

Item 1. Cover Page

**Francisco Partners Management, L.P.
Part 2A of Form ADV
(the “Brochure”)**

**One Letterman Drive
Building C – Suite 410
San Francisco, CA 94129
(415) 418-2900**

**compliance@franciscopartners.com
www.franciscopartners.com**

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Francisco Partners Management, L.P. (“**FP**” or the “**Firm**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (415) 418-2900 or via email at compliance@franciscopartners.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

FP is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase any securities of any entities described herein.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

Prior to this version, FP filed its most recent Brochure on March 30, 2020. This amendment contains routine annual updates to the previously filed Brochure, including, without limitation, updates to disclosure regarding conflicts of interest, investment risk factors, fees and expenses, investment allocations, and co-investment allocations. FP encourages all recipients of this Brochure to read it carefully in its entirety. In addition, FP routinely makes updates throughout the Brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices and compliance policies and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Francisco Partners Management, L.P. (together, where the context permits, with the General Partners (as defined below) and other affiliates that provide advisory services to, and/or receive management fees from, the Funds (as defined below), “**FP**” or the “**Firm**”), a registered investment adviser, manages certain private investment partnerships that are private investment funds (“**Partnerships**”) and certain related investment vehicles, and may in the future provide similar investment advisory services to separately managed accounts or similar arrangements (“**Related Funds**,” together with the Partnerships, the “**Funds**” or the “**FP Funds**”)¹ that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”). The Funds’ securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), and are privately placed to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. FP also serves as adviser to certain investment entities that are formed for the purpose of co-investing alongside FP Funds.

FP was converted to a Delaware limited partnership in 2012 but is part of a private investment firm originally founded in 1999. FP is owned by its senior management and no individual owns 25% or more of the Firm.

The Funds are generally formed by an affiliate of the Firm, including general partner entities (each, a “**General Partner**”). FP provides discretionary investment management services to the Funds on behalf of the relevant General Partner. The General Partners may or may not be under common control with FP, but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with FP. Each General Partner operates as a single advisory business with FP and is deemed registered under the Advisers Act, in accordance with SEC guidance, pursuant to FP’s registration.

The primary focus of FP’s investment advisory activity is researching and advising on private equity investments, including buyouts, divisional divestitures, recapitalizations, restructurings, and growth equity in middle market and lower-middle market technology companies. Certain Funds focus primarily on investing in middle-market opportunities, while other Funds focus primarily on investing in smaller, lower-middle market opportunities. Such investments often take the form of privately negotiated investment instruments including unregistered equity from both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. In addition, to extend FP’s considerable domain expertise and intellectual property into the credit markets, FP has a credit business segment (“**FP Credit**”) for which it provides investment advisory services to Funds focused on tech-enabled credit and other credit strategies (each an “**FP Credit Fund**”). The investments of the Funds are generally referred to herein as “**portfolio companies**.” Although the primary focus of each Fund (other than an FP Credit Fund) is on middle market or lower-middle market technology private equity investments, FP will, from time to time, recommend other types of investments, including investments in public companies, consistent with the respective Fund’s investment strategy and objectives, as described in the applicable private placement memoranda and or governing document (including the limited partnership agreements, operating agreements, and similar governing documents) (collectively, the “**Fund Documents**”) of each Fund.

FP generally provides investment advisory services to each Fund pursuant to a separate investment advisory agreement (each, an “**Advisory Agreement**”). Investment advice is provided by FP directly to the Funds, subject to the direction and control of the affiliated General Partner of such Fund. Persons or entities that invest in the Funds are referred to in this Brochure as “**investors**” or “**limited partners**.” FP provides investment advice and other services directly to the Funds and not

¹ Where applicable, includes wholly owned subsidiaries and alternative investment vehicles related to transactions with the Funds.

individually to the investors of such Funds. The applicable General Partner of each Fund generally enters into side letter agreements with certain investors in the Funds, establishing rights under, or supplementing or altering the terms of, the applicable Fund Documents and subscription agreements relating to such Fund with respect to such investors (“**Side Letters**”). Side Letter provisions include, among other things, different information rights, co-investment rights and other economic rights that may be material, reporting rights, excuse or exclusion rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, veto rights, and liquidity or transfer rights. Such additional rights, terms or conditions are generally disclosed to other investors in a given Fund, and such other investors may have the opportunity to elect certain Side Letter provisions, only in accordance with the applicable Fund Documents of that specific Fund. In addition, side letter arrangements with certain investors of the Funds impose additional restrictions on investing in certain types of assets, geographies or industries in order to meet certain legal, tax, regulatory, internal policy or other requirements of such investors. While these restrictions are intended to apply solely to such investors, they may ultimately restrict the investments made by an applicable Fund.

Additionally, as described in Item 11 below, from time to time, pursuant to the terms of the relevant Fund Document of the applicable Fund and FP’s policies, FP expects to provide (or to agree to provide) co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) to other FP Funds, as well as certain other parties with which FP has a relationship, such as limited partners, other private fund sponsors, corporates, certain strategic advisors, and single investor vehicles.

Any restrictions on investments in certain types of securities are established by the General Partner of the applicable Fund and are set forth in the documentation received by each limited partner prior to investment in such Fund. Once invested in a Fund, investors cannot impose restrictions on the types of securities in which such Fund can invest.

As of December 31, 2020, FP managed approximately \$26,743,934,205 of Fund assets, all of which is managed on a discretionary² basis.

FP does not currently participate as investment manager in any wrap fee programs.

² FP does not have ultimate investment discretion with respect to the assets of any Fund as such discretion is retained by the applicable General Partner of each Fund.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by the relevant Fund Documents. It is critical that investors refer to the relevant Fund Documents for a complete understanding of expenses they may pay through an investment in the Funds.

As compensation for investment advisory services rendered to the Funds, FP receives from each Fund an annual management fee typically calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital with respect to each Fund, payable either: (i) quarterly (in advance); or (ii) semi-annually (with each installment representing a payment in arrears for the one quarter-month period preceding the due date and in advance for the five and three quarter-month period following the due date). Installments of the management fee payable for any period other than a full quarterly or semi-annual period are adjusted on a pro rata basis according to the actual number of days in such period. Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, management fees that have been prepaid but have not been earned are generally returned on a prorated basis. Management fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by the investors in such Fund. As described below, FP is permitted to reduce or waive the management fee in some circumstances in connection with the receipt by FP or its related persons of various fees paid by actual or prospective portfolio companies.

The management fee is also generally subject to waiver or reduction by the General Partner of such Fund, in its sole discretion, in connection with investments made in the Funds by the applicable General Partner or certain affiliated or related persons. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

Certain waived portions of the management fee are treated by the Fund Document of the relevant Fund as a deemed capital contribution by the relevant General Partner, which is effectively invested in the relevant Fund on such General Partner's behalf. Any such contribution reduces the amount of capital contributions the relevant General Partner would otherwise be required to contribute to the relevant Fund. Any balance of fees or waivers eligible for offset against the management fee which have not been offset by the subsequent reduction of the management fee prior to the dissolution of a Fund shall be paid by the General Partner to the investors.

Funds will also allocate a portion of their investment profits to their General Partners, as a **“carried interest,”** as discussed in Item 6 below.

In addition to the management fee and carried interest payable to FP and the General Partners, respectively, each Fund bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the applicable Fund Document of each Fund, each Fund bears all expenses relating to such Fund's activities, investments, and business to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company, including fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations attributable to structuring, organizing, acquiring, sourcing, investigating, developing, researching, financing, re-financing, holding, managing, operating, valuing, dissolving, winding up, liquidating, restructuring, taking public or private, selling or otherwise disposing of such Fund's investments, interest, legal, auditing, consulting (including fees of affiliated consultants), research (including any research or other service that may be deemed to be bundled for the benefit of such Fund), as well as the information technology systems used to obtain such research and other information, accounting, administration, brokerage, depositary (including pursuant to the EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (2011/61/EU)), costs associated with a Swiss

representative and paying agent (pursuant to the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act and the implementation thereof), third party diligence software and service providers, subject and industry-matter research and experts, custody, account, finder fees and expenses, insurance premiums for director and officer liability and errors and omissions insurance, cybersecurity insurance premiums and extraordinary administrative or operating expenses, including insurance of which FP and its affiliates are beneficiaries, preparation and filing of financial statements, tax returns, reporting, registration, Advisory Board (as defined below) meeting expenses (and including set-up costs, speaker fees, honorarium, dining, entertainment, travel, and travel-related expenses) as well as other Advisory Board expenses (including legal counsel, accountants, auditors, financial advisors or any other advisors or experts retained to assist the Advisory Board and other expenses incurred in connection with Advisory Board action), limited partner meetings and related meal and entertainment expenses, travel (including, where appropriate, meal and entertainment expenses, and as specified in the applicable Fund Document, first class commercial airfare or the cost in excess of first class commercial airfare on a limited basis), extraordinary expenses and other similar fees and expenses, including such fees and expenses, or other liabilities or obligations, incurred for transactions not consummated (“**Broken Deal Expenses**”) (including certain advisory, transaction, consulting and other similar fees paid to FP or FP’s affiliates, and those expenses and fees attributable to transactions in which co-investment may have been contemplated), expenses incurred in connection with the disposition of investments (including closing, execution and other transaction costs), expenses and fees generated in the course of organizing, maintaining, administering, restructuring, operating, and negotiating joint ventures arrangements and platform investments, expenses associated with the preparation, distribution or filing of Fund-related or investment-related financial statements, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedules K-1 (or equivalent), and a Fund’s compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including administrative or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF) or other information as they relate to the Funds’ activities, including fees, costs and expenses of any third party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing, and out-of-pocket costs and expenses, if any, associated with any third party examination or audits (including similar services) of a Fund or FP that are attributable to the operation of such Fund or requested by one or more investors in a Fund, compliance with any financial account reporting regime applicable to the Fund, any alternative investment vehicle and/or the General Partner, including FATCA, the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information - Common Reporting Standard and any similar laws, rules and regulations, and any fees, costs and expenses of any third party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing, expenses incurred in connection with complying with provisions in investor Side Letters, including “most favored nation” provisions, the costs and expenses of hosting annual or special meetings of the Funds’ investors (including set-up costs, speaker fees, honorarium, dining, entertainment, travel, and travel-related and other expenses). Each Fund also bears expenses indirectly to the extent a portfolio company pays expenses, including certain expenses of FP and/or its affiliates. Except as described above as a “**Fund Expense**,” each General Partner generally will pay all ordinary administrative and overhead expenses incurred in connection with maintaining and operating its office(s), including employees’ salaries, rent, utilities, and similar overhead expenses, as specified in the applicable Fund Document and FP’s policies. As is typical for private investment funds, the Funds likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds.

From time to time, in connection with the administration of one or more of the Funds, FP engages one or more fund administrators or similar service providers to perform certain functions in relation to the Funds, which services may include coordination of the Funds’ legal, accounting, auditing, administration (including fees and expenses associated with the Fund’s third party administrator and

administration or reporting software, web portal or extranet, if any), legal entity management function, execution and recordkeeping associated with applicable tax elections and filings, support for the valuation process and investor correspondence, and investor data management and reporting requests as well as data collection required for various regulatory reporting with which the Funds are required to comply. In certain instances, employees of such service providers dedicate substantially all of their time to the Funds and the expenses related to such service provider employees are borne by the Funds.

From time to time, the General Partner of a Fund creates certain “special purpose vehicles” or similar structuring vehicles for purposes of accommodating certain tax, legal, and regulatory considerations of investors (“SPVs”). In the event the General Partner creates an SPV, consistent with the Fund Document of the applicable FP Fund, expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the SPV will typically be borne by the SPV, and indirectly, the investors thereof. In addition, expenses of the types borne by a Fund but associated with any feeder fund or similar vehicle organized to facilitate the participation of certain investors in the Fund (including, without limitation, expenses of accounting and tax services) may be borne solely by the Fund and indirectly, the investors thereof (even if such investors do not participate in any such feeder fund or similar vehicle).

For certain Funds, expense reimbursements are payable to FP or its affiliates. The nature of these expense reimbursements is disclosed to investors in the relevant Fund Documents. Portfolio companies may reimburse certain expenses to FP or its affiliates including, without limitation, travel and travel-related expenses, meals and entertainment (including, as applicable, transportation and meals), social and entertainment events with portfolio company management, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers, expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting, and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, and certain legal expenses (including legal costs associated with reviewing financing documents and agreements, whether on behalf of a portfolio company borrower or a lender) and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses incurred by FP in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. These expense reimbursements are in addition to the management fees discussed above as well as similar expense reimbursements in connection with services provided by Francisco Partners Consulting, LLC (“**FP Consulting**”) as described more fully below within this Item 5. As used throughout this brochure, “travel and travel-related” includes all travel expenses for the use of private aircraft, first class or business class travel, black car ground transportation, accommodations, meals, events and entertainment.

In certain circumstances, one Fund is expected to pay an expense common to multiple Funds (including without limitation legal expenses for a transaction in which all such Funds participate, or other fees or expenses in connection with services the benefit of which are received by other Funds over time), and be reimbursed by the other Funds by their share of such expense. In certain circumstances, FP is expected to advance amounts related to the foregoing and receive reimbursement from the Funds to which such expenses relate. Such allocations require judgments as to methodology that FP makes in good faith but in its sole discretion. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance. The Funds have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to management fee offsets, which may result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment. In addition, there may be

occasions where a Fund procures borrowing through a subscription line or credit facility in order to make an investment, syndicating out a portion of the investment to another Fund. Subject to the Fund Documents, the borrowing Fund and the other FP Fund to which the investment was syndicated will share the cost of interest from the borrowing.

From time to time, FP will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs, and expenses should be borne by a Fund, on the one hand, or FP, on the other hand, and/or whether certain fees, costs, and expenses should be allocated between or among Funds and/or other parties. Certain expenses may be the obligation of one particular Fund and may be borne by such Fund or, expenses may be allocated among multiple Funds and entities. FP allocates fees and expenses in accordance with the relevant Fund Documents and FP's policies.

