

CORNELL CAPITAL LLC  
Part 2A of Form ADV  
The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cornell Capital LLC (“**Cornell**” or the “**Firm**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-818-8980. 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. The Firm is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. Additional information about Cornell is also available on the SEC’s website at: [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

**Item 2: Material Changes**

Cornell has amended this brochure as part of its Form ADV Annual Updating Amendment for the fiscal year-end date of December 31, 2020. Since the Firm's last Form ADV Annual Updating Amendment, which was filed March 31, 2020, this brochure has been amended to reflect ordinary course updates or clarifications, but there are no material changes.

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#### Item 4: Advisory Business

- A. Description of Firm and Principal Owners. Cornell Capital LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is a privately-held investment adviser founded in 2013 and indirectly wholly owned by its Chief Executive Officer, Henry Cornell.
- B. Description of Advisory Services. Cornell provides and is expected to continue to provide investment advisory services to closed-end, private equity, privately-placed limited partnerships. Currently, this includes Cornell Capital Partners LP (“**Fund I**”), Cornell Capital Partners II LP and Cornell Capital Partners II Parallel LP (together, “**Fund II**”) and Cornell Capital Special Situations Partners II LP (“**Special Situations Fund**,” and, together with Fund I, Fund II and certain Co-Investment Funds referred to below, “**Private Funds**” or a “**Fund**”), each of which, depending on the investment mandate for the particular Fund, may invest in a single portfolio company or in multiple portfolio companies. The Private Funds may be structured as limited partnerships organized domestically or offshore. Investment advisory services provided by Cornell are provided directly to each Private Fund and not individually to the investors of the Private Fund.

Cornell has also established certain co-investment vehicles (each, a “**Co-Investment Fund**” and collectively, the “**Co-Investment Funds**”), which may, to the extent available and at the discretion of Cornell, offer co-investment opportunities alongside Fund I and Fund II.

Cornell Capital GP LP serves as the general partner for Fund I, Cornell Capital GP II LP serves as general partner for Fund II, Cornell Capital Special Situations GP II LP serves as the general partner for Special Situations Fund, CC Co-Invest GP LLC serves as the general partner for the Co-Investment Funds that co-invest alongside Fund I and CC Co-Invest GP II LLC serves as the general partner for the Co-Investment Funds that co-invest alongside Fund II. Cornell serves as the investment adviser with discretionary authority to implement investment decisions for the Private Funds. Cornell’s investment decisions and advice with respect to the Private Funds are in accordance with the investment objectives and restrictions set forth in the constituent documents of each Private Fund. The investors in the Funds may not direct investments by the Funds, and except in limited circumstances, investors are not permitted to withdraw from a Fund prior to completion of such Fund’s winding up.

- C. Tailoring Advisory Services to Individual Needs. Cornell tailors its advisory services to the Private Funds as set forth in the constituent documents associated with each Private Fund. Investment advice is provided directly to each Private Fund and not individually to investors in the Private Funds.
- D. Wrap Fee Programs. Cornell does not participate in wrap fee programs.
- E. Regulatory Assets Under Management. As of December 31, 2020, Cornell had \$2,722,303,462 in discretionary regulatory assets under management and \$1,914,274,106 in non-discretionary regulatory assets under management.

#### Item 5: Fees and Compensation

- A. The applicable fees for each Private Fund are disclosed to investors in the constituent documents of each Private Fund. The Firm or its designee is generally entitled to receive a management fee payable quarterly by the applicable Private Fund with respect to each of the Private Fund’s investors (other than any affiliated investor or as described below). The general partners of the Private Funds (the “**General Partners**”) generally receive or will receive a “carried interest” or incentive allocation, in each case, from the Private Fund with respect to such Private Fund’s investors (other than any affiliated investor or as described below). Incentive allocations are typically measured as a percentage of the profits of a Private Fund and are determined separately for each Private Fund at a rate generally consistent with industry standards.
- B. As more fully described in the constituent documents for each Private Fund, management fees are generally payable to Cornell quarterly in advance with fees payable on a pro rata basis for any period that is less than a full quarterly period. The investment advisory agreement and other constituent documents generally provide for a management fee commencing on the investment date or closing date, which is initially based on a percentage of the aggregate capital commitments of the relevant Private Fund until the earlier of (a) the end of the investment period of the Private Fund and (b) activation of a successor to the Private Fund, as described in the constituent documents. Thereafter, until the

final liquidating distribution of the Private Fund, a management fee is generally calculated as a percentage of the actively invested capital of the Private Fund. All management fees are determined separately for each Private Fund at a rate generally consistent with industry standards. Cornell may, in its sole discretion, permit investors who are employees, “friends and family” or Cornell personnel to invest in a Fund without being subject to the management fee or the carried interest. In addition, certain investors may be entitled to invest on a waived, reduced or otherwise more favorable management fee and/or carried interest basis pursuant to certain Side Letters (as defined below) entered into by Cornell with such investors.

Management fees that Fund I, Fund II and Special Situations Fund would otherwise be required to pay in any given quarter may be offset by other fees received by Cornell or another affiliated person that are associated with the acquisition, monitoring, financing, disposition or management of a portfolio company in which such Fund invests or in connection with unconsummated transactions (e.g., break-up and topping fees, commitment fees, monitoring and director fees and acquisition, advisory, financing, divestment and other similar fees), with any such management fee offset being determined as set forth in such Fund’s constituent documents, which generally provide that offsets will be proportionate to such Fund’s ownership percentage or anticipated ownership percentage in such portfolio company. If, after giving effect to any such reduction in the management fee amount for any quarterly period, any portion of such other fees for such quarterly period remains unapplied, such portion will be applied to reduce the management fee amounts for subsequent quarterly periods.

Incentive allocations are assessed periodically, typically after the receipt by the Private Funds of proceeds from a portfolio investment, and are paid out of cash otherwise distributable to Private Fund investors.

- C. The applicable expenses for each Private Fund are disclosed to investors in the constituent documents for the relevant private offering and the governing agreements of each Private Fund. Generally, all investment costs and partnership expenses related to the organization and administration of each Private Fund, any taxes imposed on each Private Fund and the costs and expenses of the acquisition, carrying or disposition of investments, including but not limited to private placement fees, sales commissions, financing fees, appraisal fees, taxes, brokerage fees, underwriting commissions and discounts, accounting, legal, investment banking, consulting, information services, professional fees, custodial, trustee, record keeping, partnership reporting, insurance, telephone, travel, and other such expenses are either paid by or reimbursed to Cornell by each Private Fund, subject to certain limitations as set forth in each Private Fund’s constituent documents.

Detailed information regarding the fees and expenses charged to each Private Fund is provided in the constituent documents of each Private Fund. Investors in a Private Fund should review all fees and expenses charged by Cornell, its affiliates, and others to fully understand the total amount of fees and expenses to be paid by the Private Fund and, indirectly, the investors in such Private Fund.

