

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

SPC MANAGEMENT CO., INC.

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of SPC Management Co., Inc. (the “Management Company” or “SPC”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (908) 719-2322. 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.

The Management Company 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 the Management Company is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

MATERIAL CHANGES

The following updates have been made to this Brochure since the last update was filed on August 9, 2020.

- All references to Swander Pace Capital III have been removed since the fund has been liquidated.
- All references to SPC's Co-Invest Funds have been deleted since SPC no longer manages these funds.

Current and prospective investors are urged to review the Brochure in its entirety.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

SPC Management Co., Inc. (the “**Management Company**” or “SPC”), the registered investment adviser, is a California S-corporation. The Management Company and its affiliated investment advisers provide discretionary investment advisory services to their clients, which consist of private investment-related funds. The Management Company commenced operations in August 1997. The Management Company is principally owned by Andrew Richards.

The following are the registered investment advisers affiliated with the Management Company:

- Swander Pace Capital IV, L.P.
- Swander Pace Capital V, L.P.
- Swander Pace Capital VI, L.P.

(each, a “**General Partner**” and together with the Management Company and their affiliated entities “SPC”)

The General Partners listed above each serve as general partner or manager, as applicable, to one or more Funds (described below) and have the authority to make investment decisions on behalf of such Funds. Each General Partner is registered under the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. The Management Company and each General Partner operate as a single investment advisory firm and are under common control.

The Management Company’s clients include the following (each, a “**Fund**,” and together with any future private investment fund to which the Management Company or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, “**Funds**”):

• SPC Partners IV, L.P.	“ Fund IV ”
• SPC Partners V, L.P.	“ Fund V ”
• SPC Partners VI, L.P.	“ Fund VI ”

Interests in the Funds are privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Funds generally invest through negotiated transactions in operating companies. SPC's investment advisory services to the Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and ultimately selling such investments. Investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, although investments in public companies are permitted in certain instances. From time to time, where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of SPC may serve on such portfolio companies' respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies held by the Funds.

SPC's advisory services for each Fund are detailed in the applicable offering memorandum (each, a "**Memorandum**") and limited partnership agreements or operating agreements (each, an "**Organizational Document**") and together with the Memorandum, the "**Governing Documents**") and are further described below under "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss." 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. The Funds or SPC may enter into side letters or similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing a Fund's Organizational Document, including by providing, among other things, different information rights, co-investment rights, liquidity or transfer rights and other economic rights that may be material.

Additionally, from time to time, SPC may provide (or agree to provide) certain investors or other persons the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles that will invest in certain portfolio companies alongside a Fund. Such co-invest vehicles typically invest and dispose of their investments in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the SPC Fund making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-invest vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from a Fund. Any such purchase from a Fund by a co-invest vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. Persons reviewing this Brochure should not construe this as an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy the securities of any of the Funds described herein. Any such offer or solicitation will be made only using a confidential private placement memorandum.

As of December 31, 2019, SPC managed \$952,496,688 in client assets on a discretionary basis. SPC does not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

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 Organizational Documents of the Funds describe fees, compensation and expenses in greater detail.

In general, each General Partner receives a management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) and a carried interest in connection with advisory services. The General Partners or other SPC entities or affiliates receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies (e.g., monitoring and other fees) of Funds. In general, such additional compensation will offset in whole or in part the management fees otherwise payable to SPC in accordance with the terms set forth in the applicable Fund’s Organizational Documents. Investors in the Funds also bear certain fund expenses, as described below. It is expected that any future Funds will have a similar fee structure.

Management Fees

During the commitment period, the Funds will generally pay SPC 2% of committed capital, and thereafter 1.75% of the aggregate investment contributions less the aggregate amount of investment contributions with respect to investments that have been disposed of or written-off.

The Management Fee commences as of the effective date based on aggregate commitments, regardless of when a limited partner is actually admitted. Limited partners participating in a subsequent closing after the initial closing date generally will be assessed Management Fees retroactive to the effective date and, in addition, will be charged an amount equal to the product of (i) the prime rate plus 2% per annum multiplied by (ii) the amount of such assessed Management Fees, calculated from the date such Management Fee payments would have been due if such limited partner were admitted for its full commitment on the initial closing date. Any such amounts will be paid to the General Partner. The Management Fee generally will be paid from drawdowns that will reduce unfunded commitments. The Management Fee is typically waived in respect of Fund investments made by related persons of the Management Company.