FP, from time to time, enters into arrangements with third party advisors and consultants who provide services relating to deal-sourcing and investment opportunities, for which such advisors and consultants are paid compensation or other fees and/or are reimbursed for certain expenses. Any fees and expenses associated with such investment opportunities will be allocated to the applicable Fund(s), consistent with the relevant Fund Documents and the allocation process described above.

As described below in Item 11, in certain circumstances, the relevant General Partner is expected to permit certain investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside one or more Funds, subject to FP's policies and the relevant Fund Documents and/or Side Letter(s). In addition, FP will advise one or more dedicated co-investment vehicles that it expects will invest in some or all of the Funds' investments suitable for co-investment. Consistent with the Fund Document of a Fund, if a portfolio company-specific co-investment vehicle is formed, such entity will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the instance of a portfolio company-specific co-investment vehicle, if a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction, ultimately is not consummated, Broken Deal Expenses related to such unconsummated transaction are generally borne entirely by the Fund(s), and not by any prospective co-investors that would have participated in such transaction. However, to the extent that such co-investors have already formally committed to a co-investment or other vehicle in connection with such transaction, such vehicle would likely bear its share of such Broken Deal Expenses. Similarly, in the instance of a dedicated co-investment vehicle, Broken Deal Expenses will generally be paid entirely by the Fund(s) and not by such dedicated co-investment vehicle (except to the extent the dedicated co-investment vehicle has, in its sole discretion, agreed to do so with respect to specific investment opportunities in the binding transaction documents for such investment). Any Broken Deal Expenses borne by the Funds in accordance with this paragraph will be allocated to the Fund or Funds selected by FP as proposed investors for such proposed transaction as described in the relevant Fund Documents and FP's policies.

In addition, FP and its affiliates have discretion to: (i) receive performance-based compensation, management fees or similar fees from co-investors; and (ii) collect customary fees in connection with actual or contemplated investments that are the subject of co-investment arrangements.

FP and its affiliates typically perform management, advisory, transaction-related services, financial advisory, and other services ("**Related Services**") for actual or prospective portfolio companies or other deal-related investment vehicles of the Funds, including services in connection with mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, financings, refinancings, dividend recapitalizations, public

offerings, sales, and similar transactions. FP and its affiliates, from time to time, receive cash, equity, and other non-cash fees for such Related Services which have historically and could in the future exceed the management fee. In certain cases, such fees will be paid in securities of portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise. In such event, the recipient may act in their own interest with respect to the securities received as a Related Service fee, including, for instance, determining to sell the distributed securities, or hold the distributed securities for such time as such recipient shall determine. The ability of such recipients to act in their own interest with respect to the securities received as a Related Service fee creates a conflict of interest between FP, as an adviser to the Funds and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the Fund, on the other hand, because the recipient's interests may not be aligned with those of the Funds and the recipient may determine to sell the securities received at a different time, or on different terms, than the Fund would sell its interest.

Although Related Services fees are in addition to the management fees paid by the Funds, FP will, in some circumstances, reduce future management fees in connection with the receipt of these Related Services fees. The calculation of such reduction varies from Fund to Fund and is described in the applicable Fund Document. Generally, under the terms of the applicable Fund Document or Advisory Agreement, for purposes of calculating a reduction, such fees charged in connection with the Related Services are net of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by FP in connection with consummated or unconsummated transactions or in connection with generating any such fees. Additionally, any placement fees paid by the Funds in connection with arranging the Funds result in a reduction of management fees. All such reductions will be credited on a regular basis and, in general, in the subsequent quarterly or six month period, as applicable. To the extent any such credit would reduce the management fee for a given management fee period below zero, such credit will be carried forward for future application. To the extent any such excess remains unapplied upon dissolution of a Fund, each limited partner of such Fund generally will receive its share of such unapplied excess, unless such limited partner elects not to receive its share. Generally, the portion of the fees subject to offset allocable to capital invested by a Fund, co-investment vehicle or third party investor that does not pay management fees or to capital committed by an investor that does not pay management fees will be retained by FP and such amounts will not offset the management fee. The amount of these fees is disclosed in the annual financial statements of the applicable Fund.

Certain other fees and reimbursements that are generally not considered a Related Service fee and do not reduce the management fee payable by a Fund include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) fees or expenses borne by a Fund directly; and (ii) any amounts paid by a former portfolio company, such as directors' fees a former portfolio company pays an FP professional who remains on the company's board of directors following the Fund's disposition of its investment in the company.

From time to time, FP may, in its sole discretion, agree to pay a portion of a Related Service fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party ("**Third Party Fee**"), such as a consultant, advisor, finder, broker, and/or investment bank. In such event, the Third Party Fee is not a fee that FP is entitled to retain and therefore, FP is not required under the terms of the applicable Fund Document to share such Third Party Fee with the Funds.

In many cases, with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio company. FP and/or its affiliates have discretion over whether to charge Related Services fees or other compensation to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing, and/or amount of such fees or other compensation. The

ability to charge such compensation generally will give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and FP and/or its affiliates, on the other hand.

As discussed below in Item 11, Funds and their portfolio companies engage FP Consulting to provide management and operational consulting services. Therefore, Funds, either directly or through the portfolio companies in which they invest, bear the cost of such consulting services provided by FP Consulting. FP Consulting is not an affiliate of FP. FP Consulting is owned by its senior management and FP Consulting service providers are generally referred to by FP as operating partners (“**Operating Partners**”) and/or operating advisors (“**Operating Advisors**”). FP Consulting brings deep operational expertise to its engagements with portfolio companies and the Funds. A further discussion of FP Consulting’s services is in Item 11 below.

FP Consulting fees, including compensation paid to FP Consulting’s Operating Partners and Operating Advisors (which may include cash compensation, portfolio company stock options, and/or carried interest in the Funds), as well as expense reimbursements, are retained by FP Consulting, are not shared with FP, and do not reduce the management fees paid by the Funds. FP and/or the applicable General Partners have discretion over whether to charge consulting fees to a portfolio company and, if so, the fee rate or amount. FP Consulting fees will, from time to time, also be incurred in respect of portfolio companies and targets that do not become portfolio companies. In the event FP Consulting (directly or indirectly) provides services with respect to the Funds (or to the extent such services are provided without reference to a particular portfolio company), such FP Consulting fees will be allocated among the Funds as determined by the General Partner or FP, consistent with the Fund Documents of the applicable Funds and consistent with the treatment of other Broken Deal Expenses. The General Partner’s determination as to the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on the Fund and its investors.

The fact that FP Consulting charges consulting fees and other compensation to the Funds and portfolio companies may give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and FP and/or its affiliates, on the other hand, as discussed in Item 11 below. However, FP believes engaging FP Consulting to perform these services is in the best interest of the Funds.

When FP utilizes the services of broker-dealers for limited purposes relating to transaction-related services for a Fund, such Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, see Item 12 below.

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

FP Funds other than Parallel Funds (as defined below) allocate a portion of their investment profits to their General Partners, which are affiliated with FP, as a carried interest (as defined above), as set forth in each Fund Document and briefly discussed above in Item 5. Such allocation of profits is only allocated to the General Partner when specific conditions are met, including that a preferred return on such investment has been achieved. Funds also allocate a portion of their investment profits to their General Partners in relation to previous management fee waivers or reductions by the General Partner of such Fund in connection with investments made on behalf of the General Partner. The General Partners' entitlement to performance-based allocations may create an incentive for FP to take risks in managing the Funds that it would not otherwise take in the absence of such performance-based arrangements, though FP generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors. Each General Partner of a Fund is a related person of FP. Carried interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Certain Funds and investors in such Funds may incur lower or no carried interest.

As described above, the General Partners receive a carried interest allocation on certain profits in the Funds. FP also advises private funds that are not subject to management fees or performance-based compensation (the "**Parallel Funds**"). While this practice could present a conflict of interest, FP does not believe this arrangement poses a conflict of interest in practice because such Parallel Funds invest in parallel with the Funds that are subject to carried interest. Such investments are generally made and disposed of on the same terms and on a pro rata basis.

The payment by some, but not all, Funds of carried interest, or the payment of carried interest at varying effective rates based on the performance of a Fund, creates an incentive for FP to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying carried interest at a higher effective rate, or to allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Fund Documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated, at least in part, by: (i) certain limitations on the ability of FP to establish new investment funds; (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously; and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. See also Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by FP, including with respect to investment allocations and overlapping investment strategies..

Item 7. Types of Clients

As described in Item 4 above, FP provides discretionary investment management services to the Funds in accordance with the terms of the relevant Fund Documents. The Funds are generally domestic and foreign limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and other vehicles that are not registered or required to be registered under the Investment Company Act. In addition, the securities issued by the Funds are not registered or required to be registered under the Securities Act and are generally privately placed to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. Investment in the Funds is generally only available to institutional investors and certain high net worth investors that are “accredited investors” and/or “qualified purchasers,” within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act, and as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act, respectively.

Investors include, among others, governmental and corporate pension and profit-sharing plans, endowments, private investment funds, insurance companies, sovereign wealth funds, funds of funds, family offices, and certain high net worth individuals. All investors are subject to applicable suitability requirements. Also, an FP employee who qualifies as a “knowledgeable employee” within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 of the Investment Company Act may make a capital commitment to one or more of the Funds. Additionally, other persons associated with the Firm and/or its affiliates, including the General Partners, and personnel of FP Consulting or other service providers retained by the Firm have a capital commitment to the Funds.

The Funds generally have a specified minimum investment commitment as set forth in the Fund Documents, subject to the relevant General Partner’s discretion to accept investment commitments of lesser amounts. As a general matter, there is no minimum capital commitment amount for investors in certain alternative investment vehicles or co-investment vehicles, except as required under applicable law.

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

FP's investment strategies are discussed in more detail below within this Item 8. Each Fund's Fund Document sets forth the terms of an investment in the Fund and identifies the Fund's investment objectives along with risk factors. The Fund Documents contain additional information on the risks associated with an investment in the respective Funds and should be reviewed by any prospective investor.

Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis

The Firm has developed extensive intellectual property across a wide range of technology sectors, including, but not limited to, application software, infrastructure software, internet, communications, semiconductors and capital equipment, systems, security, healthcare technology, financial technology, education technology, and industrial technology, all of which are used to support the FP Funds in the analysis and understanding of the companies and debt instruments in which the FP Funds invest. This focused approach allows FP to develop proprietary investment ideas and maintain specialized networks to assist in the evaluation of potential equity and credit investment opportunities.

FP Equity: FP Equity is primarily focused on middle market and lower-middle market technology investing. FP Equity seeks to provide transformational capital in situations involving operational complexity, strategic change or other business inflection points and typically invests in public company buyouts, divisional spinouts, private company recapitalizations, growth equity, and sponsored M&A transactions. Frequently used components of FP's equity investment strategy are a value and control orientation and building resiliency into investments both through use of leverage and by purchasing highly structured securities with downside protection. Many of the Firm's FP Equity investments have low purchase price multiples and employ leverage. This strategy is intended to result in a portfolio with a prudent risk/reward profile, focus on capital preservation, and portfolio company balance sheet resiliency.

FP Credit: FP Credit's strategy is primarily focused on tech-enabled credit opportunities across four sub-strategies: (1) niche origination (private); (2) opportunistic (*i.e.*, hung bank deals); (3) stressed; and (4) distressed. FP Credit leverages the FP Equity platform to source, diligence, and execute attractive credit opportunities.

In evaluating potential portfolio companies, FP conducts extensive due diligence to analyze, among other aspects, a company's market and competitive position within that market, cost and revenue drivers, management team, intellectual property, potential growth opportunities, and potential sources of investment exit.

Both the FP Equity investment committee (the "**Investment Committee**") and the FP Credit investment committee (the "**Credit IC**") generally meet on a weekly basis to discuss potential and pending investment and divestment opportunities for the FP Equity Funds or the FP Credit Funds, respectively. FP Equity or FP Credit transaction teams conduct a detailed review of the relevant investment opportunity or transaction to facilitate an in-depth discussion with the Investment Committee or Credit IC, as applicable, regarding the target company or business, the investment thesis, and deal tactics. The Investment Committee and the Credit IC will generally conduct multiple reviews of a particular investment opportunity or transaction prior to investment as well as during investment and at the time of exit.

Risk Factors

Investing in the Funds involves a substantial degree of risk. A Fund may lose all or a substantial portion of its capital in investments and investors in Funds must be prepared to bear the risk of loss of their investments in a Fund. There can be no assurance that the Funds' investment objectives will be achieved or that an investor will receive a return of its capital.

Any losses incurred by investors in a Fund will be borne solely by such investors and not by FP or its affiliates; therefore, any losses of FP and its affiliates in such Fund will be limited to losses attributable to their ownership interests in such Fund in their capacity as investors in the Fund.

In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above include the following, each of which is described in more detail in the applicable Fund Document. As noted above, FP encourages prospective investors to carefully review the full description of risk factors presented in the applicable Fund Document prior to making a decision to invest in a Fund.

Business Risks. A Fund's investment portfolio consists primarily of securities issued by privately held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Future and Past Performance. The performance of prior investments is not necessarily indicative of the Funds' future results. While the General Partners intend for the Funds to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that any targeted internal rate of return will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible. An investment in a Fund should only be considered by persons or entities who can afford a loss of their entire investment.

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

Reliance on Management. Decisions with respect to the management of each Fund will be made by the General Partner of such Fund with the advice of FP. The success of a Fund will depend on the ability of its General Partner and FP to identify and consummate investments, to improve the operating performance of portfolio companies, and to dispose of investments of such Fund at a profit. The loss of the services of one or more members of the professional staff of FP or the partners of the General Partner of a Fund could have an adverse impact on such Fund's ability to realize its investment objective. In addition, all of the personnel responsible for managing a particular Fund generally will continue to have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by FP. Thus, such persons will have demands made on their time for the investment, monitoring, exit strategy, and other functions of other Funds.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Personnel and Service Providers. Misconduct by personnel of FP, service providers to FP or the Funds and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to such Funds. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Funds, the improper use

or disclosure of confidential or material nonpublic information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption, and/or financial losses to such Funds. FP has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that FP will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Diversification. There is no assurance as to the degree of diversification that will actually be achieved in a Fund's investments. Because a meaningful portion of a Fund's committed capital may be invested in a single industry or portfolio company, a loss with respect to such an industry or portfolio company could have a significant adverse effect on such Fund's returns.

