

PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE



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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Private Advisors, LLC (“PA”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Kevin Rutherford at (804) 289-6000 or by email at compliance@privateadvisors.com. 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 and references in this Brochure to PA as a “registered investment adviser” are not intended to imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about PA also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

Private Advisors is updating this brochure as part of an other-than-annual amendment to reflect a corporate restructuring involving New York Life Investments Alternatives LLC (“NYLIA”), which has filed with the SEC to apply to become a registered investment adviser. Under the proposed arrangement, NYLIA will utilize an umbrella registration for New York Life Investments’ three alternatives boutiques: Madison Capital Funding LLC, GoldPoint Partners LLC, and Private Advisors, LLC (each a “Boutique”). Under this structure, each Boutique will rely on NYLIA’s SEC investment adviser registration and, therefore, also continue to be a deemed registered investment adviser.

Private Advisors submitted its annual ADV amendment in March 2020.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

A. General Description of Advisory Firm

PA is a Delaware limited liability company that commenced operations in January 1997, became an SEC-registered investment adviser on July 6, 1998. On December 30, 2010, PA entered into a strategic alliance

with New York Life Investments, a wholly owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company. The Principal owner of PA is New York Life Insurance Company (“NYL”), which owns a substantial portion of PA through New York Life Investments Alternatives, LLC, a subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings, LLC (“NYLIM”), which is wholly owned by NYL. Note that NYL is a mutual life-insurance company and does not have shareholders.

B. Description of Advisory Services

PA’s principal activity is providing institutional investors and high net worth clients with professional management of numerous U.S.-domiciled limited partnerships and Cayman-domiciled entities and in some instances using a traditional master/feeder structure. PA delivers these strategies through three approaches:

1. Hedge and private equity funds-of-funds where PA recommends investment allocations to private investment funds (“Portfolio Funds”) managed by unaffiliated investment managers (“Portfolio Managers”) with a range of investment strategies, including buyout, growth equity, secondaries, real assets, and long/short equity. Such Portfolio Funds typically include limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, offshore corporations or other commingled investment vehicles.
2. Direct investments where PA invests directly in certain securities (the “Direct Investment Funds”); and
3. A hybrid approach involving investing with underling managers and direct investing.

These three approaches when delivered through a commingled pool are hereafter known in this brochure as each a “Fund” and together the “Funds”.

Further, PA provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to separately managed accounts (the “Managed Accounts”) which generally employ one of the three approaches discussed above. A Managed Account may include a “fund of one” where an entity is created to deliver customized investment management to a single investor. PA also serves as an advisor, along with an unaffiliated advisor, to a commingled pool. In addition, PA serves as a sub-advisor in providing consulting and non-discretionary investment advisory services to a private fund for which an affiliate is the investment manager (the “Sub-Advised Fund” and together with the Funds, the co-advised fund, and the Managed Accounts, the “Advisory Clients”).

PA also serves as General Partner to several Funds which are organized as Delaware limited partnerships and serves as Investment Manager to certain Funds which are organized in the Cayman Islands. Affiliates of PA also serve as General Partner to certain Funds. Additional affiliates of PA serve as special limited partners and special general partners to the Funds for various structuring, tax, or legal reasons.

Certain Funds, with a minority percentage of their capital or employing a hybrid approach, will invest in underlying Portfolio Funds, coinvestments, secondary transactions, or funds of funds, while engaging in their primary strategy.

C. Availability of Customized Services for Individual Clients

Except as otherwise set forth in a Fund’s offering documentation, side letter agreement, or investment management agreement, PA neither tailors its advisory services to the individual needs of Fund investors (“Investors”), nor accepts Investor-imposed investment restrictions. When deemed appropriate for a large or strategic client, PA has established Managed Accounts, which (i) tailor their investment objectives to

specific requests of the Managed Account client (as documented in an investment advisory agreement) and/or (ii) are subject to different terms and fees than those of the Funds. Such Managed Account investment objectives, fee arrangements and terms are individually negotiated, and it should be noted that any such Managed Account relationships are generally subject to significant account minimums. Further, PA has entered into a non-discretionary investment advisory agreement concerning the Sub-Advised Fund.

It should be noted that PA has entered into side letter agreements with certain Investors granting them, among other things, greater portfolio transparency, fee waivers or reductions, interests/shares having different voting rights or restrictions, additional rights to reports and other information and other more favorable investment terms, including withdrawal/redemption rights, than the terms associated with investments by other Investors. PA shall have no obligation to offer such additional rights, terms or conditions to all Investors.

PA generally has broad and flexible investment authority with respect to its Advisory Clients.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

PA does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2019, PA manages approximately \$ 4.2 billion of Advisory Client assets on a discretionary basis and approximately \$934 million of Advisory Client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

A. Advisory Fees and Compensation

As a general matter, the specific organizational documents or investment management agreement for each Advisory Client detail the fees payable by such Advisory Client. These fees vary from Advisory Client to Advisory Client, but typically include a management fee and incentive fees/allocations, which are at the rates and under the terms described in the relevant documents.

For the Funds, a management fee is charged which ranges from 0% to 2%. In some cases, the management fee decreases in the later years of the fund. Please see the relevant private offering memorandum for more information.

In addition, consistent with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act") and, as applicable, Rule 205-3 thereunder, PA or an affiliate may also receive performance allocations or performance fees from certain Advisory Clients generally based upon net profits allocable to each Fund Investor, subject to the given Fund's loss carryforward provision. Such performance fees or allocations range from 0% to 20%.

Certain other Funds may pay a type of performance allocation, known as a profit share or carried interest, to affiliates of PA, in addition to the management fees described above. Please see the relevant private offering memorandum for more information.

It should be noted that PA has, upon request, provided certain larger or strategic Investors and other Advisory Clients with lower management fees and/or performance fees as subject to side-letter or other agreements. PA reserves the right to enter into similar arrangements in the future. In addition, investments in the Funds made by PA, its employees or related persons are not typically subject to the fees described above, in PA's sole discretion.

Managed Accounts

Managed Account fees are negotiated and depend on their individual agreement terms. Managed Account clients should reference their investment management agreements for more information.

Sub-Advised Fund

With respect to the Sub-Advised Fund, PA is compensated in accordance with the investment advisory agreement.

It is critical that Investors and Managed Account clients refer to the relevant private placement memorandum, investment management agreement, and/or other governing documents for a complete understanding of how PA is compensated for its investment advisory services. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

B. Payment of Fees

With respect to the Funds, PA deducts fees from Investors' assets. Fund Investors do not have the ability to choose to be billed directly for fees incurred.

Deductions for management fees are generally applied quarterly in advance, although certain Funds calculate and deduct fees semi-annually in advance.

Performance allocations/fees for hedge Funds are typically calculated and payable on an annual basis following the close of the given Fund's fiscal year, subject to applicable loss carryforward provisions. Performance allocations for private equity Funds are typically calculated at the end of the life cycle of the given Fund and are generally applied after a preferred return is realized. Although certain Funds realize these performance allocations on a deal-by-deal basis and/or by different methods depending on the type of gain.

Generally, the incentive allocation is computed and charged separately with respect to each Investor in the funds and is not affected by the profit or loss received by any other Investor.

With respect to the Sub-Advised Fund, PA does not deduct fees from Investors' assets and is paid in arrears, as specified in the investment advisory agreement.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act ("FATCA") generally imposes a reporting and 30% withholding tax regime with respect to certain U.S. source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of property that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends ("withholdable payments"). As a general matter, the rules are designed to require U.S. persons' direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities to be reported to the IRS, and the 30% withholding tax regime applies if there is a failure to provide any required information. Some of our private investment funds are required to provide certain information, including information regarding their limited partners, to the IRS and to enter into an agreement with the IRS or comply with an applicable intergovernmental agreement with the United States. Such an intergovernmental agreement exists between the United States and the Cayman Islands where our Offshore Funds are based. The Cayman Islands have also adopted the Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"). CRS requires the reporting of certain investors to their country of domicile. The Funds intend to comply with these requirements in order to avoid fees and/or withholding taxes under FATCA, CRS, or similar legislation, regulations or guidance enacted in any jurisdiction applicable to our Advisory Clients. FATCA also provides that payments from our Funds to any limited partner that are attributable to these withholdable payments will be subject to the 30% withholding tax unless the limited partner provides such information as may be required to comply with the provisions of these rules, including, in the case of a non-U.S. limited partner, information regarding certain U.S. direct and indirect owners of such non-U.S. limited partner. The failure of a limited partner to provide such information may also result in other adverse consequences applying to the limited partner, including such limited partner being required to transfer its interest in the applicable fund or otherwise withdraw from the fund. Certain limited partners will generally be subject to withholding unless they enter into an agreement with the IRS or comply with an applicable intergovernmental agreement.

C. Additional Fees and Expenses

As a general matter, the specific organizational documents or investment management agreement for each Advisory Client detail the expenses payable by such Advisory Client. These fees vary from Advisory Client to Advisory Client. In general, expenses paid by the hedge and private equity Funds may include ongoing expenses related to the operation and administration of the Fund, including, without limitation, legal fees, organizational and offering expenses (including, without limitation, expenses incurred and fees paid in connection with organization of the Fund, any parallel funds, and the General Partner and the offering and distribution of interests in the Fund, including legal fees (including, without limitation, expenses relating

to organizational and governing documents, offering memoranda and other materials, diligence responses, disclosure documents, legal opinions and side letters and similar agreements), regulatory expenses in connection with the organization of the Fund and the offering and sale of the interests therein, formation, structuring, travel (not in excess of the cost of business class travel), accounting fees, filing fees and expenses, marketing expenses, printing costs and other out-of-pocket expenses related thereto, good standing, registration and registered office expenses, legal, registration, accounting, filing, capital raising, marketing expenses (including travel expenses, meals, and the cost of marketing material) and other organizational expenses) but excluding third-party placement agent fees, if any; premiums for errors and omissions insurance, fidelity insurance and officers and directors liability insurance, fees payable to an affiliated or third party administrator, NAV calculation agent, auditing and accounting expenses and other professional fees, regulatory (including fund filing fees and expenses) and compliance fees and expenses (pertaining to the Funds, and including fees paid for compliance consulting services), foreign registration and regulatory filings (including compliance with FATCA and CRS), monthly reporting and bookkeeping expenses (including software license fees for investor reporting, existing and potential investor relationship management, and related services, allocated among each of the Funds for which PA serves as general partner or investment manager based upon PA's best judgment, taking into account the assets of each Fund as a percentage of total assets under management), costs associated with reporting and providing information to existing and prospective limited partners and compliance with side letter agreements with limited partners, costs and fees for software and applications for the purpose of modeling, evaluating and monitoring, aggregating and reporting trades, as well as position reporting and investment guideline compliance monitoring), fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with any market data, relevant news or third-party research services and related terminals for the delivery of such services, postage costs, the legal and other fees, costs and expenses of the Partnership in any threatened, pending, anticipated or actual litigation, Internal Revenue Service examination or audit, governmental investigation or any other proceeding (including the cost of any investigation or preparation) and the amount of any judgments or settlements paid in connection with such litigation or fines or penalties levied as a result of any such proceeding or investigation; indemnification expenses as discussed in governing documents; due diligence costs (including travel and meal expenses, background checks and related services) related to Portfolio Manager selection and ongoing monitoring and operational due diligence with respect to existing Portfolio Managers, tax payments, fees paid to offshore directors and related offshore governance expenses, interest expense associated with any borrowing by a Fund under a line of credit or similar facility and its pro rata share of the expenses of each Portfolio Fund in which it invests, including commissions, interest expenses, bank and custodial fees and other trading expenses, general overhead and administrative expenses and compensation to the general partner or investment manager, as applicable, of the Portfolio Fund. Expenses incurred while researching, investigating, or performing diligence on prospective investments will be an expense of the respective Fund(s) regardless of whether the investment is ultimately consummated or not. PA, in its discretion, may elect to obtain any of the foregoing services for the benefit of a Fund from third party vendors, or may provide such services itself utilizing its own employees, partners and officers. Most of the Portfolio Funds in which the Funds invest provide for the payment of both base management fees and incentive fees. Ordinarily, the net gain or net loss allocated to a Fund by each Portfolio Fund is net of the given Fund's pro rata share of the expenses related to the particular Portfolio Fund investment. Please review the individual fund offering documents for more information.

