

FORM ADV PART 2A: FIRM BROCHURE

ITEM 1. COVER PAGE

Australis Partners (Advisers) LLC

632 Broadway, 2nd Floor, Suite 202
New York, NY 10012
Tel. (646) 885-0406

March 2021

Important Disclosure:

This brochure dated provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Australis Partners (Advisers) LLC and its affiliates (“Australis Partners” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (646) 885-0406 or our Chief Compliance Officer at guillermo.giammona@australispartners.com. Australis Partners is registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Registration as an investment adviser does not imply that Australis Partners or its employees possess a certain level of skill or training. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

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

ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES

Since its last annual amendment filing on March 18, 2020, the Firm updated certain details regarding its interest in Client transactions in Item 11.

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ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

- A. Australis Partners, a Delaware limited liability company formed on November 3, 2014, is an investment adviser located in New York, NY. The Firm's principal owners are Enrique Bascur, Juan Pablo Pallordet, and Alex Manzo.

Australis Partners is affiliated with Australis Partners (Cayman GP) LP (the "General Partner" that serves as the general partner to Australis Partners Fund LP (the "Fund"). The Firm also engages for certain sub-advisory services Australis Partners SpA ("Australis Partners Chile"), a Chilean corporation whose principal owners are Armando Borda and Cristian Celis and is affiliated to Australis Partners. Australis Partners Chile provides discretionary investment management services to the Firm pursuant to the Firm's investment advisory agreement with Australis Partners Chile. Please see more information about Australis Partners Chile in Item 10 of this brochure.

- B. Australis Partners serves as an investment adviser to the Fund and certain co-investment vehicles (collectively with the Fund, the "Clients"). The Clients are pooled investment vehicles that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. The Firm provides discretionary investment management services to the Clients in accordance with the related limited partnership agreement, offering memorandum, investment management agreement and/or other such agreements (the "Offering Documents").

The Firm's investment objective is to achieve long-term capital appreciation by making equity and related investments in companies (each such entity a "Portfolio Company" and collectively, the "Portfolio Companies" and each such investment a "Portfolio Investment") which have their principal place of business in, or derive their revenue primarily from operations in, Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile, and selectively in other countries in Latin America, in privately negotiated transactions. The Firm pursues a flexible investment strategy with an opportunistic approach to invest in growing companies driven by broader long-term sustainable market trends. Australis Partners targets growing companies that have a proven ability to increase demand from consumers for energy, food and protein and natural resources and effect an expansion in infrastructure.

The Firm focuses on primarily seeking to make control investments or significant minority investments in middle market businesses based in Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile operating in industries benefiting from positive macroeconomic trends and driving growth. These industries include, but are not limited to, energy, natural resources, infrastructure and consumer demand driven businesses.

- C. Australis Partners does not tailor advisory services to the individual or particular needs of investors in the Clients. Such investors will accept the terms of advisory services as set forth in the Offering Documents. The Firm has broad investment authority with respect to the Fund and, as such, investors should consider whether the investment objectives of the Fund are in line with their individual objectives and risk tolerance prior to investment.

- D. Australis Partners does not participate in wrap fee programs.
- E. As of the December 31, 2020, Australis Partners had \$568,802,203 in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

- A. The fees applicable to the Fund are set forth in detail in the Offering Documents. The Firm receives a management fee equivalent to, (i) from the formation of the Fund until the end of the commitment period of the Fund, 2% per annum of the capital commitments to the Fund, and (ii) thereafter, 2% per annum of the capital invested by the Fund in unrealized Portfolio Investments (the “Management Fees”). Australis Partners anticipates that such Management Fees may be waived or reduced at the General Partner’s discretion.

In addition, the General Partner receives a performance allocation equivalent to 20% of realized gains distributed to each investor of the Fund (the “Carried Interest”).