Concentration of Investments. Funds participate in a limited number of investments (and may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time). As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry may substantially affect its aggregate return. Funds typically focus on investments in middle market and lower-middle market technology companies. Instability, fluctuation or an overall decline within the technology industry will likely not be balanced by investments in other industries not so affected. In the event that the technology sector as a whole declines, returns to Fund investors may decrease.

Risks Inherently Associated with Technology Companies. Technology companies often face specific risks which the Funds will also be exposed to by concentrating their investment strategy in such companies. Such risks typically include: (1) rapidly changing science and technologies; (2) new competing products and improvements in existing products which may quickly render existing products or technologies obsolete; (3) scarcity of management, technical, scientific, research, and marketing personnel with appropriate training; (4) the possibility of lawsuits related to patents and other intellectual property and their associated rights; and (5) rapidly changing investor sentiments and preferences with regard to technology sector investments.

Many target portfolio companies rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret protection and non-disclosure agreements to establish and protect proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that a Fund or a portfolio company will be able to protect these rights or will have the financial resources to do so, or that competitors will not develop technologies substantially equivalent or superior to a company's technologies, or allege patent infringement by a portfolio company. Piracy or any such allegations may adversely affect portfolio company revenue, particularly outside the U.S. in countries where laws are less protective of intellectual property rights. The absence of harmonized patent laws makes it more difficult to ensure consistent respect for patent rights. Reductions in the legal protection for software intellectual property rights could adversely affect portfolio companies.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring, and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. With competition in the private equity industry increasing substantially in recent years, it has become more challenging to identify and complete investments at attractive prices, which may adversely impact returns to limited partners. Regardless of the volume of a Fund's investments, limited partners will be required to bear management fees through the applicable Fund's commitment period based on the

entire amount of the limited partners' commitments to such Fund as well as other expenses, in each case as set forth in the applicable Fund Document.

Growth Equity Transactions. The Funds may target growth equity investments. While growth equity investments offer the opportunity for significant capital gains, such investments may involve a higher degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial or total loss. Growth equity portfolio companies may operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, and many will need substantial additional capital to support additional research and development activities or expansion, to achieve or maintain a competitive position, and/or to expand or develop management resources. Growth equity portfolio companies may face intense competition, including from companies with greater financial resources, better brand recognition, more extensive development, marketing and service capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

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

Financial Market Fluctuations. The Funds' investment programs are intended to extend over a period of years, during which the business, economic, political, regulatory, and technology environment within which the Funds operate may undergo substantial changes. There can be no assurance that such economic and market conditions will be favorable in respect of both the investment and disposition activities of the Funds. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. The Funds' performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events, such as the onset of the credit crisis in 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the United States in 2011, which, among other things, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies, investors' risk-free rate of return, and the ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities (including their ability to sell new securities in the public high-yield debt market or otherwise). To the extent that such marketplace events occur, they may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such an economic downturn could adversely affect the financial resources of corporate borrowers in which the Funds have invested and result in the inability of such borrowers to make principal and interest payments on outstanding debt when due. In the event of such default, the Funds may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in such companies, which could, in turn have an adverse effect on the Funds' returns. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market, and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. The trading market, if any, may not be

sufficiently liquid to enable the Funds to sell these securities when FP believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio companies in an illiquid or volatile market, and the Funds may find themselves unable to dispose of investments at prices that FP believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted.

Market Disruption, Health Crises, Terrorism, and Geopolitical Risk. A Fund is subject to the risk that war, terrorism, global health crises or similar pandemics, other related geopolitical events, extreme weather and climate-related events, and other events affecting the financial markets may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of a Fund's investments. War, terrorism, and related geopolitical events, as well as global health crises and similar pandemics, extreme weather and climate-related events, and other events affecting the financial markets have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Those events as well as other changes in world economic, political, and health conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments. At such times, a Fund's exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

Coronavirus Outbreak Risks. The global outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental actions, including, without limitation, mandatory business closures, public gathering limitations, restrictions on travel and quarantines, has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. COVID-19 has and is expected to continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national, and global economy. Furthermore, FP's ability to operate effectively, including the ability of its personnel or its service providers and other contractors to function, communicate, and travel to the extent necessary to carry out the Funds' investment strategies and objectives and FP's business and to satisfy its obligations to the Funds, their investors, and pursuant to applicable law, has been, and will continue to be, impaired. The spread of COVID-19 among FP's personnel and its service providers would also significantly affect FP's ability to properly oversee the affairs of the Funds (particularly to the extent such impacted personnel include key investment professionals or other members of senior management), which could result in a temporary or permanent suspension of a Fund's investment activities or operations. The full effects, duration and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to evolve.

Leveraged Investments. Funds may make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of an investment in a given portfolio company. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (which may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage will also result in interest expense and other costs to a Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such Fund or appreciation of its investments. Leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair the company's ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and

capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates (which recently have been at or near historic lows), and could accelerate and magnify declines in such Fund's investments in leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of a Fund. The companies in which a Fund invests generally are not rated by a credit rating agency. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or part of a portfolio company, such Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts.

Availability of Entry Financing. A Fund's ability to invest in portfolio companies may depend on the availability and terms of any borrowings that are required or desirable with respect to such investments. A decrease in the availability of financing (or an increase in the interest cost) for leveraged transactions, whether due to adverse changes in economic or financial market conditions or a decreased appetite for risk by lenders, would impair a Fund's ability to consummate investments and would adversely affect the Fund's returns.

Availability of Additional Financing. After a Fund has financed a company, continued development and marketing of products may require that additional financing be provided from such Fund or a third party. No assurance can be made that such additional financing will be available, and no assurance can be made as to the terms upon which such financing may be obtained.

Investments in Restructurings. A Fund may invest in restructurings that involve portfolio companies that are experiencing or are expected to experience financial difficulties. Those financial difficulties may never be overcome, causing the portfolio companies to become subject to bankruptcy proceedings. Investments in restructurings may be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability, and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims or re-characterize investments made in the form of debt as equity contributions. Such investments could, in certain circumstances, subject a Fund to certain additional potential liabilities that may exceed the value of its original investment.

Investments in Operating Turnarounds and Carve-Outs. In some cases, the success of a Fund's investment strategy will depend, in part, on FP's ability to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a portfolio company and/or execute a complex divisional carve-out from a corporate seller. There can be no assurance that FP will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements or successfully execute such carve-outs.

Early Stage Investments. Certain Funds may make investments in early stage companies that have inherently greater risk than more established businesses. Accordingly, the growth of these companies may require significant time and effort resulting in a longer investment horizon than can be expected with lower risk investment alternatives. Such investments can experience failure or substantial declines in value at any stage. There is no assurance that such investments by a Fund will be successful.

General Risks Associated with Non-U.S. Investments. Investment in foreign issuers may involve certain special risks due to foreign economic, political, and legal climates, including favorable or

unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of taxes on dividends, interest payments or capital gains, the need for approval by government or other authorities to make investments, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against foreign entities. Furthermore, issuers of foreign securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive accounting reporting and disclosure requirements than domestic issuers.

Non-Controlled Investments. A Fund may hold meaningful minority stakes in publicly or privately held companies and in some cases may have limited minority protection rights. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes will not have the control characteristics of majority stakes. Also, it is more difficult for a Fund to liquidate its minority interests than it would be had the Fund owned a controlling interest in such company. Even if a Fund has contractual rights to seek liquidity of the Fund's minority interests in such companies, it may be very difficult to sell such interests or seek a sale of such company upon terms acceptable to the Fund, especially in cases where the interests of the third party investors in such company have different business and investment objectives and goals.

Publicly-Traded Securities. A Fund may invest in securities issued by publicly held companies and may hold publicly-traded securities following a partial exit from an investment. Such investments subject a Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, sensitivity of such companies' securities to movements in the stock market, limitations on the ability of the Fund to dispose of such securities, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including FP professionals, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Uncertainty of Financial Projections. FP generally establishes the capital structures of companies in which a Fund invests on the basis of financial projections for such companies, which normally are based primarily on management judgments, with adjustments to such projections made by FP in its discretion. Projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time that the projections are developed. General economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material impact on the reliability of projections. There can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections.

Controlling Interests. Because of its equity ownership, representation on the board of directors, and/or contractual rights, a Fund is often considered to control, participate in the management of, or influence the conduct of portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for actions taken by the company. If these liabilities were to arise, a Fund may suffer a significant loss.

Limitations on Ability to Exit Investments. The Funds generally exit investments in two principal ways: (i) private sales (including mergers with or acquisitions of its portfolio companies); and (ii) initial and secondary public offerings. At any particular time, one or both of these avenues may not be available to the Funds, or timing with respect to these exit mechanisms may be inopportune. As such, the ability for a Fund to exit from and liquidate portfolio holdings may be constrained at any particular time.

Restricted Securities. A portion of a Fund’s investments may consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on resale by such Fund because they were acquired in a “private placement” transaction or because such Fund is deemed to be an affiliate of the issuer of such securities. Generally, a Fund will be able to sell such securities only under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which permits limited sales under specified conditions, or pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act. When restricted securities are sold to the public, the Funds may be deemed to be an “underwriter,” or possibly a controlling person, with respect thereto for the purposes of the Securities Act and be subject to liability as such under the Securities Act. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Funds can sell restricted securities at the same trading price as the equivalent securities that are not restricted.

Uncertainty Regarding Investments. Although FP makes every effort to conduct appropriate due diligence prior to making an investment, the due diligence process is subjective and may be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis in order to take advantage of available investment opportunities. In addition, a Fund is relying on limited resources available to it in the due diligence process, including information provided by the target of the investment and third party consultants, legal advisers, accountants, and investment banks. As a result, the due diligence investigation may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity.

Material Nonpublic Information. As a result of the operations of FP and its affiliates, FP frequently comes into possession of confidential information and occasionally comes into possession of material nonpublic information. Therefore, FP and its affiliates may have access to material nonpublic information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Fund. Consequently, a Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or FP’s policies. Due to these restrictions, a Fund may not be able to make an investment that it otherwise might have made or sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Valuation of Assets. There is no actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Funds. When estimating fair value, FP will apply a methodology consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) based on its best judgment that is appropriate in light of the nature, facts, and circumstance of the investments. Valuations are subject to multiple levels of review for approval and ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of FP. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities will ultimately be sold. Third party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of a Fund’s assets. With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by FP gives rise to conflicts of interest, as valuations (including, for instance, determination of when an investment should be written down or written off) impact FP’s track record and the performance-based compensation allocation in certain Funds is calculated based, in part, on these valuations and such valuations affect the amount and timing of performance-based compensation and calculation of management fees.

Operational and Cybersecurity Risks. Operating companies are increasingly interrelated and depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks such as cyber-attacks, breaches or

failures including, among other things, the corruption of data maintained online, denial of services attacks on websites, and disruptions due to environmental or man-made disasters. To the extent that a portfolio company is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to a portfolio company's systems, such portfolio company may be subject to substantial losses in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted: (i) client data or payment information; (ii) client or portfolio company financial information; (iii) portfolio company software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) portfolio company proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. In certain events, a portfolio company's failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. Any such operational and cybersecurity incidents could subject a portfolio company, and therefore the relevant Fund, to substantial losses.

In addition, FP, the Funds' service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds and their investors, despite the efforts of FP and the Funds' service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks, and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information belonging to the Fund and its investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of or prevent access to these systems of FP, the Funds' service providers, counterparties or the data within these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce personnel, clients, third party service providers or other users of FP's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to FP's data or that of the Funds' investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of FP's systems by unauthorized third parties could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Power or communications outages, extreme weather events, acts of god, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations of a Fund, FP, portfolio company or their service providers or impact critical data. Such cybersecurity and operational incidents could cause the Funds, FP or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, FP may incur substantial costs related to forensic analysis of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction or litigation.

Privacy Law Compliance Risk. Compliance with current and future privacy data protection and information security laws and regulations ("**Privacy Laws**") could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention, and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of FP, the Funds, and their portfolio companies, and as such could increase costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted, and applied, compliance costs for the Funds and/or their portfolio companies are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place. Privacy Laws could materially and adversely affect FP's operations and overall business activities, as well as have a negative impact on Fund performance.

The Cayman Islands Data Protection Law, 2017 (“**DPL**”) came into force in September 2019. The DPL introduces legal requirements for the Funds based on internationally accepted principles of data privacy. Prospective investors should note that, by virtue of making investments in the Funds and the associated interactions with the Funds and their affiliates and/or delegates (including completing a subscription agreement), or by virtue of providing the Funds with personal information on individuals connected with the investor (for example directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners or agents), such individuals will be providing the Funds and their affiliates or delegates with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the DPL. The Funds shall act as a data controller in respect of this personal data and its affiliates or delegates, such as a third party administrator, FP, and others, may act as data processors (or data controllers in their own right in some circumstances). Oversight of the DPL is the responsibility of the Ombudsman’s office of the Cayman Islands (the “**Ombudsman**”). Breach of the DPL by the Fund could lead to enforcement action by the Ombudsman, including the imposition of remediation orders, monetary penalties or referral for criminal prosecution.

In addition, California passed the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (the “**CCPA**”), which came into effect on January 1, 2020. The CCPA generally applies to businesses that collect personal information about California consumers, and either meets certain thresholds with respect to revenue or buying and/or selling consumers’ personal information. The CCPA imposes stringent legal and operational obligations on such businesses as well as certain affiliated entities that share common branding. The CCPA is enforceable by the California Attorney General (the “**Attorney General**”). Additionally, if unauthorized access, theft or disclosure of a consumer’s personal information occurs, and the business did not maintain reasonable security practices, consumers could file a civil action (including a class action) without having to prove actual damages. Statutory damages range from \$100 to \$750 per consumer per incident, or actual damages, whichever is greater. The Attorney General also may impose civil penalties ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,500 per violation.