- D. Generally, management fees are payable quarterly, in advance. Cornell will generally be required to refund to the Private Fund any unearned management fees in respect of any quarterly period that is shorter than a full calendar quarter or in respect of which the Firm is not serving as the manager of the Private Fund.
- E. Cornell and/or supervised persons do not accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

## **Item 6: Incentive Allocations and Side-by-Side Management**

As stated in Item 5 above, Cornell is generally eligible to earn performance-based carried interest or incentive allocation based on the profits derived from a Private Fund’s investments. Such carried interest or incentive allocation is based on investment profits and, as a result, may create an incentive for Cornell to make investments on behalf of a Private Fund that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such incentive allocation.

Cornell seeks to address this through careful vetting of investment opportunities by Cornell’s investment professionals, disclosure of investments to investors in each Private Fund by way of periodic reports, and the investment by a number of Cornell’s investment professionals in the Private Funds (in an effort to align Cornell’s and each Private Fund’s interests).

## Item 7: Types of Clients

Cornell provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles that invest in portfolio companies. Investors in the pooled investment vehicles managed by Cornell may include high net worth individuals and a variety of institutional investors (e.g. trusts, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, sovereigns, corporations and other types of entities, including private funds of funds). Some of the Firm's clients are privately offered funds, which will typically be structured as limited partnerships that are exempt from registration as investment companies under U.S. law by virtue of Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Investment Company Act**"). To qualify for the 3(c)(7) exemption, all investors in the privately offered funds are required to be "qualified purchasers" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and must satisfy such other investor qualification requirements in order to satisfy applicable securities laws. In addition, the privately offered funds rely on Regulation D, promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, which requires all investors to be "accredited investors".

## Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

- A. The Firm seeks to invest in attractive companies across a wide range of industries and geographies. Cornell's objective is to partner with management teams by providing patient, long-term capital as well as the strategic and operational guidance to enhance value creation for all stakeholders. The Firm targets leading businesses at attractive valuations and identifies such opportunities through its analysis of sector and market opportunities and its deep global network of relationships with companies and individuals.

Cornell generally seeks to invest in equity securities of private companies. Cornell may also invest in public companies, and in debt or hybrid securities of public or private companies. Investments into public companies are intended as investments, rather than trading positions.

Potential investments undergo an intensive due diligence review process that includes an evaluation of the target company's financial and strategic positioning, management team, industry factors, accounting and legal matters, as well as other customary diligence undertakings. Cornell may work with specialized professional service firms, third-party consultants, and other appropriate resources to identify and assess the investment risks specific to each investment.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

- B&C. Investing in the Private Funds involves a number of risks. An investment in a Private Fund may be deemed a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. It is designed for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risk of an investment in the respective Private Fund and are capable of bearing illiquidity for substantial periods of time. No guarantee or representation is made that a Private Fund will achieve its investment objectives or that investors will receive a return of their capital, and the investment strategy offered by Cornell could lose money over short or even long periods. With respect to any Private Fund, prospective and existing investors are advised to review the constituent documents and other materials for full details on each Private Fund's investment, operational, and other actual and potential risks.

The descriptions contained below are a brief overview of different market risks related to Cornell's investment strategy and potential conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the activities of Cornell and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the Funds on the other hand; however, it is not intended to serve as an exhaustive list or a comprehensive description of all risks and conflicts that may arise.

### *Limited Number of Investments*

Some of the Firm's Private Fund clients only make a single investment and, as a consequence, the returns realized by the investors in such a Private Fund would be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of such investment.

### *No Assurance of Investment Return*

There is no assurance that the Private Funds will be able to generate returns for their investors or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the types of companies and transactions in which the Private Funds will invest. There can be no assurance that the Private Funds' investment objectives will be achieved or that there will be any return of capital. Therefore, an investor should only invest in the Private Funds if the investor can withstand a total loss of its investment.

### *Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities*

The business of identifying and structuring private equity investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Cornell will be competing for investments with other investment funds, as well as individuals, financial institutions, other institutional investors, and strategic corporate investors. Over the past several years, an increasing number of investment funds have been formed with similar investment objectives to Cornell's, and many such existing funds have grown in size. These and other investors may make competing offers for investment opportunities identified by Cornell which may affect Cornell's ability to participate in attractive investment opportunities. Even where successful in executing a definitive agreement with respect to an investment opportunity, completing the transaction may be subject to conditions and uncertainties, only some of which are foreseeable or within Cornell's control. In addition, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate.

### *Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive*

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive 2011/61/EU (the "**AIFM Directive**") entered into force on July 21, 2011 in the EU and was required to be implemented into the national laws of the EU member states (including the United Kingdom) by July 22, 2013 and adopted by European Economic Area ("**EEA**") member states. The AIFM Directive regulates managers of alternative investment funds that are not Undertakings for the Collective Investment of Transferable Securities ("**UCITS**") but which are marketed or managed in the EEA or in the United Kingdom (each a "**Relevant State**"). The AIFM Directive may restrict Cornell and the Funds from engaging in certain activities and impose certain other requirements that may restrict their operations and increase the operating expenses of a Funds if interests in such Fund are offered to investors in a Relevant State. The requirements under the AIFM Directive may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction within Relevant States depending on local implementation and interpretation, including in relation to private placement of funds managed by non-Relevant State managers. For example, the AIFM Directive imposes disclosure and reporting requirements on Cornell as the AIFM for AIFM Directive purposes. In addition, depending on the Relevant State in which the interests in a Fund is being marketed, Cornell may be required under the local implementation of the AIFM Directive to appoint a so-called depositary-lite on behalf of such Fund, which could result in increased expenses for such Fund.

It is possible that further legislation and implementing regulations regarding the AIFM Directive will be developed in EEA member states and enacted in due course. In the future, the EU may introduce a "passporting regime" applicable to non-EU AIFMs under which the Funds may become subject to different and additional marketing restrictions and disclosure requirements. Consequently, the ultimate impact that the AIFM Directive will have on Cornell and the Funds remains uncertain.