- B. Australis Partners deducts management fees from the Fund’s account quarterly in advance.
- C. Details of any other types of fees or expenses the Fund may pay are set forth in detail in the Offering Documents. The Firm is entitled to be reimbursed by expenses incurred by the Firm in connection with:
- a. the organization and establishment of the Fund, the General Partner and the Firm and the offering of the interests in the Fund, including legal, accounting, filing, capital raising (including capital raising consulting services) and other organizational expenses; and
 - a. the operation of the Fund, including, but not limited to: (i) all out-of-pocket fees, costs and expenses for tax advisors, attorneys, auditors, administrators, accountants and other professional advisers (including the audit and certification fees and with respect to all financial and tax reports and returns, the costs of printing and distributing reports to investors) and all routine out-of-pocket administrative expenses (including the fees and expenses of any third party fund administration service provider engaged for the Fund), (ii) out-of-pocket costs and expenses, if any, incurred in developing, negotiating, structuring, making, holding, monitoring and disposing of actual Portfolio Investments, (iii) broken deal expenses, including without limitation any financing, legal, auditing, accounting, advisory, consulting, other third-party and/or any travel accommodation expenses in connection therewith, deposits funded thereon, (iv) brokerage commissions, research and quotation service fees and expenses, custodial expenses and other related costs incurred in connection therewith, as determined in good faith by the General Partner, (v) interest on and fees and expenses arising out of all borrowings made by the Fund, including, but limited to, the arranging thereof, (vi) out-of-pocket costs of any litigation, directors and officers liability insurance and indemnification or extraordinary expense or liability relating to the affairs of the Fund (but not any expense or liability of the Portfolio Companies themselves, or, with respect to litigation costs, to the extent such litigation costs are required to be repaid), (vii) expenses of liquidating the Fund, (viii) registration expenses and taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against the Fund and expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Fund, (ix) expenses of the Fund’s advisory committees (including its counsel and advisory expenses), (x)

any expenses and costs incurred in connection with obtaining an independent or third-party valuation of Portfolio Investments or other assets, (xi) postage and other expenses associated with meetings of the investors, including the costs of any resolution passed by the investors (excluding the costs of any time spent in relation to any such meeting), and (xii) the expenses of complying with any obligations imposed on the Fund or the Firm as a result of the Fund's Portfolio Investments (including, without limitation, under federal securities and commodities laws and regulations thereunder), it being understood that where such costs relate to the investments of the Fund as well as any Clients, such costs shall be appropriately allocated among the Clients on a basis reasonably determined by the Firm (e.g., on the basis of capital under management), and , (xiii) to the extent not paid by a blocker corporation or the partners of such blocker corporation, the expenses incurred by such corporation (which expenses shall be allocated solely to those partners with an interest in such corporation).

The Funds will incur brokerage costs if applicable; however, due to the nature of the Firm's business, broker-dealers are not generally used. See Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.

Co-investors will be responsible for their pro rata share of the operational costs and expenses of any related co-invest vehicle. Co-investors will also allocate a certain share of the investment proceeds to the General Partner based upon an annual rate applied to the relevant co-investor's capital contribution. In addition, co-investors generally will not share the costs of broken deal expenses for unconsummated transactions. Such broken deal expenses will generally be borne by the relevant Fund.

- D. Details of the fees applicable to the Fund are set forth in detail in the Offering Documents. The Firm (i) deducts Management Fees from the Fund's account quarterly in advance and (ii) refunds to the Fund the amount of the Management Fee charged to such Fund allocable to that period which is subsequent to the date of termination of the advisory contract. The Management Fee for any period of less than three (3) months shall be pro-rated for the number of days in such period.
- E. Neither Australis Partners nor any of its supervised persons accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

As described in Item 5(A) of this brochure, Australis Partners accepts performance-based compensation or a “carried interest” distribution from the Fund, as specified in the Offering Documents or investment management agreement. Carried Interest is calculated based on 20% of realized gains distributed by the Fund after investors have earned a preferred return of 8%.

The fact that a significant portion of the Firm’s compensation is directly computed on the basis of profits generated by the sale or disposition of Fund assets may create an incentive for the Firm to make investments on behalf of the Fund that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in absence of such compensation. However, the Firm is committed to acting at all times in the best interest of the Fund. To this end, the Firm has implemented internal controls to address the potential conflicts associated with performance-based fees, as more fully described in the Fund’s operating documents.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

As further described in Item 4 of this brochure, Australis Partners provides investment advisory services to private pooled investment vehicles which operate as exempt investment companies under the Investment Company Act. The Clients are limited to individuals and entities that meet the criteria of (a) “accredited investors” as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) “qualified purchasers” as defined by the Investment Company Act as defined the Advisers Act.

Prospective investors should refer to the Offering Documents of the Clients for complete information on the minimum investment requirements for participation in the Clients. Typically, Australis Partners requires a minimum investment of \$5 million for the Fund although Australis Partners maintains discretion to individually waive, increase or reduce the minimum investment required.

Australis Partners does not currently manage individual investment accounts.

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

- A. The Firm's flexible investment approach provides Australis Partners with the ability to adapt with the evolving industry trends and to capitalize on investment opportunities. The Firm's investments apply core investment principles that seek businesses benefitting from positive macro or industry trends, identify motivated sellers or businesses that need equity for growth, focus on targeting industries that are driving growth in each economy, seek proactive partnership with talented management and strong local partners with the goal of building value in each company, and identify exit alternatives in advance.