Carried Interest

Each General Partner generally is entitled to receive a carried interest with respect to the Funds equal to 20% of all realized profits in excess of an 8% compound preferred return hurdle, as more fully described in the Governing Documents. The carried interest distributed to a General Partner is subject to a potential giveback at the end of life of a Fund if the respective General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions.

Other Information

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 Organizational Documents, over the term of the Funds, and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds.

Principals or other employees of SPC may receive a portion of the Management Fee, carried interest or other compensation received by the General Partner.

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to the General Partners, each Fund bears certain expenses. As set forth in, and subject to, the Organizational Documents, each Fund will typically pay all other costs and expenses of a Fund that are not reimbursed by portfolio companies (which portfolio company reimbursements may be for travel and any other

out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with: (i) the making, monitoring and/or disposing of such portfolio company investments, including follow-on investments and refinancings; (ii) utilizing the services of third parties to perform general and specific subject matter research in, and surveys of, the consumer sectors in which a portfolio company is active; (iii) assisting with the search and evaluation of potential portfolio company acquisition candidates; (iv) hiring of legal and other consultants for due diligence; and (v) performing other duties on behalf of portfolio companies as necessary), generally including legal, auditing, consulting, financing, accounting, administrative (including expenses related to third party administrators), travel, business development and custodian fees and expenses; expenses associated with a Fund's financial statements, tax returns and Schedule K-1s; out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with transactions not consummated (such expenses hereinafter referred to as **"Broken Deal Expenses"**); expenses of the advisory board and meetings with any limited partner(s); insurance; (including directors and officers insurance) other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of its investments, including extraordinary expenses (such as litigation, if any); and any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against a Fund. As described in the Governing Documents, a Fund may reimburse the applicable General Partner for the Fund's organizational and start-up expenses up to a specified amount, including legal, travel, accounting, filing, printing, capital raising and other organizational expenses. Brokerage fees may be incurred in accordance with the practices set forth in "Brokerage Practices." Current or prospective investors are urged to review the applicable Fund's Organization Documents for a detailed description of the expenses that such Fund is permitted to bear (the above disclosure is qualified in its entirety by the expense allocation terms set forth in the applicable Fund's Organizational Document").

As a general matter, Fund expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Funds, to the extent such Funds are required to reimburse (or otherwise pay) expenses of that kind pursuant to the terms of their respective Organizational Documents and in accordance with SPC's internal expense allocation policies and procedures. Subject to the applicable Organizational Documents, Fund expenses relevant to multiple Funds will, in SPC's good faith determination, be allocated to such Funds typically on a pro-rata basis (generally based on: (i) the relative size of a Fund's invested capital, in the case of investment-related expenses and (ii) in the case of other expenses, the relative size of a Fund's capital commitments (in the case of a Fund whose investment period has not yet ended) or the relative size of a Fund's actively invested capital (in the case of a Fund whose investment period has ended). In all cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, SPC or its affiliates using their best judgment, may allocate expenses in a different manner than that described above where they believe such an allocation is in the best interests of the relevant Funds. The allocation of such shared expenses may not be proportional in each and every case. Different Funds may (and, in certain instances, do) have different expense reimbursement terms, which could (and, in relevant instances, do) result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment.

Expenses relating to the monitoring of a portfolio company are typically incurred by SPC and charged to the applicable portfolio companies on a periodic basis. These expenses include, but are not limited to, travel to portfolio companies for board and other meetings, assisting with the search and evaluation of potential acquisition candidates, hiring of legal and other consultants for due diligence, and performing other duties on behalf of portfolio companies as necessary. Expenses include the subscription costs associated with using services/tools to perform general and specific subject matter research in the consumer sectors in which the portfolio company is active, including surveys. Careful judgement is used to ensure that all expenses charged to a portfolio company are reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to monitoring / assisting the relevant portfolio company.