### *The Dodd-Frank Act*

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**"), which was enacted on July 21, 2010, significantly revised and expanded the rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority of federal bank, securities and commodities regulators. Many Dodd-Frank Act provisions have been implemented and are in effect, however, these U.S. financial regulators are in the process of developing, adopting, and implementing others. It is unclear whether or how these Dodd-Frank Act provisions will affect the Fund or the Manager. The Dodd-Frank Act established a general framework for systemic regulation, including the possibility of prudential regulation of investment advisers, investment funds, or their activities. There can be no assurance that future regulatory actions authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act will not adversely affect the Fund or the Manager. To the extent the Fund engages in swap, security-based swap or other commodity interest transactions, those transactions and the Fund could be

subject to additional regulatory requirements arising from Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act. This could include central clearing and trade execution requirements for swaps or security-based swaps, margin requirements for uncleared swap or security-based swap transactions, and position limits, among others. The SEC and U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) have recently proposed various amendments to the rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commodity Exchange Act that apply to security-based swaps and swaps, and there may be additional rulemaking or regulatory action in the future. The impact of these initiatives on the Fund is unclear, however, new rules or regulations adopted under Title VII could subject the Fund to additional costs, expenses, administrative burdens, or restrictions when engaging in swap or security-based swap transactions. Any rules or rule amendments adopted by the SEC or CFTC under Title VII may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

### *Enhanced Scrutiny and Regulations of the Private Funds and Financial Services Industries*

The growth of the private funds industry, and the increasing size and reach of transactions, as well as the increased attention to private funds, prompted governmental and public attention to the private funds industry and its practices in the past several years. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act requires registration with the SEC of advisers to private funds whose assets under management exceed \$150 million (with certain limited exceptions) and imposes reporting and record-keeping obligations with respect to the private funds they advise. The Dodd-Frank Act also imposes a number of restrictions on the relationship and activities of banking organizations with private equity and hedge funds and other provisions that affect the private funds industry, either directly or indirectly.

In addition, as alternative asset managers have become influential participants in the U.S. and global financial markets and economy generally, the private funds industry has been subject to criticism by some politicians, regulators and market commentators. In Germany, for example, U.S. and UK private equity firms are perceived by some as having been responsible for high levels of domestic unemployment. There have been similar concerns expressed in other European countries. Various federal, state and local agencies examined the role of placement agents, finders and other similar private funds service providers in the context of investments by public pension plans and other similar entities, including investigations and requests for information. Furthermore, elements of organized labor and other representatives of labor unions embarked on a campaign targeting private equity firms on a variety of matters of interest to organized labor, including with respect to affording favorable treatment or significant deference to organized labor and labor unions in dealings with portfolio companies. There can be no assurance that the foregoing will not have an adverse impact on the Funds, the General Partners, Cornell or any of their respective affiliates or otherwise impede the Funds’ activities.

This increased political and regulatory scrutiny of the private funds industry was particularly acute during the global financial crisis. For example, in addition to the U.S. and European legislation described above, other jurisdictions proposed modernizing financial regulations that called for, among other things, increased regulation of and disclosure with respect to, and possibly registration of, hedge funds and private equity funds. There is a risk that regulatory agencies in the United States, Europe or elsewhere may continue to adopt burdensome laws (including tax laws) or regulations, or may implement changes in law or regulation, or may pursue interpretation or the enforcement thereof, which are specifically targeted at the private funds industry.

With respect to interpretation and enforcement in the United States, the SEC stated publicly in recent years that its Division of Examinations intensified efforts to examine private fund advisers, with a focus on issues of concern identified in the course of presence exams of newly registered advisers that occurred shortly after the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act. Such issues included, among others, the disclosure and allocation of fees, costs and expenses; marketing practices; portfolio management; conflicts of interest; safety of client assets; and valuation. Consistent with such efforts, the SEC dramatically increased its pursuit of enforcement actions against private fund managers. Such actions alleged a variety of conduct, including undisclosed or unapproved related-party and affiliate transactions, as well as undisclosed fees, costs and expenses, and other undisclosed conflicts of interests. Industry observers are uncertain as to whether the enforcement trend is likely to continue.

There can be no assurance that the Funds, the General Partners, Cornell or any of their respective affiliates will avoid regulatory examination and possibly enforcement actions. Recent SEC enforcement actions and settlements involving U.S.-based private fund advisers have involved a number of issues, including the undisclosed allocation of the fees, costs and expenses related to unconsummated co-investment transactions (i.e., the allocation of broken deal expenses), undisclosed legal fee arrangements affording the applicable adviser with greater discounts than those afforded to funds



advised by such adviser and the undisclosed acceleration of monitoring fees.

In summary, regulation generally as well as regulation more specifically addressed to the private funds industry, including tax laws and regulation, whether in the United States or abroad, could increase the cost of acquiring, holding or divesting the Funds' investments, the profitability of such enterprises and the cost of operating the Funds. Additional regulation could also increase the risk of third-party litigation. The transactional nature of the business of the Funds exposes the Funds, the General Partners, Cornell and each of their respective affiliates generally to the risks of third-party litigation.

#### *Future Legal, Tax and Regulatory Risks for Private Equity Funds*

Future legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may adversely affect a Fund or Cornell. The regulatory environment for private equity funds is evolving, and changes in regulations that impact private equity funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by a Fund and the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategy. In light of the heightened regulatory environment in which the Funds and Cornell operate and the ever-increasing regulations applicable to private investment funds and their investment advisors, it has become increasingly expensive and time-consuming for the Funds, Cornell and their affiliates to comply with applicable regulatory obligations. The Funds may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing laws, rules and regulations, including tax laws, by federal, state and non-U.S. agencies, courts, authorities or regulators. The effect of any future regulatory changes on the Funds or Cornell could be substantial and potentially adverse.

#### *Reliance on the Partners and Investment Professionals*

The successful investment by a Private Fund will depend upon, among other things, the skill and expertise of Cornell's partners and Cornell's other investment professionals. There can be no assurance any of the foregoing will continue to be associated with the Private Funds throughout the life of the Private Funds. The unavailability of Cornell's partners or Cornell's other investment professionals to manage the Private Funds could have a material adverse effect on the Private Funds or portfolio companies. Investors in the Private Funds will have no right or power to participate in the management, disposition or other realization of any investment, the day-to-day operations of the Private Funds or any other decisions regarding the Private Funds' business and affairs. Investors should expect to rely solely on Cornell's ability with respect to the Private Funds' operations.

#### *Cybersecurity Threats*

Cornell, the Funds and any portfolio companies may face risks due to cybersecurity threats. Such threats include and have included attempts to gain unauthorized access to sensitive information, including, without limitation, information regarding investors in a Fund and a Fund's investment activities, or to render data or systems unusable, any of which—if ultimately successful—could result in significant losses.

Any cyber-attacks against Cornell, the Funds or any portfolio companies or any of their respective third-party service providers could lead to the loss of sensitive information essential to Cornell, the Funds, any portfolio companies or any of their respective third-party service providers' operations and could have a material adverse effect on such entity's reputations, financial positions or cash flows, could lead to financial losses from remedial actions, loss of business, or could lead to potential liability, including losses which may be in excess of, or not covered by, such entity's insurance policies. The public perception that Cornell, the Funds or any portfolio companies have been the target of an attack, even if unsuccessful, may materially affect such entity's reputation.