General Risk of Loss: An investment in the Clients will involve significant risk and potential conflicts of interest. There can be no assurance that the Firm's investment objectives will be achieved, and actual investment results may vary substantially from the investment objective. Investors should be prepared to bear these risks.

- B. *Listed below are some of the risks that are associated with a Client investment. The following explanation of certain risks is not exhaustive, but rather highlights some of the more significant risks involved in the Clients' investment strategies. For a complete explanation of the Clients' relevant investment strategies and their associated risks, investors should review the relevant Offering Documents or investment management agreement, which contain additional explanations of strategies, risks and other related details not discussed below.*

High Risk of Loss: An investment in the Clients is highly speculative and involves significant risks, including the possible loss of the entire amount invested.

Dependence on the Firm and the General Partner: The Firm has exclusive responsibility for the Clients' investment decisions, subject to the supervision of the General Partner. From time to time, the Firm may delegate all or a portion of such responsibility to Australis Partners SpA, an affiliate based in Chile, which serves in a sub-advisory capacity to the Fund. Unless the context otherwise requires, references herein to Australis Partners or the Firm include Australis Partners SpA. The success of the Clients is dependent upon the ability of the Firm and those of its investment professionals who manage the Fund's investments to develop and implement successfully the Fund's investment program. Investors in the Fund do not have an opportunity to participate in the management of the Fund or the opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by the Fund or the terms of any such investment.

Lack of Liquidity of Fund Assets: Client assets include, at any given time, securities, assets and other financial instruments or obligations that are not (or are very thinly) traded or for which no liquid market exists requiring privately negotiated divestments or which are restricted as to their transferability under applicable laws. The sale of any such investments at a certain point in time may be possible only at substantial discounts. Further, such investments may be extremely difficult to value with any degree of certainty. The General Partner uses its reasonable commercial efforts to make all distributions in cash. Nevertheless, distributions prior to the termination of a Fund may be in the form of cash or freely tradable securities. Upon termination of a Client or in connection with the

withdrawal of any investor, distributions also may consist of restricted securities or other assets.

Substantial Fees and Expenses; Carried Interest: The Firm receives a quarterly Management Fee and the General Partner receives performance based Carried Interest. The expenses to which the Fund is subject could be substantial and will dilute returns realized by investors. Moreover, the Carried Interest may provide an incentive for Australis Partners to cause a Fund to make more speculative, higher risk investments than would be the case in the absence of such arrangements.

Valuations: The Clients' assets are invested in securities and other assets that are illiquid or very thinly traded. These investments may be extremely difficult to value accurately. Valuations of some or all of the Client's investments may require input from the Firm and third parties. Valuations requiring input from the Firm or third parties may be based on subjective inputs of the Firm or such third parties. In some cases, valuation of certain investments may be based upon models, indicative quotes or estimates of value and not actual executed historical trades. There can be no assurances that illiquid investments (if any) can be disposed of or liquidated at the valuations established by the Firm or other third parties.

Lack of Asset Diversification: The Clients are not subject to diversification requirements. The Fund's Portfolio Investments are not generally as diversified as other investment vehicles. Accordingly, the Clients' investments may be more sensitive to changes in the market value of a single issuer and accordingly may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Clients were required to maintain a more diversified portfolio. Risk will also be increased to the extent the Clients' investments are concentrated in a limited number of sectors or countries. As a result, the Clients may be more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, contract law, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be. Such developments may occur quickly and without warning.

Material, Nonpublic Information: From time to time, certain personnel of the General Partner and/or the Firm and their affiliates may come into possession of material, nonpublic information that would limit the ability to buy and sell investments. The Clients' investment flexibility may be constrained as a consequence of their inability to take certain actions because of such information. The Clients may experience losses if it is unable to sell an investment that it holds because certain personnel of the General Partner and/or the Firm and their affiliates have obtained material, nonpublic information about such investment.

General Market Risks: Market risk is the risk of potential adverse changes to the value of securities, assets, derivatives and other financial instruments because of changes in market conditions such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, supply and demand for particular assets or instruments, adverse investor sentiment generally, interest rate and currency movements, and volatility in commodity or security prices, as opposed to conditions specifically related to the assets, securities or issuer of securities. Failure of a marketplace to function properly for any reason, including outside events affecting the

marketplace or market participants, may adversely affect the Clients. No assurance can be given that the investment programs used by the Clients will accurately predict market risks and associated price movements.