The EU has enacted a similar law in the form of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) (the “**GDPR**”). The GDPR seeks to harmonize national data protection laws across the EU, while at the same time, modernizing the law to address new technological developments. The GDPR notably has a greater extra-territorial reach than pre-existing legislation and has a significant impact on data controllers and data processors, (i) with an establishment in the EU, (ii) which offer goods or services to EU data subjects, or (iii) which monitor EU data subjects’ behavior within the EU. The GDPR imposes more stringent operational requirements on both data controllers and data processors and introduces significant penalties for non-compliance with fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide revenue or €20 million (whichever is higher), depending on the type and severity of the breach.

The current ePrivacy Directive will be repealed by the EU Commission’s Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the “**ePrivacy Regulation**”), which aims to reinforce trust and security in the digital single market by updating the legal framework on the privacy of electronic communications. The current draft of the ePrivacy Regulation proposes that, once finalized, there will be a 24-month period before it takes effect, but this period may be reduced in subsequent drafts.

The GDPR principles on the processing of personal data have been implemented into laws enforceable in the UK by the Data Protection Act 2018 (the “**DPA**”) and the UK GDPR. Although enforcement of the GDPR is designed to be harmonized across the EU, following the end of the Brexit transitional

period, on January 1, 2021 (the “**Brexit Date**”), the UK is not bound by EU jurisprudence. The UK’s data protection regulator, the Information Commissioner’s Office, has indicated that it will continue to enforce the DPA and the UK GDPR in line with the GDPR. However, the UK government recently announced its intention to adopt a more flexible approach to the regulation of data, and as a result there remains a risk of future divergence between the EU and UK data protection regimes.

In July 2020, the Court of Justice of the European Union (the “**CJEU**”) issued a ruling regarding the validity of the primary mechanism that FP, the Funds and their portfolio companies use to safeguard transfers of personal data sent from the EU and the UK (i.e., European Commission-approved standard contractual clauses). As a result of the CJEU’s ruling, FP, the Funds and their portfolio companies may be unable in certain cases to transfer personal data outside the EU and the UK without a defined lawful mechanism under the GDPR or the DPA and the UK GDPR. While regulatory guidance on complying with the CJEU’s ruling is expected to be released shortly, it is unclear currently how data protection authorities, courts and counterparties of FP, the Funds and their portfolio companies will view or enforce any such potential or actual non-compliance.

On the Brexit Date, the UK became a third country for the purposes of EU law, such that transfers of personal data from the EU to the UK are permitted only where there is a lawful mechanism under the GDPR. In February 2021, the European Commission issued a draft finding of data protection adequacy for the UK, which is currently being assessed by the European Data Protection Board and will thereafter require approval from representatives of the EU’s member states. If the draft finding is not finalized within six months of the Brexit Date, or the UK otherwise does not receive an adequacy finding, FP, the Funds, and their portfolio company will no later than June 30, 2021 be required to safeguard transfers of personal data sent from the EU to the UK through the use of European Commission standard contractual clauses or other approved mechanisms. This will impose legal and compliance costs for FP, the Funds and their portfolio companies and could result in additional legal and regulatory risk where such transfers are not conducted in accordance with the GDPR, or the DPA and the UK GDPR, and the requirements set out in the CJEU’s ruling.

Other jurisdictions, including other U.S. states, have proposed or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose similarly significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws and regulations are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs and operational and legal burdens on regulated entities.

Furthermore, portfolio companies in which the Funds invest are generally subject to laws and regulations related to privacy, data protection, and information security in the jurisdictions in which they do business. As privacy, data protection, and information security laws and regulations are implemented, interpreted, and applied, compliance costs may increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protections and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

Tax Reform Risks. A broad-based reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**IRC**”) was signed into law on December 22, 2017 (the “**Tax Act**”) and legislation known as the “Coronavirus Aid, Relief and, Economic Security Act” (the “**CARES Act**”) was enacted in March 2020. Despite proposed and in some cases finalized regulations on certain aspects of these laws, there are significant uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the Tax Act and the CARES Act. While additional guidance is expected, the timing, scope, and content of such guidance are not known. Changes to the IRC and any further changes in tax laws or interpretation of such laws may be adverse to the Funds and/or their investors. Changes to the IRC made by the Tax Act include

treating carried interest as short-term capital gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes if certain new holding period requirements are not met. FP's position may differ from the tax position of its investors. The new requirements could affect decisions relating to investments and dispositions, including the structure of investments and the timing and structure of dispositions by the Funds, which could adversely affect returns for investors. In addition, these new holding period requirements could subject personnel or other individuals who hold direct or indirect interests in FP to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax on such carried interest than was the case under prior law. This could make it more difficult for FP to incentivize, attract, and retain individuals to perform services for the Funds. The Tax Act also creates the incentive for FP to waive receipt of such carried interest and recoup such amount from subsequent liquidity events at potentially lower tax rates than the tax rates borne by the Fund's investors with respect to the earlier distributions.

United Kingdom Exit from the European Union. The United Kingdom left the European Union on January 31, 2020 (commonly referred to as "Brexit"). During an 11 month transition period, the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to a Trade and Cooperation Agreement which sets out the agreement for certain parts of the future relationship between the European Union and the United Kingdom from January 1, 2021. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not provide the United Kingdom with the same level of rights or access to all goods and services in the European Union as the United Kingdom previously maintained as a member of the European Union and during the transition period. In particular the Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not include an agreement on financial services, which is yet to be agreed. Accordingly, uncertainty remains in certain areas as to the future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union.

From January 1, 2021, European Union laws ceased to apply in the United Kingdom. However, many European Union laws have been transposed into English law and these transposed laws will continue to apply until such time that they are repealed, replaced or amended. Depending on the terms of any future agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom on financial services, substantial amendments to English law may occur, and it is impossible to predict the consequences on the Funds and their investments. Such changes could be materially detrimental to investors.

Although one cannot predict the full effect of Brexit, it could have a significant adverse impact on the United Kingdom, European and global macroeconomic conditions and could lead to prolonged political, legal, regulatory, tax and economic uncertainty. This uncertainty is likely to continue to impact the global economic climate and may impact opportunities, pricing, availability and cost of bank financing, regulation, values or exit opportunities of companies or assets based, doing business, or having service or other significant relationships in, the United Kingdom or the European Union, including companies or assets held or considered for prospective investment by the Funds.

The future application of European Union-based legislation to the private fund industry in the United Kingdom and the European Union will ultimately depend on how the United Kingdom renegotiates the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in the European Union. There can be no assurance that any renegotiated terms or regulations will not have an adverse impact on the Funds and their portfolio companies, including the ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives. Brexit may result in significant market dislocation, heightened counterparty risk, an adverse effect on the management of market risk and, in particular, asset and liability management due in part to redenomination of financial assets and liabilities, an adverse effect on the ability of FP to manage, operate and invest the Funds and increased legal, regulatory or compliance

burden for FP and/or the Funds, each of which may have a negative impact on the operations, financial condition, returns or prospects of the Funds.

Areas where the uncertainty created by the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union is relevant include, but are not limited to, trade within Europe, foreign direct investment in Europe, the scope and functioning of European regulatory frameworks (including with respect to the regulation of alternative investment fund managers and the distribution and marketing of alternative investment funds), industrial policy pursued within European countries, immigration policy pursued within European Union countries, the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in Europe and trade policy within European countries and internationally. The volatility and uncertainty caused by the withdrawal may adversely affect the value of the Funds' portfolio companies and the ability to achieve the investment objectives of the Funds.

LIBOR Replacement and Other Reference Rates Risk. The Funds' payment obligations, financing terms and investments in debt securities and derivatives may be tied to floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. In 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced the FCA's intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR from the end of 2021. On March 5, 2021, the FCA and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration (the "IBA"), announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after the end of 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will no longer be published after June 30, 2023. It is possible that the FCA may compel the IBA to publish a subset of LIBOR settings after these dates on a "synthetic" basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Various financial industry groups have been planning for transition away from LIBOR, but there are obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to new reference rates. Markets are developing slowly and questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to mitigate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. It is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Funds. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the Funds or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could adversely impact the performance of the Funds. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could also deteriorate during the transition period, effects could occur prior to the end of 2021.

Risks Applicable to Credit Investments

In addition to the risks described above, the following risks are primarily applicable to credit investments:

Credit Risk. One of the fundamental risks associated with a Fund's debt investments is credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer will be unable to make principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt obligations when due. A Fund's returns to its limited partners would be adversely impacted if an issuer of debt instruments in which said Fund invests were to become unable to make such payments when due. Even if a Fund makes investments that FP believes are secured by specific collateral the value of which initially exceeds the principal amount of such investments, there can be

no assurance that the liquidation of any such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments with respect to such investment, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, a Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing an investment. Under certain circumstances, collateral securing an investment may be released without the consent of the relevant Fund. Moreover, the Funds' investments in secured debt may be unperfected for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make required filings by lenders and, as a result, a Fund may not have priority over other creditors as anticipated. Furthermore, a Fund's right to payment and its security interest, if any, will be subordinated to the payment rights and security interests of any senior lenders. Certain of these investments may have interest-only payment schedules, with the principal amount remaining outstanding and at risk until the maturity of the investment. In such cases, a portfolio company's ability to repay the principal of an investment will be dependent upon a liquidity event or the long-term success of such portfolio company, the occurrence of which is uncertain.

Senior Secured Loans. The Funds may invest in a variety of different types of structured equity and debt, including senior secured loans. When a Fund makes a senior secured loan to a portfolio company, it generally shall take a security interest in the available assets of the portfolio company, including the equity interests of its subsidiaries, which should help mitigate the risk that such Fund will not be repaid. However, there is a risk that the collateral securing a Fund's loans may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise, and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the portfolio company to raise additional capital. In some circumstances, a Fund's lien could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. In addition, deterioration in a portfolio company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for the loan. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee that a Fund will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that such Fund will be able to collect on the loan should it be forced to enforce its remedies.

Second Lien, or Other Subordinated Loans or Debt. The Funds may invest in second lien or other subordinated loans (including mezzanine loans). In the event of a loss of value of the underlying assets that collateralize the loans, the subordinated portions of the loans may suffer a loss prior to the more senior portions suffering a loss. If a borrower defaults and lacks sufficient assets to satisfy a Fund's loan, such Fund may suffer a loss of principal or interest. If a borrower declares bankruptcy, a Fund may not have full recourse to the assets of the borrower, or the assets of the borrower may not be sufficient to satisfy the loan. In addition, certain of a Fund's loans may be subordinate to other debt of the borrower. As a result, if a borrower defaults on a Fund's loan or on debt senior to a Fund's loan, or in the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, such Fund's loan will be satisfied only after all senior debt is paid in full. FP's ability to amend the terms of a Fund's loans, assign a Fund's loans, accept prepayments, exercise a Fund's remedies (through "standstill periods"), and control decisions made in bankruptcy proceedings relating to borrowers may be limited by intercreditor arrangements if debt senior to a Fund's loans exists or due to self-imposed restrictions on voting intended to manage conflicts of interest, in the event of investments in portfolio entities in which other Funds (whether in existence now or in the future) are invested.

Unsecured Loans or Debt. The Funds may invest in unsecured loans which are not secured by collateral. In the event of default on an unsecured loan, the first priority lien holder has first claim to

the underlying collateral of the loan. It is possible that no collateral value would remain for an unsecured holder and therefore result in a loss of investment to the relevant Fund. Because unsecured loans are lower in priority of payment to secured loans, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the secured obligations of the borrower. Unsecured loans generally have greater price volatility than secured loans and may be less liquid.

Term Loans, Delayed Draw Loans or Revolvers. The Funds may invest in term loans, delayed draw term loans, bridge loans, and revolving loans. A term loan is a loan that has a specified repayment schedule. A delayed draw loan is a loan that typically permits the borrower to withdraw pre-determined portions of the total amount borrowed at certain times. A revolving credit facility differs from a delayed draw loan in that as the borrower repays the loan, an amount equal to the repayment may be borrowed again during the term of the revolving credit facility. Delayed draw loans and revolving credit facilities usually provide for floating or variable rates of interest. If a Fund enters into or acquires a commitment with a borrower regarding a delayed draw loan or a revolver, such Fund will be obligated on one or more dates in the future to lend the borrower monies (up to an aggregate stated amount) if called upon to do so by the borrower. These commitments may have the effect of requiring said Fund to increase its investment in a borrower at a time when it might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). Delayed draw loans and revolvers may be subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to resell such instruments. As a result, a Fund may be unable to sell such investments at an opportune time or may have to resell them at less than fair market value. In the event that a contractual obligation extends beyond a Fund's investment period, such Fund would be required to meet such contractual requirements and, if it were unable to do so, would be subject to contractual penalties under such loans. A Fund's obligation to meet such contractual requirements, which may be met through drawdowns of commitments, may extend beyond said Fund's investment period.

Convertible Securities. The credit investments expected to be made by the Funds include convertible securities, which are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. The ability of a portfolio company to pay a dividend is limited to the extent that the portfolio company does not have sufficient legally available funds for distribution. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally: (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed income characteristics; and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. The value of a convertible security is a function of its "**investment value**" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "**conversion value**" (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the

investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, such Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Speculative Nature of Investments in Stressed or Distressed Debt. The Funds may invest in stressed or distressed debt securities and instruments. Investments in stressed and distressed debt securities and instruments are inherently speculative and are subject to a high degree of risk. Companies experiencing financial distress are often those operating at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period. Companies experiencing financial distress may be involved in insolvency proceedings and have the need for substantial additional capital to support continued operations or to improve their financial condition and may have very high amounts of leverage. Distressed companies may have further inability to service their debt obligations during an economic downturn or periods of rising interest rates, may not have access to more traditional methods of financing, and may be unable to repay debt by refinancing. The value of stressed and distressed debt securities and instruments tends to be more volatile and may have an increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and adverse economic and business developments than other securities and instruments. Stressed and distressed debt securities and instruments are often more sensitive to company-specific developments and changes in economic conditions than other securities and instruments.