In some cases, a co-investment vehicle may be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. Accordingly, where a proposed transaction is not consummated, no co-investment vehicle generally will have been formed. As such, absent a written agreement with a specific prospective co-investor to the contrary that obligates such person to bear a share of the relevant Broken Deal Expenses relating to such an unconsummated co- transaction, the full amount of any Broken Deal Expenses relating to any such proposed transaction would therefore be borne by the Fund or Funds that have sought to participate in such proposed transaction. Additionally, Broken Deal Expenses relating to an unconsummated add-on investment in a prior Fund's portfolio company will typically be allocated solely to such prior Fund (unless such prior Fund was deemed unsuitable by SPC, in its sole discretion, to participate in such add-on investment for any reason).

One or more senior professionals associated with SPC currently do, and may from time to time in the future, provide certain key value-added services to the portfolio companies of the Funds (including, but not limited to, serving as senior executives of such portfolio companies on an interim and/or part-time basis). Such senior professionals may (and currently do), receive compensation (including reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses such as travel expenses) directly from Fund portfolio companies for such services. Such compensation is typically negotiated by and between such senior professionals and the applicable Fund portfolio companies, and any such compensation is typically not offset against the Management Fee, except as otherwise specifically agreed to in the applicable Fund's Organizational Documents. Additionally, from time to time, one or more of the aforementioned senior professionals may also (and currently do) provide investment advisory or other consulting services to SPC relating to SPC's investment advisory business (which services may (and do) encompass portfolio company investments made by one or more Funds). The compensation for such consulting services is typically paid by SPC out of its own pocket and, for the avoidance of doubt, is in addition to the compensation such senior professionals receive directly from Fund portfolio companies for the separate services such professionals provide directly to such portfolio companies (as described above).

SPC and its personnel can be expected to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Funds that will neither be subject to an offset against any management fees payable to the Funds nor will otherwise be shared with the Funds and/or portfolio companies. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund or account expenses typically result in cash rebates, “miles,” “points” or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits and/or amounts will, whether or not de minimis or difficult to value, inure exclusively to SPC and/or such personnel (and not the Funds and/or portfolio companies) even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by the Funds and/or portfolio companies.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described under “Fees and Compensation,” each General Partner is entitled to receive a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits of the Funds. A carried interest allocation represents an investment adviser’s compensation based on a percentage of net profits of the funds it manages. See “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss” for further discussion of conflicts of interest potentially applicable to SPC and how SPC resolves such conflicts.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

SPC provides investment advice to Funds. Funds may include 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 investors participating in Funds may include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, 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 SPC and its affiliates.

The Funds generally have a minimum investment amount of \$5 million for third-party investors. In most circumstances, investors in the Funds must meet certain suitability and net worth qualifications prior to making an investment in the Funds. Generally, investors must be (i) “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and (ii) for certain Funds, either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. SPC may waive such minimum investment amounts and qualification requirements.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

SPC pursues a strategy of investing in non-durable consumer products companies, across a wide range of consumer industries, which possess strong growth potential. SPC's investment strategy and process is based on the belief that value can be created in private equity investments by maintaining a specialized investment focus, being proactive in generating deal flow, performing rigorous due diligence, actively adding value to companies, leveraging synergies between portfolio companies, and selling to buyers for cash.

The following is a summary of the investment strategies and methods of analysis generally employed by SPC on behalf of the Funds. More detailed descriptions of the Funds' investment strategies and methods of analysis are included in the applicable Memorandum and other Governing Documents for each Fund. There can be no assurance that SPC will achieve the investment objectives of the Funds and a loss of investment is possible.

Investment and Operating Strategy

SPC's investment strategy is to create value by acquiring growing middle-market consumer products companies with leading market positions and definable, defensible niches across a wide range of consumer industries. SPC follows a formal process in evaluating investment opportunities that it believes leads to thorough and consistent investment decision-making:

Structured, Rigorous Process. SPC's investment decisions are made and approved by an investment committee comprised of SPC principals. Formal meetings of the entire investment staff are held at the following times during the pursuit of an investment: (i) weekly, to review investment opportunities; (ii) in advance of any submitted letters of intent; and (iii) after completion of due diligence prior to the final investment decision by the investment committee. SPC's managing directors all work closely with investment staff to evaluate investment opportunities. Each investment opportunity is analyzed and managed by a three- to five-person investment team, which consists of at least two managing directors. Each investment team creates a number of formal documents during the review process, including an investment summary, a pre-letter of intent presentation, a due diligence presentation, and an investment committee binder that summarizes all aspects of due diligence. SPC believes this structured, rigorous process leads to thorough and consistent investment decision-making.