Force Majeure: Strategies and investments on behalf of the Clients may be affected by other force majeure events (i.e., events beyond Australis Partner's control, including acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, future pandemics and/or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labor strikes). Some force majeure events could adversely affect Australis Partner's ability to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, the losses to the Clients resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease, as in the case of COVID-19) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries where Australis Partners may invest specifically on behalf of the Clients. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry, could result in a loss to the Funds. Any one or any combination of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the Fund's economic performance.

Emerging Markets: The Clients invest in and will be exposed to emerging markets. Investing in the securities and private markets of emerging market countries involves certain risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets or in securities or markets which may market themselves in different ways than in emerging markets. Such risks may include (a) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (b) social, economic and political instability or uncertainty, including public and private corruption; (c) dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade and commodity prices; (d) less liquidity of securities markets; (e) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (f) potentially higher rates of inflation (including hyperinflation); (g) controls on investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and the ability of the Clients to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (h) government decisions to discontinue support for economic reform programs and imposition of centrally planned economies; (i) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information; (j) less extensive regulatory oversight of securities and other markets; (k) longer settlement periods for securities and other transactions; (l) greater price volatility; (m) taxes on interest, capital gain or other income; (n) import duties or other protectionist measures; (o) less stringent laws regarding the fiduciary duties of officers and directors and protection of investors; (p) less-developed laws and greater uncertainty with respect to the protection of creditors and other investors rights, particularly with respect to the creation and enforcement of security interests and rights in insolvency proceedings; and (q) certain consequences regarding the maintenance of securities and cash with non-U.S. brokers, sub-custodians and securities and assets depositories.

Higher expenses may result from investment in non-U.S. securities than would from investment in U.S. securities because of the costs that must be incurred in sourcing,

performing due diligence and monitoring such investments, as well as costs incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies.

In addition, costs associated with transactions in non-U.S. markets (including, but not limited to, structuring, legal, brokerage, execution, clearing, custodial and transfer costs) may be substantially higher than costs associated with transactions in U.S. markets. Such non-U.S. transactions may also involve additional costs for the purchase or sale of currencies in which the Clients assets are denominated in order to settle such transactions. Furthermore, clearing and registration procedures may be under-developed enhancing the risks of error, fraud or default.

In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities and private markets, which may impact markets or impair investment and economic growth. As a result, their governments are more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment than those of more developed countries.

Governments of many emerging market countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In certain cases, the government owns or controls many companies, including the largest in the country. Accordingly, government actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in these markets, which could affect the Clients themselves as well as the value of the investments in its portfolio.

Foreign investment in certain instruments is restricted or controlled to varying degrees in certain emerging markets. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in their capital markets and may increase the direct and indirect costs and expenses of the Clients. Certain emerging markets require prior governmental approval of investment by foreign persons, registration of investors, disclosure of ownership or holdings of investors, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company or limit the investment by foreign persons to only a specific class of securities of a company which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals, or impose additional taxes or regulatory, registration or other requirements on investors. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. There can be no assurance that any person will be able to obtain required governmental or regulatory approvals in a timely manner. In addition, changes to restrictions on foreign ownership of securities subsequent to the purchase of such securities may have an adverse effect on the value of such securities.

Currency Risks: The Clients invest in non-U.S. currencies or securities, assets and instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies, the prices of which are determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Clients generally do not hedge foreign exchange risk to which its investments may be exposed but may do so to the extent and in the form deemed advisable by the Firm, and thus the Clients will be subject to currency, foreign exchange and convertibility risks. The Clients may hedge currency exposure, particularly where a payment is due to or from the Clients; however, this may

not be possible where (i) foreign exchange hedging may not be possible, economical or fully available in certain jurisdictions and/or for certain currencies, (ii) the available hedging mechanisms or the hedging strategy pursued by the Firm (based on cost-benefit analyses and other factors in its sole discretion) may not provide full protection against adverse currency movements, or (iii) the hedging strategy becomes unsuccessful due to counterparty, market, contractual and other risks to which the hedging mechanism itself is exposed. Investments in securities, assets or other instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. An increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the Clients make investments will reduce the effect of increases and magnify the effect of decreases in the prices of the Clients' investments in their local markets. Clients could realize a net loss on an investment, even if there were a gain on the underlying investment before currency losses (including net of hedging benefits) were taken into account.