Managed Accounts may pay additional fees such as those listed above depending on their individual agreement terms. Managed Account clients should reference their investment management agreement for more information.

Certain Funds invest substantially all their assets in a master fund through a "master-feeder" structure. Each feeder Fund will indirectly bear the administrative and other expenses of the Master Fund pro rata based on its interest in the Master Fund.

Investors and Advisory Clients may incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Please see Item 12 below for disclosure related to PA's brokerage practices.

In addition to the above expenses paid by Funds, the expenses for certain of the Direct Investment Funds also include performance compensation and management fees paid to underlying Portfolio Managers.

Advisory Clients will also bear the expenses and fees generated while evaluating and making investments, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with discovery, evaluation, investigation, structuring, acquisition, holding, monitoring, hedging, due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, commissions, taxes, finder's fees to unrelated parties incurred in sourcing investments, appraisal fees, brokerage fees, underwriting commissions and discounts, transfer agent fees, clearing, settlement and bank charges, investment sourcing database licenses and fees, insurance premiums or deductibles associated with an investment, fees to consultants and fees and other costs incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of Investments. Generally, in the event an investment transaction closes, such expenses and fees are allocated to Advisory Clients proportionately to their respective investments. Fees, costs and expenses incurred, such as those described above, including third-party expenses, in connection with potential investments that are not consummated (*i.e.*, "broken deal expenses") generally will be allocated pro rata to those investors that would have definitively received an allocation of such a transaction, unless specified otherwise in an Advisory Client's governing documents. In cases where a single Advisory Client was the only definitive participant in an unconsummated proposed transaction, such broken deal expenses generally would be allocated to that Advisory Client. As set forth in an Advisory Client's governing documents, an Advisory Client may bear 100% of any broken deal expenses, even in circumstances where a co-investment was planned alongside such Advisory Client's proposed investment. To the extent an expense is directly attributable to one Advisory Client's unique underwriting requirements or procedures, such expense would be borne solely by that individual Advisory Client. Additionally, the appropriate basis for allocating such fees and expenses often may not be clear. In such circumstances, PA will allocate the fees among the relevant Advisory Clients on a basis that PA concludes is fair and reasonable in its sole discretion.

It is critical that Investors and Managed Account clients refer to the relevant confidential private placement memorandum, investment management agreement and/or other governing documents for a complete understanding of expenses they may pay. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

D. Prepayment of Fees

Management Fees for certain of the Funds are paid quarterly in advance based on the value of the relevant assets as of the first day of the quarter. Management Fees for certain other Funds are calculated and deducted semi-annually in advance. Upon termination of an investment advisory relationship with any Investor or Managed Account client who has paid in advance, PA refunds to such Investor or Managed Account client the pro-rata portion of any advance payment.

E. Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest

PA accepts compensation for the referral of senior loan borrowers and private equity sponsors to a financial industry affiliate. In addition, as previously noted, PA provides both consulting services and non-discretionary investment advisory services to the Sub-Advised Fund, for which it is compensated pursuant to the investment advisory agreement. Other than these arrangements, neither PA nor any of its Supervised Persons has accepted other forms of compensation (e.g., brokerage commissions) for the sale of securities

or other investment products or arrangements, although this ability exists. Certain PA employees directly receive passive compensation from previous employment arrangements with one of PA's Advisory Clients or non-advised third parties.

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

As described in Item 5 above, PA (or an affiliate) receives performance-based compensation from Fund Investors and from certain Managed Account clients. Not all Advisory Clients are subject to performance-based fees.

The fact that PA (or an affiliate) may receive, and does receive, performance-based compensation, depending on the Advisory Client, creates a potential conflict of interest in that it may create an incentive to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than in the absence of such a performance-based fee. Prior to making an investment, Investors and Managed Account clients are provided with clear disclosure as to how performance-based compensation is charged with respect to a particular Fund or Managed Account and the risks associated with such performance-based compensation.

The fact that PA (or an affiliate) receives performance-based compensation from certain Advisory Clients but not from certain other Advisory Clients creates a potential conflict of interest in that it may create an incentive for PA to direct investment ideas that it believes will be more profitable to, or allocate investment opportunities in a manner that favors, those Advisory Clients which are subject to performance-based fees. In addition, both at the underlying Portfolio Fund level and the Fund level, performance-based fees are dependent, in part, on the unrealized value of certain investments. This could provide an incentive for a general partner to use higher valuations. In order to manage such potential conflicts, the Advisory Client portfolios are under continuous review by PA's investment committee (as described in Item 13). In addition, PA has implemented an allocation policy and regularly reviews its investment allocations (as described in Items 11 and 12). PA has also established a Conflicts Committee which reviews investment allocations on a periodic basis. PA, to the extent within its control, will not favor itself in any way to an Advisory Client's detriment and will act in a manner that it believes over the long-term is fair and equitable to its Advisory Clients.

PA will determine the allocation of an investment opportunity in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients consistent with PA's obligations. PA allocation policies and procedures will, in certain circumstances, give priority to certain Funds or Managed Accounts and may take into consideration factors such as the following: a) Risk profile and investment objectives specific to each Advisory Client; b) Portfolio size, construction, liquidity attributes, and diversification considerations specific to each Advisory Client; c) The extent and nature of an advisory client relationship, including whether the Advisory Client is an existing active fund and is seeking excess capacity in an investment that will be allocated to the same active Fund; d) Existing relationships between the Advisory Client and the underlying manager; e) Underlying fund manager discretionary considerations, such as preference for certain investor profiles; f) Regulatory constraints or other advisory client-specific restrictions; g) Contractual obligations, when applicable; h) Whether the Advisory Client has adequate cash available for the available investment opportunity, taking into account current cash availability as well as known and potential future cash needs or sources that may impact cash availability; i) The target position size specific to each Advisory Client and/or strategy while also taking into consideration future additional capacity availability that may impact the attainment of the desired final position size of the investment opportunity; and j) Other factors that PA may reasonably deem relevant. In situations where there is insufficient capacity, PA, in its sole discretion, will make subjective judgments using some or all the above factors. PA may also consider other factors such as an investor's ability to quickly evaluate and close on an investment. PA has contractual relationships with certain Advisory Clients whose stated investment strategy is to potentially participate in excess investment capacity in highly sought-after investments to which PA may have access. These "excess capacity" investments by certain Advisory Clients but not others may make it less likely that other Advisory Clients are offered access to some investment opportunities. A copy of PA's allocation policy is available

upon request.

Occasionally, PA is offered coinvestment opportunities. PA has a dedicated coinvestment fund and additional discretionary funds whose mandate includes coinvestments, as well as contractual arrangements with certain parties. PA has broad discretion in determining to whom and in what relative amounts to allocate coinvestment opportunities. Factors PA may take into account include, but are not limited to, the magnitude and nature of a potential recipient's relationship with PA, if any, whether such potential recipient is able to assist or provide a benefit to Advisory Clients and/or PA in connection with the potential transaction or otherwise, whether PA believes the potential recipient is able to execute a transaction quickly or is willing to bear expenses associated with a potential transaction that is not consummated, and whether the potential recipient is expected to provide expertise or other advantages in connection with a particular investment. In allocating coinvestment opportunities, PA may or may not give preference to investors in the Advisory Clients, or investors that have made commitments over a certain threshold as opposed to other investors. PA may also provide coinvestment opportunities in connection with a commitment to an Advisory Client. Coinvestment opportunities may be provided on a case-by-case basis as they arise or in the form of priority rights with respect to future coinvestment opportunities. PA may or may not receive fees or other compensation in connection with coinvestment opportunities. Coinvestment opportunities may be acquired at the same time and on the same terms as the funds or other Advisory Clients making the primary investment, or at different times or on different terms, including in a subsequent sale by one or more other Advisory Clients to the participants in a coinvestment opportunity.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

As described in Item 4, PA's principal activity is providing institutional investors and high net worth clients with professional management of hedge fund and private equity investments, principally via fund-of-funds vehicles, including numerous U.S.-domiciled limited partnerships and Cayman-domiciled corporations, but also through direct investment vehicles, and in some instances using a traditional master/feeder structure. Managed Accounts have been established for high net-worth individuals and certain entities such as trusts, pension plans, foundations and endowments. Certain of the private funds managed by PA are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA").

The Funds offer interests/shares only to certain qualified investors and admission to the Funds is not open to the general public. An investment in a Fund is generally restricted to Investors which qualify as "accredited investors," as that term is defined under rule 501(a) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Some Funds further require investors to qualify as "qualified eligible persons" as that term is defined under the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and/or "qualified purchasers" as that term is defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Generally, Investors must invest a minimum of \$1,000,000 for each Fund, although certain Funds have lower minimum investment amounts. In each case, the investment minimum is subject to waiver at the discretion of PA. PA does not have any minimum requirements with respect to the provision of non-discretionary investment advisory services for the Sub-Advised Fund.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

With respect to the hedge and private equity Funds, PA uses a variety of resources or services to form an investment idea or strategy. PA identifies, evaluates and monitors hedge, private equity, limited liability companies, co-investment opportunities, other alternative investment vehicles and other direct investment opportunities in which the Advisory Clients may invest. Fund investments, depending on strategy, will typically include buyout, growth equity, long/short equity, real assets, minority GP stakes, and similar partnerships. PA attempts to select Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Funds which offer a variety of different skills in an effort to provide for preservation of capital while maximizing opportunities for growth and to achieve complementary diversification by style and strategy. Portfolio Managers are identified through research, referrals, word of mouth, co-investment opportunities, review of industry publications, conferences and similar sources. PA conducts detailed due diligence on each Portfolio Manager, including review of factors such as the Portfolio Manager's investment performance during various time periods and market cycles, investment strategy, infrastructure, research capabilities, assets under management and the Portfolio Manager's reputation, experience, training, and investment philosophy and policies. The Portfolio Manager's ability to provide timely and accurate reporting also will be considered. PA also assesses certain investment opportunities by employing a rigorous research process that may include, among others, detailed analysis of historical financial statements and development of financial projections, meetings with company management, industry research (including use of outside experts), consultation with customers, suppliers and competitors, and analysis of legal documents and use of outside legal counsel to determine validity and ranking of various claims where necessary. As part of its research process, PA may utilize consultants who assist with deal evaluation and with whom confidential Fund and Portfolio Manager information will be shared as part of the consulting services they provide to the firm. With respect to Funds employing a coinvestment strategy, PA typically seeks to generate deal flow by utilizing its established proprietary databases, systems and processes, as well as capitalizing on the background and network of each of its investment professionals and their hedge fund and private equity relationships.

With respect to the Undiscovered Value Master Fund ("UVF"), a Direct Investment Fund, PA selects UVF Portfolio Managers who (1) generally have short to non-existent performance records, but who are experienced portfolio managers or analysts who have spun out of a hedge fund organization; or (2) generally have a moderate to long track record, but are either located outside of major urban centers or who have engaged in very limited marketing efforts and desire to remain small in terms of the level of assets under management. PA identifies and evaluates UVF Portfolio Managers based on, but not limited to, the following criteria: (a) the investment management experience or expertise of the UVF Portfolio Manager; (b) the historical performance of funds managed by the UVF Portfolio Manager, if appropriate; (c) the style and strategy of the UVF Portfolio Manager as well as the UVF Portfolio Manager's ability to apply its investment approach consistently and effectively; (d) the diversification benefits of each UVF Portfolio Manager to the overall Fund; (e) the quality of the investment management organization; and (f) the willingness of the UVF Portfolio Manager to seek compensation through a performance fee-based manager compensation structure. PA reviews each UVF Portfolio Manager's account regularly. While PA intends to select UVF Portfolio Managers who employ strategies with a multi-year investment horizon, changes may be made in the underlying UVF Portfolio Manager if PA determines that it no longer meets the objectives of the Fund.

