

Item 1. Cover Page

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Valspring Capital Management, LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at info@valspring.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Valspring Capital Management, LP also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Valspring Capital Management, LP

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**Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
September 12, 2022**

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Additional information about Valspring Capital Management, LP also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser's registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Item 2 is not applicable to Valspring Capital Management, LP.

Item 3. Table of Contents

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Item 1.	Cover Page	1
Item 2.	Material Changes	2
Item 3.	Table of Contents	3
Item 4.	Advisory Business	4
Item 5.	Fees and Compensation	4
Item 6.	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	13
Item 7.	Types of Clients	14
Item 8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	14
Item 9.	Disciplinary Information.....	31
Item 10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	31
Item 11.	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	32
Item 12.	Brokerage Practices	62
Item 13.	Review of Accounts	63
Item 14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	63
Item 15.	Custody	64
Item 16.	Investment Discretion	64
Item 17.	Voting Client Securities	64
Item 18.	Financial Information.....	65
Item 19.	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	65

Item 4. Advisory Business

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

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

The Funds make primarily long-term growth, private equity and equity-related investments, as well as investments in debt instruments. In accordance with the Funds’ respective investment objectives, investments are generally made in companies doing business in the healthcare industry. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or general partner to the Funds in order to provide such services.

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

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

The principal owner of Valspring Capital Management, LP is Yumin Choi. The Adviser has been in business since 2022.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser or its affiliates generally receive Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (each as defined below) or similar performance-based remuneration from a Fund. A Fund, and/or its portfolio companies may also make other payments to the Adviser or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio companies which, in certain circumstances, may reduce the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser. Additionally, consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Fund

typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to the Fund and/or the portfolio companies. Further details about certain common fees and expenses are set forth below.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees may be reduced during the life of a Fund. The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser and are set forth in such Fund’s Organizational Documents. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors via side letter and other arrangements, which may not be disclosed to other investors in the same Fund. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by a percentage of: (1) the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors, (2) the fees incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of such Fund and/or (3) certain Other Fees (as defined and described in more detail below under “*Other Fees*”) received by the Adviser or its affiliates. The amount and manner of such reduction, if any, is set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

Certain investors in the Funds that are employees, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser, its affiliates or their personnel (including any related entity established by any of the foregoing, such as trusts, charitable programs, endowments or related programs, family investment vehicles and other estate planning vehicles) (collectively, “Adviser Investors”) may not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest, or their Advisory Fees or Carried Interest may be reduced in connection with their investment in a Fund. Furthermore, the Adviser may, from time to time, establish certain investment vehicles through which Adviser Investors or other third parties may invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities, which generally do not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest. Notwithstanding that Adviser Investors will generally not pay Advisory Fees, Adviser Investors will generally pay for their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses or the pro rata portion of such Adviser Investors’ expenses will be allocated to the Adviser or the general partner of the applicable Fund.

In addition, the Adviser may, from time to time, establish certain investment vehicles through which Adviser Investors or other third parties may invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such co-investment vehicles generally do not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest or bear certain Fund expenses.

The Adviser from time to time enters into economic and/or other fee sharing arrangements with respect to one or more Funds and/or certain limited partners thereof, the rights of which will not generally be made available to other limited partners.

In addition, the Adviser may waive or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee paid by a Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser to invest in and alongside such Fund, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions. Waived or reduced Advisory Fees are not generally subject to various offsets or the reductions described above. Due to waived or reduced Advisory Fees and/or the timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets, Fund investors may not receive the full benefit of reductions or offsets (e.g., during periods when the Adviser no longer receives Advisory Fees and receives compensation that would otherwise be subject to offset, the Adviser, depending on certain elections that may be made by Fund investors, may be entitled to retain such compensation without remitting any such amounts to the applicable Fund or its investments).

Advisory Fees are payable by the Funds quarterly in advance. Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

Other Fees and Expense Reimbursement

Other Fees

In addition to the Advisory Fees and Carried Interest, the Adviser and its affiliates from time to time receive a variety of other cash, equity and other non-cash fees relating to the investment activities of a Fund, its portfolio companies and prospective portfolio companies including transaction fees, monitoring fees, directors' fees, advisory fees, organization and financing fees, operational fees, commitment fees, break-up and topping fees, divestment fees, termination fees, project fees, fees relating to the arrangement of acquisitions or other financial restructuring, investment banking fees, fees relating to credit origination, loan syndication, loan servicing and/or other types of management consulting and other similar operational and financial matters and/or other fees and annual retainers from, or with respect to, the portfolio companies and prospective portfolio companies (collectively with the other fees described in this section, "Other Fees"). The amount and timing of Other Fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the applicable transaction.

