

BEHRMAN BROTHERS MANAGEMENT CORP.

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 11, 2020

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Behrman Brothers Management Corp. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 980-6500. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Behrman Brothers Management Corp. also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure dated March 11, 2020 serves as an update to the brochure of Behrman Brothers Management Corp. dated March 19, 2019. This brochure contains routine revisions since the brochure dated March 19, 2019.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

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

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to investment vehicles (the “Funds”) that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

The Funds make primarily long-term private equity and equity-related investments, as well as investments in debt instruments. In accordance with the Funds’ respective investment objectives, investments are generally made in companies doing business in the defense and aerospace, healthcare services and specialty manufacturing and distribution industries in the U.S., Canada or Western Europe. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or General Partner to the Funds in order to provide such services.

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

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

The principal owners of Behrman Brothers Management Corp. are Grant G. Behrman and William M. Matthes. The Adviser has been in business since 1991. As of December 31, 2019, the Adviser manages a total of \$1,657,602,306 of client assets, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital, with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees may be reduced during the life of a Fund. Advisory Fees are generally payable semi-annually in advance, 10 days following the commencement of each semi-annual period. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund may also be reduced by other fees or compensation received by the Adviser or its affiliates that relate to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund, as described in more detail below. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

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

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors. The amount and manner of such reduction, if any, is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. The Adviser is responsible for fees incurred in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund’s Organizational Documents. In addition, the Adviser may waive or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee paid by a Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser to invest in and alongside such Fund.

Other Fees

Fees Payable by Portfolio Companies

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may perform management, advisory, transaction-related and other services (“Related Services”) for, and receive fees from, actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of the Funds, including fees in connection with mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, public offerings, sales and similar transactions. These fees may be substantial.

Although these fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees, the Adviser will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of

such fees. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or other Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds. Additionally, a portfolio company may reimburse the Adviser for expenses including without limitation, travel expenses, (which may include expenses for first class travel) and meals and entertainment expenses (including, as applicable, cars and meals, social and entertainment events with portfolio company management and borrowers), meetings or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses, incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company, and such reimbursements are not subject to the sharing arrangements described above. Furthermore, the Adviser often utilizes the services of certain individuals designated as operating partners of the Adviser (“Operating Partners”). Operating Partners are not employees of the Adviser but are individuals who may advise the Adviser and portfolio companies of the Funds, serve as board members or officers of such portfolio companies or provide other services to such portfolio companies. To the extent an Operating Partner is involved with a portfolio company, such Operating Partner will be compensated by such portfolio company. Such compensation may depend on the specific nature of services provided (including, without limitation, fees in connection with certain transactions, director’s fees and stock options paid or provided by a portfolio company) and may be substantial. Any compensation to an Operating Partner paid or provided for by a portfolio company is in addition to the Advisory Fee and the Advisory Fee is not subject to a reduction in respect of such compensation. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the engagement of such persons, please see “*Related Services*” and “*Providers of Operations Support*” in Item 11 below.

Expenses

To the extent provided in the Advisory Agreements and the other Organizational Documents of the Funds, the Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fees certain operating expenses, including expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, travel and entertainment (other than the travel and entertainment expenses borne by the Funds (or portfolio companies)), compensation of its employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below) and other routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Funds.

Consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, each Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio companies, including, without limitation: organizational, legal, audit, investment banking, external valuation, tax preparation, consulting, research, due diligence, brokerage, custody, transfer, registration, depositary, and other professional services expenses; expenses (including travel, entertainment and accommodation expenses of the Adviser’s officers, directors, employees and Operating Partners) related to the purchase and sale of securities or incurred in connection with managing or advising the Fund’s portfolio companies; advisory committee expenses; insurance of the Fund; expenses associated with litigation, indemnification, and settlements involving the Fund and other extraordinary expenses; interest expenses; taxes; expenses incurred in connection with annual and other meetings and the preparation and dissemination of reports to investors; borrowings, interest, fees, expenses

and any other amounts due under or in connection with any credit facility; expenses incurred in connection with the Fund's, the General Partner's or the Adviser's compliance with applicable law and other regulatory and filing requirements in respect of the Fund; in some cases, such Fund's allocable share (which may include expenses attributable to anticipated co-investors) of expenses incurred in connection with proposed transactions that are not consummated for which a letter of intent (or equivalent thereof) or purchase agreement was signed, or a formal offer (including an indication of interest) was made, by or on behalf of the Fund (including finder and brokerage fees and commissions and discounts, transfer taxes and costs relating to the registration or qualification for purchase and sale of securities); expenses incurred in connection with managing or advising the portfolio companies of a Fund to the extent such fees, costs and expense are not reimbursed by actual or prospective portfolio companies; and other similar fees and expenses, as well as any other fees or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such Fund in connection with such Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser.