Interest Rate Risks. In order to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in a Fund's underlying investments and capital structure, a Fund may enter into interest rate transactions, including but not limited to interest rate swaps and caps. For instance, interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with a counterparty of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments; the payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap. In an interest rate cap, a Fund would pay a premium to the counterparty to the interest rate cap and, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, would receive from the counterparty payments of the difference based on the notional amount of such cap. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, a Fund's use of interest rate transactions could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Fund.

Borrower Fraud; Breach of Covenant. For a credit investment, a Fund will typically seek to obtain structural, covenant, and/or other contractual protections with respect to the terms of its investments as determined appropriate under the circumstances. There can be no assurance that such attempts to provide downside protection with respect to a Fund's investments will achieve the desired effect and potential investors should regard an investment in such Fund as being speculative and having a high degree of risk. Of paramount concern in originating or acquiring the financing contemplated by a Fund is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower or other credit support providers or breach of covenant by such parties. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness or breach of covenants may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the loans or the

ability of a Fund to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing the loan or otherwise realize on the investment. A Fund will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers to the extent reasonable but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

FP does not believe that there have been any legal or disciplinary events that are material to its advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Various FP affiliated entities are General Partners of the respective Funds. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among FP, the Funds, the portfolio companies, the investors, and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, see Item 11 below.

Francisco Partners Operations LLP is an FP-affiliated investment adviser that is located in the United Kingdom and registered with the Financial Conduct Authority.

FP is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser and is currently exempt from registration with the CFTC as a commodity trading advisor and a commodity pool operator.

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

Code of Ethics

FP has adopted a Code of Ethics (“**Code**”) which sets forth standards of business conduct that FP requires of its supervised persons. The Code is intended to assist the Firm and its supervised persons in complying with the requirements of Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, as well as provisions of applicable federal securities laws.

The Code also sets forth personal trading policies and reporting requirements applicable to access persons and certain family members that are designed to address actual or potential conflicts of interest (or appearances of conflicts) with the Funds. The Code requires all access persons of the Firm to report brokerage transactions to FP Compliance. Transactions in certain financial products, including certain mutual fund shares, U.S. government securities, and certain money market instruments are excluded from such reporting requirements. The Code also requires that access persons seek pre-clearance with respect to purchases and sales of most types of securities. These pre-clearance requirements do not apply to transactions in certain investments, including investments in accounts over which the access person has no direct or indirect investment discretion, influence or control.

FP access persons who violate the Code may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, re-training, escalation to senior management, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension or dismissal. FP access persons are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of which they become aware. FP access persons are required to annually certify compliance with the Code.

A copy of the Code is available to any Fund, or prospective client upon request to: compliance@franciscopartners.com.

Participation or Interests in Client Transactions

Certain personnel and affiliates of FP may invest in and alongside the Funds, either through the General Partners, as direct investors in the Funds, or otherwise. A Fund or its General Partner, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the management fee and carried interest related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, see below.

Conflicts of Interest

FP provides targeted advisory services, including investment activities for themselves (*e.g.*, co-investment vehicles) and for the account of the Funds and transaction-related, advisory, management, and other services to funds and operating companies, including portfolio companies of the Funds. FP will devote such time, personnel, and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner, as required by the relevant Fund Document, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund or its investors may conflict with the interests of FP or its affiliates or one or more other Funds or with their respective affiliates.

Handling of Conflicts of Interest

Any of the situations discussed below subjects FP and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. FP and its affiliates will deal with conflicts of interest using their best judgment and discretion. In the case of conflicts involving the Funds, the determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made in the sole discretion of FP, except as required by the applicable Fund Documents. In resolving conflicts, FP considers various factors, including the interests of the applicable Funds with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer-term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for handling and/or resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below.

The following factors may alleviate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest among FP and the Funds: (i) certain conflicts of interest will be addressed pursuant to set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the relevant Fund Documents; (ii) FP has adopted and implemented certain policies and procedures designed to reduce certain conflicts of interest; (iii) prior to subscribing for an interest in a Fund, each investor receives relevant Fund Documents, which contain information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund; and (iv) an advisory board of representatives of the limited partners of each Fund (“**Advisory Board**”) will approve or consent to certain material conflict of interest transactions, including those specifically delineated in the relevant Fund Documents and referred to the Advisory Board by such Fund’s General Partner.

In addition, certain provisions of a Fund’s Fund Documents are designed to protect the interests of investors in situations where conflicts may exist and/or arise, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, FP will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. In certain instances, however, some of such conflicts of interest may be resolved in a manner adverse to a Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Contact the FP Compliance Department with any additional questions or concerns not addressed below.

Potential Sources of Conflicts of Interest

The potential conflicts of interest encountered by a Fund include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not describe all of the potential conflicts that may be faced by the Funds. The conflicts of interest discussed below are not listed in order of importance or priority and may not consider all factors for all possible circumstances, and some conflicts of interest may be more or less relevant or important depending upon the nature of the particular circumstances. Other conflicts are disclosed throughout this Brochure, and the Brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts. Conflicts of interest are also discussed in more detail in the relevant Fund Documents.

Management of the Funds

FP may give advice or take actions with respect to the investments of one or more Funds that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies will not hold the same securities or achieve the

same performance. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles or have access to similar credit facilities. These differences will result in variations with respect to price, leverage, and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

Personnel of FP responsible for managing a particular Fund generally have responsibilities with respect to other Funds, including Funds that may be raised in the future. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these FP personnel across existing and future Funds. FP personnel have an incentive to allocate more time, services or functions to Funds from which such FP personnel derive a higher economic benefit and/or to better performing Funds.

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

As described in Item 4 above, the Funds have entered, or in the future may enter, prior to the closing of such Fund, into Side Letters with one or more of the Fund's investors which provide such investors with additional or different rights than other investors have pursuant to the Fund Documents, including, but not limited to, different information rights, co-investment rights, and liquidity or transfer rights.

A Fund and one or more other Funds may be deemed or may desire to avoid being deemed to hold "plan assets" subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**"). With respect to ERISA considerations, FP and certain affiliates may be restricted from entering into certain transactions if the investment would trigger ERISA considerations with respect to a Fund, or may be obligated to take certain actions or refrain from taking certain actions in order to avoid an ERISA consideration with respect to such Fund.

From time to time, FP will consult with or co-invest with other parties in the private equity investment industry. While FP believes that such relationships will result in enhanced investment opportunities for the Funds, it is possible that certain opportunities will not be available to the Funds as a result of such relationships or, if available, such parties' interests or its obligations to their clients may diverge from the Funds' interests. In addition, such parties may possess inside information concerning specific companies that could limit a Fund's ability to buy or sell securities issued by such companies.

Diverse Membership

The investors in the Funds are expected to include U.S. taxable and tax-exempt entities, and institutions from jurisdictions outside of the United States. Such investors often have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund. The conflicting interests among the investors generally relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund, the structuring of the acquisition of investments and the timing of the disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest arise in connection with decisions

made by FP or its affiliates, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that are more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, FP and its affiliates will consider the investment and tax objectives of the applicable Fund, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

Advisory Board Rights

Generally, each Fund has established an Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all, limited partners are permitted to designate a member to the Advisory Board because, for instance, those designating limited partners will have greater information rights. The Advisory Board may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to FP and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the Advisory Board. Representatives of the Advisory Board may have various business and other relationships with FP and its partners, personnel, and affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the Advisory Board.

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

Fees and Expenses

The opportunity to receive fees from actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of a Fund creates a conflict of interest between FP, on the one hand, and such Fund and its limited partners, on the other hand, because: (1) the amounts of such fees over time are expected to be substantial; (2) the Fund and its limited partners do not have an interest in FP; and (3) the rights of the Fund and its limited partners to these fees is limited to the reduction of future management fees described above in Item 5. Also, because there is a fixed investment period when capital may be invested by the Fund, and after which capital from investors in Funds may only be drawn down in limited circumstances, and because management fees are, at certain times during the life of a Fund, based upon capital invested by such Fund, this fee structure may create an incentive to invest capital when FP may not otherwise have done so.

From time to time, FP may consider and reject an investment opportunity on behalf of one Fund and FP, or an affiliate of FP may subsequently determine to have another Fund make an investment in the same company. A potential conflict of interest can arise in such circumstances if one Fund benefits from the initial evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by FP on behalf of the original Fund that had considered the investment. FP undertakes a quarterly review process to determine if the original Fund of interest for a particular investment opportunity has changed or remains the same. In instances where the Fund of interest has changed, FP will allocate the expenses incurred in the quarter preceding the change to the new Fund of interest (subject to adjustment in the case of FP Credit as described below). If the potential investment opportunity is ultimately not consummated but had more than one Fund of interest during due diligence, FP will conduct an additional review to determine the fair allocation of expenses incurred. In the event the Funds of interest included the FP Credit

Funds, FP will consider, among other factors and to the extent applicable, the type and extent of diligence normally undertaken for a potential investment by an equity fund as compared to a credit fund. The cost of the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken in considering an investment completed by one (or more) FP Fund(s) where such deal was previously considered by another FP Fund will generally be allocated to the FP Fund(s) making the investment. The cost of the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken in considering an investment completed by an FP Credit Fund where such deal was previously considered by an equity Fund will be allocated based on the facts and circumstances of the deal including, but not be limited to, the type and extent of diligence normally undertaken for an investment by a credit fund. The cost of the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken in considering the investment completed by multiple FP Funds will be allocated based on the pro rata cost basis of each Fund's investment.

As described above in Item 5, FP may receive fees in connection with its performance of Related Services. Such fees will be in addition to the management fee and the carried interest paid by such Fund. FP will determine the amount of these fees, if any, in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers, management teams, the boards of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies, and/or third party co-investors in its transactions. As a result of the Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, FP and/or its affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members, or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. From time to time, portfolio company board members approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to FP and/or its affiliates. FP is not required by the Fund Documents to provide a Fund or its limited partners with information regarding the amounts of these fees, although such fees will be disclosed to the extent required and the amount of such fees are included with other expense items on the Fund's quarterly and annual financial statements.

Similar to fees earned in connection with Related Services, a portfolio company typically will reimburse FP, FP Consulting or service providers retained at FP's discretion for expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses) incurred by FP or such service providers in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. FP selects service providers and determines the amount of reimbursements for such services in good faith in its discretion; however, the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial.

FP and its personnel have in the past received, and may, from time to time, in the future receive, certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses may result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to FP and/or its personnel, and such benefits, rewards and/or amounts (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value), will exclusively benefit FP and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is being borne by the Funds, its investors, and/or the portfolio companies. Any such benefits, rewards and/or amounts will not be subject to the offset arrangements described above in Item 5 or otherwise shared with such Fund, its investors, and/or the portfolio companies. In addition, airline travel incurred as a Fund expense for an FP personnel travelling for appropriate Fund-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a portfolio company, a prospective portfolio company or other Fund-related matter) may benefit such FP personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

FP has in the past caused, and may, in its discretion, in the future cause, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies to have ongoing business dealings, arrangements or agreements with persons who are

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

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

In addition, from time to time, FP may recruit a management team to pursue a new “platform” opportunity expected to lead to the formation of a future portfolio company. In other instances, a new platform could be formed to recruit an existing or newly formed management team to build such platform through acquisitions and organic growth. In certain circumstances, such platform employees may include former employees of FP, or current or former senior advisors or consultants to FP and its affiliates. The structure of each platform and the engagement of personnel will vary, including whether a management team’s services are exclusive to the platform and whether the members of the management team are employed directly by the platform or indirectly through a separate management company established to manage such platform. Platform structures may change during the investments’ hold period, for instance, in connection with restructurings or dispositions. The management team of a platform investment may provide services with respect to other platform investments of more than one Fund, or provide the same or similar services for unaffiliated parties. The services provided by the platform management team could be similar to, and in some cases overlap with, the services provided by FP to the Funds. The Fund will bear the expenses of the management team or portfolio company, as the case may be, including any overhead expenses, management or other fees, employee compensation (including cash compensation and profits-interest), diligence expenses or other related expenses in connection with backing the management team or the build out of the platform opportunity. Such expenses may be borne directly by the applicable Fund as Fund expenses or indirectly as the Fund bears the start-up and ongoing expenses of the newly-formed platform portfolio company. Such costs and expenses will not offset the management fee and are in addition to management fees and other compensation (*e.g.*, carried interest) received by FP.

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

Fee Structure

As discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many Funds are entitled to carried interest under the terms of the relevant Fund Documents. Such General Partners are affiliates of FP. The existence of the General Partners' carried interest creates an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. However, the investment made by FP or its affiliates in a Fund, the clawback (as defined below) obligation of the General Partner (as described below), and the fact that the preferred return is calculated on an aggregate basis reduces the incentive to make speculative investments or otherwise time the sale of an investment in a manner motivated by the personal benefit of FP's personnel.

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

In addition, the General Partner is incentivized to hold on to investments that have poor prospects for improvement in order to receive ongoing management fees in the interim and, potentially, a more likely or larger carried interest distribution if such asset's value appreciates in the future. This incentive is increased by the presence of the clawback obligation of the General Partner.

Fund-Level Borrowing

The Funds will, from time to time, enter into borrowing arrangements that require the Funds to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If one Fund defaults on such arrangement, the other Funds may be held responsible for the defaulted amount.

The Funds, from time to time, borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses, to pay management fees, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under hedging transactions, or to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor's default or exclusion. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be used for all limited partners in such Fund on a pro rata basis, including the General Partner. The Funds will also utilize subscription facilities in a manner that will benefit co-investors and joint venture partners. For example, a Fund will borrow to fund an investment that may ultimately be syndicated to co-investors. While such co-investors will bear their pro rata share of the interest expense related to such investment and corresponding borrowing, they do not share in origination fees, unused line fees, and other costs associated with the Funds' credit facilities.