Investments in foreign currency may be also subject to the risk that such currency may not be converted back into U.S. dollars by extreme macro and economic conditions affecting the country of the currency's legal tender, deterioration in foreign exchange markets affecting liquidity and trading levels of such currency in the international foreign exchange markets, or foreign governments' decrees interrupting the convertibility of its currency into international tender under extreme economic, political or social conditions.

The Clients may seek to hedge currency risks by investing in cash (spot) currencies or currency exchange forward contracts. The Clients may also use futures contracts, foreign currency options, swaps, swaptions, or any combination thereof (whether or not exchange-traded), but these or other instruments necessary to hedge such currency risks may not generally be available, may not provide a perfect hedge, or may not be, in the Firm's judgment, economically priced. There can be no assurance that these strategies will be effective, and such techniques entail costs and additional risks.

Volatile Hedging Instruments: The values of the Clients' positions, particularly currency hedges, can be highly volatile. Price movements of securities and derivative contracts held by the Clients may be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, rates of inflation, changing supply and demand relationships, governmental trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programs and policies, and national and international political and economic events. In addition, governments may intervene in certain financial markets for the purpose of influencing the values of particular securities or currencies or the broad direction of those markets, and the effects of such intervention on an ongoing basis cannot be predicted.

Corporate Private Equity Investments. Corporate private equity investments in privately held companies present challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns. Generally, little public information

exists about privately held companies and the Clients will be required to rely on the ability of its investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If the Clients are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision and may lose money on its investment.

The concentration of private companies that are family owned or controlled is generally higher in Latin America than some other markets. This may create additional challenges such as assessing corporate governance or intragroup arrangements. The transition from family owned and controlled to a listed company may be more difficult than for other private companies.

The ability of the Clients to profit from such investments will be highly dependent upon the ability of Portfolio Companies to progress in their development to the point where they can become an attractive merger or acquisition candidate, effect a public offering of securities or provide another exit strategy to the Clients' investment. Numerous factors may impede or prevent a company from reaching this point, including inadequate capital, unfavorable competitive developments, inadequate management or loss of key persons, patent challenges, technology obsolescence, less diverse product lines and smaller market presence or lack of market acceptance. Companies may face significant capital shortfalls for a wide variety of reasons. These factors could negatively affect the Clients' investment returns. Product development, modernization of technology or acquisition and integration of a new unit or subsidiary may prove more expensive or take more time than anticipated and the growth in revenues may be slower than expected. In any such event, the Clients may be asked to provide additional capital. If the Clients are unable or refuse to provide the additional capital, the Portfolio Company may obtain the needed funds from another source, diluting the earlier investment by the Clients. Alternatively, the inability of the Portfolio Company to obtain the needed financing may result in the failure of such Portfolio Company and a loss of the Clients' investment.

When the Clients make a new corporate private equity investment, its projected operating results will normally be based primarily upon management's judgements. Such projections will only be estimates of future results that are based upon assumptions made at the time that such projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results may vary significantly from management's projections. Additionally, actual future conditions may require actions that differ from those contemplated at this time, and there can be no assurance that management's projected results will be achieved. There may be differences between such projections and actual results because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected, and those differences may be material and adverse. In addition, general economic conditions, which are not predictable, can also have a material adverse impact on the reliability of management's projections.

Equity Securities: A significant portion of the investments made by the Clients will consist of equities. The value of these instruments generally will vary with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, the Clients may suffer losses if it invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from expectations or

if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Clients are not hedged against such a general move.

The price of equity securities and other instruments in which the Clients may invest may be affected by factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, supply and demand for particular instruments, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, interest rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Failure of a marketplace to function properly for any reason, including outside events affecting the marketplace or market participants, may adversely affect the Clients.

Control Position Risk: Although non-control investments may also be made, the Clients are expected to make certain investments that allow the Clients to acquire control or exercise influence over management and the strategic direction of a Portfolio Investment. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management and other types of liability in which the limited liability characteristic of business operations generally may be ignored. The exercise of control over a Portfolio Investment could expose the assets of the Clients to claims by such Portfolio Companies, its shareholders and its creditors. While the Firm intends to manage the Clients in a manner that minimizes the exposure of these risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be precluded.

Counterparty and Custodial Risk: To the extent the Clients invest in derivative instruments, repurchase agreements, forward contracts, certain types of options or other customized financial instruments or securities, the Clients take the risk of non-performance by the other party to the contract. This risk may include credit risk of the counterparty and the risk of settlement default. This risk may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions that generally are supported by guarantees of clearing organizations, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Clients may face delays in recouping its collateral, or may be unable to do so.