As noted above, the Adviser and its affiliates receive "monitoring fees" pursuant to monitoring agreements with portfolio companies of the Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by the Adviser to such portfolio companies. The terms of a monitoring agreement may include (among other things) annual automatic renewals, the payment of monitoring fees (which may be fixed fees or calculated as a percentage of EBIDTA or similar performance metric), and the acceleration of payment of the monitoring fees upon certain termination events, including the occurrence of an initial public offering ("IPO") or strategic exit. The accelerated monitoring fee may be calculated as the present value of hypothetical future payments, which may be based on an assumed growth in performance, based on an assumed growth of EBITDA or similar metric, and may be calculated using a discount rate as low as the risk free rate, as determined by the Adviser. Since the monitoring agreements may have prolonged terms (often exceeding ten years and/or subject to automatic extensions and renewal), the financial effect of such acceleration may be substantial, particularly in the event such circumstances occur early in the life of the Fund's investment in such portfolio company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of an IPO or other disposition, monitoring fees will continue to be paid so

long as the applicable Fund continues to hold an other than *de minimis* position in such portfolio company and the Adviser or its affiliates continue to provide the monitoring services.

Other Fees are often substantial and may be paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise. The payment of Other Fees and reimbursements by portfolio companies and prospective portfolio companies will, in some, but not all, circumstances create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its affiliates, and the Funds and their investors because the amounts of these Other Fees and reimbursements are often substantial and the Funds and their investors generally do not have a direct interest in these fees and reimbursements. The Adviser determines the amount and timing of these Other Fees for the services provided and reimbursements in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers, and management teams, the board of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies, and/or third party co-investors in its transactions. Generally, the amount of such fees and reimbursements will not (except in connection with the reductions described herein) be disclosed to investors in the Funds.

In many cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third-party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio company and therefore the fees are not subject to a market check. A conflict of interest exists in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio company by virtue of the Adviser acting on behalf of both parties.

In addition, the Adviser or its personnel, on behalf of the Adviser, from time to time receives stock of a portfolio company as an Other Fee due to the service of such personnel on the board of such portfolio company or as compensation for other services provided to such portfolio company. In such event, the recipient will generally act in its own interest with respect to the stock received as an Other Fee (including, for instance, determining to sell the distributed securities, or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as such recipient shall determine in its sole discretion). The ability of such recipients, to act in their own interest with respect to the stock received as an Other Fee creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, as an adviser to the Funds and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Funds, on the other hand because the recipient's interests may not be aligned with those of the Funds and the recipient may determine to sell the stock received at a different time, or on different terms, than the Fund would sell its interest.

Allocation of Other Fees and Advisory Fee Offset

Although Other Fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees, the Adviser will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of such Other Fees in accordance with the Advisory Agreement and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. Generally, under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, for purposes of calculating any Advisory Fee offset, Other Fees are net of out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with consummated or unconsummated transactions or in connection with generating any such fees.

To the extent an Other Fee relates to more than one Fund participating (or expecting to participate) in an investment, the Other Fee is generally allocated among such Funds pro-rata based on the capital commitments of such participating Funds (or for an unconsummated investment, the

proposed commitments of the Funds), or on such other basis that the Adviser determines to be fair and reasonable in its sole discretion. However, in determining how to allocate an Other Fee among more than one participating Fund, the Adviser will also take into account, among other things, the type of transaction (e.g., original acquisition or follow-on), the consideration involved in the transaction (cash or in-kind) and the value of the consideration.

To the extent an Other Fee relates to a Fund, co-investment vehicle or third-party investor that does not pay Advisory Fees or to capital committed by a Fund investor that does not pay Advisory Fees, the portion of such Other Fee allocable to the non-fee paying party or investor will be retained by the Adviser and such amounts will not offset any Advisory Fee paid to the Adviser.

From time to time, the Adviser (in its sole discretion) agrees to pay a portion of an Other Fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party, such as a consultant, advisor, Operations Support Provider (as defined below in Item 11), finder, broker, co-investor and/or investment bank. The Adviser is not required to share the portion of the Other Fee paid to a third party with the Funds (or their investors) and, therefore, the portion of an Other Fee paid to such third party will not reduce the Advisory Fee.

Portfolio Company Expense Reimbursements

A portfolio company will typically reimburse the Adviser for expenses, including without limitation, travel and travel-related expenses, meals and entertainment expenses (including, as applicable, closing dinners and mementos, cars and meals, social and entertainment events with portfolio company management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers), expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses (including legal costs associated with reviewing financing documents and agreements, whether on behalf of a portfolio company borrower or a lender) and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses, incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. Such reimbursed expenses are generally not included in the definition of “Other Fees” under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, and such reimbursements do not reduce the Advisory Fee. Because certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses which could result in lower returns to investors. As used throughout this brochure, “travel and travel-related” includes all travel expenses for the use of private aircraft, first class or business class travel, black car ground transportation, accommodations, meals, events and entertainment.

Expenses

Adviser Expenses

To the extent provided in the Organizational Documents of the Funds and except as described below as a “Fund Expense,” the Adviser generally bears certain expenses and costs associated with

the performance of its services, including expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, the compensation and expenses of certain of its partners, officers and employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below) and other normal and routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Funds.