Proactive Deal Flow Generation. SPC's sourcing strategy is focused on identifying management teams and owners of existing businesses that are seeking a partner that can add value to their companies both during the transaction and post-closing.

Direct Sourced Transactions. SPC has developed a comprehensive and proactive deal sourcing program that includes the following major initiatives:

- A structured program for the SPC principals to devote considerable time to deal flow sourcing through an industry team approach;
- Aggressive and direct targeting of potential investment candidates;

- Active courting of senior management contacts;
- Active participation in trade shows; and
- Networking with the investment banking and business brokerage community.

Each industry team consists of two to three investment professionals who concentrate their efforts on building contacts, identifying target acquisitions, accumulating expertise, and exhausting potential acquisition opportunities within a defined sector.

Extensive Due Diligence. SPC's due diligence process involves an extensive analysis of a target company's competitive position and future outlook. Key components of SPC's due diligence process include:

- **Historical Analysis:** Details a thorough history of the target company's past performance to understand any challenges or limitations that need to be considered in the development of the company.
- **Market Position Assessment:** Determines the relative strength of the target company's current position and helps direct where future competitive advantage can be established. Given SPC's focus on acquiring companies with a definable, defensible niche, this assessment takes place early in the due diligence process to ensure a fit with SPC's investment strategy.
- **Operations Assessment:** Identifies any critical issues in manufacturing and highlights opportunities for consolidation and/or cost reduction.
- **Distribution Analysis:** Provides an assessment of the target company's distribution strength from a product line, geographic scope, and channel depth perspective.
- **Competitor Analysis:** Directs future strategies to exploit competitor limitations and helps assess the relative strength of the target company across a range of factors including cost structure, customer loyalty, and performance.
- **Management Evaluation:** Provides a combination of reference and background checks and an assessment of strengths and weaknesses to determine if any key positions need to be addressed upon closing.

SPC works with strategic third-party advisors across a wide variety of due diligence areas including accounting, information systems, legal issues, manufacturing operations, human resources practices, insurance coverage, environmental issues, and, where appropriate, food safety.

Hands-On Portfolio Company Development. Post-acquisition, SPC actively develops its portfolio companies by working with management teams to create focused revenue and profit growth strategies. SPC typically serves as the lead and control investor and is in a position to exercise control over the strategic direction and major decisions of its portfolio companies.

Portfolio Synergies. Due to its sector focus, SPC believes it frequently identifies opportunities to increase revenue and profit growth at portfolio companies through active collaboration and partnering across the portfolio. SPC's portfolio CEOs meet annually at an executive summit session to build rapport and share specific ways to mutually create value.

Selling to Buyers for Cash. In general, SPC targets companies where internal growth and improved company performance is anticipated to lead to an exit in three to five years. SPC typically acquires companies with the expectation of exiting those companies through sales to larger, well-funded strategic or financial buyers for cash consideration. SPC's exit prospects are therefore less dependent on capital market conditions than some other private equity firms. For strategic buyers, an SPC portfolio company typically represents a relatively small, strategic add-on acquisition that can easily be financed through the buyer's balance sheet. For financial buyers, an acquisition of an SPC portfolio company generally can be completed without access to high-yield debt and represents a relatively small equity investment for the buyer.

Risks of Investment

The Funds and their investors bear the risk of loss that SPC's investment strategy entails. Although the following risk factors are generally applicable to SPC's Funds, investors should also refer to each Fund's Memorandum for risk factors specific to their Fund. The risks involved with SPC's investment strategy and an investment in the Funds include, but are not limited to:

Business Risks. A Fund's investment portfolio will consist primarily of securities issued by privately held 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.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Funds will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect a Fund's investment once made.

Concentration of Investments. A Fund will participate in a limited number of investments and intends to make most of its investments in consumer products and consumer-related industries. As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings may substantially affect its aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, a Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying and structuring private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that a Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. However, limited partners will be required to pay annual Management Fees during the commitment period based on the entire amount of their commitments.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Fund should be viewed as 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. 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 a Fund (including the annual Management Fee payable to the respective General Partner) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from a Fund's capital, including, without limitation, unfunded commitments.