In addition, there are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who settle Clients' trades particularly with respect to non-U.S. investments. The Clients may be exposed to a credit risk because the securities and other assets deposited with custodians or brokers may not be segregated from the custodians' or brokers' other assets. As a result, there may be practical difficulties or delays associated with enforcing the Clients' rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.

Leverage: The Firm may borrow money for the purpose of covering expenses of the Clients, and providing interim financing for the purchase of Portfolio Investments, in each case prior to receiving Capital Contributions and subject to the limitations set forth in the Limited Partnership Agreement (collectively "**Bridge Financing**"). The use of Bridge Financing exposes the Clients to additional levels of risk including the risk that an investor may default on all or a portion of the Capital Contribution called to repay such Bridge Financing. In addition, Portfolio Companies may borrow money to cover operating and

other expenses. Such borrowing could reduce the value of a Portfolio Investment. In addition, in the event of a bankruptcy or other restructuring event by a Portfolio Company, equity interests owned by the Clients would be subordinated to the debt holders of such Portfolio Company.

Risk of Fraud: Although the Firm employs reasonable diligence in evaluating Portfolio Investments, no amount of diligence can eliminate the possibility that one or more issuers of such Portfolio Investments or local platform or joint venture partners may engage in improper or fraudulent conduct, including improper accounting practices (including, without limitation, failure to disclose all liabilities), unsupportable valuations of assets and misappropriation of assets.

Cybersecurity: The Firm, the Clients and their portfolio companies may face cybersecurity threats to gain unauthorized access to sensitive information, including, without limitation, information regarding the Investors and the Client's investment activities, or to render data or systems unusable, which could result in significant losses. If such events were to materialize, they could lead to losses of sensitive information or capabilities essential to the Firm's, a Client's and/or a portfolio company's operations and could have a material adverse effect on their reputations, financial positions, results of operations, or cash flows, could lead to financial losses from remedial actions, loss of business, or potential liability, or could lead to the disclosure of Investors' personal information.

Cybersecurity attacks are evolving and include, but are not limited to, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. The Firm's or a portfolio company's controls and procedures, business continuity systems and data security systems could prove to be inadequate. These problems may arise in both the Firm's or a portfolio company's internally developed systems and the systems of third-party service providers.

- C. Australis Partners does not recommend primarily a particular type of security.

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Neither Australis Partners nor any of its management persons have been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client, investor, prospective client or prospective investor's evaluation of the Firm's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

- A. Neither Australis Partners nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.
- B. Neither Australis Partners nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.
- C. Neither Australis Partners nor any of its management persons have affiliations with broker-dealers, municipal securities dealers, government securities dealers, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, futures commission merchants, commodity pool operators, commodity trading advisers, banking or thrift institutions, accountants or accounting firms, lawyers or law firms, insurance companies or agencies, pension consultants, real estate brokers or dealers, or sponsors or syndicators of limited partnerships.

Australis Partners Chile is an affiliate of the Firm. The principal owners of Australis Partners Chile are Armando Borda and Cristian Celis, who together with the principal owners of the Firm control the General Partner. Pursuant to a sub-advisory investment agreement between the Australis Partners Chile and the Firm (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”), Australis Partners Chile, as requested by the Firm, identifies, recommends and structures sources of capital for investment opportunities to the Clients, monitors and continually evaluates Portfolio Investments and makes recommendations regarding the timing and manner in which a Portfolio Investment is sold. Australis Partners Chile is not separately registered with the SEC but is a Participating Affiliate (as described below), to serve as sub-adviser in providing discretionary investment management services to Clients with respect to regional investment portfolios in the Latin America region pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement.

In rendering discretionary investment management services to Clients, the Firm may use the resources of Australis Partners Chile to provide portfolio management, research and trading services to the Firm’s Clients. Under the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Australis Partners Chile is a “Participating Affiliate” of the Firm as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC allowing U.S. registered advisers to use investment management and trading resources of unregistered advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the registered adviser. Australis Partners Chile and any of its employees who provide services to Clients of the Firm are considered under the Sub-Advisory Agreement to be “associated persons” of the Firm as that term is defined in the Advisers Act for purposes of the Firm’s required supervision. Australis Partners Chile has agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the SEC and to the jurisdiction of the U.S. courts for actions arising under the U.S. securities laws in connection with the investment management services they provide for any of the Firm’s Clients. To the extent an associated person of a Participating Affiliate has discretionary authority over the assets of a Client contracted with the Firm, the Client receives a brochure supplement for such associated person. The

names and biographical information for other employees of Australis Partners Chile who provide services to Clients under a Sub-Advisory Agreement is available upon request.