Cyber-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 obstruction, deletion or corruption of data. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on systems or web sites rendering them unavailable or incidental or intentional disclosure of data by employees or agents of Cornell, the Funds or any portfolio companies. The controls and procedures, business continuity systems, and data security systems of Cornell, the Funds and any portfolio companies and each of their

respective service providers could prove to be inadequate to prevent, detect or recover from a cyber-attack. These problems may arise in both the internally developed systems of Cornell, the Funds or a portfolio company or in the systems of third-party service providers upon which such entities rely.

### *Data Privacy and Security Laws*

The U.S. and international legal and regulatory landscape governing data privacy and security is in a period of considerable flux. In recent years, state legislatures have passed a number of important new laws, including the California Consumer Privacy Act (“**CCPA**”), which became effective on January 1, 2020, and the New York SHIELD Act, which took effect in part on October 23, 2019 and in other parts on March 21, 2020. California voters recently approved a new privacy law, the California Privacy Rights Act (“**CPRA**”), via a ballot initiative as part of the November 3, 2020 election. Effective starting on January 1, 2023, the CPRA will significantly modify the CCPA, including by expanding consumers’ rights with respect to certain sensitive personal information. The CPRA also creates a new state agency which will be vested with authority to implement and enforce the CCPA and the CPRA. As of November 1, 2020, a number of states (including Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina and Washington) were considering proposals for comprehensive data privacy laws. In addition, laws in all 50 U.S. states require businesses to provide notice under certain circumstances to consumers whose personal information has been disclosed as a result of a data breach.

At the federal level, the United States Congress is also considering various proposals for data privacy and security legislation. We are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of the Federal Trade Commission, which regulates unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including with respect to data privacy and security. Additionally, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (along with its implementing regulations) restricts certain collection, processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal information, requires notice to individuals of privacy practices and provides individuals with certain rights to prevent the use and disclosure of certain nonpublic or otherwise legally protected information. These rules also impose requirements for the safeguarding and proper destruction of personal information through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines.

Internationally, many jurisdictions have established their own data security and privacy legal frameworks with which we may need to comply, including, but not limited to, the EU, which adopted the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) (the “**GDPR**”) in 2018.

The cumulative effects of the CCPA, the CPRA, the GDPR and other recently adopted data privacy and security laws include an increased ability of individuals, relative to companies, to control the use of their personal information; increased obligations of companies to maintain the privacy and security of data; and increased exposure to fines, damages or reputational harm for companies that do not afford individuals their specified privacy rights, that experience data breaches or that do not maintain cybersecurity practices at certain required levels. The global data protection landscape is currently unstable, resulting in possible significant operational costs for internal compliance and risk to our business. The General Partners, Cornell and their respective affiliates will endeavor to implement and maintain systems designed to promote compliance with the CCPA, the CPRA, the GDPR and these other laws, both those adopted to date and those that may be adopted in the future, but there can be no assurance that these systems will be effective in mitigating the business impact of individuals’ increased privacy rights or in ensuring compliance with the CCPA, the CPRA, the GDPR and such other laws. In the event of fines, damages or reputational harm due to noncompliance with such data privacy and security laws or a data breach, there could be a business impact on the Private Funds, the General Partners, Cornell and any of their respective affiliates.

### *General Data Protection Regulation*

Data protection and regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security could increase costs, and a failure to comply could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations of a portfolio company.

Portfolio companies are subject to 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 are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs may increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

The GDPR came into effect on May 25, 2018, replacing the Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC). 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. As a regulation, the GDPR is binding on data controllers and data processors in all EU member states, without the need for implementation in each member state. The GDPR notably has a greater extra-territorial reach than Directive 95/46/EC and has a significant impact on data controllers and data processors either with an establishment in the EU, or which offer goods or services to EU data subjects or monitor EU data subjects' behavior within the EU. The regime imposes stringent operational requirements on both data controllers and data processors, and has introduced significant penalties for non-compliance with fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide turnover of the undertaking or €20 million (whichever is higher), depending on the type and severity of the breach.

In relation to the United Kingdom, many of the GDPR's requirements were implemented by the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR was directly incorporated into United Kingdom law as retained EU legislation, following the expiry of the implementation period relating to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU on December 31, 2020. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement, which governs the terms of the future trading relationship between the United Kingdom and EU, provides for a transitional period during which the United Kingdom will be treated like an EU member state in relation to processing and transfers of personal data for four months from January 1, 2021. This period may be extended by a further two months, after which the United Kingdom will be a "third country" under the GDPR unless the European Commission adopts an adequacy decision in respect of transfers of personal data to the United Kingdom. On 19 February 2021, the European Commission published a draft adequacy decision in respect of the United Kingdom which must be reviewed by the European Data Protection Board and approved by EU member states' representatives before it can be adopted by the European Commission. The United Kingdom government has already determined that it considers all EU and European Economic Area ("EEA") member states to be adequate for the purposes of data protection, ensuring that data flows from the United Kingdom to the EU/ EEA remain unaffected.

Compliance with current and future privacy, data protection and information security laws could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and some of Cornell's current and planned business activities. A failure to comply with such laws could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect results of operations and overall business, as well as have an impact on reputation.

### *Brexit*

On June 23, 2016, the people of the United Kingdom voted in a referendum to leave the European Union ("**Brexit**"). On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom formally notified the European Council pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon of its intention to leave the European Union. In October 2019, the United Kingdom and the European Union concluded negotiations on a draft agreement dealing with the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union (the "**Withdrawal Agreement**") and a draft political declaration regarding the framework for the future relationship between the United Kingdom and European Union. The Withdrawal Agreement was ratified by the United Kingdom Parliament and the political institutions of the European Union. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ceased to be a member of the European Union. The Withdrawal Agreement provided for a transition period under which the United Kingdom continued to follow European Union rules and regulations, remained in the single market and customs union, and free movement of people until December 31, 2020. In December 2020, the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed on a trade and cooperation agreement (the "**Trade and Cooperation Agreement**") that will apply provisionally after the end of the transition period until it is ratified by the parties to the agreement in early 2021. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement covers the general objectives and framework of the relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union, including in relation to trade, transport, visas, judicial, law enforcement and security matters, and provides for continued participation in community programs and mechanisms for dispute resolution. Under the terms of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement, UK service suppliers no longer benefit from automatic access to the European Union single market, goods from the United Kingdom no longer benefit from the free movement of goods and there is no longer the free movement of people between the United Kingdom and the European Union. As of the date hereof, the application of the terms of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union and the impact it could have on businesses and the financial markets is not clear; the legal, political and economic changes resulting from Brexit have the potential to adversely impact businesses based in the United Kingdom, and could also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating

business environment in one or more European Union member states. Such negative economic impact and volatility could, in turn, adversely affect market conditions, prices and yields of securities in a Private Fund's portfolio. In addition, the political and economic instability in the United Kingdom and other European countries, particularly countries in the Eurozone, could adversely affect a Private Fund's investments.

