially different investment programs. Each of SPPAM, Summit Partners, L.P. and Summit Partners Credit Advisors, L.P.'s investment activities are generally performed independently; however, each may leverage Summit Partners, L.P. internal deal sourcing network and internal contacts when performing investment activities.

Section 8. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

SPPAM has adopted the Summit Partners, L.P.'s Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy and Procedures (the “**Code**”), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of SPPAM's Principals and employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires SPPAM's personnel to report their personal securities transactions and, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits the SPPAM's personnel's direct or indirect acquisition of beneficial ownership of securities without first obtaining approval from the SPPAM's Chief Compliance Officer. In addition, the Code requires SPPAM's Principals and employees to 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 Robin W. Devereux at 617-824-1000 or RDevereux@summitpartners.com. Personal securities transactions by employees who manage client accounts are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client's interests in client-eligible investments.

SPPAM and their 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, SPPAM and their 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 SPPAM. Accordingly, should SPPAM or any of their affiliated persons come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any public company, SPPAM would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and SPPAM 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.

SPPAM and its affiliates, Principals and employees may carry on investment activities for their own accounts and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Funds, and may give advice and recommend securities to other accounts or certain Funds or vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, other Funds or vehicles, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The operative documents and investment programs of certain Funds sponsored by SPPAM (the “**Referenced Funds**”) may restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of certain other Funds in issuers held by such Referenced Funds or may give priority with respect to investments to such Referenced Funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by investors (or their representatives or advisory boards) in such Referenced Funds. However, SPPAM may or may not, in their sole discretion, seek any such waiver and, in any event, there can be no assurance that any waiver sought would be obtained.

SPPAM may recommend the purchase or sale of securities for Funds in which one or more of their partners, members, officers, directors, employees (and members of their families) or affiliates (“**affiliated persons**”), directly or indirectly, have a position or interest, or which an affiliated person buys or sells for himself or herself. Such transactions also may include trading in securities in a manner that differs from or is inconsistent with the advice given to the clients of SPPAM or the Funds. Certain of these transactions may require the consent of the applicable clients or Funds.

Section 9. Brokerage Practices

SPPAM uses its best efforts to obtain prompt execution, the most favorable price reasonably available, and a commission rate competitive with generally prevailing commission rates. In placing transactions on behalf of the Funds, SPPAM considers a variety of factors in selecting broker-dealers for Fund

transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation, including: (i) knowledge of the security and/or market (ii) knowledge of SPPAM's trading strategy; (iii) execution efficiency, access to blocks of stocks, natural market crosses, and limited market impact; and (iv) credit standing and reputation.

SPPAM also considers whether a broker has furnished research or other services that enhance its portfolio management capabilities. In accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, SPPAM may negotiate with and assign to a broker a commission that may exceed the commission that another broker would have charged if SPPAM determines in good faith that the amount of commission charged was reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker.

SPPAM obtains both proprietary research (created or developed by the broker-dealer) and researched (created or developed by the broker-dealer) and research created and developed by a third party, including industry publications and market data feeds. In addition, SPPAM receives brokerage services that assist in the execution, allocation, and settlement of securities transactions. The research and brokerage services obtained from broker-dealers are used for the benefit of all SPPAM clients.

Research services received from brokers and dealers are supplemental to SPPAM's own research efforts. As such, SPPAM has an incentive to select broker-dealers based on SPPAM's interest in receiving research or other products or services, rather than on the Funds' interest in receiving most favorable execution. However, as a practical matter, it would not be possible for SPPAM to generate all of the information presently provided by brokers and dealers through internal research. As such, SPPAM pays directly for certain research services received from external sources and allocates brokerage to pay for other research services in accordance with Section 28(e). While the receipt of research services from brokerage firms has not reduced SPPAM's normal research activities, the expenses of SPPAM would be materially increased if it attempted to generate such additional information through its own investment research activities.

SPPAM does not have any agreement or formula for the allocation of brokerage business on the basis of research services; however, investment personnel monitor which brokers have provided research that has been helpful in the management of the Funds and tally those results in a quarterly voting process. To the extent consistent with the foregoing and its duty to seek best execution, SPPAM may seek to place a portion of the trades that it directs with the brokers who have been so identified.