- D. As described immediately above, Australis Partners has an agreement with Australis Partners SpA to provide sub-advisory services to the Clients. Compensation for such sub-advisory services are paid by the Firm to Australis Partners Chile. Therefore, this does not create a material conflict of interest between the Clients and Australis Partners SpA.

Australis Partners does not otherwise recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.

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

- A. Australis Partners has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the “Code”), which describes the Firm’s fiduciary duties and responsibilities to the Clients, requires that the Firm’s employees act in the best interests of the Clients to the exclusion of contrary interests, act in good faith and in an ethical manner, avoid conflicts of interest with the Clients to the extent reasonably possible, and identify and manage conflicts of interest to the extent that they arise. The Firm’s employees are also required to comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws and make prompt reports to the Firm or other appropriate party of any actual or suspected violations of such laws by Australis Partners or its employees.

In addition, the Code sets forth formal policies and procedures with respect to the personal securities trading activities of the Firm’s employees. The Code requires employees to report all “reportable securities” transactions and provide a summary of securities holdings initially upon hire and on an annual basis thereafter. Reportable securities means any securities, including publicly-traded stocks, bonds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end mutual funds but excluding: (1) direct obligations of the Government of the United States; (2) bankers’ acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and high-quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements; (3) shares issued by money market funds; (4) shares issues by open-end registered investment companies (e.g., open-end mutual funds), other than funds advised or underwritten by the Firm or an affiliate; or (5) shares issued by unit investment trusts that are invested exclusively in one or more open-end registered investment companies, none of which are advised or underwritten by the Firm or an affiliate.

The Code also addresses outside activities of employees, conflicts of interest, policies and procedures concerning the prevention of insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and the pre-clearance and reporting of political contributions. Australis Partners will provide a complete copy of its Code to any investor or prospective investor upon request sent to Guillermo Giammona at guillermo.giammona@australispartners.com.

- B. Certain related persons have a material investment in the Fund, and therefore, as investors in the Fund, such related persons invest in every transaction by such Fund. These investments are intended to align the interests of Australis and its related persons with those of the Fund and the investors in such Funds; therefore Australis does not believe that those arrangements present any material conflicts of interest.
- C. Besides investments in the Fund as described above, neither Australis or its related persons invests in the same securities that Australis Partners or its related persons recommend to the Clients. However, in certain circumstances, Australis Partners establishes certain investment vehicles through which the Firm’s employees and other related persons may maintain the right to participate in co-investment opportunities. As of the date of this brochure, the Firm has not established any co-investment vehicles where such participation exists.

- D. In general, neither Australis Partners nor any of its related persons may recommend securities to the Clients, or buy or sell securities for any Client accounts, at or about the same time that Australis Partners or any of its related persons buys or sells the same securities for the Firm's own account or any of its related persons' accounts. However, in certain circumstances, Australis Partners may establish certain co-investment vehicles through which the Firm's employees and other related persons may maintain the right to participate in co-investment opportunities. As of the date of this brochure, the Firm has not established any co-investment vehicles where such participation exists.

Additionally, the Firm does allocate co-investment opportunities to strategic and other investors and/or one or more investors if the size and type of the investment makes it impractical or imprudent for the Fund to acquire 100% of the investment for its own account, as determined by Australis in its sole discretion. Co-investment opportunities may be allocated to one or more investors on an investment by investment basis based on a variety of factors, including without limitation: (i) the current investment amount in the Funds (if any); (ii) the ability to efficiently arrange for participation in such co-investment opportunity on a timely basis; and (iii) the investor's strategic status with respect to such co-investment opportunity. Such arrangements may create a conflict to the extent they are allocated on a basis other than pro rata among all Funds and accounts with a similar investment strategy. Australis will act fairly when determining the allocation of such co-investment opportunities amongst the various parties and document the reasoning for any such allocations.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

- A. Australis Partners does not make regular use of brokers for the purposes of purchasing or selling securities on behalf of the Clients because the securities that it typically purchases or sells on behalf of the Clients are acquired and/or disposed of in privately negotiated purchases and sale transactions.

From time to time, Australis Partners may use a broker to effect transactions in public securities resulting from, or in connection with, portfolio investments. In those instances, Australis Partners would generally follow the recommendations provided to the Clients.