#### *Financial and Business Risk*

Investments made by the Funds will generally involve a significant degree of financial and/or business risk. Portfolio companies may face competition, changing business or economic conditions or other developments that may adversely affect their performance. Certain of the Funds' investments may be in businesses with little or no operating history. Portfolio companies may be highly leveraged and therefore may be more sensitive to declines in revenues, increases in expenses and adverse business, political or financial developments or economic factors such as a significant rise in interest rates, a severe downturn in the economy or deterioration in the condition of such companies or their industries. Business risks may be more significant in smaller portfolio companies or those that are embarking on a build-up or operating turnaround strategy. If, for any of these reasons, a portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal or interest payments on its indebtedness or make regular dividend payments, the value of such Fund's investment in such portfolio company could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

In addition, general fluctuations in the market prices of securities may affect the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments.

#### *ESG Considerations*

Cornell expects to take into account environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors in the discovering, developing, negotiating, evaluating, acquiring, structuring, holding, carrying, monitoring, managing and disposing of portfolio investments. Although compliance with such factors could result in higher ESG compliance expenses or costs or the forgoing of certain opportunities, Cornell believes that responsible ESG investing enhances the long-term value of portfolio companies and is an important element of responsible investing. There are no universally accepted ESG standards and not all investors in the Funds may agree on the appropriate ESG standards to apply in a particular situation. The General Partner of a Fund will apply ESG standards and considerations in its sole discretion. In either case, an adverse impact on the results of a Fund's portfolio investments cannot be excluded.

#### *Illiquid and Long-term Investments*

The Private Funds' investments will include investments in portfolio companies for which no public market may exist. Although the Private Funds' investments may generate some current income, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from the Private Funds' investments will generally occur only upon the partial or complete disposition or refinancing of such investment. Generally, there will be no public market for the investments held by the Private Funds at the time of its acquisition. To the extent that the Private Fund's investments are not publicly traded, the Private Funds may be unable to liquidate the investment for a significant period of time and may be unable to do so at a profit.

#### *Investments Longer than Term*

A Fund may make investments which may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date such Fund will be dissolved, either by expiration of such Fund's term or otherwise. Although Cornell expects that investments will be disposed of during a reasonable wind-up period following the dissolution of a Fund or be suitable for in-kind distribution during such wind-up period, a Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as such Fund seeks to wind up its affairs.

#### *Follow-On Investments*

A Fund may be called upon to provide follow-on funding for its portfolio companies or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in such portfolio companies. There can be no assurance that such Fund will wish to make follow-on investments or that it will have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make them may have a substantial negative impact on a portfolio company in need of

such an investment or may diminish such Fund's ability to influence the portfolio company's future development.

### *Side Letters*

A Fund's general partner expects from time to time to enter into letter agreements or other similar arrangements (collectively, "**Side Letters**") with one or more investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of the governing documents of a Fund or any subscription agreement of, such Fund. As a result of such Side Letters, certain investors may receive additional benefits that other investors will not receive, including, without limitation, with respect to the right to make additional capital commitments to such Fund or other funds affiliated with Cornell, the right to receive reports from such Fund on a more frequent basis or to receive reports that include information not provided to other investors (including valuation and other information relating to the investments of such Fund), the right to bear a reduced carried interest and/or management fee, the right to receive a rebate of a portion of any carried interest and/or management fee, the calculation of the clawback amount of such Fund's general partner, the right to receive a share of the revenues and/or carried interest, the right to be excused from participating in certain investments, accommodations of regulatory, legal or tax considerations, which may include the right to withdraw from such Fund under certain circumstances and the restriction of voting rights with respect to "key person" votes and otherwise, and such other more favorable terms as may be negotiated between such Fund and such investor. The other investors will have no recourse against such Fund, such Fund's general partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors receive additional or different rights or terms as a result of such Side Letters.

### *Use of Leverage*

The General Partner of a Private Fund may utilize leverage in the form of lines of credit, loan commitments and letters of credit for the Private Fund in connection with investments. Although the General Partner will seek to use leverage in a manner it believes is prudent, such leverage will increase the exposure of the Private Fund's investment to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of the investment.

The General Partner of a Private Fund may obtain one or more revolving credit facilities that may be secured by, among other things, the aggregate capital commitments of the investors of the Private Fund, the investors' obligations to make capital contributions and a collateral account of the Private Fund into which the payment by the investors of their available capital commitments are to be made. Any inability of the Private Fund to repay such borrowings could enable a lender to take action against an investor to the extent of its then available capital commitment to the Private Fund. The General Partner of a Private Fund may borrow funds to fund drawdowns until such funds are otherwise made available or guarantee any obligation or otherwise become contingently liable with respect to indebtedness or other obligations of any portfolio company or affiliate of any portfolio company. Borrowings by a Private Fund has the potential to diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than the Private Fund's cost of funds. Fees and expenses incurred by a Private Fund in connection with any such leverage, including any interest payments, will be borne by such Private Fund.

The extent to which a Private Fund uses leverage may have the following consequences, among others, to the investors in the Private Fund: (i) greater fluctuations in the net asset value of the Private Fund's assets; (ii) use of cash flow (including capital contributions) for debt service; (iii) to the extent that Private Fund's revenues are required to meet principal payments, the investors may be allocated income (and therefore tax liability) in excess of cash distributed; (iv) in certain circumstances, the Private Fund may be required to dispose of the investment at a loss or otherwise on unattractive terms in order to service its debt obligations or meet its debt covenants; and (v) the use of leverage can, under certain circumstances, limit the ability of the General Partner of a Private Fund to consent to transfers of investors' interests in the Private Fund. There can be no assurance that a Private Fund will have sufficient cash flow to meet its debt service obligations. As a result, the Private Fund's exposure to foreclosure and other losses may be increased due to the illiquidity of its investments.

### *Reliance on Management of Operating Companies*

Cornell expects to obtain rights to participate substantially in the conduct of the management of many of the Funds' portfolio companies. Cornell will typically designate directors to serve on the boards of directors of portfolio

companies. However, management will be primarily responsible for the operations of the company on a day-to-day basis. In addition, the designation of representatives and other measures contemplated could expose the assets of a Fund to claims by a portfolio company, its security holders and its creditors, including claims that such Fund is a controlling person and, thus, liable for securities laws violations of a portfolio company. These measures also could result in certain liabilities in the event of the bankruptcy or reorganization of a portfolio company, could result in claims against a Fund if the designated directors violate their fiduciary or other duties to a portfolio company or fail to exercise appropriate levels of care under applicable corporate or securities laws, environmental laws or other legal principles and could expose a Fund to claims that it has interfered in management to the detriment of a portfolio company. While Cornell intends to operate the Funds in a way that will minimize the exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be precluded.

### *Pandemics and Other Public Health Crises*

Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies have and are resulting in market volatility and disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which could result in significant losses to a Fund.