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by a Fund, on the one hand, or the Adviser on the other hand, and/or whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be allocated between or among Funds and/or other parties. Certain expenses may be the obligation of one particular Fund and may be borne by such Fund or, expenses may be allocated among multiple Funds and entities. In exercising its discretion to allocate investment opportunities and fees and expenses, the Adviser may be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Funds with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Adviser may have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons may derive, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation or other benefit. Such allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process.

The appropriate allocation between Funds, Adviser Investors and Third Parties (as defined in Item 11 below) of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating potential investments which are not consummated, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, as applicable. If multiple Funds evaluate a potential investment that is not consummated, the Adviser generally allocates fees and expenses generated in the course of evaluating such investment among such Funds based on the anticipated investment of each Fund. Such expenses typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles.

With respect to allocating other expenses among Fund(s), co-investment vehicles, Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties, as appropriate, to the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Adviser will make any such allocation determination in a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith judgment, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation. The Adviser will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines such corrections are necessary or advisable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance.

Carried Interest Payments

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

Brokerage Fees

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

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

With respect to certain Funds a portion of the profits of each such Fund is distributed to its General Partner, if any, as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). Each General Partner of a Fund is a related person of the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in such Fund.

The payment by some, but not all, Funds of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) may create an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of the Adviser to establish new investment funds, (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Additionally, the Adviser periodically reviews the time and services being devoted to the Funds to ensure that the necessary resources are being allocated to each Fund. Please also see Item 12 below regarding trade aggregation, as well as Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

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

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

Minimum investment commitments may be established for investors in the Funds, as set forth in each Fund’s Organizational Documents. The General Partner of each Fund may in its sole

discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the offering documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Adviser typically plays a proactive role in identifying attractive markets and thereafter targeting specific companies within those markets for growth buyout investments. The Adviser typically selects industry sectors that it identifies as being attractive for growth investment, exploits key strategic insights within such sectors based upon its specialized domain expertise, develops a strategic industry overview in conjunction with its Operating Partners, and then approaches specific target companies that may become growth buyout candidates. In executing this general approach, the Adviser identifies financial intermediaries active in the industry sectors which comprise a Fund's investment focus to assist in the sourcing of growth buyout candidates.

The Adviser typically implements a strategy of active management of its portfolio companies based on its investment professionals' expertise in the sectors in which the Adviser focuses, including defense and aerospace, healthcare services and specialty manufacturing and distribution in the U.S., Canada or Western Europe and the value-added experience of its Operating Partners. The Adviser typically performs a variety of activities, including serving (or having its employees serve) as active board directors, participating in negotiated sales and limited auctions where possible, developing a strategic vision for each business, identifying acquisition candidates, leading complex structurings and financings, improving financial reporting and the budget and planning process, refining operating metrics to be monitored, adding depth to and/or upgrading the management team and assisting in customer and partner relationship development. In executing buyouts, the Funds focus on attractive companies with a view to building value over time, rather than realizing value by liquidating a part of the target's assets or business.

Risk

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

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

Recent Financial Market Fluctuations. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally, particularly of the type experienced since 2008, may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in

nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that Funds will be able to exit from their investments in portfolio companies by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable a Fund to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Continued or renewed volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the Funds to buy, sell and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and a Fund may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities may depend on the availability of credit to them in the senior debt bank market or their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

Nature of Investment. Investment in the Funds requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. In the near term, cash flow available to investors in the Funds is likely to be limited. Most of the Funds' investments are highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize on such investments in a timely manner. Dispositions of such investments may require a lengthy time period or may result in distributions in kind to investors. Generally, the Funds will not be able to sell these securities publicly except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act or in accordance with Rule 144 of the Securities Act or another exemption under the Securities Act. The securities in which the Funds invest will typically include equity and equity-related securities that will be junior in what may be a complex capital structure, and thus subject to the risk of loss.

Inability to Manage Partnership Realizations. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before realization of gains on successful investments. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, will generally occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of a portfolio company. While a portfolio company may be sold at any time, it is not generally expected that this will occur for a number of years after the initial investment.