Leveraged Investments. A Fund may make use of leverage by having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in such portfolio company. 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 imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair its ability to finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of such Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be tight at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which a Fund will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for Fund investments, and hence, most of a Fund's investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the partners.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. In November 2010, the European Union (the "EU") passed new legislation, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD"), that has imposed restrictions on the management and/or marketing within the EU of funds established outside the EU, such as the Funds, which may restrict the ability of investors to realize their investments in the Funds by way of secondary sale.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio company, a Fund may decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in a successful portfolio company. There is no assurance that a Fund will make follow-on investments or that such Fund will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment. Additionally, such failure to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity for a Fund to increase its participation in a

successful portfolio company or the dilution of such Fund's ownership in a portfolio company if a third party invests in such portfolio company.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Fund may invest in portfolio companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Such investments may be subject to certain additional risk due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of a Fund), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on a Fund and/or the partners with respect to a Fund's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for a Fund and/or the partners.

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-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.

Director Liability. The Funds will often obtain the right to appoint one or more representatives to the board of directors (or similar governing body) of the companies in which they invest. Serving on the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a portfolio company exposes a Fund's representatives, and ultimately the Fund, to potential liability. While portfolio companies generally obtain insurance with respect to such liability, the insurance that portfolio companies generally obtain may be insufficient to adequately protect officers and directors from such liability.

Uncertain Economic and Political Environment. 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 an 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 a Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of their businesses. 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 portfolio companies in which a Fund makes investments.

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 portfolio companies. A Fund's performance can be affected by deterioration in public markets and by market events, such as the onset of the credit crisis in the summer of 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the

United States in 2011, which, among other things, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies and investors' risk-free rate of return. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and a Fund's performance. The value of publicly traded securities may be volatile and difficult to sell as a block, even following a realization through listing. The impact of market and other economic events may also affect a Fund's ability to raise funding to support its investment objective and also the level of profitability achieved on realizations of investments.

Public Health Risk. Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and most recently, the coronavirus. The outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy, and business activity in any of the countries in which the Fund may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Funds' Investments.

Deterioration of Credit Markets May Affect Ability to Finance and Consummate Investments. A widening of credit spreads, coupled with the deterioration of the sub-prime and global debt markets and a rise in interest rates, has dramatically reduced investor demand for high yield debt and senior bank debt, which in turn has led some investment banks and other lenders to be unwilling to finance new private equity investments or to only offer committed financing for these investments on unattractive terms. A Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns may be adversely affected to the extent such Fund is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments. Moreover, to the extent that such marketplace events are not temporary and continue, they may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such marketplace events also may restrict the ability of a Fund to realize its investments at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Cybersecurity Risk. SPC, the Funds and each Fund's portfolio companies generally rely on information technology systems for current and planned operations. Information and technology systems of SPC and each Fund's portfolio companies may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. If any systems designed to manage such risks are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, SPC, A Fund and/or a portfolio company may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. Any disruption in any of these systems or the failure of any of these systems to operate as expected could, depending on the magnitude of the problem, adversely affect the fund's investment results and its ability to make distributions to its partners. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in SPC's, the Funds' and/or a portfolio company's operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could harm SPC's, the Funds' or a portfolio company's reputation, subject them and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Conflicts of Interest

During the commitment period of a particular Fund, SPC will, and is contractually obligated pursuant to the Fund's Organizational Documents to, pursue all appropriate investment opportunities to invest in new portfolio companies exclusively through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions. As such, except as otherwise provided in the Fund's Organizational Documents, until such Fund's commitment period has expired, SPC will typically not be permitted to raise a "successor" Fund (i.e., a Fund with investment strategies and objective substantially similar to those of the current Fund). Such a policy significantly minimizes conflicts of interest that could arise when simultaneously managing multiple Funds with similar/overlapping investment strategies. SPC's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor each Fund and its respective investments in accordance with the time commitment requirements set forth in the applicable Fund's Organization Documents. SPC's significant investment in the Funds, as well as SPC's interest in the carried interest, in SPC's belief, operate to align, to a large extent, the interest of SPC with the interest of the partners. As a corollary to the successor Fund-related restrictions described above, following the commitment period of a particular Fund, SPC may and likely will focus its investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments (i.e., SPC will likely focus on seeking new investment opportunities for, and pursuing investment activities on behalf of, its successor Fund).