In addition, credit facilities for certain Funds are available to provide borrowed funds directly to the portfolio companies of such Funds, in which case such borrowed funds would be guaranteed by such Funds. In such instances the Funds would bear the sole liability for the borrowed funds in the event of a default, and as a result, such portfolio company and any of its other investors (including any co-investor and co-investment vehicles) would benefit from the credit risk taken by the Funds as a result of such guarantees.

To the extent the Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions, the Fund's investors generally make correspondingly later capital contributions, but the Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds. As a result, the Fund's use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and generally make net IRR calculations higher than they otherwise would be without Fund-level borrowing, as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions. It is expected that the interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a lower rate than any preferred return, which will begin accruing when capital contributions to fund such investments, or repay borrowings used to fund such investments, are actually made to the relevant Fund. Thus, while the Fund will bear the expense of borrowed funds, such borrowings can also increase the carried interest received by the Fund's General Partner by decreasing the amount of distributions from the Fund that are required to be made to Fund investors in satisfaction of any preferred return. The General Partner therefore has a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the General Partner may receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings.

To the extent a subscription facility is due upon demand by a lender (such as upon an event of default or otherwise), such a demand may be issued at an inopportune time at which liquidity is generally constrained, potentially resulting in greater defaults as a result of such liquidity constraints and/or investors facing similar capital calls in multiple funds and being unable to satisfy all such demands simultaneously. The batching of capital calls may amplify the magnitude of potential defaults by investors as a result of there being fewer but larger capital calls. Moreover, the existence of a subscription facility may impair an investor's ability to transfer its interest in a Fund as a result of restrictions imposed on such transfers by the lender.

Borrowing by the Fund will generally be secured by capital commitments made by the limited partners to the Fund and/or by the Fund's assets, and documentation relating to such borrowing may provide that during the continuance of a default under such borrowing, the interests of the investors may be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing. Moreover, tax-exempt investors should note that the use of borrowings by the Fund may cause the realization of Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI).

FP Policies and Procedures

Policies and procedures implemented by FP, from time to time, including as may be implemented in the future, to mitigate potential conflicts of interest and address certain regulatory, legal, and contractual requirements may reduce the positive synergies across FP's areas of operation or expertise that a Fund expects to draw on for purposes of pursuing attractive investment opportunities. Because FP has other activities beyond any one Fund, it is subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest, additional regulatory considerations, and more legal and contractual restrictions than that to which it would otherwise be subject if it focused only on a Fund and/or if it did not pursue both private equity and debt investments. In that regard, it is possible that in the future FP may establish information barriers or other forms of separation between certain strategies or professionals, such as (without limitation) those who are primarily involved in trading marketable securities or liquid instruments or debt investments, on the one hand, and other professionals, such as those who are primarily involved in privately negotiated or illiquid investments, on the other hand, and in any such event it is possible that a Fund may not be able to avail itself of the full resources of FP. For example, the establishment of an information barrier may impact FP's ability to source deals for a Fund from other strategies that FP manages, and a Fund could be adversely affected as a result. There can be no

assurance that walling off procedures can, nor will, be implemented efficiently or successfully in all cases.

Receipt of Confidential Information

Given the nature of FP's business and investment activity, FP routinely comes into possession of material nonpublic information. FP's Legal and Compliance Departments have a number of policies and procedures and practices in place to monitor for and prevent the misuse of material nonpublic information, for example, by regularly attending Deal Team, Investment Committee, and Credit IC meetings, close involvement in the review of NDAs, and the general administration of FP's policies and procedures regarding its restricted list, which is a list of companies for which buying or selling securities is prohibited.

FP receives and generates various kinds of portfolio company data and other information, including related to financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors, and other metrics and data and/or data analytics. This information may, in certain instances, include material nonpublic information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Fund's investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio company. Under certain circumstances, FP will, from time to time, enter into formal or informal arrangements with portfolio companies or affiliates to facilitate the sharing of data and/or data analytics. Subject to applicable legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements, these information sharing arrangements are designed to allow FP, the Funds, and the Funds' portfolio companies to better discern economic or other trends and developments. FP believes that all Funds benefit from these arrangements in ways that would be impossible without the ability to aggregate data from across FP's businesses and the Funds' portfolio companies. However, information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Funds and/or between the Funds and FP. FP may, from time to time, use this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to FP, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefitting the source from which such information was obtained (including the Funds). In addition, FP may have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio companies based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure exactly the benefits any particular entity receives from these kinds of arrangements, or to provide specific and direct monetary compensation for such information. In addition, FP and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Fund activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to FP, without directly compensating or otherwise benefiting the Funds. As a result, FP may have an incentive to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Funds) based on the data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits FP and/or investments held by other Funds.

In addition, FP or an affiliate may actively pursue one or more investment strategies, and may in the future consider new strategies. When FP or an affiliate engages in any such practice, FP or an affiliate is expected to encounter conflicts of interest between the multiple investment strategies. Such conflicts include, but are not limited to, that any FP investment strategy may come into possession of proprietary or confidential information, the receipt of which could limit the ability of other strategies to engage in potential transactions. For example, strategies in receipt of proprietary or confidential information could be restricted from investing or trading as a result, including because of the use of restrictions under non-disclosure agreements, being in possession of material nonpublic information, or otherwise. Additionally, there may be circumstances in which one or more individuals associated with FP will be precluded from providing services to a General Partner or FP because of certain

confidential information available to those individuals or to other parts of FP. A Fund's activities may be constrained as a result of these conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, the constraints such information may impose on FP's personnel and their freedom of action. FP will not be under any obligation to decline any engagements or investments in order to make an investment opportunity available to a Fund, and a Fund's ability to engage in transactions may be affected as a result of relationships that FP may or may not have or transactions or investments FP and its Funds or affiliates may make or have made in relation to such investment strategies.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

As described in the relevant Fund Documents and below, personnel and related persons of FP may be faced with conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to an FP Fund. FP's allocation policies and procedures are intended to align FP's investment allocation practices with its contractual obligations and fiduciary duties to its Funds and investors, and to address the potential conflicts of interest associated with investment allocations within and across FP Funds.

It is FP's policy to allocate investment opportunities among Funds in a fair and equitable manner consistent with its fiduciary obligations, the Funds' investment strategy, objectives, and Fund Documents, and in alignment with its allocation policies and procedures. To that end, FP has an Allocation Committee consisting of the Firm's CEO, CIO, COO, CCO, and Investor Relations Partner, which is tasked with reviewing and approving the allocation recommendation of the Investment Committee or Credit IC, as applicable.

FP's allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds, affiliates, and third parties and in the manner discussed herein may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. While FP will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that an actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which FP may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist. The factors below may also be the basis for why an investment is not allocated to a particular Fund, despite it being an eligible investment for such Fund, and for determining the amount of an allocation a particular Fund receives. FP is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described below in any particular investment, and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment opportunity and attendant circumstances.

FP generally will allocate investment opportunities in accordance with its allocation policies and procedures and Fund Documents based on each Fund's investment strategy and scope under the respective Fund Documents, among other relevant factors, which also include, in no order of importance or priority, each Fund's investment objectives and focus; each Fund's liquidity and reserves; timing of the investment period of the applicable Fund; each Fund's contractual requirements regarding eligible investments, including, but not limited to, asset class restrictions and investment size restrictions; each Fund's portfolio composition and each Fund's investment concentration parameters; amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment; potential future capital needs for the portfolio investment, including, without limitation, potential for add-on acquisitions; transaction sourcing; lender covenants and other

limitations; the size, stage of development, and anticipated holding period of the prospective portfolio investment; historical and anticipated redemption/withdrawal/repurchase requirements and anticipated future contributions/subscriptions; the suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio investment of a Fund; the use of leverage in the proposed capital structure; when a pro rata allocation could result in de minimis or odd lot allocations; cash flow and invested capital recycling considerations; industry and other allocation targets; legal, tax, accounting, contractual or regulatory constraints; changes to Fund investment mandates; seniority of an investment and other capital structuring criteria; whether an investment opportunity would enable a Fund to qualify for certain programmatic benefits or discounts that are not readily available to other Funds; the ability to succeed in a competitive process for a specific target; and any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the Fund Documents or deemed relevant by FP in good faith.

In certain cases, a Fund will invest alongside other Funds, the General Partners of other Funds and certain related persons on the basis described in the Funds' Fund Documents. In addition, an eligible investment opportunity for a particular Fund will, under certain circumstances, be allocated to other Funds. The investment policies, fee arrangements, carried interest, investments owned by FP personnel with respect to a Fund, and other circumstances of the Fund, generally vary from those with respect to other Funds. Personnel and related persons of FP have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in certain Funds and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with such investments. These relationships also may present conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund. Investments by more than one FP Fund in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of one FP Fund to support positions taken by other FP Funds. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from a transaction will be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it will be as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

When FP is presented with an investment opportunity that is suitable for more than one Fund, FP will follow its allocation policies and procedures and the Fund Documents of the affected Funds, which generally set forth terms with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities. In most cases, (other than certain FP Credit Funds), a successor Fund (as such term is described in the respective Fund Document) does not commence making investments in new portfolio companies until its predecessor Fund has ceased making such new investments. If, however, the Firm determines it is appropriate to allocate a portion of an investment opportunity to a predecessor Fund or successor Fund after consideration of the relevant circumstances (because, for example, a predecessor Fund has remaining available commitments), it may do so in accordance with FP's policies and procedures and the applicable Fund Documents.

However, from time to time, multiple Funds will seek to make new investments concurrently, and investment opportunities may arise that are appropriate for more than one Fund. In determining which Funds and investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, FP and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. FP attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds and the obligations owed by FP's advisory affiliates to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among such entities in a fair and equitable manner.

For example, FP generally would allocate a lower-middle market technology company opportunity requiring an investment below a certain dollar threshold to a Fund with a specific investment strategy and scope that focuses primarily on such investments, rather than to other Funds that focus primarily

on larger investments; however, such other Funds are not precluded from making smaller investments if doing so in accordance with FP's allocation policies and procedures and the relevant Fund Documents. Similarly, FP generally would allocate a credit investment opportunity that does not involve control of a portfolio company to an FP Credit Fund rather than to other Funds that focus on control-oriented equity investments. FP, in its sole discretion, may allocate the same investment opportunity, which may include a review by the Advisory Boards of the applicable Funds, to multiple Funds. The Firm will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on: (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund; or (ii) the profitability of any Fund. While FP determines how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which FP is subject, discussed herein, did not exist. There can be no assurance that a Fund will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

FP and the General Partner of the relevant Fund have formed Parallel Funds to facilitate, from a legal, tax or regulatory standpoint, investments by certain foreign or other classes of investors, the structure and terms of which may differ from that of the Funds, but will invest proportionately in all transactions on effectively the same terms and conditions as the Funds.

In addition, to the extent FP has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to the Fund Documents or is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, FP will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors: evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations; perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen, and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Funds and/or FP and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment; whether the potential purchaser would subject FP, the applicable Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens; a potential purchaser's investment into another Fund (including any commitment into a future Fund); requirements in the Fund Documents; and such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

Conflicts Relating to Purchases and Sales of Investments

Subject to the Fund Documents, each Fund reserves the right to make independent decisions regarding recommendations of when a Fund should purchase and sell investments. Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Fund, or in a transaction in which another Fund has already made an investment. A Fund may not, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles or have the same access to credit or investment strategies as other Funds. Occasionally, this will result in differences in price, terms, leverage, and associated costs. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and the other Fund(s) or co-investor will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms.

As neither FP nor any of its affiliates is registered as a broker-dealer, FP does not engage in agency cross transactions where one Fund purchases or sells any security for its account from or to the account of another Fund. FP does not anticipate entering into principal transactions where FP or any of its affiliates purchases or sells any security for its own accounts from or to the accounts of any Fund. In

the event that the Firm causes the Funds to enter into any cross transactions, any required approvals, including that of the applicable Fund's Advisory Board (as may be required), will be obtained in accordance with the terms of the applicable Fund Document and any applicable regulatory requirements (e.g., Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act).

Funds, from time to time, invest in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Conflicts may arise in connection with such investments. Investment opportunities are, from time to time, appropriate for more than one Fund at the same or different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where Funds may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, whether payments should be accelerated or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, the terms of any work-out or restructuring or other concessions that may be given in such a situation raise conflicts of interest, and FP may be incentivized to choose a course of action that benefits one Fund to the detriment of another Fund. In the event that one Fund has a controlling or significantly influential position in a portfolio company, it will have the ability to elect some or all of the board of directors of such a portfolio company, thereby controlling the policies and operations, including the appointment of management, future issuances of securities, payment of dividends, incurrence of debt, and entering into extraordinary transactions. In addition, a controlling Fund is likely to have the ability to determine, or influence, the outcome of operational matters and to cause, or prevent, a change in control of such a company. Such management and operational decisions may, at times, be in direct conflict with other Funds and/or clients of FP's affiliates that have invested in the same portfolio company that do not have the same level of control or influence over the portfolio company.

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions are a regular part of the business of the Funds. Follow-on investments may present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which other Funds have invested or may invest. Recapitalization transactions may present conflicts of interest, including determinations of whether existing investors are selling at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms, and determining the desirability of leverage for the applicable portfolio company. FP will address all such conflicts using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion, subject, in certain cases, to approval by the respective Advisory Boards.

In certain cases, FP will cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it will cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or FP might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, FP, its affiliates and/or their professionals: (i) will, from time to time, have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Fund that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment; or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). FP and its affiliates receive management or

other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting any such transactions, FP follows the requirements set forth in the Fund Documents.