No Assurance of Investment Return. There is no assurance that the Funds will be able to generate returns for their investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the type of companies and transactions described in the Funds offering documents. Past performance of investment entities associated with the Adviser and its personnel is not necessarily indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that projected or targeted returns for the Funds will be achieved. On any given investment, total loss of the investment is possible.

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

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

Long-Term Investments. It is anticipated there will be a significant period of time (up to five years or more) following a Fund's start of operations before a Fund completes its investments in portfolio companies. Such investments may typically take from three to ten years from the date of initial investment to reach a state of maturity when realization of the investment can be achieved. Transaction structures typically will not provide for liquidity of a Fund's investments prior to that time, and certain investments may not be disposed of in an advantageous manner prior to the date that a Fund will be dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund's term or otherwise. In addition, investments may be held with a stated term later than such dissolution date. In light of the foregoing, it is likely that no significant return from the disposition of a Fund's investments will occur for a significant period of time following such Fund's start of operations. A Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution. No assurance can be given in any such circumstances that the Fund will have received a return of its invested capital or that the Fund will otherwise be able to exit its investments by sale or other disposition (at attractive prices or at all).

Illiquidity of the Partnership's Investments. It is anticipated that all or a substantial portion of the Funds' investments will consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on sale by the Funds because they were acquired from the issuer in "private placement" transactions or because the Fund is deemed to be an affiliate of the issuer. Generally, the Funds will not be able to sell these securities publicly without the expense and time required to register the securities under the Securities Act, or will be able to sell the securities only under Rule 144 or other rules under the Securities Act which permit only limited sales under specified conditions. When restricted securities are sold to the public, a Fund may be deemed an "underwriter," or possibly a controlling person, with respect thereto for the purpose of the Securities Act and be subject to liability as such thereunder. In addition, practical limitations may inhibit a Fund's ability to liquidate certain of its investments in the portfolio companies since the issuer will be privately held and the Fund will

own a relatively large percentage of the issuer's equity securities. Sales may also be limited by market conditions, which may be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issuers or issuers in particular industries. The above limitations on liquidity of the Funds' investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

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. These securities will generally be unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior debt, a significant portion of which may be secured. The remedies available to holders of common equity are normally limited by restrictions benefitting more senior creditors. Thus, holders of common equity are subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect an investment once made.

Use of Leverage. While investments in highly leveraged companies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a high degree of risk. Some of the Funds' investments may involve high degrees of leverage, including without limitation as a result of borrowing at one or more level of the investment structure or implicit leverage as a result of derivative transactions, as a result of which recessions, operating problems and other general business and economic risks can have a more pronounced effect on the profitability or survival of the portfolio companies. A Fund's ability to achieve attractive rates of return on investments will depend on the ability of its portfolio companies to access sufficient sources of debt at attractive rates. However, availability of capital from the debt markets is subject to volatility from time to time, and there may be times when a Fund might not be able to access those markets at attractive rates, or at all, when completing an investment. Also, increased interest rates generally increase portfolio company interest expenses. In the event any such portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, a Fund is likely to suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company. Certain uses of leverage may result in adverse tax consequences for certain investors.

In addition, the General Partners have the ability to cause the Funds to borrow funds or make guarantees. Although borrowings by a Fund have the potential to enhance overall returns that exceed the Fund's cost of capital, they will further diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than the Fund's cost of capital. In connection with one or more credit facilities entered into by the Funds, distributions to the investors may be subordinated to payments required in connection with any indebtedness contemplated thereby.

Risks Arising From Provision of Managerial Assistance. A Fund may designate directors to serve on the boards of portfolio companies and may otherwise acquire management rights in such portfolio companies. The designation of representatives and other measures contemplated could expose the assets of the Fund or its representatives to claims by a portfolio company, its security holders and its creditors.

Liabilities Upon Disposition. In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, a Fund may be required to make representations and warranties about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. A Fund may also be required to indemnify (or to otherwise participate in the indemnification of) the purchasers of an investment to the extent that any of these representations

and warranties turns out to be inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in liabilities for a Fund, depending upon recontribution obligations owed to the portfolio company. Liabilities incurred by a Fund in connection with the disposition of interests in portfolio companies may cause the Fund to recall distributions made to its investors.

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

Concentration Risk. The Funds will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or geographic segment. 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. Additionally, the Funds may be particularly vulnerable to events impacting companies in such industry or geography.