PA also directly manages a portion of the UVF Fund. In this portion of the UVF portfolio, PA seeks out investments which they believe have the potential for sizeable capital appreciation over the next two years. PA sources these investments through the UVF Portfolio Managers, PA's extensive industry relationships,

and through internal research efforts. PA is opportunistic in its approach to this portion of the UVF Fund, generally investing in listed equities from both a long and short perspective.

In addition, PA provides consulting and non-discretionary investment advisory functions to the Sub-Advised Fund in seeking to source investments in (i) second lien and subordinated loans and notes, (ii) the last out portion of first lien loans and notes that are divided into first out and last out portions, and (iii) related equity co-investments.

Finally, it is noted that investing in securities involves risk of loss that Investors and Advisory Clients should be prepared to bear.

B. Material, Significant or Unusual Risks Relating to Investment Strategies

PA has broad discretion in selecting Portfolio Managers and in developing a risk profile for the Advisory Client portfolios. Generally, there are few limitations on the types of securities or other financial instruments that may be traded and no requirement to diversify. PA will have wide latitude in determining, adjusting, and even changing a Fund's investment strategy, if deemed appropriate by PA, without the consent of the respective Fund's Investors.

GENERAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH PA'S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES:

Strategies of Managers

The Funds utilize Portfolio Managers that employ various investment strategies. The ability of a Portfolio Manager to obtain a profit from these investment strategies often depends upon factors that are intrinsic to the particular issuer, rather than the market as a whole. Appreciation in the value of such securities may be contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a successful reorganization or merger. If the expected event does not occur, the Portfolio Fund may incur a loss on the position.

Lack of Direct Control by Investment Manager

PA typically entrusts all investment decisions to the selected Portfolio Managers. In so doing, a Fund will be dependent upon the integrity, skill and judgment of its Portfolio Managers. Although PA may impose certain restrictions on the Portfolio Managers, there can be no assurances that the Portfolio Managers will comply with such restrictions.

Due Diligence Process Limitations

PA conducts due diligence to an extent deemed reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment, before committing an Investor or Managed Account to any particular investment. The objective of the due diligence process is to identify attractive investment opportunities based upon the facts and circumstances surrounding an investment. When conducting due diligence, the PA team expects to evaluate a number of important issues in determining whether or not to proceed with an investment. These issues will vary depending on the kind of investment opportunity presented, but may include business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisers, accountants and other advisors may be involved in the due diligence process in varying degrees depending on the type of investment. Nevertheless, when conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, PA will be required to rely on resources available, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence process may at times be subjective with respect to newly organized funds or companies for which only limited information is available. Considering the foregoing, there can be no assurance that the due diligence investigations undertaken by PA will reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be

necessary or helpful in evaluating a particular investment opportunity. There can also be no assurance that such an investigation will result in an investment being successful.

Activities of Portfolio Managers

Although PA seeks to select only Portfolio Managers who will invest a Fund's assets with the highest level of integrity, PA does not have control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected Portfolio Managers. PA would not necessarily be aware of certain activities at the underlying Portfolio Manager level, including without limitation the Portfolio Manager's engaging in unreported risks, investment "style drift" or even fraud. As a result, there can be no assurance that every Portfolio Manager engaged by the Funds will conform its conduct to these standards.

Nature of the investments of a Fund

An investment in the Fund involves limited liquidity and the Fund Shares are not freely transferable. There is no market for the Shares in the Fund, and none is expected to develop. Investors thus may not be able to liquidate their investment in the event of any emergency, or for any other reason. Due to the illiquid nature of some of the Portfolio Investments which each Advisory Client is expected to acquire, PA is unable to predict with confidence what the exit strategy will ultimately be for any given position, or that one will definitely be available. Exit strategies which appear to be viable when an investment is initiated may be precluded by the time the investment is ready to be realized due to economic, legal, political, restrictions on transfer, or other factors. The liquidity of the Portfolio Investments will also affect the liquidity of a Fund. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to realize the Portfolio Investments in a timely manner. Consequently, dispositions of such investments may require a lengthy time period and may be required to be made at inopportune times, or prior to realization, resulting in such investments being sold at a discount which would reduce the fund's returns.

Possible Effects of Changes in Regulation.

Financial markets are subject to comprehensive regulation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators, self-regulatory organizations and exchanges. The U.S. and Europe have both enacted financial legislation that has had a significant impact on the operation of financial markets, including private investment funds and banks. Additional legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Fund that may adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Foreign Investment Risks

Certain of the underlying funds may make a portion of their investments in foreign countries. Such foreign investments involve additional risks not involved in domestic investments. The value of such foreign investments could be materially affected by inflation, currency devaluation, interest rate changes, exchange rate fluctuations, risks of using local intermediaries, different accounting standards, limited availability of information, restrictions on investment and repatriation, changes in government policies, more volatile and less liquid capital markets, different infrastructure and business environments, natural disasters, armed conflicts, social instability and other developments affecting such countries.

Use of Leverage and Credit Facilities

Certain Advisory Clients are authorized to make use of leverage in connection with its investment program. In most cases, this is limited to credit facilities that are only used to delay the date on which the investor capital is called, and they are not used to lever the fund. To secure the loan, the Advisory Client has likely

pledged its assets or ability to call capital to the lender as collateral. In general, the maximum amount of the loan varies by Fund and is generally limited to between 15% and 25% of the value of such collateral. The risks associated with such a loan include interest expense risk, and in the unlikely event that the value of the collateral were to decline significantly, the Fund could be forced to liquidate its assets to satisfy the loan. Additionally, leverage generally magnifies both the opportunities for gain and risk of loss. The use of leverage also will result in interest expense and other costs to the Advisory Client that may not be covered by distributions/interest paid to the Advisory Client and may result in unrelated business taxable income. In addition, the underlying funds and the portfolio companies of the underlying funds are typically leveraged, which will cause them to be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and may make them less able to cope with changes in business and economic conditions such as declining revenues or increasing interest rates. The securities acquired by the underlying funds may be the most junior in what may be a complex capital structure of a portfolio company, and in that event such securities will thus be subject to the greatest risk of loss. The use of a credit facility (or other fund-level leverage) with respect to investments may result in a higher or lower reported gross IRR and net IRR at the fund-level than if such subscription facility (or other fund-level leverage) had not been used and instead the investors' capital had been contributed at the inception of each such investment. This is due to the fact that calculations of gross IRR and net IRR are based on the period of time between (a) the date of limited partner contributions for a relevant investment (and not the date the investment was made) and (b) the date of distribution from the applicable fund or account to investors. Therefore, if a subscription facility is used to fund an investment, capital may be called more slowly from the limited partners to repay such borrowings, which would shorten the time between such contribution and distribution and consequently increase or decrease gross IRR and net IRR. Additionally, early in a fund or account's life, the use of a subscription-based credit facility could cause the amount of invested capital to exceed drawn capital.

Force Majeure

Portfolio investments may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemics or other serious public health concerns, war, terrorism, labor strikes, major plant breakdowns, pipeline or electricity line ruptures, failure of technology, defective design and construction, accidents, governmental policies and social instability), which, could have an adverse impact on global, national and local economies, which in turn could negatively impact our investments and strategies. Disruptions to commercial activity resulting from the imposition of quarantines, travel restrictions or other measures, or a failure of containment efforts, may adversely affect our investments, including by causing supply chain delays, business disruptions, staffing issues, and/or supply or demand shocks. Some force majeure events may contribute to, and may continue to contribute to, volatility in financial markets, including market liquidity and changes in interest rates. Furthermore, force majeure events that are incapable of, or are too costly to cure, may have a permanent adverse effect on a portfolio company. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in a country in which one of our strategies has invested specifically. The impact of a public health crisis such as the Coronavirus (or any future pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease) is difficult to predict, which presents material uncertainty and risk. Any of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the performance of our strategies and investments, as well as PA's investment advisory activities or operations.

Cybersecurity Risks

As part of its business, PA processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Advisory Clients and personally identifiable information of the Investors. Similarly, service providers of PA and its Advisory Clients, especially the

administrator of an Advisory Client, may process, store and transmit such information. PA has procedures and systems in place to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to PA may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of PA's network. PA's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. On-line services provided by PA to the Investors may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of PA's information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of Advisory Clients and personally identifiable information of the Investors to be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The service providers of PA and the Advisory Clients are subject to the same electronic information security threats as PA. If a service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of the Advisory Clients and personally identifiable information of the Investors may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The loss or improper access, use or disclosure of PA's or the Advisory Clients' proprietary information may cause PA or the Advisory Clients to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the Advisory Clients and the Investors' investments therein.

Performance and Management Fees Payable to Portfolio Managers; Layering of Fees

The fee and profit sharing arrangements with third-party Portfolio Managers, as set forth in the associated governing documents, are expected to provide for payment to each Portfolio Manager of a management fee based on assets under management, together with a fee based on the appreciation, (and in certain instances, unrealized appreciation) in the value of the account being managed, but may not be penalized for decreases in the value of the account or fund, unless such decreases would offset gains. Performance fees or profit sharing may be calculated deal-by-deal, annually, or at/near the term of the Advisory Client's engagement of the Portfolio Manager. Such agreements may contain carry forward losses to subsequent years in determining the profit share for such years. Performance incentives may give Portfolio Managers an incentive to engage in transactions that are unduly risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangements. Also, performance allocations may be received by certain Portfolio Managers, even though the Advisory Client, as a whole, incurred a net loss. Please see Item 5 for a discussion of the fees PA will receive. The fees and allocations to be received by the PA, the General Partner and the Portfolio Managers cannot be ascertained in advance. The separate fees and allocations to be received by the PA and the General Partner will result in a layering of fees and allocations which reduces the yield which Investors derive from the Advisory Client's investments.

Reliance on Key Personnel

PA will identify, select and manage investments for the Advisory Clients. The investment performance of the Advisory Client is also likely to be substantially dependent on certain key personnel. Should key personnel cease to participate in management activities, investment performance could be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that these key personnel will continue to be associated with or available throughout the term of a Fund.

SUMMARY OF RISKS RELATED TO PRIVATE EQUITY INVESTING:

Set forth below is a summary of the risks presented by our investment strategies which may include private equity fund of funds, coinvestment funds, secondary funds, real assets funds, minority GP stakes, or Managed Accounts focusing on any or all of these strategies (together, “PE Investments”). The following list is not a complete list of all risks involved in connection with these strategies. There can be no assurance that an Advisory Client will be able to achieve its investment objectives or that the Investors will receive a return on their capital.

General Risks of Private Equity Investing

The PE Investment will be subject to numerous risks generally related to investing in securities and the additional risks associated with investing in non-marketable securities and non-public companies. The securities or other interests acquired by the PE Investment will have restrictions on resale and, even in the absence of such restrictions, may not be marketable. The ability of the PE Investment to profit from its investments will be highly dependent upon the ability of the underlying portfolio companies to progress in their development to the point where they can become an attractive merger or acquisition candidate or affect a public offering. Numerous factors may impede or prevent a company from reaching this point, including inadequate capital, unfavorable competitive developments, inadequate management, loss of key persons, technology obsolescence and lack of market acceptance. Companies may face significant capital shortfalls for a wide variety of reasons. Product development, modernization of technology or acquisition and integration of a new unit or subsidiary may prove more expensive or take more time than projected and the growth in revenues may be slower than expected. In any such event, the underlying fund may be asked to provide additional capital. If the underlying fund that provided the financing is unable or refuses to provide the additional capital, the portfolio company may obtain the needed funds from another source, thereby diluting the earlier investment by the underlying fund. Alternatively, the inability of the portfolio company to obtain the needed financing may result in the failure of the portfolio company and a partial or total loss of the PE Investment’s investment in such portfolio company (either directly or through an underlying fund).