1. Australis Partners does not engage in soft dollar arrangements by which it receives research or other services other than execution in exchange for commissions.
2. Australis Partners does not consider whether Australis Partners or related persons receives Clients' referrals from a broker-dealer or third party when selecting or recommending a broker-dealer.
3. Australis does not engage in directed brokerage at this time.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

- A. The Clients' Portfolio Companies are continuously monitored and reviewed by the partners of Firm. The partners are primarily responsible for portfolio and risk management. The partners have formed an investment committee which is responsible for, among other things, reviewing the Portfolio Companies in the context of the Clients' stated objectives.
- B. More frequent reviews may be triggered by material changes in key variables that may affect the performance of the Portfolio Companies, including, without limitation, changes in the financial markets, activity and trends in the political or economic environment, as well as the specific circumstances effecting the Clients.
- C. Audited financial statements are provided to investors in the Clients, generally within 120 days of the end of the Clients' fiscal year as required by Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule"). Non-audited financial statements are provided to investors in the Clients on a quarterly basis.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

- A. The Firm does not receive an economic benefit from anyone, other than the Clients, for providing investment advice or other advisory services to the Clients.
- B. Neither Australis Partners nor any related person directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not a supervised person for Client referrals. However, Australis Partners may use an unaffiliated third-party placement agent for investor referrals.

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

Australis Partners elects to use the audit provision to satisfy the Custody Rule. The CCO ensures that all privately offered securities, not held at a qualified custodian, do not violate the “Private Security Exemption” provided in the Custody Rule; so long as such securities are (i) acquired from the issuer in a transaction not involving any public offering, (ii) uncertificated (with ownership recorded only on the books of the issuer or its transfer agent in the name of each Fund), and (iii) transferable only with prior consent of the issuer or holders of the outstanding securities of the issuer. The Firm is responsible for arranging for annual independent audits of the Funds’ financial statements by an accounting firm, registered with and subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. These audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“US GAAP”) and delivered to investors within 120 days of the Fund’s fiscal year end.

The financial statements of the Firm’s co-investment vehicles are prepared in accordance with accounting standards other than US GAAP in coordination with question VI.5 of the SEC Staff FAQ that provides alternative provisions for certain investment advisers to offshore funds subject to the Custody Rule. These provisions include that the financial statements contain substantially similar information to those of statements prepared in US GAAP, that they are audited by an independent public accountant, and meet with requirements of U.S. generally accepted auditing standards (“U.S. GAAS”).

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Australis Partners generally accepts discretionary authority to manage assets and securities on behalf of its Clients. In such instances, Australis Partners accepts discretion through the investment management or similar agreement with the Clients.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

While the securities evidencing the investments made by the Clients are not typically the subject of proxies, there could be certain circumstances where Australis Partners, having discretionary authority over the accounts of the Clients, may be asked to vote the securities of such Clients on restructuring or other corporate matters. Australis Partners has adopted a proxy voting policy as required by the Advisers Act, including the appointment of directors.

The Firm's investment strategy may involve the holding of publicly traded securities with voting authority, and as such, the Clients may be placed in a position of proxy voting authority. If the Clients comes into possession of securities with proxy voting rights or Australis Partners exercises other voting rights, Australis Partners may have the authority to vote proxies and will do so in the best interest of the Clients. To the extent Australis Partners receives proxy voting authority, Australis Partners believes that company management is generally best suited to make the decisions that are essential to the ongoing operation of the company. Therefore, Australis Partners generally votes proxies in line with company management. However, under circumstances where Australis Partners believes that the company management's proposal does not maximize value for the Clients, Australis Partners will vote against company management. Exercising voting and consent rights with respect to private companies is part of the Firm's investment strategy of exercising control for the benefit of the Clients.

Employees of the Firm may be appointed to the Board of Directors of certain of the Clients' privately held Portfolio Companies. Such employees maintain a fiduciary duty to the Firm and its Clients and as such, must put the interests of the Clients ahead of the interests of the Board of Directors. In such situations where employees are fulfilling dual roles, a conflict of interest may arise where such employees are expected to put the interest of the Board of Directors ahead of the interests of the Clients. The Firm has established controls, including policies and procedures to review and maintain its proxy voting records to address such conflicts of interest.

The Firm's proxy voting policy includes guidelines for voting against company proposals as well as guidance for situations where a proxy may present a conflict of interest to ensure that such conflict is resolved in the best interest of the Clients. Clients may obtain information about how proxies were voted or a copy of the Firm's proxy voting policies by contacting Guillermo Giammona at guillermo.giammona@australispartners.com.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- A. Australis Partners does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees from the Clients, six months or more in advance and therefore has not included a balance sheet.
- B. Australis Partners does not believe that there are any conditions that are reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to the Clients.
- C. Australis Partners has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

ITEM 19. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

This Item is not applicable to Australis Partners.