Projections. The Funds will rely upon projections, forecasts or estimates developed by the Funds or a portfolio company in which a Fund is invested concerning the company's future performance and cash flow. Projections, forecasts and estimates are forward-looking statements and are based upon certain assumptions. Actual events are difficult to predict and beyond the Funds' control. Actual events often differ from those assumed. Some important factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those in any forward-looking statements include changes in interest rates and domestic and foreign business, market, financial or legal conditions, among others. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that estimated returns or projections can be realized or that actual returns or results will not be materially lower than those estimated therein.

Availability of Exit Opportunities. The ability of a Fund to achieve successful and profitable exits of its investments in portfolio companies may be impacted by a number of factors prevailing at the time, including general economic conditions, interest rates, availability of capital, interest levels of strategic and financial buyers and cyclical trends. It is difficult to predict with any certainty whether there will be a ready and willing market of buyers for any particular portfolio company at the time a Fund seeks a realization.

Adverse Consequences of Ownership of Controlling Interests in Portfolio Companies. It is expected that the Funds will often own a controlling percentage of the common equity of portfolio

companies which, depending upon the amount of equity owned by a Fund, contractual arrangements between the company and a Fund, and other relevant factual circumstances could result in an extension to one year of the 90-day bankruptcy preference period with respect to payments made to a Fund. In addition, because of its equity ownership, representation on the board of directors and/or contractual rights, a Fund may often be thought to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of its portfolio companies. This could expose the assets of a Fund to claims by a portfolio company, its other security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies.

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 any Fund will make follow-on investments or that any 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 the Fund ownership in a portfolio company if a Third Party invests in such portfolio company.

Other Fees. The Adviser and its affiliates may receive certain fees from portfolio companies or other third parties in connection with the purchase or disposition of investments or in connection with unconsummated transactions. As described in the Funds' offering documents, investors are allocated a portion of such fees.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, a Fund may provide portfolio companies with interim equity or debt financing on an unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of permanent equity or equity-related securities. Such bridge financings would typically be converted into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always in such Fund's control, such long-term securities may not be issued and such bridge financings may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate or other fixed return on such interim securities may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by a Fund.

Competitive Marketplace. The business of identifying and structuring transactions of the nature contemplated by the Funds is highly competitive. The Funds will be competing for investments with other private equity investment funds, as well as other institutional investors. The size and number of private equity investment vehicles has grown dramatically in recent years, and it is likely that these trends will continue in the future. Other investors may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are identified, and even after an agreement in principle has been reached with respect to an investment, consummating the transaction is subject to a myriad of uncertainties, only some of which are foreseeable or within the control of any Fund. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities, acquire them for an appropriate level of consideration, achieve a superior rate of return, or fully invest their committed capital.

Legal, Tax and Regulatory Changes; Third Party Litigation. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Funds that may adversely affect the Funds. The

regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private investment funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Funds and the ability of the Funds to obtain the leverage they might otherwise obtain or to pursue their trading strategies. New laws or revised regulations imposed by the SEC and other governmental regulatory authorities, self-regulatory organizations or industry bodies that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Funds may be adopted in the future. The Funds may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. In addition, the Funds' investment activities subject them to the risk of becoming involved in litigation by Third Parties. The expense of defending against claims by Third Parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlement or judgments would generally be borne by the Funds.

Carried Interest. The receipt by some Fund's General Partners of Carried Interest may create an incentive for such General Partners to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of such Funds than would otherwise be the case in the absence of this arrangement.

Cyber Security Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment vehicles such as the Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks, but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial-of-service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Funds, the General Partners, the Adviser, the Funds' custodians and/or other Third Party service providers may adversely impact the Funds or their investors. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of investor transactions, impact a Fund's ability to value its assets, cause the release of private investor information or confidential information of a Fund, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may also incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The Funds and their investors could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Funds or the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which a Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment therein to lose value.