An ongoing outbreak of COVID-19 has caused a worldwide public health emergency, straining healthcare resources and resulting in extensive and growing numbers of infections, hospitalizations and deaths. In an effort to contain COVID-19, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken severely restrictive measures, including instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel (including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including “stay-at-home” and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. As a result, COVID-19 has significantly diminished global economic production and activity of all kinds and has contributed to both volatility and a severe decline in all financial markets. Among other things, these unprecedented developments have resulted in material reductions in demand across most categories of consumers and businesses, dislocation (or in some cases a complete halt) in the credit and capital markets, labor force and operational disruptions, slowing or complete idling of certain supply chains and manufacturing activity, steep increases in unemployment levels in the United States and several other countries, and strain and uncertainty for businesses and households, with a particularly acute impact on industries dependent on travel and public accessibility, such as transportation, hospitality, tourism, retail, sports and entertainment.

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 — and the resulting precipitous decline in economic and commercial activity across nearly all of the world’s largest economies — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, although ongoing and potential additional materially adverse effects are possible, including a further global or regional economic downturn (including a recession) of indeterminate duration and severity. The extent of COVID-19’s impact will depend on many factors, including the ultimate duration and scope of the public health emergency and the restrictive countermeasures being undertaken, as well as the effectiveness of other governmental, legislative and financial and monetary policy interventions designed to mitigate the crisis and address its negative externalities, all of which are evolving rapidly and may have unpredictable results. Even if and as the spread of the COVID-19 virus itself is substantially contained and economies are able to “re-open,” it will be difficult to assess what the longer-term impacts of an extended period of unprecedented economic dislocation and disruption will be on future macro- and micro-economic developments, the health of certain industries and businesses, and commercial and consumer behavior.

The ongoing COVID-19 crisis and any other public health emergency could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to a Fund. The extent of the impact on a Fund and such Fund’s investments’ performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. These same factors may limit the ability of a Fund to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy such Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect such Fund’s ability to fulfill their investment objectives. In addition, the operations of a Fund, such Fund’s investments, the General Partners and Cornell may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, restrictions on travel and movement, remote-working requirements and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity’s personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities’ ability to conduct their

affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

#### *Restrictions on Transfer or Withdrawal*

The interests in the Funds represent highly illiquid investments and should only be acquired by investors able to commit their funds for an indefinite period of time. Investors will not be permitted to transfer their interests in the Funds without the consent of the relevant Fund general partner. Furthermore, the transferability of such interests will be subject to certain restrictions contained in the governing documents of a Fund and the subscription agreements for such Fund and may be affected by restrictions on resales imposed under federal and state securities laws. A public market does not currently exist for interests in the Funds and one is not expected to develop. Investors may not withdraw capital from a Fund. Consequently, an investor may not be able to liquidate its investment prior to the completion of the winding up of a Fund.

#### *Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors*

A portfolio company of a Fund (including any officer of such portfolio company) could from time to time provide services to another portfolio company of such Fund or to another pooled investment vehicle and/or client account managed by Cornell (including co-investment vehicles) (which portfolio company could be charged for such service), or to Cornell, such Fund's general partner or their affiliates. Such arrangements are intended to be entered into on an arm's-length basis as the parties deem appropriate. In addition, Cornell or its affiliates could from time to time utilize the services of one or more investors and their affiliates on an arm's-length basis, as the parties deem appropriate.

#### *Carried Interest*

A General Partner's carried interest with respect to a Private Fund could create an incentive for such General Partner to make more speculative investments for such Private Fund than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based arrangements. In addition, the method of calculating a General Partner's carried interest could result in conflicts of interest between such General Partner, on the one hand, and the limited partners of the applicable Private Fund, on the other hand, with respect to the management and disposition of investments, including the timing and sequence of such dispositions.

#### *Holding Period for Carried Interest*

Each General Partner is an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and it is expected that the members of each Private Fund's investment team will hold direct or indirect equity interests in the General Partner of such Private Fund. In general, the character of the income allocated to a General Partner by the applicable Private Fund as carried interest will flow through to the owners of the General Partner. However, while gain from the sale of a capital asset is generally treated as long-term capital gain if the asset has been held for more than one year at the time of disposition, gain that is allocated as carried interest will generally be treated as long-term capital gain only if the relevant asset has been held for more than three years at the time of the disposition. Long-term capital gain recognized by an individual is subject to U.S. federal income tax at rates that are substantially lower than the rates applicable to ordinary income and short-term capital gain.

As a result, conflicts of interest could arise between the interests of the direct and indirect owners of the General Partners, on the one hand, and the interests of the limited partners of the Funds, on the other hand, in connection with the General Partners' investment-related determinations. Specifically, the direct or indirect owners of a General Partner may have an incentive to cause the applicable Fund to hold an investment for more than three years, even if a favorable disposition opportunity arises prior to that time, or to make other decisions intended to mitigate the consequences of the rule applicable to gain that is allocated as carried interest, including decisions with respect to the discovery, development, negotiation, evaluation, acquisition, structuring, restructuring, holding, carrying, monitoring, management, disposition or monetization of investments. Prospective investors should expect that a General Partner's determinations could be influenced, in part, by the tax treatment of capital gain that is allocated as carried interest.

## *Other Fees*

Cornell or its affiliates or employees expect to receive (i) fees or amounts paid in connection with the acquisition, termination, cancellation or abandonment of any Fund investment or proposed Fund investment that is not ultimately consummated, including any transaction, closing, advisory, “break-up” or “topping” fees and (ii) fees paid by a portfolio company or any affiliate of a portfolio company, including any monitoring fees, advisory fees, director’s fees or consultant fees.

When any of the above fees arise from a transaction where a Fund invested, or proposes to invest, alongside co-investors (including management or service providers participating in any incentive compensation plan), the amount of such fees that are allocable to such Fund will be determined in good faith by the Fund general partner, based on the Fund’s equity or other applicable ownership percentage of the portfolio company (or affiliate of the portfolio company) with respect to which such fee is received or the Fund’s proposed equity or other applicable ownership percentage of the applicable proposed Fund investment, in each case taking into account ownership interests held by any co-investor and by management or service providers participating in any incentive compensation plan (with the satisfaction of any vesting or performance criteria applicable to any such ownership interests being determined in good faith by the Fund general partner). Accordingly, Cornell or its affiliates are expected to receive and retain fees that are allocable to such other co-investors (other than such Fund) that will not reduce the obligations of the investors of such Fund to make capital contributions in respect of management fees.

## *Diverse Membership*

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

## *Allocation of Investment Opportunities*

Cornell will conduct the investment programs of certain Private Funds in a similar manner. Accordingly, there are expected to be investment opportunities that are suitable to one or more of the Private Funds. Cornell will make allocation decisions between or among the relevant Private Fund in its discretion, consistent with its fiduciary duties and contractual commitments, and taking into account the respective investment programs, current portfolios and available capital commitments of such Private Funds (and any other factors it may deem relevant).