Private equity investing involves substantial risks and, therefore, should be undertaken only by prospective investors capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment and bearing the risks such an investment represents. Private equity investing involves risk of loss, including risk of loss of the entire investment that clients should be prepared to bear.

Long Term Focus

Because of the risks involved, the lack of a public market for the PE Investments, and restrictions on transfer of interests, investment in a PE Investment is only suitable for sophisticated investors who are willing to hold their interests for the term of the PE Investment and who understand that they may lose all or a significant portion of their invested capital. A PE Investment is expected to hold its investments for a number of years and, in turn, the managers of the partnerships in which a PE Investment invests (“underlying fund”), if applicable, are expected to hold their investments for a number of years.

In addition, in some cases, a PE Investment may be prohibited by contract or applicable laws from selling certain securities for a period of time.

Investors in private equity funds generally do not have an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial, and other information regarding the investments to be made by a fund and, accordingly, will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the underlying funds and in PA choosing

those particular underlying funds or coinvestments. No assurance can be given that an Investor or Managed Account will be successful in obtaining suitable investments, or if such investments are made, that the objectives of the Investor or Managed Account will be achieved.

Market Factors

A weak public securities market could have a negative impact on an underlying fund's exit strategy from investments in that there may be reduced merger and acquisition activity and a negative or prohibitive effect on public offerings. In such event, the ability of the PE Investment to achieve a favorable return on its investments may be impeded.

General Economic and Other Conditions

The businesses of the PE Investment and the underlying funds or coinvestments may be adversely affected from time to time by such matters as changes in general economic, industrial and international conditions, changes in market conditions, interest rates, taxes, prices and cost, and other factors of a general nature that are beyond the control of the PE Investment.

Investments in Distressed/Turnaround Transactions

The PE Investments may invest directly or indirectly in securities of financially troubled companies or companies involved in workouts, liquidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions and securities of highly leveraged companies. While these investments may offer the potential for high returns, they also bring with them correspondingly greater risks. It is possible that the financial difficulties of a portfolio company may never be overcome, which may cause the portfolio company to become subject to bankruptcy proceedings. A bankruptcy filing may adversely affect a portfolio company in that it may lose market position or key employees. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments by a portfolio company to the underlying fund and distributions by the underlying fund to the PE Investment may be recalled if such payment or distribution is determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance, a preferential payment or similar transaction under applicable bankruptcy or insolvency laws. Furthermore, investments in a portfolio company involved in restructurings or reorganizations may be adversely affected by bankruptcy or insolvency laws or by a bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims or rights with regard to such portfolio company. Upon confirmation of a plan of reorganization or as a result of a liquidation proceeding under applicable bankruptcy laws, the underlying fund could suffer a loss of all or part of its investment in the portfolio company.

Investments in Secondaries

The success of the secondary investments will depend on the ability of PA's key investment professionals to identify suitable investments and negotiate the purchase of these investments at a price and on terms acceptable to the Advisory Client. There can be no assurances that there will be enough suitable investment opportunities to enable the Advisory Client to invest all its committed capital in opportunities that satisfy the Advisory Client's investment objective, or that such investment opportunities will lead to completed investments by the Fund or Managed Account. Additionally, identification of attractive investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions. The Fund or Managed Account may also face increasing competition for such opportunities over time. There can be no assurances that once an investment opportunity is identified the seller will select the Advisory Client to make an investment. Further, even if the Advisory Client is selected, there can be no assurances that the investment will still be deemed an appropriate investment opportunity for the Advisory Client after due diligence is completed.

The PE Investments may include the opportunity to acquire a portfolio of investment funds from a seller on an all or nothing basis. Certain of the investment funds in the portfolio may be less attractive than others, and certain of the sponsors of such investment funds may be more familiar to the PE investment than others, or may be more experienced or highly regarded than others. In such cases, it may not be possible for the PE Investment to exclude from such purchases those investments which PA considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive.

In addition, in cases where the PE Investment acquires an interest in an investment fund in a secondary transaction, the PE Investment may acquire contingent liabilities of the seller of the interest. More specifically, where the seller has received distributions from the relevant investment fund and, subsequently, such investment fund recalls one or more of these distributions, the PE Investment (as the purchaser of the interest to which such distributions are attributable and not the seller) may be obligated to return monies equivalent to such distributions to the investment fund. While the PE Investment may, in turn, make a claim against the seller for any such monies so paid to the investment fund, there can be no assurances that the PE Investment would have the ability to make such a claim or if such a claim is made there can be no assurances that the PE Investment would prevail on such claim.

Although, in general, the Advisory Client's portfolio will have concentration guidelines, a portfolio may include a small number of large positions. While this portfolio concentration may enhance total returns to the Advisory Client, if any large position has a material loss, then returns to the Advisory Client may be lower than if they had invested in a more diversified portfolio. The Advisory Clients' investments may be concentrated in one type of investment fund. As a result, the Advisory Client's investment portfolio may be concentrated, and its aggregate return may be adversely affected by the performance of a few holdings, a particular industry or an industry segment. Further, to the extent that capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Advisory Client may invest in fewer investment funds and thus be less diversified.

Commodity Natural Resource Investments

PE Investments in commodities such as natural resources may be subject to a variety of risks, not all of which can be foreseen or quantified. For example, commodity prices can be extremely volatile, and the commodities industry can be significantly affected by world events, import controls, worldwide competition, government regulations, and economic conditions, all of which can have an impact on commodity prices. In addition, there are many uncontrollable factors that can affect commodities investments, including, but not limited to inflation, weather, political unrest, foreign events, regulations, supply and new technologies. Commodities such as natural resources are from time to time impacted in varying degrees by political developments and a wide range of statutes, rules, orders and regulations. For example, energy exploration, production, operations and economics are or have been impacted by price controls, taxes and other laws relating to the energy industry, by changes in these laws and by changes in administrative regulations. Further, environmental laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in certain commodities and can have a substantial impact on related investments. The PE Investments may invest in portfolio companies that are subject to changing and increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements.

Highly Competitive Market for Investments

The business of identifying and investing in pooled investment vehicles, coinvestments or secondaries is difficult due to a high level of investor demand for such funds and investment programs. Identifying attractive investment opportunities and fund managers is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Even if such fund managers are identified, there is no certainty that the PE Investment will be permitted to invest in the funds they operate. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the PE Investment will be

able to locate suitable investment opportunities, achieve its return objective or fully invest its committed capital. The success of each underlying fund depends on the availability of appropriate investment opportunities and the ability of the fund manager to identify, select, develop and consummate appropriate investments. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions. There can be no assurance that suitable investments will be available or selected by the PE Investment manager or that an underlying fund will be able to fully invest its committed capital within its investment period. To the extent that any portion of such committed capital is not invested, the underlying fund's potential for return will be diminished.

Lack of Diversification

The ability of the PE Investment to diversify its investments will depend upon a variety of factors, including (i) the amount of capital committed to the PE Investment and (ii) the number and types of underlying funds or coinvestments available which meet the PE Investment's investment criteria and in which the PE Investment is able to invest. The number of investments made by the underlying funds may be limited and, consequently, the PE Investment's returns as a whole may be adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single investment of an underlying fund or a single coinvestment. In addition, certain underlying funds may invest exclusively or primarily in a particular category of investment assets, which would reduce the diversity of the PE Investment's assets if PA does not otherwise achieve diversity through its selection of other PE Investments.

Access to Information from Underlying Funds and Passive Interest Risk.

As an investor in the underlying funds, the PE Investment will receive periodic reports from such funds, generally at the same time as any other investor in such underlying fund. PA will request detailed information on a continuing basis from each fund manager or sponsor regarding its investment strategies and investments and expects to have a representative on the advisory boards of a majority of the underlying funds or investments. However, PA may not always be provided with detailed information regarding all the investments made by an underlying fund for a variety of reasons, including that the information may be considered confidential. This lack of access to information may make it more difficult for PA to evaluate the funds and their fund managers.

The Advisory Clients will generally not have any right to participate in the day-to-day management of the entities in which they invest. The valuation of an entity's assets will be controlled by its respective general partners, managing members or other management, and the Advisory Clients may have limited access to quarterly and annual reports, financial statements, and other information.

Valuation Limitations

The majority of our PE Investments are in the form of securities for which market quotations are not readily available. The valuations of the client's investments by PA and the underlying managers are drawn up on the basis of a good faith assessment of the fair value of the assets. There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith and, in many cases; fair value is best expressed as a range of fair values from which a single estimate may be derived. The types of factors that may be considered when applying fair value pricing to an investment in a particular company or asset include historical and projected financial data, valuations given to comparable enterprises, the size and scope of an entity's operations, the strengths and weaknesses of an enterprise, expectations relating to investors' receptivity to an offering of ownership interests in the entity, the relative size of the holding in the investment and the control or lack of control stemming from that size, information with respect to transactions in respect of, or offers for, ownership interests in the entity (including the transaction pursuant to which the investment was made and the period

of time that has elapsed from the date of the investment to the valuation date), applicable restrictions on transfer, industry information and assumptions, general economic and market conditions, the nature and realizable value of any collateral or credit support and other relevant factors. Fair values may be established using a market multiple approach that is based on a specific financial measure (such as EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, cash flow, net income, revenues or net asset value) or, in some cases, a cost basis or a discounted cash flow or liquidation analysis. Since valuations, and in particular valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have resulted if a liquid market for such investments had existed. Even if market quotations are available for any of the client's investments, such quotations may not reflect the value that would actually be realizable owing to various factors, including the possible illiquidity arising from the holding of a majority ownership position by a third party, subsequent illiquidity in the market for an entity's securities or other ownership interests, future market price volatility or the potential for a future loss in market value based on poor industry conditions or the market's view of overall and management performance. The value of an interest in a Fund will be adversely affected if the amounts received on realizations of direct or indirect investments are lower than the values previously recorded for them.

Clients May Experience Fluctuations in Results

Clients may experience fluctuations in results from period to period due to a number of factors, including changes in the values of the clients' underlying investments, changes in the level of drawdowns on capital commitments, changes in the amount of distributions, dividends or interest paid in respect of investments, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which clients encounter competition in the making of investments or the underlying investments encounter competition in their businesses and general economic and market conditions. As an asset class, private equity has exhibited volatility in returns over different periods and it is likely that this will continue to be the case in the future. Such variability may cause results for a particular period not to be indicative of performance in a future period.

SUMMARY OF RISKS RELATED TO HEDGE FUND INVESTING:

Set forth below is a summary of the risks presented by our investment strategies which may include hedge fund of funds or Managed Accounts focusing on these strategies (together, "HF Investments"). The following list is not a complete list of all risks involved relating to these strategies. There can be no assurance that an Advisory Client will be able to achieve its investment objectives or that the Investors will receive a return on their capital.