Tax Reform Risks. President Trump signed into law a broad-based reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") on December 22, 2017 (the "Tax Act"). There are significant uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the Tax Act. While additional guidance on the Tax Act is expected, the timing, scope and content of such guidance are not known. Changes to the Code made by the Tax Act and any further changes in tax laws or interpretation of such laws may be adverse to the Funds and their limited partners. In addition, although not free from doubt, the Tax Act subjects allocations of income and gain in respect of entitlements to carried interest and gain on the sales of profits interests in certain partnerships

realized in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax than under prior law in certain circumstances. Significant uncertainties remain regarding the application of the provisions of the Tax Act that affect the taxation of carried interest. Enactment of this legislation could cause the Adviser's investment professionals to incur a material increase in their tax liability with respect to their entitlement to carried interest. This might make it more difficult for the Adviser to incentivize, attract and retain these professionals, which may have an adverse effect on the Adviser's ability to achieve the investment objectives of the Funds. In addition, this can create a conflict of interest as the tax position of the Adviser may differ from the tax positions of the Funds and/or the investors and therefore, these rules may have an additional impact on the investment decisions made by the Funds, including with respect to decisions on the timing and structure of dispositions and whether to pursue other realization events during the holding period of an investment such as non-liquidating distributions. For example, the tax law gives the Adviser an incentive to cause a Fund to hold an investment for longer than 3 years in order to obtain lower tax rates on carried interest gains even if there are attractive realization opportunities earlier than 3 years.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various limited liability companies serve as General Partners of (or in a similar role with respect to) the Funds, the managing members of the General Partners of which are Adviser personnel. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its partners, principals, officers, shareholders and employees, as well as officers and employees of its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively, "Adviser Personnel"). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (as amended, the "Advisers Act"), establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. Adviser Personnel and their families and households may purchase investments for their own accounts, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension or dismissal. Adviser Personnel are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware. Adviser Personnel are required to annually certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: 126 East 56th Street, 27th Floor New York, NY 10022.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

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

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

Conflicts of Interest

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

The Adviser may, from time to time, establish certain investment vehicles through which certain employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, certain business associates, other “friends of the firm,” or other persons may invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as “co-investment vehicles,” generally are contractually required, as a condition of investment, to purchase and sell each investment opportunity at substantially the same time and substantially the same terms as the applicable Fund that is invested in that investment opportunity. Such co-investment vehicles do not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest.

Resolution of Conflicts

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Adviser’s determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Adviser’s best judgment, but in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Adviser may consider various factors, including the interests

of the applicable Funds with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors may mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the relevant Organizational Documents for the Funds;
- (3) Many of the Funds have established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory committees meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest and, where the Fund's Organizational Documents so provide, to approve transactions involving such conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion;
- (4) Where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated Third Parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price; and
- (5) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund.

Conflicts

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

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities

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

- The Funds;
- Any co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Funds in all or particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s) (the investors in such co-investment vehicles may include employees, business associates and other "friends and family" of the Adviser or its personnel; individuals and entities that are

also investors in one or more Funds (“Adviser Investors”); and/or individuals and entities that are not investors in any Funds (“Third Parties”)); and

- Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s).

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

The Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, “Investment Allocation Requirements”), which will also apply directly or indirectly to certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Funds. Investment Allocation Requirements may be set forth in the instrument under which the Fund was established (such as a Fund’s Organizational Documents). To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Adviser will follow the process set forth below.

The Adviser must first determine which Funds will participate in an investment opportunity. The Adviser assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund(s), based on the Fund’s investment objectives, strategies and structure. A Fund’s investment objectives, strategies and structure typically are reflected in the Fund’s Organizational Documents. Prior to making any allocation to a Fund of an investment opportunity, the Adviser determines what additional factors may restrict or limit the offering of an investment opportunity to the Fund(s). Possible restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- Related Investments: the Adviser may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.
- Legal and Regulatory Exclusions: the Adviser may determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

Once the Funds that will participate in a particular investment have been identified, the Adviser, in its discretion, decides how to allocate such investment opportunity among the identified Funds. In allocating such investment opportunity, the Adviser may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Each Fund’s investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund’s liquidity and reserves;

- Each Fund's diversification;
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment;
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- The suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Fund;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the applicable Organizational Documents of each Fund.

The Adviser will seek to make all allocations of investment opportunities among the Funds in a fair and equitable manner, and will not favor or disfavor, consistently or consciously, any Fund or class of Funds in relation to any other Funds. Further, the Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund, (ii) the profitability of any Fund or (iii) any person's interest in offering or participating in co-investment opportunities outside of any Fund. In certain circumstances the Organizational Documents of certain Funds may contain provisions that limit the Adviser's discretion with respect to allocations and dispositions of investments (and allocations of expenses in respect of such dispositions) as between such Funds.

The appropriate allocation between Funds, Adviser Investors and Third Parties of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating potential investments which are not consummated, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion,

consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, as applicable. Such expenses typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles. There may be occasions when one Fund (the “Payor Fund”) pays an expense common to multiple funds (the “Allocated Funds”) (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which all such funds participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Fund will reimburse the Payor Fund for its share of such expense, without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Fund. While highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Funds could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Fund.