When SPPAM intends to buy or sell the same security in two or more Funds it may, but is not obligated to, aggregate those transactions to form a single block trade. SPPAM has discretion to wait to place orders if it is aware of a potential additional trade of the same security that may be pending or it may decide to execute trades immediately when it receives trade instructions. Decisions around the timing and aggregation of trades are made with the goal to seek best execution and to effectively manage SPPAM's order flow across multiple funds with similar investment strategies.

Before entering an aggregated order, a portfolio manager must specify in writing on the trade ticket the participating client accounts and how the portfolio manager intends to allocate the order among those accounts (the **"Initial Allocation Statement"**).

If a completed execution of the aggregated order occurs on the trade date, each participating client account must participate at the average price for all transactions and must share in the commissions or other transactions costs on a pro rata basis. The security will then be allocated among all participating client accounts according to the portfolio manager's Initial Allocation Statement.

If an aggregated order is partially filled, the portfolio manager typically must allocate the amount of the security sold or bought among the participating client accounts on a pro rata basis according to the Initial Allocation Statement.

SPPAM will participate in initial public offerings (“**New Offerings**”) where there is limited availability of shares. Such participation is subject to the appropriateness of the security being offered for the Private Investment Fund’s investment strategies and the eligibility of client accounts to participate. Generally, when SPPAM participates in a New Offering, it seeks to allocate such offering among all Funds pro rata based on assets and then to IPO eligible investors. However, SPPAM may allocate the securities to fewer accounts due to factors such as investment restrictions, cash availability or current specific needs.

Section 10. Review of Accounts

Generally, the Funds are reviewed on a continual basis by investment personnel and the respective portfolio managers. These reviews are designed to monitor and analyze Fund transactions and positions and ensure compliance with investment objectives and restrictions. SPPAM’s Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Private Investment Fund is managed in accordance with its stated objectives.

The Funds generally provide to their limited partners (i) annual GAAP audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, and (ii) annual tax information necessary for each limited partner’s tax return. Information about the securities, positions and performance of the Funds is also available to investors upon request.

Section 11. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

SPPAM does not directly or indirectly compensate any person for client or investor referrals.

Section 12. Custody

SPPAM maintains custody of the Funds’ assets held in the Funds’ names with the qualified custodians listed below:

- Morgan Stanley, located at 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020
- Fidelity Prime Services, World Trade Center, 200 Seaport Boulevard Z2H, Boston, MA 02210

Section 13. Investment Discretion

SPPAM has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of the applicable Fund. SPPAM assumes this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the Fund Agreement and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of the Fund.

As a general policy, SPPAM do not allow clients to place limitations on this authority, provided that the Fund Agreement of a Fund may impose certain restrictions on investing in certain types of securities. Pursuant to the terms of the applicable Fund Agreement, however, a Manager may enter into “side letter” or similar arrangements with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner’s investment in the Fund may be altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons or for other agreed upon reasons.

Section 14. Voting Client Securities

In accordance with SEC requirements, SPPAM has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Policy”) to address how SPPAM will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Funds’ investments. The Policy seeks to ensure that SPPAM votes proxies (or similar instruments) so as to promote the long term economic value of the underlying securities. Each proxy will be considered on its own merits and SPPAM will vote exclusively with the goal to best serve the financial interest of the Funds.

SPPAM is expected to retain Proxy Edge to assist in the proxy voting process. Proxy Edge votes all proxies according to SPPAM’s general guidance and retains all required documentation associated with proxy voting. Neither the Funds nor underlying investors may direct SPPAM with respect to any proxy.

In the event, however, there is or may be a conflict of interest between SPPAM and the Funds in voting proxies, the Policy provides that for a proxy voting committee to convene and to determine the appropriate vote. A conflict of interest could arise, for example, as a result of a business relationship with a company, or a direct or indirect business interest in the matter being voted upon, or as a result of a personnel relationship with corporate directors or candidates for directorship.

A copy of the Policy or information regarding how SPPAM voted proxies for particular investments will be provided to clients or prospective clients at no charge upon request to Robin W. Devereux at 617-824-1000 or RDevereux@summitpartners.com.

Section 15. Financial Information

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