Notwithstanding any of the above, from time to time, SPC will be presented with investment opportunities that would be suitable for more than one of the Funds (such a follow-on opportunity for a successor Fund to cross-invest in a prior Fund's portfolio company). In determining which Funds should participate in such investment opportunities, SPC and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest. SPC attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds, and seeks to allocate investment opportunities among in a fair and equitable manner consistent with the terms set forth in the Organizational Documents of such Funds. Where necessary, SPC consults with, and receives consent to pursue activities giving rise to conflicts from, each applicable Fund's advisory board (which is comprised of representatives of certain limited partners of the Fund).

Since SPC is permitted to retain certain supplemental fees (as described under "Fees and Compensation") in connection with Fund investments, it has a conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and setting such compensation. SPC seeks to resolve such conflict by offsetting the Management Fee by a portion of such supplemental fees. In circumstances where an entire investment could be made by a Fund, SPC may still allocate a portion of such investment to one or more co-investors in accordance with such Fund's governing documents and SPC's investment allocation policy if SPC believes in its good faith judgment that the full investment by the Fund would not be in the best interests of the Fund or that a particular co-investor would add value to the Fund or the investment. Investors that participate in co-investments may be in a position to obtain additional information regarding the applicable portfolio company that may not generally be available to investors in the applicable Fund.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

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

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

As described under “Advisory Business” above, the Management Company is affiliated with the following General Partners registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act in accordance with SEC guidance:

- Swander Pace Capital IV, L.P. (the general partner of Fund IV)
- Swander Pace Capital V, L.P. (the general partner of Fund V)
- Swander Pace Capital VI, L.P. (the general partner of Fund VI)

These affiliated investment advisers serve as general partners of Funds and generally share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

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

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

- report their personal securities transactions;
- pre-clear any proposed purchase of any initial public offering or limited offering; and
- comply with the 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 investor or prospective investor upon request to Heather Fraser, the Chief Compliance Officer of SPC, at (908) 719-2322. 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.

SPC and its affiliated persons may come into possession, from time to time, of material non-public 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, SPC 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 SPC.

Accordingly, should SPC or any of its affiliated persons come into possession of material non-public or other confidential information with respect to any public company, SPC would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and SPC 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. If SPC personnel serve as directors of public companies, SPC will be restricted from trading in such companies in order to comply with federal securities laws, and this in turn would restrict trading on behalf of clients, including the Funds.

The Funds can invest together with other private investment funds advised by an affiliated adviser of SPC in the manner set forth in the Organizational Document. SPC allocates investment opportunities or advisory recommendations on a fair and equitable basis, consistent with its fiduciary obligations, the underlying documents for the relevant Fund and the SPC investment allocation policy.

SPC and its affiliates, principals and employees may, and some do, carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Funds, and give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

SPC focuses on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchases and sells such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker-dealer are sometimes used. However, SPC can also distribute securities to investors in the Funds or sell such securities, including through using a broker-dealer, if a public trading market exists. Although SPC does not intend to engage regularly in public securities transactions, to the extent it does so, it follows the brokerage practices described below.

If SPC sells publicly-traded securities for a Fund, it is responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by SPC. In such event, SPC will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, SPC may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order; (ii) commissions charged; (iii) the reputation of the firm being considered; (iv) gross compensation paid to the broker; and (v) the financial strength of the broker.

SPC has no duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular client transaction or to select any broker on the basis of its purported or “posted” commission rate, but will endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible brokers and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting client transactions to the extent consistent with the interests of such clients.

Consistent with SPC seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions may be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although SPC generally does not make use of such services at the current time and has not made use of such services since its inception. To the extent that SPC allocates brokerage business on the basis of research services, it may have an incentive to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the interest in receiving such research or other products or services, rather than based on its Funds’ interest in receiving most

favorable execution.

SPC does not anticipate engaging in significant public securities transactions. To the extent that SPC 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. From time to time, SPC purchases or sells 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. Batched transactions are executed in a manner intended to ensure that no participating Fund of SPC is favored over any other Fund.