If additional capital is necessary for a portfolio company as a result of financial or other difficulties of a portfolio company, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and, if provided, each Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by FP. In the event one Fund is unable to fund its share of additional capital (e.g., in the event such Fund does not have sufficient available capital), the other Fund may be obligated to fund more than its share of such amount. In such event, one Fund will gain greater exposure to such investment than may have been intended and the other Fund will be diluted in such investment. The returns of each Fund may be negatively impacted as a result of the foregoing. Investments by more than one FP Fund in a portfolio company will also raise the risk of using assets of an FP Fund to support positions taken by other FP Funds or that a Fund may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote.

There may be differences in timing of entry into, or exit from, a portfolio company for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio or liquidity needs. Also, where more than one FP Fund (or its affiliates) invests in the same portfolio company, there can be no assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time or on the same terms. For example, because FP has an incentive to show realized returns in connection with other fundraising activities (including fundraising for a successor Fund) or because one Fund's term may expire before the end of another Fund's term, such Funds may dispose of the investment at different times. Investments disposed of at different times will likely be disposed of at different valuations and, as a result, each Fund may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Fund. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Fund's performance. At the same time, if FP determines it is advisable for a Fund to exit an investment at the same time as another FP Fund (or its affiliates), the term of which may expire sooner than the former Fund's, such Fund may dispose of its interest earlier than it ordinarily would have and may, as a result, experience lower returns than it otherwise may have earned on such investment.

The application of a Fund's Fund Documents and FP's policies and procedures are expected to vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment by two or more Funds in different classes of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure) and, as such, there may be a degree of variation and potential inconsistencies, in the manner in which potential or actual conflicts are addressed.

From time to time, FP will, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds, co-investors, personnel, business associates, and other "friends and family" of FP, its affiliates or their personnel, or third parties to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, FP will comply with the requirements set forth in the Fund Documents of the applicable Fund(s), or to the extent not addressed in the Fund Documents of the applicable Fund(s), FP may consider some or all of the factors it deems to be relevant. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by FP and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by FP. Although FP is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transactions or to seek the highest available price, it will first determine that such transactions are in the best interests of the

applicable Fund(s), taking into account the sales price and the other terms and conditions of the transaction. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Fund(s). Any such transactions will comply with the Fund Document of the applicable Fund(s).

The Funds will, from time to time, enter into equity commitment arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that upon the closing of a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio company, it will purchase equity securities in a transaction. Furthermore, in certain instances, the Funds will also enter into: (a) limited guarantee arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that if a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio company is not consummated, it will pay a percentage of the total value of the transaction or a fixed amount as a “**reverse termination fee**” to the seller entity; or (b) full guarantee arrangements where a Fund agrees to close a transaction even if the debt financing for such transaction is not available or has not been funded. While certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Fund are generally obligated to pay their proportionate share of the equity purchase price (whether pursuant to the applicable Funds’ Fund Documents or otherwise), such co-investment vehicles may not be direct parties to the equity commitment arrangements or guarantees and, in any event, are not obligated to pay their proportionate share of any reverse termination fee. In such a case, in the unlikely event that a co-investment vehicle defaults on an arrangement with the Fund to pay its proportionate share of the equity purchase price (if any) or such an arrangement does not exist, the Fund could be held responsible for the entire equity purchase price or obligations.

As discussed below in this Item 11, the Funds, from time to time, co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other similar entities or arrangements. These investments may involve risks and conflicts that would not otherwise be present in investments where a third party is not involved. Such risks include, among other things, the possibility that the third party may have differing economic or business goals than those of the Fund, or that the third party may be in a position to take actions that are inconsistent with the investment objectives of the Funds. There may also be instances where the Funds will be liable for the actions of such third party co-investors. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction with a third party would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

FP, its affiliates, and their partners, officers, principals, and personnel may buy or sell securities or other instruments that FP has recommended to Funds. Officers, principals, and personnel of FP may also buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by the Funds. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing FP personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by FP on behalf of the Funds. In such circumstances, the investing FP personnel will share with or reimburse the relevant Fund(s) and/or FP for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity in such amounts as determined by FP in its sole discretion.

Co-Investment Opportunities

FP generally will allocate co-investment opportunities to applicable Funds whose investment objectives are consistent with the applicable investment up to an amount of the transaction deemed prudent by their respective General Partners, taking into account conflicts provisions in the relevant

Fund Documents, investment and operating guidelines, diversification limitations, tax and regulatory considerations, minimum dollar limits, and other relevant factors, including risk. FP's procedures permit it to take into consideration a variety of factors when making co-investment and Co-Invest Party determinations, including but not limited to those discussed herein.

If FP believes it is in the best interest of a Fund to reduce its exposure to a specific investment opportunity, or if FP determines it is prudent to include one or more third parties in an investment opportunity, or if an attractive investment opportunity exceeds certain thresholds of committed capital ("**co-investment opportunities**") for a particular Fund, FP can allocate the investment among other FP Funds as well as limited partners, other private fund sponsors, corporates, strategic partners or advisors, other single investor vehicles or other third parties with which FP has a relationship ("**Co-Invest Parties**"), in accordance with the relevant Fund Documents, including Side Letters, and its allocation and co-investment policies and procedures. There may be circumstances where an amount that could have otherwise been invested by a particular Fund is instead allocated to one or more Co-Invest Parties. The Funds may co-invest through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities with Co-Invest Parties that may have economic or business interests or objectives that are different than or conflict with those of the Funds.

The size of an investment alone (including a specific position size or in context to vintage) is not determinative as to whether FP offers a co-investment opportunity, or the amount of such an opportunity for co-investment. Each situation is taken in context to portfolio risk or deal risk, including, but not limited to: position size of the proposed investment; vintage risk within the applicable Fund's portfolio; end-market considerations (including portfolio concentration of a Fund); potential future capital needs for the portfolio investment, including, without limitation, potential for add-on acquisitions; ability of a Co-Invest Party to add value to the investment by virtue of sector, geographical or other knowledge/expertise; amount of capital deployed across the applicable Fund and all FP Funds that year; likelihood to complete other deals throughout the remainder of the year; desire to retain capital to be available for future development in light of the limitations imposed by a Fund's Fund Documents; and any other considerations deemed relevant by FP in good faith.

Any excess amount of co-investment opportunities over that which is allocated to the applicable Funds generally will be allocated to certain Co-Invest Parties, some or all of which may have a relationship with FP. Participation in co-investment opportunities is limited to Co-Invest Parties with such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters necessary to make them capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment. The relevant Fund's General Partner will determine, in its sole discretion, whether a Co-Invest Party is eligible to participate in any co-investment opportunity and may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include its own interests and/or: whether or not the potential Co-Invest Party can be helpful to the investment; whether or not the potential Co-Invest Party is a current investor in an FP Fund; if the potential Co-Invest Party was a previous investor in an FP Fund and if they may be an investor in a future FP Fund; the size of the potential Co-Invest Party's possible or requested commitment; whether or not the potential Co-Invest Party can complete its diligence prior to the closing of the applicable investment; whether or not the potential Co-Invest Party can efficiently complete its diligence and if the potential Co-Invest Party is easy for FP to deal with or if it will be a hindrance to the overall investment process; and whether or not the potential Co-Invest Party has participated in co-investments before. The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and FP is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment, and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular co-investment opportunity and attendant

circumstances. These co-investment or syndication activities may present conflicts of interest in determining how much of certain investment opportunities will be offered to a Fund. See Item 6 above for a discussion of side-by-side management.

In addition, co-investment vehicles will, from time to time, be formed to make investments alongside a Fund. In such cases, the co-investment vehicle may be provided a priority right to make co-investments in some or all of the investments made by such Fund. The existence of such a priority right may significantly reduce or eliminate co-investment opportunities available to other potential Co-Invest Parties.

Furthermore, decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities will be made by FP or its related persons in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. In general: (i) no investor in a Fund (including those that have established dedicated co-investment vehicles) has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity and investing in a Fund does not give an investor any rights, entitlements or priority to co-investment opportunities; (ii) co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some, and not other, FP investors, in the sole discretion of FP or its related persons, and investors will often be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested and not all investors will be offered the same number of co-investment opportunities as other investors in the same Fund (including those with the same, larger or smaller capital commitments to such Fund); and (iii) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (*e.g.*, other Funds managed by FP, consultants, joint venture partners, persons associated with a portfolio company, and other third parties, including persons who FP believes will provide a benefit to a Fund and/or one or more portfolio companies or who provide a strategic sourcing or similar benefit to FP, a Fund, and/or a portfolio company and one or more of their respective affiliates, due to industry or regulatory expertise or otherwise), rather than one or more investors in a Fund, will, from time to time, be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of FP or its related persons. Additionally, non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities do not require FP to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity. However, FP, from time to time, agrees to give particular investors, Funds or other third parties priority access to co-investment opportunities. The existence of such priority or other contractual co-investment access rights could affect FP's decision to offer certain opportunities for co-investment and could limit the ability of Funds or their investors to be offered certain co-investment opportunities.

In the event FP determines to offer a co-investment opportunity to Co-Invest Parties, there can be no assurance that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund, or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial and the Funds bear the risk that any or all excess portion of an investment is not sold or is sold on unattractive terms. Further, it is possible that a potential Co-Invest Party may experience financial, legal or regulatory difficulties and may, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund and as a result, may take a different view from FP as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to a Fund's investment objective. In the event that FP is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential Co-Invest Parties, in whole or in part, the Fund may consequently hold a greater concentration and have more exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended and would bear the entire portion of any fees, costs, and expenses related to such investment, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations

in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. An investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce a Fund's overall investment returns. Therefore, it is possible that a Fund that overcommits to an investment will bear a disproportionate allocation of the risks associated with the transaction without being compensated for assuming such risks.

Service Providers

FP and/or its affiliates may engage certain service providers to provide services to FP, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. Such service providers or their affiliates are, in certain circumstances, investors in a Fund or affiliates of such investors and may include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel, pension consultants, and/or other investors who provide services (including mezzanine and/or other lending arrangements). The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an investor's admission to a Fund, or during the term of such investor's investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as FP may give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Fund, enhanced information or may have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor. In addition, from time to time, portfolio companies and the Funds pay certain fees to other consultants introduced or arranged by FP and/or its affiliates that may regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies, and such fees also do not offset the management fee.

FP or its affiliates and service providers often charge varying amounts or may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required, and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by FP or its affiliates differ from those required by the Funds and/or its portfolio companies, FP and its affiliates will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Funds and/or its portfolio companies. Certain other service providers to FP, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies, or affiliates of such service providers, may also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with FP, its affiliates, or their respective portfolio companies. Such service providers (or their employees) may also source investment opportunities, be co-investors or commercial counterparties or entities in which FP and/or the Funds have an investment, and payments by a Fund and/or such portfolio companies may indirectly benefit FP and/or such Fund.

FP generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with: (i) FP or a related person of FP (which may include a portfolio company of such Fund); (ii) an entity with which FP or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship; (iii) an entity from which FP or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit; or (iv) FP Consulting. This subjects FP to conflicts of interest, because, although FP selects service providers based on the best interest of the Fund that FP believes are aligned with the Funds' operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, FP may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person because of FP's financial, familiarity, performance or other business interest. There is a possibility that FP, because of such belief or for other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. Whether or not FP has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider,

there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

FP and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest (*e.g.*, cross transactions and other affiliated transactions). Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, FP, and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of FP and its affiliates, and in the case of litigation and other circumstances, separate representation may be required. Additionally, FP, the Funds, and the Funds' portfolio companies will, from time to time, engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to FP, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies. This may result in FP receiving a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by the Funds and/or the portfolio company, or FP receiving a discount on services even though the Funds and/or the portfolio companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between FP, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that FP will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. Neither the Funds nor investors in the Funds will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to FP, its personnel or its affiliates, and the management fee paid by any Fund will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount.

Services required by a Fund (including some services historically provided by FP or its affiliates to the Funds) may, for certain reasons including efficiency and economic considerations, be outsourced in whole or in part to third parties or licensed software, in each case in the discretion of FP or its affiliates. This can create a conflict of interest because FP and its affiliates have an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Funds to, among other things, leverage the use of FP personnel. Such services may include, without limitation, deal sourcing, asset management, information technology, licensed software, depository, data processing, client relations, administration, custodial, marketing and marketing reviews, accounting, valuation, legal, human resources, client services, compliance, corporate secretarial and tax support, director services, and other similar services. Outsourcing may not occur universally for all Funds and accordingly, certain costs may be incurred by a Fund for a third party service provider that is not incurred for comparable services by other Funds. The decision by FP to initially perform a service for a Fund in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional services) in whole or in part to a third party service provider in the future and FP has no obligation to inform such Funds or investors of such a change. In addition, certain internal service providers (such as internal accountants) may "shadow" or otherwise review the reports of other services provided by such third parties. The costs and expenses of any such third party service providers will be borne by the relevant Funds.

Additionally, personnel of FP or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that FP may have with a service provider can influence FP in determining whether to select or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a portfolio company. FP will have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the

Funds or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Funds or will provide FP information about markets and industries in which FP operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to FP. Although FP selects service providers that it believes will enhance portfolio company performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Fund(s)), there is a possibility that FP, because of financial, business interest or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another service provider.

FP Consulting

As mentioned in Item 5 above, FP Consulting is not an affiliate of FP and FP Consulting is owned by its senior management and relevant Operating Partners and Operating Advisors. FP Consulting services generally include, among other things, performing operational analyses, establishing best practices at portfolio companies, identifying, diagnosing and addressing operational issues at specific portfolio companies, serving as an executive or similar officer of a portfolio company or subsidiary thereof, serving as a director of a portfolio company or subsidiary thereof, supporting carve-out activities in corporate divestiture investments, assisting with operational due diligence reviews of prospective investments and, from time to time, also providing “front office” functions with respect to a Fund, such as sourcing or other investment-related functions. The nature of the relationship between a Fund or its portfolio companies, on the one hand, and FP Consulting and its Operating Partners and Operating Advisors, on the other hand, may vary significantly depending on the nature of the investment and/or engagement. Such engagements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal and are negotiated individually between FP Consulting and each Fund or portfolio company, depending upon the anticipated services to be provided. In certain cases, Operating Partners and Operating Advisors have attributes of FP personnel (for instance, they may receive administrative support services from FP, participate in general meetings or events for FP personnel, have FP e-mail addresses or business cards), even though they are not employees, affiliates or personnel of FP. Certain Operating Partners or Operating Advisors may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. Operating Partners and Operating Advisors may be offered the ability to co-invest alongside Funds or may, under certain circumstances, be offered the opportunity directly by a portfolio company to invest in such company, including in investments in which such Operating Partner or Operating Advisor is involved or participates in the management thereof.