In exercising its discretion to allocate investment opportunities and fees and expenses, the Adviser may be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Funds with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Adviser may have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons may derive, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation or other benefit.

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

There can be no assurance that the application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above will result in a Fund participating in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions

The Adviser will determine in its sole discretion if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Adviser determines would be appropriate for the Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated by contract to certain participants in the applicable deal, such as consultants and advisors to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio company, certain strategic investors and other investors whose allocation is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the applicable Fund), and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds’ Organizational Documents and as set forth in the following paragraphs.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) no investor in a Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, (iii) co-investment opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not other investors in the Funds, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons and (iv) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (e.g., Third Parties) may be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons. Additionally, non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities do not require the Adviser to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity.

In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the Funds and other potential co-investors, the Adviser may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Adviser's evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser's perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise and other resources) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Fund(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Fund(s), in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case;
- Any confidentiality concerns the Adviser may have that may arise in connection with providing the other account or person with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- The Adviser's evaluation of its past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of the potential co-investment party to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- Whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Funds and/or the Adviser.

The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds, potential co-investors, Adviser Investors and Third Parties, and in the manner discussed above may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. While the Adviser will determine how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual

allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

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

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for Funds at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these clients may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions may arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Funds that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. Certain clients of the Adviser and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of such Fund may be in conflict with the interest of such other Fund, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Funds may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser. In addition, a conflict may arise in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio company of another Fund. Investments by more than one client of the Adviser in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser to support positions taken by other clients of the Adviser, or that a client may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. The Adviser may also express inconsistent or contrary views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have made or may make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and

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

A Fund may invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

Cross-Transactions

In certain cases, the Adviser may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) may have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Fund that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates may receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and may also be entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Funds (e.g., the Organizational Documents of certain Funds may provide for the rebalancing of investments at certain times and at a cost set forth in those documents so that these Funds' resulting ownership of investments is generally proportionate to the relative capital commitments of the Fund). To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, in consultation with the Adviser's Managing Partners, will be responsible for confirming that the Adviser (i) considers its respective duties to each Fund, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's length transaction with a Third Party, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions. The Adviser will not effect any such transaction for any Fund where the Adviser may be deemed to own more than 25% of the Fund, unless such transaction complies with the requirements of the Adviser's principal transactions policy, as described below.

Principal Transactions

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

Management of the Funds

The Adviser manages a number of Funds that may have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser may in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different from, those of the current Funds. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients*” above.

The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to the investments of one or more Funds that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies may not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences may result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that employees of the Adviser responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Adviser, including Funds that may be raised in the future or to proprietary investments made by the Adviser and/or its principals of the type made by a Fund. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees.

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

The Funds may enter into borrowing arrangements that require the Funds to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If one Fund defaults on such arrangement, the other Funds may be held responsible for the defaulted amount. The Funds will only enter into such joint and several borrowing arrangement when the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of the Funds.

Follow-on Investments

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

company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser

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

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser (including but not limited to a portfolio company of a Fund) or (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser may, because of its financial or other business interest, have an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Adviser, its affiliates, and partners, officers, principals, shareholders and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds. If officers, principals and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds they may have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Adviser generally aligns the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

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

Fee Structure

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

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the limited partnership agreements of such Funds. Such General Partners are affiliates of the Adviser. The existence of the General Partners' Carried Interest may

create an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation.

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

Fund Level Borrowing

The Funds may, and intend to, fund investments in portfolio companies or pay Fund expenses with proceeds from drawdowns under one or more revolving credit facilities (the collateral for which can be, for example, the undrawn capital commitments of investors) prior to calling capital from their investors. There is a one-year limitation on the amount of time any such borrowing may remain outstanding and the interest expense and other costs of any such borrowings will be Fund expenses and, accordingly, may decrease net returns of the Funds. It is expected that interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the preferred return, which will begin accruing when capital contributions to fund such portfolio companies, or repay borrowings used to fund such portfolio companies, are actually made to the applicable Fund. In light of the foregoing, a Fund has an incentive to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of portfolio companies and such Fund with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down commitments on a just-in-time basis, as the use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and may make net IRR calculations higher than it otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing and can impact the Carried Interest the Fund’s general partner receives. In addition, credit facilities for the Funds may be available to provide borrowed funds directly to portfolio companies, in which case such funds would be guaranteed by the applicable Fund(s).