Other Clients of Portfolio Managers; Performance May Vary from Period to Period

The Portfolio Managers have exclusive responsibility for making trading decisions on behalf of the given Portfolio Fund. Portfolio Managers may in the future, and do, also manage other accounts (including other funds and accounts in which the Portfolio Managers may have an interest) which, together with the given Portfolio Fund could increase the level of competition for the same trades, including the priorities of order entry. This could make it difficult or impossible to take or liquidate a position in a particular security at a price indicated by a Portfolio Manager's strategy. The Portfolio Managers and their principals employ different trading methods, policies and strategies for different funds or accounts. Therefore, the results of the Portfolio Fund's trading may differ from those of the other accounts traded by the same Portfolio Manager. As the funds under management by a particular Portfolio Manager increase, the Portfolio Manager may have increasing difficulty implementing an investment strategy which may have been successful in the past, or difficulty finding sufficient investment opportunities which are attractive. PA will endeavor to select Portfolio Managers based, in part, upon a detailed evaluation of such Portfolio Manager's

past performance. **However, there can be no assurances that a Portfolio Manager's future results will be as successful as his or her past performance. Moreover, even where a Portfolio Manager has achieved excellent results over an extended period, because of cyclical movements and volatility, period to period results may differ materially. Accordingly, PA believes that an investment in the Funds is suitable only for those Investors who intend to make a long-term investment in the given Fund.**

Limited Diversification

The hedge fund investment strategy is to invest its assets with the Portfolio Managers, most of whom employ a long/short equity strategy. This limited diversification will mean that the results of any one Portfolio Manager may have a significant impact on the Advisory Client's results. Moreover, it may mean that the Advisory Client's results will be more volatile than they would be if the Advisory Client utilized a larger number of managers across a variety of investment styles and strategies. The Portfolio Managers may not be required to follow any specific concentration restrictions and may at times, individually or collectively, accumulate substantial positions in one or more securities.

Trading by Portfolio Managers

Except with respect to certain assets that are expected to be managed directly by PA, PA generally does not intend to make trading decisions itself, but rather entrusts such trading decisions to the Portfolio Managers selected by PA. In so doing, the Direct Investment Funds are dependent upon the integrity, skill, and judgment of such Portfolio Managers. Although PA may impose certain restrictions on the Portfolio Managers, there can be no assurances that the Portfolio Managers will comply with such restrictions.

Volatility

Some Portfolio Managers hold a relatively limited number of investments. Thus, the aggregate returns realized by a given Fund may be adversely affected by a small number of investments. Further, while PA typically allocates Fund assets among Portfolio Managers with differing styles and techniques, there are no fixed allocation percentages. There is the risk that a disproportionate share of a Fund's assets may be committed to one or more strategies or techniques. PA does not seek to manage correlation risk. This is the risk that different Portfolio Managers may invest in the same securities or sectors. This would result in less diversification than would be suggested by the number of Portfolio Managers being employed. The allocation of Fund assets to new or emerging fund Portfolio Managers or Portfolio Managers that utilize unique investment strategies or asset classes may subject a Fund to greater volatility due to the greater difficulty in assessing the track record, investment strategy and relevant risks of such Portfolio Managers versus Portfolio Managers with longer track records or more conventional strategies. The allocation of Fund assets to Portfolio Managers in response to particular market conditions could increase volatility and potential for loss if such market conditions continue to worsen.

Emerging Portfolio Managers

Certain Advisory Clients will allocate capital to small, emerging Portfolio Managers. Due to their size and, in some cases, limited operating history, these emerging Portfolio Managers may have more limited resources than larger Portfolio Managers with a longer operating history. For example, these smaller Portfolio Managers may lack the same depth in research capabilities or robust operational or compliance infrastructure that may be more typical of a larger, well-established portfolio manager.

Limitations in the Performance of Value Investments

Certain Portfolio Managers may employ a "value" investing strategy based on an analysis of the fundamentals of underlying portfolio companies. However, notwithstanding the accuracy of the analysis of the Portfolio Managers with respect to certain companies as being undervalued, there remains a risk that

the market will not ultimately recognize such value. As a result, such portfolio company may ultimately be sold at a loss or otherwise fail realize a gain.

Non-Disclosure of Other Arrangements

One or more Portfolio Managers may, without notice to PA, enter into agreements with certain clients granting them, among other things, lower fees or other investment terms that might be viewed as more favorable than the terms upon which they will manage assets on behalf of the PA's Advisory Client. Such a Portfolio Manager shall have no obligation to offer such additional rights, terms or conditions to all its clients, including the PA's Advisory Client. In addition, PA or a GP controlled by PA, may, without notice to Investors, enter into agreements with certain Investors granting them, among other things, greater portfolio transparency, fee waivers or reductions, interests having different voting rights or restrictions, additional rights to reports and other information and other more favorable investment terms, including withdrawal rights, than the terms associated with investments by other Investors. PA, or the GP controlled by PA, shall have no obligation to offer such additional rights, terms or conditions to all Investors. Such agreements are generally confidential and not all Investors will be able to obtain such additional rights. Notwithstanding PA's or the GP's authority to enter into such agreements, it may not take any action or agree to any terms that would not be in the best interests of the Advisory Client.

Access to Managers

In some cases, the Advisory Client may not be able to gain access to or invest with desired Portfolio Managers because the Advisory Client does not meet eligibility or minimum investment requirements or because the Portfolio Manager is not accepting additional investors at that time. Although the Advisory Client may want to invest with a particular Portfolio Manager, they may not be permitted to do so for a variety of reasons beyond the control of PA. Some managers may be unavailable because, among other factors, they are unwilling or unable to manage a separately managed account, they do not have a vehicle in a certain jurisdiction, or they have a preference for certain types of investors. There is also an adverse selection risk, that is, the risk that the Portfolio Managers willing to accept a certain type of Advisory Client, or to agree to reduced fees, will be limited to less successful managers who are otherwise unable to raise capital.

It is critical that Advisory Clients and Investors refer to their respective Advisory Client's offering documents for a complete understanding of the significant risks associated with investments in the Advisory Clients (including the risk of total loss). The information contained herein in as summary only and is qualified in its entirety by the relevant Advisory Client's offering documents.

C. Risks Associated with Particular Types of Securities

Generally, the below risks are relevant to PA's Funds-of-Funds, Direct Investment Funds, Managed Accounts and other Advisory Clients.

Investment and Trading Risks in General

Investments made by Funds risk the loss of capital. Portfolio Managers may utilize such investment techniques as leverage, margin transactions, short sales, option transactions and forward and futures contracts, practices which can, in certain circumstances, maximize the adverse impact to which the Fund may be subject. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's program will be successful, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Use of Leverage

Portfolio Managers may buy and sell securities on margin or otherwise utilize leverage using swaps, repurchase agreements or similar techniques, increasing the potential volatility of the Fund's investments. Trading securities on margin, unlike trading in futures (which also involves margin), will result in interest

charges to the given Fund and, depending on the amount of trading activity, such charges could be substantial. The extent to which Portfolio Managers utilize leverage varies considerably and depends in large part on the nature of the Portfolio Manager's strategy. The low margin deposits normally required in futures and forward trading permit a high degree of leverage; accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Investor. Irrespective of the risk control objectives of PA's multi-asset, multi-manager approach, such a high degree of leverage necessarily entails a high degree of risk.

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies

Certain Portfolio Managers invest in the securities of companies with small-to medium-sized capitalizations. While the securities of such companies often provide significant potential for appreciation, smaller-capitalization stocks involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in the securities of larger companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization and even medium-capitalization stocks are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks, and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is higher than that for larger, "blue-chip" companies. In addition, due to thin trading in some small-capitalization stocks, an investment in such securities may be relatively illiquid.

Illiquid Portfolio Securities

To the extent that a Portfolio Manager invests in private securities or restricted securities, the valuation of such securities will be determined by the Portfolio Manager, whose determination, despite the conflict to which the Portfolio Manager is subject when establishing such values, will be final and conclusive as to all parties. The value established may not reflect accurately the amount that could be realized if the securities were sold. The valuation process and potential conflicts are overseen by the PA Valuation Committee. In certain situations, such as disposing of a stub position or during the liquidation of a fund, PA may sell such an investment to another party at a substantial discount to the current capital account value or net asset value of the position. In situations where a given Fund is in the process of liquidation, PA will take into consideration the substantial costs of continuing to operate the Fund over time, compared to the discounted market value received when selling a position in the secondary market. Accepting a discounted bid for a position may result in a significant difference between the value stated by the Portfolio Manager and the secondary market value.

Short Selling

A given Fund's Portfolio Managers may engage in short selling. Short selling involves selling securities which may or may not be owned and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Highly Volatile Markets

The prices of commodities contracts and all derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts in which the Fund's assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies, financial instrument futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to

influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. Portfolio Funds also are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses.

Distressed Securities

Certain Funds will utilize Portfolio Managers that invest in distressed securities. The ability of a Portfolio Manager to obtain a profit from these investments may often depend upon factors that are intrinsic to the particular issuer, rather than the market as a whole. Appreciation in the value of such securities may be contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a successful reorganization or merger. If the expected event does not occur, the Portfolio Fund may incur a loss on the position. Distressed securities may have a limited trading market, resulting in limited liquidity and presenting difficulties to the Portfolio Manager in valuing its positions.

Hedging

Portfolio Managers may engage in a variety of hedging transactions. Hedges can be more difficult to implement than many other types of transactions and the possibilities for errors may be greater than for other transactions. Portfolio Managers may use options or futures contracts for hedging purposes. There is a risk that price movements on the futures contracts or options may not correspond to price movements in the security against which the Portfolio Manager is using the futures contracts to hedge because of fundamental differences between the two instruments and the factors which affect price movements.

Certain Derivative Instruments

A Portfolio Manager may purchase and sell (“write”) options on equities on national and international securities exchanges and in the domestic and international over-the-counter market. The seller (“writer”) of a put option that is covered (i.e., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security, plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, the position is “fully hedged” if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option. If the buyer of the put holds the underlying security, the loss on the put will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the underlying security.

The writer of a call option that is covered (i.e., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the value of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset, in whole or in part, by any gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

Swaps and certain options and other custom instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Fixed-Income Securities

The Portfolio Managers may invest in fixed-income securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable or

floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to the risk of price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness or financial condition of the issuer, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Portfolio Managers may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities, including high yield bonds and distressed securities. Non-investment grade debt securities are generally considered to be speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Non-investment grade debt securities in the lowest rating categories may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Distressed securities are securities issued by companies that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or experiencing other financial difficulties. The performance of investments in distressed securities may be adversely affected to a greater extent by specific economic developments affecting an issuer, or by a general economic downturn, than investment in securities of issuers not facing such difficulties.

Warrants

Warrants are derivative instruments that permit, but do not obligate, the holder to purchase other securities. Warrants do not carry with them any right to dividends or voting rights. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Use of Swap Agreements

Portfolio Managers may use equity, interest rate, index and currency swap agreements. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specified assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary securities transactions. Interest rate swaps, for example, do not typically involve the delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the market risk of loss with respect to an interest rate swap is often limited to the amount of interest payments that the Portfolio Manager is contractually obliged to make on a net basis.

There are risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty to swap agreements. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, the Portfolio Manager's risk of credit loss may be the amount of interest payments that the Portfolio Manager is contractually obliged to receive on a net basis. However, where swap agreements require one party's payments to be "up-front" and timed differently than the other party's payments (such as is often the case with currency swaps), the entire principal value of the swap may be subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. If there is a default by the counterparty, the Portfolio Manager may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years, and has become relatively more liquid, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. The investment performance of the Portfolio Manager, however, may be adversely affected by the use of swaps if the Portfolio Manager's forecasts of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates are inaccurate.