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

When an aggregate order is partially filled, the securities purchased or sold will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis to each Fund participating in such buy or sell order in accordance with the amount of securities originally requested for such Fund. Each Fund 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 over time.

SPC’s policy is to allocate investment opportunities among its clients in a fair and equitable manner, consistent with its fiduciary obligations and underlying documents, if applicable, for the relevant party. As a general rule, SPC offers investment opportunities first to the Funds. To the extent the Funds do not fully subscribe to the investment opportunity, SPC may offer the opportunity to other clients, other parties with a relationship with SPC or unrelated outside parties. SPC will determine, in its sole discretion, whether a party is eligible to participate in any co-investment opportunity and may also consider factors such as: expertise of the prospective party in the industry to which the investment opportunity relates; perceived ability to quickly execute on transactions; tax, regulatory and/or securities law considerations (e.g., qualified purchaser or qualified institutional buyer status); and other appropriate factors.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The investments made by the Funds 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, SPC closely monitors companies in which the Funds invest, and the Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Fund is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives.

SPC will generally provide to its limited partners (i) audited financial statements annually, (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) descriptive investment information for each portfolio company semi-annually.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

SPC and its affiliates provide certain business or consulting services to companies in a Fund's portfolio and receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services. As described in the Governing Documents, part of this compensation, in many cases, offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by a Fund. However, in other cases (*e.g.*, reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees (or reimbursements) are charged to the Funds in addition to Management Fees.

SPC or certain of its affiliates can receive certain non-investment advisory fees in connection with the Funds' investments and portfolio companies. For example, SPC receive (i) certain professional services or related fees from a portfolio company in connection with certain transactions (including acquisitions, dispositions and recapitalizations) and (ii) certain monitoring or consulting fees from a portfolio company for services provided to the portfolio company. A portion of such fees is generally offset against the Management Fee. SPC and its affiliates generally have discretion over whether to charge such fees or other compensation to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing and/or amount of such fees or other compensation. The receipt of such compensation gives rise to conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and SPC and its affiliates on the other hand.

Portfolio company-related fees can also include amounts prepaid in anticipation of future services or otherwise accelerated in certain situations (*e.g.*, an initial public offering), which will be offset against the applicable Management Fee to the extent set forth in the relevant limited partnership agreement. Furthermore, a Fund will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to its allocable portion of any such fee and not the portion of any fee allocable to another entity., including, if applicable, [other co-investors or. the co-investment vehicles.

SPC does not currently have any solicitation arrangements where it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in a Fund. In the event SPC enters into such solicitation arrangements, it will comply with the requirements under the federal securities laws.

CUSTODY

SPC will not have physical custody of any client assets (except that SPC, in its sole discretion, may take physical custody of certain privately offered securities held by the Funds to the extent permitted by the Advisers Act). Nevertheless, SPC is deemed to have constructive custody of the assets of the Funds as a result of its position as an affiliate of the general partner of each Fund.

It is SPC's policy to cause each Fund with assets over which SPC is deemed to have "custody" to be audited annually and distribute audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), to investors no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year. In addition, upon the final liquidation of any such Fund, SPC will obtain a final audit and distribute audited financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP with respect to such Fund to all investors promptly after completion of the audit.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

SPC has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of the Funds. As a general policy, SPC does not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the Organizational Documents, however, SPC may enter into “side letter” arrangements with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner’s investment in a Fund may be altered or varied. SPC assumes this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of the Funds.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

SPC has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “**Proxy Policy**”) to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for a Fund’s portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that SPC votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. SPC generally believes its interests are aligned with those of a Fund’s investors through the principals’ beneficial ownership interests in the Funds and therefore will not seek investor 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 SPC may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of a Fund’s advisory board on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, a Fund’s advisory board may approve SPC’s vote in a particular solicitation. SPC does not consider service on portfolio company boards by SPC personnel or SPC’s receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by SPC when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. If you would like a copy of SPC’s complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how SPC voted proxies for particular portfolio companies, please contact Heather Fraser, the Chief Compliance Officer of SPC, at (908) 719-2322, and it will be provided to clients at no charge.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SPC 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.