Related Services

As described in Item 5 above, the Adviser, its affiliates and certain Operating Partners of the Adviser may perform Related Services for, and will receive fees from, actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of the Funds (which fees, in the case of the Operating Partners, could be in addition to other compensation from the Adviser). Such fees will be in addition to any Advisory Fees or Carried Interest paid by the Funds to the Adviser. Consistent with the Funds’ Organizational Documents, the Adviser may incur expenses, and a portfolio company may reimburse the Adviser for such expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company, and such reimbursements are not subject to the sharing arrangements described above. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its affiliates and the Funds and their investors because the amounts of these fees and reimbursements may be substantial and the Funds and their investors generally do not have an interest in these fees and reimbursements. The Adviser determines the amount of these fees for Related Services and reimbursements in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers, and management teams, the board of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies, and/or Third Party co-investors in its transactions, and the amount of such fees and reimbursements may not (except in connection with the reductions described below) be disclosed to investors in

the Funds. The Adviser and its affiliates will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of the applicable Fund's share of such fees. The amount and nature of this reduction varies from Fund to Fund and is set forth in the Advisory Agreement and/or other Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

Providers of Operations Support

The Adviser often utilizes the services of Operating Partners. Operating Partners are not employees of the Adviser, but are individuals who may advise the Adviser and portfolio companies of the Funds, serve as board members or officers of such portfolio companies of the Funds or provide other services to such portfolio companies. To the extent an Operating Partner is involved with a portfolio company, such Operating Partner will be compensated by such portfolio company. Such compensation will depend on the specific nature of services provided (including, without limitation, fees in connection with certain transactions, director's fees and stock options paid or provided by a portfolio company) and may be substantial. Any compensation to an Operating Partner paid or provided for by a portfolio company is in addition to and will not offset any payment of Advisory Fees by the Fund. In addition, an Operating Partner may be provided with an opportunity, based upon significant personal involvement with an existing or prospective portfolio company, to co-invest with the Fund in an investment in such portfolio company. Any such co-investment will be determined in each case by the General Partner in its sole discretion and will be limited to a maximum amount as outlined in each Fund's Organizational Documents.

Other Activities

A Fund's General Partner and its affiliates will devote such time as shall be necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Fund in an appropriate manner. However, their personnel may hold an economic interest in and participate in the management of other Funds.

Diverse Membership

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

Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors

Given the collaborative nature of the Adviser's business and the portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested, there are often situations where the Adviser is in the position of recommending the services of a portfolio company to other portfolio companies of the Funds,

which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments and/or discounts to the Adviser, an affiliate, or a portfolio company. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for the Funds, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by the Funds. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Fund(s) and its portfolio companies receiving the service.

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

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

The Advisers and/or its affiliates may engage in business opportunities arising from a Fund's investment in a portfolio company (for example, without limitation, entering into a joint venture with a portfolio company or making a proprietary investment in a portfolio company).

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

Certain members of a Fund's advisory committee are, or in the future may be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Fund. The General Partner of a Fund may

from time to time utilize the services of investors and their affiliates on an arm's length basis, as it deems appropriate.

Service Providers

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

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

Positions with Portfolio Companies

Employees of the Adviser may serve as directors or observers on boards with respect to, certain portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such employee's fiduciary duties as a director conflicts with those of the Fund, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. Additionally, such employees are required to remit any remuneration they may receive as directors to the applicable Funds. In addition, employees of the Adviser may leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company. Employees are prohibited from receiving consulting, management or other fees personally from portfolio companies. Operating Partners of the Adviser may also serve as directors or officers of portfolio companies and receive remuneration for such services. Unlike the Adviser's employees, however, Operating Partners are generally not required to remit their remuneration to the Funds and are not prohibited from receiving other compensation from the portfolio companies.

Decisions made by a director may subject the Adviser, its affiliate or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims.

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

Additionally, certain Adviser Personnel may be seconded to one or more portfolio companies and provide finance and other services to such portfolio companies and the compensation and expenses for such personnel during the secondment may be borne by the portfolio companies. To the extent the Adviser receives any fees or expense reimbursement from a portfolio company with respect to such personnel, it is expected that they will not result in any offset against the Advisory Fees payable by a Fund.