Credit Default Swap Agreements

Portfolio Managers may enter into credit default swap agreements. The "Buyer" in a credit default swap contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, obligation acceleration or modified

restructuring. A Portfolio Manager may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. As a seller, a Portfolio Manager receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the Portfolio Manager typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which is typically the “par value” (full notional value) of the reference obligation. The contingent payment may be a cash settlement or by physical delivery of the reference obligation in return for payment of the face amount of the obligation. If a Portfolio Manager is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Portfolio Manager may lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. Credit default swap agreements may involve greater risks than if a Portfolio Manager had invested in the reference obligation directly. Credit default swap agreements are subject to general market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. As noted above, if a Portfolio Manager is a buyer and no credit event occurs, it will lose its investment. In addition, the value of the reference obligation received by a Portfolio Manager as a seller if a credit event occurs, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Portfolio Manager. The treatment of credit default swaps as “notional principal contracts” for U.S. federal income tax purposes is uncertain. Were the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to take the position that a credit default swap is not a notional principal contract, payments received by a non-U.S. counterparty from such transactions could be subject to U.S. withholding or excise taxes.

Non-U.S. Investments

A Portfolio Manager may invest in non-U.S. securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies and/or traded outside of the United States. Such investments require consideration of certain risks typically not associated with investing in U.S. securities or property. Such risks include, among other things, trade balances and imbalances and related economic policies, unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations, impositions of exchange control regulation by the United States or foreign governments, United States and foreign withholding taxes, limitation on the removal of funds or other assets, policies of governments with respect to possible nationalization of their industries, political difficulties, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, and economic or political instability in foreign nations. There may be less publicly available information about certain foreign companies than there would be in the case of comparable companies in the United States. Certain foreign companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of United States companies. Securities markets outside the United States, while growing in volume, have for the most part substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and many securities traded on these foreign markets are less liquid and their prices are more volatile than securities of comparable United States companies. In addition, settlement of trades in some non-U.S. markets is much slower and more liable to failure than in U.S. markets.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Certain Portfolio Managers have reserved the right to invest in the securities of non-U.S. issuers. A portion of any such underlying fund’s assets may be invested in equity securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in other financial instruments, the price of which is determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Any such fund, however, would likely value its securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. To the extent unhedged, the value of the fund’s assets will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as with price changes of the fund’s investments in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the assets of the fund are invested would reduce the effect of increases and magnify the U.S. dollar equivalent of the effect of decreases in the prices of the securities invested in by a fund in non-U.S. markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar would have the opposite effect; it would magnify the effect of increases and reduce the effect of decreases in the prices of the non-U.S. dollar securities invested in by the fund.

A Portfolio Manager may utilize currency forward contracts and options to hedge against currency fluctuations. Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and “cash” trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals that deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade, and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. In respect of such trading, a fund is subject to the risk of counterparty failure or the inability or refusal by a counterparty to perform with respect to such contracts. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a fund.

Futures Contracts

Commodity futures prices and commodity options can be highly volatile. Price movements of futures contracts and options are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, domestic and foreign governmental programs and policies and national and international political and economic events. Moreover, commodity exchanges generally limit fluctuations in commodity futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits”. During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a futures contract for a particular commodity has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the commodity can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Commodity futures prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Fund’s Managers from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Fund to substantial losses.

Systemic Risk - OTC and Derivative Counterparty Risk

World events and/or the activities of one or more large participants in the financial markets and/or other events or activities of others could result in a temporary systemic breakdown in the normal operation of financial markets. Such events could result in the Portfolio Managers selected by PA losing substantial value caused predominantly by liquidity and counterparty issues, which could result in a Fund incurring substantial losses.

Purchasing Initial Public Offerings

Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Funds may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings of any equity security (“new issues”) or shortly thereafter. Special risk associated with these securities may include a limited number of interests available for trading, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company, and limited operating history. These factors may contribute to substantial price volatility for the interests of these companies and, thus, the Fund’s interests/shares. The limited number of interests available for trading in some initial public offerings may make it more difficult for a Portfolio Manager or Portfolio Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of interests without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. In addition, some companies in initial public offerings are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of achieving them.

It is critical that Advisory Clients and Investors refer to their respective Advisory Client’s offering documents for a complete understanding of the significant risks associated with investments in the Advisory Clients (including the risk of total loss). The information contained herein is as summary only and is qualified in its entirety by the relevant Advisory Client’s offering documents.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There is no disclosable disciplinary information with respect to all individual PA employees, including executive officers and members of PA's investment committee. Please see PA's Form ADV Part 1, Item 11 and accompanying Disclosure Reporting Pages ("DRPs") for disclosure about disciplinary information related to NYL, an advisory affiliate of PA. As disclosed in Item 4 above, NYL owns a substantial portion of PA through NYLIM, an intermediate subsidiary of NYL. Given this ownership structure, NYL is an "Advisory Affiliate" of PA and has the power to exercise a controlling influence over PA's management and policies. PA is therefore required to disclose NYL's, and its affiliates' disciplinary information and disciplinary history.

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

A. Broker-Dealer Registration Status

PA is affiliated with NYLIFE Distributors and NYLIFE Securities, LLC, both of which are registered broker-dealers. Various employees of PA maintain securities registrations through NYLIFE Distributors, LLC.

B. Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator or Commodity Trading Adviser Registration Status

None

C. Material Relationships or Arrangements with Industry Participants

Please see above for disclosure related to affiliated broker-dealers, PA's commodity pool operator status and a list of its associated persons.

PA discloses several related persons in Schedule D, Section 7.A of its Form ADV Part 1 that stem from its affiliation with NYLIFE Distributors and NYLIFE Securities, LLC. Please refer to Schedule D, Section 7.A of the Form ADV Part 1 for a full list of financial industry affiliations. In addition, PA maintains a supplementary list of all its related persons (include those not listed on Schedule D, Section 7.A due to a lack of: (i) business dealings; (ii) shared operations; (iii) client referrals; (iv) supervised persons; and (v) conflicts of interest). A copy of the full list of related persons is available upon request.

It is also noted that Louis W. Moelchert, III ("Chip Moelchert"), a Partner of PA, has been appointed a Member of the Board of Managers of GoldPoint Partners LLC, which is wholly owned by NYLIA.

PA serves as General Partner to several Funds which are organized as Delaware limited partnerships, and serves as Investment Manager to certain Funds which are organized as Cayman entities. Affiliates of PA also serve as General Partner to certain Funds. Additional affiliates of PA serve as special limited partners and special general partners to the Funds for various tax or legal reasons. In addition, PA serves in a consulting and investment advisory role with respect to the Sub-Advised Fund, for which the investment manager, Madison Capital Funding LLC, is an affiliate.

PA also serves as a co-advisor, along with an unaffiliated advisor, Ottawa Avenue Private Capital, LLC, to a fund named RidgeLake Partners, LP ("RidgeLake"). NYL is also a seed investor in RidgeLake. RidgeLake operates with an investment strategy that seeks to achieve income and capital appreciation through minority equity interests in established asset management companies ("Investee Managers"). The Advisory Clients and/or affiliates of PA may make investments in Portfolio Funds which are sponsored by, or otherwise affiliated with, certain Investee Managers in which RidgeLake is also invested. An Investee Manager may receive a management fee, carried interest, portfolio company remuneration and/or other compensation in connection with its management of, or services to, a Portfolio Fund and/or portfolio investments of a Portfolio Fund, a portion of which may be received by RidgeLake in its capacity as an investor in the applicable Investee Manager and, indirectly, by affiliates of Private Advisors in connection with their investments and other activities in relation to the RidgeLake. The activities, transactions or strategies of an Investee Manager may conflict with the activities, transactions or strategies employed by the other Advisory Clients and those employed by the other general partners and/or managers of an Advisory Client. Accordingly, an Investee Manager may have interests that are adverse to and/or

competitive with the Advisory Client, the Advisory Client's Portfolio Funds and/or their underlying portfolio investments or their respective affiliates. RidgeLake will occasionally hold non-controlling equity interests in certain Investee Managers that offer coinvestment opportunities to PA's Advisory Clients. The existence of such equity interests may create an incentive for PA and/or RidgeLake to pursue more coinvestment opportunities (on behalf of the Advisory Clients) with such Investee Managers than it would otherwise pursue in the absence of such equity interests.

PA has a longstanding Conflicts Committee, the objective of the Committee and the role it serves includes: (i) monitoring and reviewing PA's known and potential conflicts of interest; and (ii) managing such conflicts in a way that protects the interests of PA's Advisory Clients and Investors. PA seeks to mitigate potential conflict of interest by making decisions regarding the selection, management and disposition of investments based on the merits of each specific investment opportunity presented to it. Private Advisors and its affiliates will implement certain policies, including information barriers, to mitigate potential conflicts of interest should an Advisory Client be invested in an Portfolio Fund managed by an Investee Manager in which a RidgeLake has invested and will also utilize the Private Advisors Conflicts Committee to, among other things, review any limited partner vote or consent required from an Portfolio Fund managed by an Investee Manager in which a RidgeLake has invested. Some sharing of personnel between PA and RidgeLake may result in ineffective information barriers. In certain situations, the Private Advisors Conflicts Committee will require recusal of overlapping personnel between another Advisory Client and RidgeLake from voting on various matters. In addition, PA expects to withdraw from the limited partner advisory committee of any Portfolio Funds managed by an Investee Manager in which RidgeLake has invested. Finally, in any case where an Advisory Client invests in an Portfolio Fund managed by an Investee Manager in which a RidgeLake has invested, it is possible that more (or different) information may be given to the investment team of RidgeLake than is given to another Advisory Client in connection with its investment in the affiliated Portfolio Fund. Due to information barriers, it should not be assumed that any such information will be shared with other Advisory Clients. Candriam Luxembourg ("Candriam") is an affiliate of PA and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser (File No. 801-80510). Candriam may serve as a placement agent in certain countries outside of the United States for certain private funds managed by PA. For these services, PA may pay placement fees to Candriam.

The members, officers, and employees of PA and its affiliates sit on the advisory boards of certain other investment advisors. Certain of the Funds' investment committees may have independent members who are not employees or agents of PA. In recognition of such persons' limited, yet substantive, engagement with PA, all such persons will be subject to some level of risk-based oversight which may range from periodic certifications to the full PA's Code of Ethics and conflicts of interest reporting and disclosure regime. Additionally, PA has not invested, and will not invest in the future, in any private funds managed by or affiliated with an independent member of a PA investment committee. Employees of PA serve on certain boards of directors, executive committees, credit committees, or in other management capacities, at companies in which the Advisory Clients invest, either directly or indirectly. Serving in such a capacity may expose such employee, and by association PA and the Advisory Clients, to certain limitations on the ability to trade the securities of the issuer company and certain conflicts of interest. As a result of such service, an employee may become aware, from time to time, of material non-public information about the company in which an Advisory Client invests, and the employee's knowledge is likely to be attributed to PA or its affiliates and the Advisory Client; therefore, an Advisory Client's ability to trade the securities of such company may become substantially restricted. An Advisory Client's ability to buy and sell such securities may be limited to such times as company insiders are permitted to do so. Such limitations may cause an Advisory Client to forgo sales that it would otherwise make, thereby exposing the Advisory Client to losses, or to forgo purchases, thereby exposing the Advisory Client to lost opportunities. PA, its affiliates and the Advisory Clients may also be subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including the disclosure requirements, the restrictions on purchases and sales, and the

disgorgement of profits in certain circumstances. An employee serving as a director of a company owned, directly or indirectly, by an Advisory Client may also face a conflict between the fiduciary duties owed by such employee to the Advisory Client and the duties owed to such company. In such circumstances, an employee may act in ways that are in the best interests of such company but not the Advisory Client. PA maintains internal compliance policies that are intended to minimize the negative effects of such conflicts if they arise, and intends to prevent employees from taking such positions when, in PA's determination, the potential risks to the Advisory Client outweigh the potential benefits. However, there can be no assurance that permitting the board membership of an employee will not result in less favorable results for the Advisory Clients than if the employee was not permitted to serve in such capacity.