FP often engages FP Consulting due to its dedicated relationship with FP and the Funds’ portfolio companies to perform certain consulting services rather than engage independent service providers. FP attempts to address this conflict by seeking to: (i) agree upon fees that FP believes are reasonable; and (ii) with respect to FP Consulting, require that FP Consulting enter into a contract with each applicable Fund and portfolio company directly whereby the parties agree to the fees and an overview of services to be provided, which will generally be reviewed on annual basis. As discussed above in Item 5, FP Consulting fees and other compensation are retained by FP Consulting, are not shared with FP, and do not reduce the management fees paid by the Funds. Additionally, portfolio companies occasionally provide opportunities for FP Consulting and other consultants to receive an interest in such portfolio companies and reimburse costs and expenses incurred by FP Consulting and such consultants. FP Consulting and other consultants also may have a limited partner interest in one or more of the General Partners and/or one or more of the Funds. Such investments, reimbursements, and other compensation paid to FP Consulting and other consultants will not offset the management fee of any Fund.

Business with and among Portfolio Companies, FP, the Funds, Investors, and Prospective Investors

Given the collaborative nature of FP's business and the portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested, there are often situations where FP is in the position of recommending services of one portfolio company to other portfolio companies of the Funds, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments, and/or discounts to FP, an affiliate or a portfolio company. FP will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that FP has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies of the Funds, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by the Funds. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Fund(s) and its portfolio companies receiving the service.

FP and/or its affiliates may engage in business opportunities arising from a Fund's investment in a portfolio company. This creates a conflict of interest, as such interests are a benefit arising from the Fund's investment and may vary from the applicable Fund's interest (*e.g.*, whether to make a follow-on investment and, if so, how much should be allocated to the Fund). A Fund's portfolio company will also, from time to time, engage in transactions with, and provide goods or services, to FP. Such transactions or relationships will benefit such portfolio company and relevant Fund, and not all Fund portfolio companies or Funds. Additionally, FP generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the Funds, certain third parties, or their related businesses to the Funds or their portfolio companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Funds or the portfolio companies. Lastly, portfolio companies controlled by a Fund have in the past, and may, from time to time, in the future provide services to FP, certain Fund investors or prospective investors. This creates a conflict of interest, as FP has an incentive to cause the portfolio company to favor itself, or those investors or prospective investors relative to other portfolio companies or clients in terms of pricing or otherwise, which could adversely affect the portfolio company's profitability to the Fund. Additionally, the portfolio company could recommend to its clients that they invest in a Fund.

Current and former officers and executives of portfolio companies may also invest in a Fund. While FP believes this aligns portfolio company management teams with the best interests of the Fund, FP may, in certain circumstances, be incentivized to take (or refrain from taking) certain actions with respect to a portfolio company in order to maintain the goodwill with such portfolio company management team investor.

In certain instances, a Fund's portfolio company competes with, is a customer of, or is a service provider to, another Fund's portfolio company. In providing advice to a portfolio company's business, FP may consider the interests of one portfolio company or Fund and is not obligated to, and need not, take into consideration the interests of other relevant portfolio companies or Funds. As a result, a conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by FP to a portfolio company may have adverse consequences to a separate portfolio company owned by the same or another Fund. The performance and operations of a competitor, customer or service provider portfolio company could conflict with, and adversely affect the performance and operations of another portfolio company, or could adversely affect prices, business opportunities or potential acquisition opportunities. For instance, a portfolio company may seek to expand its market share at the expense of another portfolio company, withdraw business from another portfolio company in favor of another company offering the same product or service at a lower price, increase its own prices, purchase assets

from, or sell assets to, another portfolio company, commence litigation against another portfolio company, or prevent one portfolio company from commencing litigation against another portfolio company.

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

While less common, from time to time a Fund could hold an investment in a different layer of the capital structure than an investor or another party with which FP has a material relationship, in which case FP could have an incentive to cause the Fund or the portfolio company to offer more favorable terms to such parties (including, for instance, financing arrangements).

Certain members of a Fund's Advisory Board are, or in the future may be, officers or directors of, or otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Fund. The General Partner of a Fund will, from time to time, utilize the services of investors and their affiliates on an arm's length basis with commercially reasonable terms, as it deems appropriate.

Positions with Portfolio Companies

Certain personnel of FP serve as directors of, or observers on boards with respect to, certain portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such personnel have fiduciary duties as a director conflicts with those of the Fund, it is expected that generally the interests will be aligned. For instance, such positions could impair the ability of a Fund to sell the securities of an issuer in the event a director receives material non-public information by virtue of his or her role, which would have an adverse effect on a Fund. Furthermore, FP personnel serving as a director to a portfolio company owes a fiduciary duty to the portfolio company, on the one hand, and the relevant Fund, on the other hand, and such FP personnel may be in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interest of the Fund, or is not in the best interest of the portfolio company. FP personnel serving as directors may make decisions for a portfolio company that negatively impact returns received by a Fund investing in the portfolio company. Decisions made by FP personnel in

their capacity as portfolio company directors may subject FP, its affiliates or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims, and other director-related claims. In addition, to the extent FP personnel serve as a director on the board of more than one portfolio company, such FP personnel's fiduciary duties among the two or more portfolio companies may create a conflict of interest. In general, the Funds will indemnify FP and their partners, principals, and personnel from such claims. Such personnel are required to remit any remuneration they may receive as directors to the applicable Funds.

From time to time, personnel of FP may also be asked to serve as directors of, or observers with respect to, certain entities in which a Fund has fully exited its ownership interest and/or following the termination of the employment of such personnel with FP. In such circumstances, any compensation or fees received with respect to such exited investment and/or by such former personnel or current personnel with respect to a former portfolio company are not subject to the offset arrangement described above in Item 5, or otherwise shared with the Funds and/or investors.

In connection with co-investment opportunities, some co-investors (which may include one or more investors in the Funds) may be provided with the opportunity to serve on the board of directors or board of advisors of the applicable portfolio company. Positions on the board of directors or board of advisors of such portfolio companies provide such co-investors with voting rights, access to information, and the ability to potentially influence the operations and decision-making of the portfolio company that are not available to other investors in the Funds. In certain cases, co-investors have contractual rights that require the approval of the co-investors for certain major actions relating to the applicable portfolio company, such as a sale of the company or the issuance of additional equity by the company. Such rights may limit the ability of FP to take actions with respect to the portfolio company that FP considers to be in the best interests of the Funds.

Certain personnel of FP or its affiliates may also be temporarily seconded to, or otherwise engaged by, certain portfolio companies on either a full-time or a part-time basis to provide services to such portfolio companies. In such instances, the portfolio companies will pay such person's directors' fees, salaries, consultant fees, other cash compensation, stock options, other equity grants or other compensation and incentives and may reimburse FP or such persons for any travel costs or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of their services. FP may also advance compensation to seconded personnel and be subsequently reimbursed by the applicable portfolio companies. Any compensation customarily paid directly by FP or its affiliates to such persons will typically be reduced to reflect amounts paid directly or indirectly by the portfolio company even though the management fee paid or carried interest distributed by the Fund to FP will not be reduced. Any amounts paid to such persons by a portfolio company (or paid by FP and reimbursed by a portfolio company) will not reduce the management fee otherwise payable to FP or any carried interest otherwise payable to FP or its affiliates. All or a portion of any such compensation and incentives will be borne by the Fund, directly or indirectly, via its ownership interest in such portfolio company. In such cases, FP will make a determination in good faith based on its evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

In general, the Funds will invest directly or indirectly in securities and other interests. The Firm does not expect the Funds to regularly engage in public securities transactions, but the Funds do engage in such transactions from time to time. FP, as an investment adviser, has a responsibility to seek to achieve “best execution,” which the SEC generally describes as executing securities transactions so that a Fund’s total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances, which does not mean paying the lowest possible commission cost in each instance, but also includes consideration of qualitative execution.

From time to time, the Firm uses a broker to effect transactions in public securities resulting from, or in connection with, portfolio investments. These circumstances include, among other things, the distribution of securities acquired in a transaction effected on behalf of, or in connection with, portfolio investments. In these instances, FP has full discretionary authority with respect to the selection of, and commissions paid to, brokers. If the Firm determines to engage a broker, the Firm will select the broker upon consideration of the range and quality of its brokerage services, its execution capability and trade efficiency, level of trading expertise, commission rate, infrastructure, financial responsibility, responsiveness to the Firm, and other similar factors.

From time to time, FP aggregates purchases and sales of publicly-traded securities for the Funds. FP typically employs this practice because larger transactions may enable it to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs or mark-ups or mark-downs. FP and its affiliates may combine orders on behalf of Funds with orders for other Funds for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, FP and its affiliates generally aggregate trade orders for publicly-traded securities so that each participating Fund will receive the average price for each execution of a transaction. To the extent FP might engage in an aggregated purchase or sale of publicly-traded securities, such aggregated order will be allocated among the applicable Funds on a pro rata basis, unless, in the General Partner’s good faith judgment, a different allocation method is more appropriate under the circumstances. Additional information with respect to investment allocation decisions is discussed above in Item 11.

FP does not receive soft dollar benefits or client referrals from broker-dealers in connection with client transactions.

In selecting or recommending broker-dealers, FP does not take into account whether FP has received, or may in the future receive, client referrals from such broker-dealers.

FP does not currently have any Funds that engage in directed brokerage.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The portfolio investments of the FP Funds (other than certain investments made by the FP Credit Funds) are generally private, illiquid, and long-term in nature, and accordingly FP's review of them, which is done on a quarterly basis, is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. With respect to the FP Credit Funds, FP regularly reviews and analyzes its portfolio investments. On behalf of each General Partner, FP's Valuation Committee, consisting of members of senior management, including the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, convenes on a quarterly basis to review the valuations of portfolio investments. Following determination of values by the Valuation Committee, FP's Finance Team reviews and ensures correct calculations and external information sources, as applicable. Additionally, the portfolio investments of each Fund are continuously reviewed by a team of FP professionals, which are generally the senior investment professionals of the Firm, and portfolio reviews are conducted on a quarterly basis by FP's investment professionals, including the Investment Committee and Credit IC.

FP closely monitors the portfolio companies of the Funds and generally maintains an ongoing position on the Board of Directors of such portfolio companies for which it has a controlling position. Additionally, the applicable Fund's Advisory Board, and external auditor, annually review the valuations of Fund assets as prepared by the relevant General Partner. The General Partner retains ultimate responsibility for asset valuations pursuant to the terms of the relevant Fund Document.

Investors in FP Funds will typically receive, among other items, a copy of audited financial statements of the Fund within 120 days after the fiscal year-end of such Fund. In addition, investors in each FP Fund will typically receive unaudited quarterly financial statements regarding such Fund following the end of each financial quarter. Investors in the Funds also receive regular reporting updates through quarterly letters, investor meetings, investment or disposition announcements, capital account statements, and other materials provided via the investor portal. FP and the applicable General Partner will, from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

In general, investor materials are provided electronically.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

While not a client solicitation arrangement, FP or its affiliates have, and in the future could, utilize a placement agent to assist in the placement of investor interests in the Funds. Any fees paid to any such placement agent generally would be in the form of a percentage of capital committed by certain investors. Any placement fees paid by the Funds results in a reduction of management fees payable to FP. As some Funds do not pay management fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds.

For details regarding economic benefits provided to FP by non-clients, including a description of related conflicts of interest, please see Item 11 above. In addition, FP, its affiliates and/or related persons may, in certain instances, receive discounts on products and services provided by portfolio companies.

Compensation to placement agents, if any, will be in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to FP.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

FP has entered into an Advisory Agreement related to each Fund. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the discretion and control of the relevant General Partner of each Fund, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Each such Advisory Agreement, together with the management authority granted to each Fund's General Partner pursuant to the Fund's relevant Fund Documents, provides FP with full discretion to determine investments to be purchased and sold on behalf of the Fund and the terms of the related transactions. Limitations on FP's investment discretion, which generally involve certain diversification requirements, are set forth in the investment management agreement with, and the Fund Documents of, the Funds and/or the rules and regulations of any exchange or market on which FP trades securities on behalf of its Funds. Additionally, as referenced above in Item 8, the Investment Committee or the Credit IC collectively have discretionary authority over investment decisions for the applicable Fund.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Rule 206(4)-6, “Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers” requires all investment advisers who exercise voting authority over client proxies to: (1) adopt policies and procedures for voting proxies in the best interest of the client; (2) describe the procedures to clients; and (3) inform clients how they may obtain information about how the adviser has actually voted their proxies.

FP has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures to address how it will vote proxies for a Fund’s portfolio investments. FP’s proxy voting procedures are designed to address the resolution of conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with proxy voting, which includes, but is not limited to, identification of materiality and referring the matter to the applicable Fund’s Advisory Board. FP is responsible for voting and handling all proxies in relation to the securities held on behalf of its Funds. FP will vote proxies or abstain from voting proxies, generally by voting in the interest of maximizing shareholder value, but under certain circumstances, when it is believed to be warranted, may include voting in a manner that is contrary to the proxy voting principles and guidelines.

Funds generally may not direct how FP will vote in a particular situation.

Funds and prospective clients may obtain a copy of FP’s proxy voting procedures, as well as specific information as to how certain proxies for securities held in a Fund were voted, upon request from the Compliance Department at (415) 418-2900 or compliance@franciscopartners.com.

Item 18. Financial Information

FP 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 Funds, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.