## *Co-Investment Opportunities*

Cornell expects to exercise its discretion to offer one or more investors or third parties certain opportunities to co-invest with a Fund (“**Co-Investment Opportunities**”) on such terms as may be agreed among such parties. The allocation of any such Co-Investment Opportunities will not necessarily be in proportion to the commitments of such investors, could involve different terms and fee structures and could reduce the amount the Fund might otherwise be capable of investing. In these cases, while Cornell will seek to act in the best interest of the applicable Funds, it could be argued that a Fund received a smaller allocation in the particular investment than it otherwise would have received if Cornell had not provided the third party with the Co-Investment Opportunity. In using its discretion to make Co-Investment Opportunity allocations, a Fund general partner will consider any factors it deems relevant in determining such allocations, including, without limitation, the potential co-investor’s size, sophistication, tenure as an investor with Cornell generally, commitment to making co-investment funds available, ability to consummate Co-Investment Opportunities within a specified time frame, interest in pursuing Co-Investment Opportunities or Fund investments or strategic expertise.

From time to time, in order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund will also make (or commit to



make) an investment in such company with a view to selling a portion of such Fund's interest in the applicable Fund investment to co-investors after the consummation of the Fund's investment. In such event, the Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment is unable to be sold or is only able to be sold on less favorable terms and that, as a consequence, the Fund would hold a larger than desired investment in such portfolio company, or could realize lower than expected returns from such Fund investment. The Fund will also bear the risk that any co-investors acquiring a portion of a portfolio company after closing could acquire such interest on terms that do not reflect the then-current value of the portfolio company. In addition, the Fund could borrow to fund the portion of a Fund investment that it intends to sell to co-investors. If the prospective co-investors do not ultimately invest in the portfolio company or if the Fund seeks to, but is unable to sell or dispose of a portion of the Fund's interest in a particular Fund investment, the Fund will bear the interest and other expenses relating to any such borrowings, as well as the various fees, costs and expenses related to such Fund investment. Even if prospective co-investors ultimately invest in the portfolio company, they could refuse to bear any portion of the interest or other expenses related to such borrowings, as well as any of the other various fees, costs and expenses related to such Fund investment. The Fund general partner will generally seek to charge co-investors "cost of carry" on the amounts paid by co-investors for such warehoused investments, although co-investors will be free to determine whether or not they agree to bear such "cost of carry", even if the Fund general partner determines that it should be charged. In such cases, the Fund general partner can determine in its discretion to syndicate such investment to co-investors without charging any such "cost of carry." The proceeds of the sale of any such warehoused investment, including any "cost of carry" collected by the Fund, will be distributed pursuant to the Fund's distribution waterfall.

Certain fees, costs and expenses will be incurred for the benefit of the Fund and the benefit of co-investors. Any such fees, costs and expenses incurred for the benefit of the Fund and co-investors in respect of any completed Fund investment and not reimbursed by the applicable portfolio company will be borne entirely by the Fund unless such co-investors agree otherwise. For example, co-investors are generally not obligated to contribute additional amounts toward their share of the applicable portfolio company's fees, costs and expenses, including liabilities and obligations. The foregoing also applies to guarantees provided by the Fund to secure portfolio company obligations. In such cases, the entirety of the financial burden of such guarantees will be borne by the Fund and not the co-investors, unless such co-investors agree otherwise. In addition, co-investors will generally not bear any portion of any unreimbursed "broken-deal" expenses and, to the extent not borne by such co-investors, such fees, costs and expenses will instead be borne by the Fund.

The terms of any Co-Investment Opportunity, including any management fees, the carried interest and the reimbursement for the expenses applicable to such Co-Investment Opportunity, if any, will be negotiated by the Fund general partner and the potential co-investor on a case-by-case basis in their respective sole and absolute discretion. Such co-investments might not be subject to management fees, carried interest or the reimbursement of expenses for the benefit of the Fund general partner, Cornell or either of their respective affiliates, or could be subject to different or differently calculated management fees, carried interest or reimbursements for expenses for the benefit of the Fund general partner, Cornell or either of their respective affiliates, in any event, as compared to what the investors are subject to under the Fund's governing documents, and could be subject to commitment fees, transaction fees and other similar fees in the sole discretion of the Fund general partner for the benefit of the Fund general partner, Cornell or either of their respective affiliates. Therefore, it is possible that certain terms and fee structures offered with respect to these Co-Investment Opportunities to co-investors could be more favorable than those offered to investors in the Fund.

Participation by an investor in a Co-Investment Opportunity, whether directly or through a co-investment vehicle, will be entirely the responsibility and investment decision of such investor, and none of the Fund, the Fund general partner, Cornell or any of its affiliates will assume any risk, responsibility or expense, or be deemed to have provided any investment advice, in connection therewith.

### *Conflicts with Portfolio Companies*

Cornell investment professionals are expected to serve as directors of certain portfolio companies and, in that capacity, will be required to make decisions that they consider to be in the best interests of the portfolio company and all of its stakeholders. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of the portfolio company, actions that may be in the best interest of the portfolio company may not be in the best interests of a Fund, and vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there will be conflicts of interests

between such individual's duties as an officer or employee of Cornell and such individual's duties as a director of the portfolio company. In general, such positions are important to a Fund's investment strategy and could have the effect of enhancing the ability of Cornell to manage investments. However, such positions could also have the effect of impairing the ability of Cornell to cause such Fund to sell the related securities when, and upon the terms, it otherwise desires. In addition, such positions could place Cornell personnel in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interests of such Fund or not in the best interests of the shareholders of the portfolio company. Should such personnel make a decision that is not in the best interest of the shareholders of a portfolio company, such decision could subject Cornell and such Fund to claims that they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of the duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In addition, because of the potential conflicting duties, Cornell could be restricted in choosing portfolio investments, which could negatively impact returns received by the Fund.

#### *Use of Advisors and Other Service Providers*

The Funds and their portfolio companies will engage certain advisors and other service providers (including accountants, administrators, lenders, bankers, brokers, attorneys, consultants, investment firms and investment or commercial banking firms) that will also provide services to or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with Cornell or its affiliates. Such advisors and service providers will in some cases be investors in a Fund, affiliates of Cornell, sources of investment opportunities or co-investors or commercial counterparties. Cornell intends to select these advisors and other service providers based on a number of factors, including expertise and experience, knowledge of related or similar products, quality of service, reputation in the marketplace, and price. These service providers will have business, financial, or other relationships with Cornell, which could influence Cornell's selection of these service providers for the Funds. The Funds are expected to pay customary compensation to the advisors and other service providers selected by Cornell, which could charge different rates to different recipients based on the specific services provided, the personnel providing the services, or other factors. As a result, the rates paid with respect to these advisors and other service providers by a Fund or its portfolio companies, on the one hand, could be more or less favorable than the rates paid by Cornell or its affiliates on the other hand. It is possible that during the course of their engagement by the Funds, such advisors or other service providers could also provide advice or services for the benefit of Cornell, which would not be separately tracked, and Cornell would not bear its allocable portion thereof.