Partners, officers and employees of PA may have close relationships with senior executives of public or private companies. Such outside senior executives may also invest in the Funds. Such senior executives could seek to exert influence on PA to invest in such companies or may give PA information that is not publicly known. Thus, PA, its partners, officers or employees might receive material non-public information with respect to such publicly traded or private companies which could restrict its Advisory Clients from trading in such companies for an extended period of time.

PA, its affiliates, or their employees may serve in the future as the general partner of or the investment adviser to, and directly manage the assets of, other funds or accounts ("Other Accounts") with investment objectives and strategies that are similar to those of other Advisory Clients. PA and its affiliates may also give advice or take action with respect to the Other Accounts that differs from the advice given or actions taken with respect to another Advisory Clients. Further, PA members and employees continue to be involved in other business activities, which could, and does, include the management of other domestic and offshore funds and accounts with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. While the parties intend to devote such time to the business of the Advisory Clients as they consider necessary, conflicts may arise in the allocation of their time among the various funds and accounts managed by PA.

D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Advisers

Please see responses above.

While PA does select investment advisers for investments made by the Advisory Clients (as disclosed elsewhere in this ADV), it does not receive direct or indirect compensation from those advisers related to the adviser's selection. Rather, PA is solely compensated by Investors in the Funds managed by PA.

Members, officers and employees of Portfolio Managers/Portfolio Funds in which the Advisory Clients invest do maintain personal investments in certain of the Funds.

As relating to PA's private equity investments, it should be noted that partners, officers, and employees of PA may and have become advisory board members and PA may invest and has invested in Portfolio Funds for which one or more of PA's professionals serves as an advisory board member. It should be noted that such professionals at times become members of the advisory board of a Portfolio Fund in which an Advisory Client invests as a result of such investment. Although PA believes that these positions are consistent with each respective Advisory Client's investment strategy, and are generally beneficial to it, an advisory board member's fiduciary duty to the Portfolio Fund may conflict with the interests of PA's Advisory Clients.

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

A. PA's Code of Ethics – Overview

PA has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that it reasonably believes complies with the requirements of Advisers Act Rule 204A-1 and Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and ensures that the personal securities transactions of PA's Access Persons do not conflict with transactions recommended to PA's Advisory Clients. PA is of the view that high ethical standards are essential for the success of PA and to maintain the confidence of PA's Investors. PA is of the view that its long-term business interests are best served by adherence to the principle that Advisory Client interests come first.

The Code is designed to (i) prevent improper personal trading by PA's Access Persons; (ii) prevent improper use of material, non-public information about securities recommendations made by PA or securities holdings of PA's Advisory Clients; (iii) identify conflicts of interest; and (iv) provide a means to resolve any actual or potential conflict in favor of Advisory Clients.

PA's Code contains numerous requirements of Access Persons, including, but not limited to:

- Restricted List. Access Persons are generally prohibited from purchasing any security which is on PA's current restricted list. An updated copy of the restricted list is routinely provided to Access Persons.
- Other Restricted Securities. If any Access Person acquires information about the plans of any Portfolio Manager of a Portfolio Fund invested in by any of PA's Advisory Clients, or any Advisory Client itself, to purchase or sell a particular security, then such Access Person may not affect a transaction in such security unless such Access Person receives the prior, written approval of the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee.
- Access Person Reporting Requirements. PA requires its Access Persons to report certain of their securities transactions on a quarterly basis and disclose certain of their securities holdings within 10 days of becoming an Access Person and on an annual basis thereafter, as required by Advisers Act Rule 204A-1.
- Access Person Personal Trading – Preclearance. An Access Person must obtain the prior written or electronic approval of the Chief Compliance Officer before engaging in the following transactions: (i) reportable security transactions (with the exception of certain exemptions as outlined in PA's Code of Ethics), (ii) direct or indirect purchase or sale of beneficial ownership in a security in a limited offering (which includes investments in hedge funds); and (iii) acquisition of securities through an initial public offering. Heightened requirements are in place for Access Persons with access to the Direct Investment Funds' potential purchases or sales or current portfolio holdings.
- Code – Oversight. Access Persons are required to sign and acknowledge their familiarity with the Code by signing an annual acknowledgement. PA has authority to impose such sanctions or remedial action as it deems appropriate or to the extent required by law upon the discovery of any violation of the Code.

A copy of PA's Code is available upon request by contacting PA's Chief Compliance Officer at the telephone number or email address listed at the beginning of this Brochure.

PA also maintains insider trading policies and procedures that are designed to prevent the misuse of material, non-public information. PA's personnel are required to certify their compliance with the Code of Ethics, including the Insider Trading Policies.

PA's insider trading policies prohibit PA and its personnel from trading for the Advisory Clients or themselves, or recommend trading, in securities of a public company while in possession of material, non-public information about the company, which is referred to as "insider" information, and from disclosing such information to any person not entitled to receive it. By reason of its various activities, PA may have access to insider information or be restricted from effecting transactions in certain investments that might otherwise have been initiated.

Notwithstanding such policies and procedures, there may be certain cases where PA either may receive insider information due to its various activities on behalf of itself or the Advisory Clients or may be restricted in acting for the Advisory Clients, resulting in limited liquidity or using such information for the benefit of certain Advisory Clients in specific securities. PA seeks to minimize those cases whenever possible, consistent with applicable law and its insider trading policies, but there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful and that such restrictions will not occur.

B. Securities that the Investment Adviser or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest

PA has a financial interest in the Funds and receives a management fee and in some cases a performance-based fee or allocation for its services to the Funds (as disclosed elsewhere in this brochure). The fact that PA has a financial interest in such Funds creates a potential conflict of interest in that it could cause PA to make different investment decisions than if it did not have such a financial interest. Further, as noted in Item 6, the fact that PA could and does receive performance-based compensation creates a potential conflict of interest in that it may create an incentive for PA to make more speculative investments than it might otherwise make.

Certain of PA's affiliates, officers and employees have investments in one or more of the Funds and, as such, have a financial interest in the Funds. This creates a potential conflict of interest as PA personnel with personal investments in the Funds could lead those persons to make different investment decisions than if such persons did not have such investments. In addition, principals and employees of PA and its affiliates may, and do, directly or indirectly own an interest in Funds, including through certain co-investment vehicles. To the extent that co-investment vehicles exist, such vehicles may invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as the Funds, subject to any restrictions set forth in the applicable partnership agreements. In addition, principals and employees of PA and its affiliates may, and do, directly or indirectly own an interest in one or more investment vehicles limited to employees of PA. Such investment vehicles may invest in the same or similar securities as the Advisory Clients, however, the Advisory Clients will always have allocation priority over such investment vehicles.

From time to time, PA may execute or recommend transactions in which one Advisory Client sells securities or other instruments to another Advisory Client (a "cross transaction"). PA may also recommend transactions in which one Advisory Client that is deemed to be more than 25% owned by an affiliated entity (a "principal account") buys securities or other instruments from, or sells securities or other instruments to, another Advisory Client (a "principal transaction"). If a transaction is deemed to be principal transaction, PA will comply with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. It should be noted that investment personnel may, from time to time, make a determination that certain holdings in Advisory Client portfolios must be rebalanced and reallocated to bring the asset allocation for the Advisory Clients back to target allocations (which involves a "sell" from one account and a "buy" on a different account) or for any other purpose as deemed appropriate, including an Advisory Client purchasing the assets of another Advisory Client which

is in the process of being liquidated or rebalancing transactions with parallel Advisory Client. In such events, a determination will be made independently for each Advisory Client involved in the contemplated transaction based upon the Advisory Client's investment/risk parameters, assets under management, liquidity and portfolio exposure. These cross-transactions may be accomplished via an assignment and assumption of a Portfolio Fund's interests, with another one of its Advisory Clients or by other means. On occasion, PA may, in its discretion, exclude certain Advisory Client accounts from such rebalancing transactions to adhere to the proscriptions of ERISA. In addition, each cross trade between accounts will be executed on a fair and equitable basis.

In situations where PA receives some form of compensation from a class action lawsuit or some other compensation intended for one of its Funds as a result of one of the holdings in that Fund, and that Fund has since been dissolved, PA may, in its sole discretion, determine where such compensatory funds should be credited. The Investment Committee, in consultation with the Chief Compliance Officer, and in consideration of the amount of funds involved, and as reasonably practicable, may determine to attempt to distribute the compensation to the previous investors, donate the compensation to charity, credit the compensation to a successor Fund in the same strategy, reject receipt of the compensation, or some other action.

PA may invest the assets of one of its Funds into another one of its Funds, which represents a conflict of interest. PA would do so only when it believes this would be mutually beneficial to both Advisory Clients. Examples of this type of situation would include PA buying one of its own private equity funds in the secondary market for one of its secondary Funds, or one of PA's hedge fund of funds allocating some portion of its assets to one of PA's Direct Investment Funds. In certain circumstances, duplicative management and incentive fees could apply.

The Advisory Clients, and/or affiliates of PA, may invest in different securities or other investments within an issuer's capital structure. In some circumstances, the interests of Advisory Clients that invest in a company may not be aligned with the interests of other Advisory Clients that invest in a different investment or security issued by the same company, which could create actual or potential conflicts of interest or the appearance of such conflicts. In that regard, certain actions may be taken by PA on behalf of an Advisory Client that are adverse to the interests of other Advisory Clients. The interests of Advisory Clients investing in different parts of the capital structure of a company are particularly likely to conflict in the case of financial distress of the company. For example, an Advisory Client holding senior loans or debt securities of a company may take actions to protect its own rights as a creditor that are detrimental to the rights of another Advisory Client that holds equity or more junior securities issued by the same company. In addition, it is possible that, in a bankruptcy proceeding, an Advisory Client's interests may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected by virtue of PA's involvement and actions relating to an investment made on behalf of another Advisory Client. This may result in a loss or substantial dilution of one Advisory Client's investment, while another Advisory Client receives a full or partial recovery on its investment. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions including whether to enforce claims, or whether 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 with respect to Advisory Clients that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, Advisory Clients may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided, each Advisory Client generally will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by PA in its sole discretion. Because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity of the same portfolio company, PA may face a conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf of one Advisory Client versus another Advisory Client (e.g., the terms of debt

instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations and the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies).

While the possibility of conflicts in such circumstances can never be fully mitigated, prior to making any new investment in a company on behalf of an Advisory Client, PA will consider whether the interests of other Advisory Clients invested in the capital structure of the company may impair its ability to act in the best interest of the Advisory Client. When PA is required to take action with respect to a security or loan investment held by an Advisory Client, it is PA's policy to act in the best interest of the holder of the investment with respect to which action is being taken, even though such actions may be to the detriment of other Advisory Clients invested in the company's capital structure.

Conflicts may arise when an Advisory Client makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Advisory Client, or if it were to invest in the securities of a company in which another Advisory Client has already made an investment. An Advisory Client may not, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Advisory Clients. This may result in differences in price, terms, leverage and associated costs. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Advisory Client and the other Advisory Client(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms. PA and its affiliates may express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return on one Advisory Client's investments will be the same as the returns obtained by other Advisory Clients participating in a given transaction. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts there can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to both Advisory Clients. In that regard, actions may be taken for one or more Advisory Clients that adversely affect other Advisory Clients.

Please also see the conflicts of interests disclosed in response to Item 10.

PA seeks to address these potential conflicts through the use of:

- A robust Code of Ethics, which is described above;
- A requirement that PA's employees complete questionnaires detailing their potential conflicts (which are carefully monitored) in conjunction with PA's Outside Business Activities Policy;
- A requirement that, as applicable, employees recuse themselves from decisions related to potential conflicts of interest;
- Disclosure of potential conflicts of interests and risks in this Brochure as well as in Fund offering documents provided to prospective Investors; and
- The establishment of a Conflicts Committee to review known and unresolved conflicts.