Agreements with Certain Investors; Board of Advisor Rights

The Funds, the General Partners and/or the Adviser may enter into side letter arrangements to or with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures and other preferential economic rights, and reporting rights, excuse or exclusion rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, co-investment rights, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, veto rights and liquidity or transfer rights. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Adviser (or applicable General Partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund.

A Fund may establish an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all investors are permitted to designate a member to the advisory committee. The advisory committee may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory committee.

Representative of the advisory committee may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser and its partners, employees and affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory committee.

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

Other Potential Conflicts

The Organizational Documents of a Fund establish complex arrangements among the Funds, the Adviser, investors, and other relevant parties. From time to time, questions may arise regarding

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

The Adviser and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. Additionally, the Adviser and the Funds and the portfolio companies of the Funds may engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies. This may result in the Adviser receiving a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by a Fund and/or a portfolio company, or the Adviser receiving a discount on services even though a Fund and/or a portfolio company receives a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the portfolio companies.

The Adviser and its personnel have in the past and may, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses may result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to the Adviser and/or its personnel, and such rewards and/or amounts will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel and will not be subject to the offset arrangements described above or otherwise shared with such Fund, its investors and/or the portfolio companies.

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

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

The Adviser may cause one or more Funds to purchase, and/or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to insure the applicable Funds, the applicable General Partner, the Adviser and/or their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Funds. This may include a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more “umbrella” or other insurance policies maintained by the Adviser that cover one or more Funds and/or the Adviser (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties). The Adviser will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such “umbrella” or other insurance policies among one or more Funds, and/or the Adviser and may make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in a Fund bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies.

If a Fund purchases in the secondary market at a discount debt securities of a company in which a Fund has, for example, a substantial equity interest, (a) a court might require a Fund to disgorge profit it realizes if the opportunity to purchase such securities at a discount should have been made available to the issuer of such securities or (b) a Fund might be prevented from enforcing such securities at their full face value if the issuer of such securities becomes bankrupt. The effect of these transactions will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

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

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

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

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For each of the Funds, the Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Fund's General Partner, if applicable, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for a Fund involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek "best execution" of the transaction except to the extent it may be permitted to pay higher brokerage commissions in exchange for brokerage and research services (as discussed below). "Best execution" means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

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

In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser's Managing Partners, in consultation with the Adviser's Compliance Group, will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and each Fund.

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

charge lower commissions. The Adviser currently has not entered into soft dollar arrangements with any brokers or dealers it uses.

Aggregation of Trades

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

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

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Adviser's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Adviser closely monitors the portfolio companies of the Funds and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such portfolio companies. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on a periodic basis. The team generally includes the Chief Financial Officer and the Managing Partners and other investment professionals of the Adviser.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 90 days after the fiscal year end of such Fund, as well as quarterly performance reports within 45 days after each of the first three fiscal quarter ends. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, may from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Adviser by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above.

While not a client solicitation arrangement, the Adviser may from time to time engage one or more persons to act as a placement agent for a Fund in connection with the offer and sale of interests to certain potential investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee which may be equal to a

percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by such potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. Advisory Fees received by the Adviser are generally reduced by the amount of such fees.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

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

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has established written policies and procedures setting forth the principles and procedures by which the Adviser votes or gives consent with respect to securities owned by the Funds (“Votes”). The guiding principle by which the Adviser votes all Votes is to vote in the best interests of each Fund by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Fund’s holdings, taking into account the relevant Fund’s investment horizon, the contractual obligations under the relevant Advisory Agreements or comparable documents, and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Adviser does not permit Voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle.

It is the Adviser’s general policy to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any Vote. However, the Adviser reserves the right to abstain on any particular Vote or otherwise withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in the judgment of the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer (the “CCO”) or Managing Partners, the costs associated with voting such Vote outweigh the benefits to the relevant Funds or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant Funds.

Funds generally cannot direct the Adviser’s Vote.

All Adviser investment professionals are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of Votes in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the best interest of the relevant Funds. Each investment professional responsible for a Vote decision must carefully consider whether the Vote presents a potential or actual conflict of interest. If such a conflict is presented by a Vote, the investment professional must consult with the CCO prior to making a voting decision. In cases not presenting such a conflict of interest, the investment professional covering the particular investment may make the decision as to the appropriate vote for any particular Vote without prior consultation with the CCO. In making such decision with respect to any Vote, the CCO or the investment professional may rely on any of the information and/or research available to him or her.

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

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: 126 East 56th Street, 27th Floor New York, NY 10022.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.