### **Item 9: Disciplinary Information**

Cornell is not aware, after having conducted a reasonable inquiry into the Firm and its management persons, of any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of Cornell's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

### **Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

- A. Neither Cornell 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 Cornell 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. Employees of Cornell may serve as directors and officers of, and provide advice to, publicly traded companies, private companies, and various predecessor entities. Investors in a Private Fund should be aware that receipt of material non-public information by Cornell's related persons regarding these companies could preclude Cornell and any Private Fund from effecting transactions in the securities of such companies. Compensation for directorships with a portfolio company will be treated as provided in the relevant Private Fund's constituent documents.

Certain of the related persons of Cornell may have personal investments in companies, limited partnerships, or limited liability companies, including other partnerships, and investment funds. To the extent that conflicts arise, they are reviewed by Cornell's compliance personnel. Additionally, pursuant to the constituent documents of each Private

Fund, the General Partner may form an advisory committee of representatives of investors (the “**LP Advisory Committee**”). The LP Advisory Committee will, upon the General Partner’s request, review and approve or disapprove any potential conflicts of interest in any proposed transaction or relationship between the Private Fund, the portfolio company or any of its respective subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the General Partner or any Cornell affiliate on the other hand. The LP Advisory Committee may also advise on other matters as set forth within the constituent documents of each Private Fund. However, the LP Advisory Committee will not possess or exercise any power that would constitute participation in the control of the business of a Private Fund.

- D. Cornell does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

### **Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading**

Cornell has adopted a formal compliance code of conduct that includes a securities trading code of ethics, insider trading policies and procedures, and procedures to address “pay to play” rules and regulations. Among other things, the code of conduct requires that employees act with integrity, place the interests of clients above their own, avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest, and comply with applicable provisions of all laws.

The policies also require employees to pre-clear certain personal securities transactions, report personal securities transactions on at least a quarterly basis, and provide Cornell with a detailed summary of certain holdings annually. Cornell regularly reviews its compliance systems and procedures with experienced compliance consultants.

A copy of Cornell’s compliance policy will be provided to any investor or prospective investor upon request.

### **Item 12: Brokerage Practices**

- A. Cornell primarily focuses on making private investments in portfolio companies on behalf of the Private Funds, and as a result it does not ordinarily deal with any financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer, and the Private Funds do not ordinarily incur commissions in connection with such investments. To the extent Cornell transacts in public securities on behalf of a Private Fund, generally as part of a private equity transaction or as a result of the Private Fund’s ownership of such securities as a result of a portfolio company executing a public offering, in situations where Cornell may need to select a broker-dealer, Cornell will consider the broker’s execution capabilities, including block positioning, research, financial stability, ability to maintain confidentiality, delivery and ability to obtain best execution for all client securities transactions. Cornell has the authority to select the executing broker or dealer for any transaction and negotiate the commission rates or commission equivalents charged for transactions. Cornell does not have any agreements in place that require Cornell to give any specified amount of brokerage to any broker-dealer.

Cornell does not utilize soft dollar arrangements outside of routinely available research provided by trading counterparties. Cornell does not direct trading activity in lieu of payments for research or other services. The receipt of such research will be in accordance with the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- B. Generally, only one Private Fund at a time has an active investment period (other than any Private Funds that are specifically formed to co-invest alongside other Private Funds). With respect to investment opportunities that arise during overlaps in investment periods, the Firm intends to allocate such opportunities among the applicable Private Funds based on the Firm’s allocation principles, which will be based on factors that the Firm reasonably determines in good faith to be fair and reasonable, as described in the applicable governing documents.

### **Item 13: Review of Accounts**

- A. As noted above, Cornell primarily focuses on private investments in portfolio companies. The portfolio investments of the Private Funds are reviewed by Cornell’s investment professionals on a quarterly basis. The valuation of the Private Funds’ investments are reviewed quarterly in accordance with the Firm’s Valuation Policy.
- B. Cornell will continuously monitor portfolio investments on behalf of the Private Funds.

- C. Cornell provides quarterly and annual reports (including annual audited financial statements) to investors in each Private Fund in accordance with the terms of the constituent documents of the relevant Private Fund.

#### **Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

- A. As previously noted, the receipt of any other fees or compensation by Cornell or its affiliates in connection with the acquisition, monitoring, financing, disposition or management of a portfolio company on behalf of Fund I, Fund II or Special Situations Fund, as well as any fees received by Cornell with respect to any unconsummated transactions related to such Funds, may be utilized to offset the management fees paid by such Fund's investors, with any such management fee offset being determined as set forth in such Fund's constituent documents, which generally provide that offsets will be proportionate to such Fund's ownership percentage or anticipated ownership percentage in such portfolio company.
- B. During a fundraising cycle, Cornell will generally compensate placement agents who introduce investors that commit capital to a Fund. Any fees and expense reimbursements payable to any such placement agents are generally borne by Cornell through an offset against management fees payable by the relevant Fund.

#### **Item 15: Custody**

All assets of the Private Funds are held in custody by unaffiliated broker/dealers or banks that serve as qualified custodians; however, Cornell may be deemed to have access to client accounts since its affiliates serve as the General Partners of the Private Funds. Investors of each Private Fund will not receive statements from the custodian. Instead, each Private Fund is subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the audited financial statements are distributed to the investors in each Private Fund. The audited financial statements will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 120 days of each Private Fund's fiscal year end.

#### **Item 16: Investment Discretion**

Cornell serves as the investment adviser with discretionary authority to implement investment decisions for each Private Fund. Cornell's investment decisions and advice with respect to the Private Funds is subject to each Private Fund's constituent documents.

#### **Item 17: Voting Client Securities**

The Private Funds may have the opportunity to vote on a variety of corporate actions with respect to their portfolio companies. As part of the services provided by Cornell, the Firm has adopted voting policies and procedures, which include voting of proxies by Cornell's Chief Executive Officer. These proxy voting policies and procedures are designed to confirm that Cornell votes the proxies of each Private Fund in the best overall interests of the Private Fund. Cornell maintains a record of all proxy votes cast on behalf of the Private Funds. The investors in each Private Fund may contact Cornell for a copy of the policy or information with respect to a specific proxy vote.

#### **Item 18: Financial Information**

- A. Cornell does not require prepayment of fees from clients more than six months in advance.
- B. Currently, Cornell and its affiliates are not aware of any financial condition that is likely to impair Cornell's ability to meet its contractual obligations and commitments to clients.
- C. Cornell has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.