C. Investing in Securities that the Investment Adviser or a Related Person Recommends to Clients

The partners, officers, and employees of PA and its affiliates are permitted to buy and sell, for their own account or for the account of other Advisory Clients, currencies, securities, and other financial instruments, in each case of the same or a similar type to those bought or sold on behalf of the Advisory Clients. Furthermore, there have been instances whereby principals of PA have made direct investments in financial instruments that were also financial instruments held in a Portfolio Fund managed by an underlying Portfolio Manager.

PA and its affiliates may give advice and recommend the purchase or sale of currencies, securities, and

other financial instruments, or buy or sell such currencies, securities, and instruments for their own account or that of other Advisory Clients, which advice or instruments may differ from advice given to, or instruments recommended or bought or sold for, the Advisory Clients, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

In addition, it should further be noted that in relation to investment management services to its Advisory Clients, there may be instances where PA pursues an investment opportunity through normal business channels that could potentially result in a transaction where an Advisory Client is purchasing a financial instrument from an underlying Portfolio Manager in which other Advisory Clients of PA are invested or from an affiliate. In addition, PA or an affiliate could purchase a financial instrument from an investor in one of PA's Funds.

The securities portfolio and liquid assets of each Fund will not be commingled with other securities and liquid assets managed by PA or its affiliates, except to the extent that the assets of a Fund will be commingled with the assets of other feeder funds, if any, through the use of a master/feeder structure. Notwithstanding the foregoing, PA and its affiliates may invest assets of the Advisory Clients in investment vehicles managed or advised by PA or its affiliates. In such cases, the PA Conflicts Committee will determine, in its sole judgement, whether it should waive the management and/or incentive fee at the investee fund level in relation to such investments made by an Advisory Client, in order to avoid duplicative management and incentive fees. It should be noted that, in certain instances, the PA Conflicts Committee will not waive the fee at the investee fund level and duplicative management and incentive fees will apply.

As explained in above, PA seeks to address these potential conflicts of interest through a robust Code of Ethics and the Conflicts Committee.

D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading

See responses to items above.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

A. Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

PA's investment advisory services are primarily focused on a fund of funds strategy and allocating Fund assets among Portfolio Funds. As a result, Funds of Funds generally do not engage in direct trading activity and PA (and its affiliates) do not select or recommend broker-dealers for Funds of Funds transactions.

However, the Portfolio Managers are authorized to determine the broker or dealer to be used for each securities transaction for the Portfolio Funds. PA has no direct control over any Portfolio Manager's best execution review processes or brokerage arrangements entered into by the managers. It is expected that Portfolio Managers will allocate brokerage business generally on the basis of best available execution and in consideration of such brokers' provision of brokerage, research and related services (but no absolute assurances can be made in that respect).

Similarly, with respect to certain strategies, such as the Direct Investment Funds, the portfolio managers at times will utilize research services obtained by the use of commissions arising from portfolio transactions and, therefore, the Advisory Clients may not, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiaries of the research, services or equipment provided. Research and related services furnished by brokers include, but are not limited to, written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing services; discussions with research personnel; data bases; fees for attendance at industry conferences; and other news, technical and telecommunications services utilized in the investment management and execution process. When Advisory Client brokerage commissions obtain research or other products or services, PA receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. Therefore, there exists an incentive for PA to select or recommend a broker based on PA receiving these benefits rather than recommending a broker based solely on receiving the most favorable execution for securities transactions.

In addition to the above, on rare occasions, Portfolio Funds are permitted to make distributions of in-kind securities to one of the Advisory Clients and PA must then attempt to liquidate such assets. To the extent that a Portfolio Fund distributes highly illiquid assets to an Advisory Client, PA will make a decision with respect to those assets that it reasonably believes is in the best interests of Investors. When such assets (or the assets of Direct Investment Funds or the Managed Accounts) are managed directly by PA, PA will (as applicable) seek to achieve best execution when determining the brokers through which trades are routed and the transaction costs at which securities transactions are executed. In such circumstances, it should be noted that PA may elect to direct brokerage business to a limited number of firms (which may be one) which it believes have a strong reputation and/or provide valuable research, products or services. Such firms may not always charge the lowest commission rates, but PA is of the view that this approach is consistent with what is in the best interest of Advisory Clients and is consistent with best execution.

In recognition of its duty to seek best execution on behalf of its Advisory Clients and to monitor the use of Advisory Client commissions, PA has established a Brokerage Committee which meets quarterly, or as needed, to review direct trading activities in efforts to ensure that PA's brokerage business for Advisory Clients is consistent with stated procedures and generally in accordance with its duty to obtain best execution.

1. Brokerage for Client Referrals

PA does not recommend or select broker-dealers for its clients based on client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party.

2. Directed Brokerage

PA does not recommend, request or require that a client direct PA to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer.

B. Order Aggregation

When appropriate, PA is permitted to, but is not required to, aggregate Advisory Client orders to achieve more efficient execution or to provide for equitable treatment among accounts. An Advisory Client's participation in aggregated trades will be allocated securities or cash based on the average price achieved for such trades, as well as a proportionate amount of the expenses incurred in the transaction. Depending upon market conditions, the aggregation of orders may result in higher or lower average prices paid or received. Orders which are not aggregated are entered at the market prices prevailing at the time of the transaction. Accordingly, trades that are not aggregated and entered at different times during the same day may result in different pricing. It is possible that PA or its affiliates could identify investment opportunities that are suitable for multiple Advisory Clients. In such instances, PA's Conflicts Committee will be called upon to discuss the investment opportunities with PA's investment personnel to determine the course of action which is best for affected Advisory Clients. In addition, it should be noted that PA and its affiliates make investment decisions on behalf of the Advisory Clients on the principles of fairness and equity. Additional factors that PA and its affiliates take into account include, among others, the nature and size of the proportion of securities issued or proposed transaction; the investment objectives and restrictions on the Advisory Clients; the relative size and cash availability of the applicable strategy within an Advisory Client; tax consequences; legal restrictions, including those that may arise in foreign jurisdictions; the degree of specialization of the Advisory Client relative to the investment offered; and other factors considered relevant by PA or its affiliates at the time of the investment.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

A. Frequency and Nature of Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans

Active accounts are under continuous review with regard to investment policy, the suitability of the investments used to meet the policy objectives, and the investment objectives of the particular account. Portfolio reviews for the Funds and Managed Accounts are generally conducted at least quarterly by selected Partners and Managing Directors of PA depending on the Advisory Client's investment mandate.

B. Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than a Periodic Review

The Investment Committees may meet frequently to review portfolio strategy. The investments made by the Advisory Accounts are generally long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward short-term decisions to purchase or sell securities. However, PA carefully monitors the investments made in the Advisory Client's portfolios and generally maintains an ongoing evaluation of such investments.

C. Frequency and Nature of Reports Provided to Clients

Fund Investors receive at least quarterly written Fund financial statements, capital account statements and a performance update, as well as annual audited financial statements.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

A. Economic Benefits for Providing Services to Clients

PA does not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice and other advisory services.

B. Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

PA has entered into arrangements with certain firms for the purpose of obtaining or providing client referrals or servicing clients. A portion of the fees received from such referred Investors is shared with the referring firm. Any such payments would be made in compliance with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-3 and relevant SEC guidance. As required by the rule, PA will not engage another person to solicit clients on its behalf if that person has been subject to securities regulatory or criminal action within the preceding ten years unless no-action relief from the SEC has been granted.

PA may also enter into placement agreements with registered broker dealers to distribute the Funds advised by PA. All arrangements with solicitors must be approved by PA's Chief Compliance Officer or designee and any approved solicitor must be an appropriately registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, licensed in appropriate states and/or be in compliance with the referring firm's foreign jurisdiction. It should be noted that a consulting firm or an affiliate of such consulting firm, which provides family office services to certain executives of PA, from time to time refers clients to PA, for which no referral fee is charged or paid.

PA has also entered into an arrangement with a financial industry affiliate for the purpose of referring senior loan borrowers and private equity sponsors to the affiliate in exchange for certain compensation, as specified in a written agreement between the parties. PA may enter into agreements with industry affiliates for providing referrals to private equity fund managers or GPs for purposes of an investment in such private equity fund managers or GPs.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

PA is deemed to have custody of the assets of the Funds by virtue of its (or its affiliate's) role as general partner or investment manager to the Funds. Quarterly account statements for Investors in the Funds are generally sent by the Funds' administrators. Investors should carefully review those statements.

To the extent necessary, PA maintains the assets of certain Funds in accounts with a "qualified custodian" pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act and notifies Investors in writing of the qualified custodian's name, address and the manner in which the assets are maintained promptly when the account is opened and following any changes to this information. The primary qualified custodians presently utilized by PA (as of the date of this ADV) are Goldman Sachs, BTIG, Merrill Lynch, Credit Suisse, JPM Securities, Wells Fargo, BNP Paribas, Key Bank, First Republic Bank, and Silicon Valley Bank. It should be noted that PA has also secured lines of credit for certain Funds with Silicon Valley Bank, Key Bank, and/or Société Générale (together, "Credit Providers"), whereby the Credit Providers are deemed a secured party to certain assets of these Funds. PA has also entered into tri-party control agreements with the Credit Providers and BNP Paribas Bank & Trust related to these line of credit arrangements.

PA is of the view that it does not have custody of the client funds and securities in the Managed Accounts or the Sub-Advised Fund.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

PA has discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of its Advisory Clients. PA is authorized to make purchase and sale decisions for Advisory Clients and is also authorized to invest Advisory Client assets either in direct investment funds with UVF Portfolio Managers or with Portfolio Funds and Portfolio Managers. As explained in Item 4 above, the investment strategy of each Fund is set forth in detail in such Fund's offering document and Investors in the Funds generally do not have the ability to impose limitations on PA's discretionary authority. Prospective Investors are provided with an offering document prior to their investment and are encouraged to carefully review the offering document and to be sure that the proposed investment is consistent with their investment goals and tolerance for risk. Prospective Investors must also execute a subscription agreement, in which they make various representations, including representations regarding their sophistication and ability to assess and bear the risks of investment in a high-risk investment pool. Further, prospective Investors in Funds organized as domestic partnership must execute a limited partnership agreement.

Managed Accounts may either be discretionary or non-discretionary as determined in each Managed Account's individually negotiated Investment Management Agreement. Similarly, the Sub-Advised Fund is non-discretionary as detailed in the investment advisory agreement.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

A. Policies and Procedures Relating to Voting Client Securities

PA understands and appreciates the importance of proxy voting and will generally manage the receipt of incoming proxies, maintain a log of all proxies, and place votes based on established policies and guidelines. In the course of exercising discretion to vote a proxy, PA will vote any such proxies in the best interests of the Advisory Clients and in accordance with the procedures outlined below (as applicable). Investors do not have the authority to direct PA's vote in particular situations.

Prior to voting any proxies, PA's investment professionals will determine if there are any conflicts of interest related to the proxy in question. If a conflict is identified, the Chief Compliance Officer, or his designee, will then make a determination (which may be in consultation with outside legal counsel) as to whether the conflict is material or not. If no material conflict is identified pursuant to its set procedures, the applicable investment professional will make a decision on how to vote the proxy in question. PA also has the flexibility to abstain from a particular proxy vote when it is determined to be in the best interest of Investors. In certain instances, PA may utilize and empower a third-party vendor to vote certain proxies of the Advisory Clients in certain situations (including situations where a material conflict of interest is identified).

A copy of PA's proxy policy and/or information on actual proxy votes are available upon request.

B. No Authority to Vote Client Securities and Client Receipt of Proxies

PA does not have the authority to vote on behalf of certain of its non-discretionary Advisory Clients. However, PA may make recommendations to such non-discretionary accounts with respect to any proxies received.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PA is not required to include a balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year, is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.