Fund Expenses

Consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, each Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio companies, including all expenses related to investments, such as expenses relating to identifying, finding, evaluating, valuing, researching, investigating, structuring, diligencing, monitoring, hedging, purchasing, holding, selling (or potentially selling), refinancing (including any brokerage fees or expenses), or restructuring Investments and potential investments (whether or not consummated) (in each case including lodging, travel, meals, reasonable entertainment and other similar expenses relating thereto); all expenses related to the ongoing administration of the Fund, including any legal, tax, auditing, accounting, domiciliation, consulting fees, bookkeeping, record keeping and clerical services to the Fund, and expenses related to acquiring, developing, implementing or maintaining related software; all financing fees, costs, taxes and expenses associated with (i) the Fund's financial statements or tax reporting, (ii) preparation of tax information, returns, elections, investigations, settlements, reviews and audits, (iii) preparation and maintenance of the Fund's books and records, (iv) account holder diligence, (v) preparation and delivery of wires, financial and other reports, circulars, forms, notices, valuations, investment summaries and other information (including courier and delivery expenses), (vi) serving as a partnership representative in connection with the Fund and (vii) the dissolution and liquidation of the Fund; expenses and fees of any administrator, depository or custodian; all fees, costs and expenses of professionals (including industry executives, advisors, consultants, operating executives, subject matter experts or other persons acting in a similar capacity) who provide services to the Fund and/or its portfolio companies, including services related to the development of investment theses and investment opportunities in a given sector or deal analyses; research expenses (e.g., news and quotation subscriptions and market research, conference expenses related to developing potential investment ideas, trends and themes within industries, sectors or geographies), information technology expenses and expenses related to acquiring, developing, implementing or maintaining related software; all fees, expenses and costs in connection with any legal and/or regulatory compliance and any government and/or regulatory filings related to the Fund or the offering of interests in the Fund or the Fund's investments (including regulatory filings of the Adviser and affiliates relating to the Fund, including, without limitation, any filings in connection with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Law); all expenses related to advisory board meetings (including travel and other expenses) and costs and expenses incurred in relation to obtaining consents or approvals of any Fund investors or the advisory board; any costs, losses, liabilities, damages or other expenses relating to any representations, warranties, covenants or indemnities given by the Fund in relation to any Investments, including where a claim has been made in respect of such representations, warranties, covenants or indemnities; all costs or expenses of any subsidiaries, alternative investment vehicles and other vehicles and special purpose entities through which investments are held or managed, including costs and expenses associated with establishing and administering such entities, admitting or transferring Fund investors thereto, establishing, changing or maintaining residence in certain jurisdictions (including rent for office space, related overhead, board of directors expenses and employee salaries and benefits) and

winding up and dissolving such entities; all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of amendments to any Organizational Documents or other documentation of the Fund; all costs and expenses incurred in connection with or incidental to the incurrence or refinancing of any credit facility or other indebtedness, guarantees by or other obligations of the Fund; any management fees; expenses incurred in connection with the organization and offering of the Fund and any related general partner; costs and expenses of administering and complying with side letters entered into with Fund investors (including the process of distributing and implementing applicable elections pursuant to any “most-favored nations” clauses in side letters) and any environmental, social, and governance obligations or other standards, including compliance and reporting; all reasonable lodging, travel, meals, reasonable entertainment and other similar expenses relating to the foregoing incurred in connection with the Fund’s affairs; all out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the collection of amounts due to the Fund from any person; all expenses incurred in connection with the obtaining and maintaining of insurance policies by or on behalf of the Fund, investments of the Fund (unless borne by the relevant portfolio company), Adviser, and/or their affiliates or the advisory board with respect to the Fund; all expenses incurred in connection with a purchase, sale, assignment, pledge or transfer of a Fund investor’s interest in the Fund or the withdrawal or termination of a Fund investor (but only to the extent not paid by the applicable purchaser or Fund investor, assignee, pledgee or transferee, as the case may be); all costs and expenses associated with a defaulting investor (but only to the extent not paid by the applicable defaulting investor); any taxes, or any expenses, penalties or liabilities which are not allocated to one or more investors; all expenses incurred in connection with any proceeding involving the Fund (including the cost of any investigation or preparation) and the amount of any judgment, fine or settlement paid in connection therewith; all indemnification obligations, and any other indemnity, contribution, or reimbursement obligations of the Fund with respect to any person, whether payable in connection with a proceeding involving the Fund or otherwise; and any extraordinary expenses of the Funds.

In addition, the Adviser, from time to time, engages one or more fund administrators or similar service providers to perform certain functions in relation to the Funds, which services may include coordination of the Funds’ legal entity management function, execution and recordkeeping associated with applicable tax elections and filings, support for the valuation process and investor correspondence, investor data management and reporting requests as well as data collection required for various regulatory reporting with which the Funds are required to comply. In certain instances, employees of such service providers dedicate substantially all of their time to the Funds or spend all or a significant majority of their business time at the Adviser’s offices. These expenses related to such service provider employees are borne by the Funds.

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

indirectly, the investors thereof (even if such investors do not participate in any such feeder fund or similar vehicle).

Co-Investment Vehicle Fees and Expenses

In certain cases, a co-investment vehicle, or other similar vehicle established to facilitate the investment by investors to invest alongside the Fund may be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. Consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, in the event a co-investment vehicle is created to invest alongside a Fund, certain expenses (including those related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle, as well as expenses incurred in connection with making and holding an investment) are generally borne by the investors in such co-investment vehicle. In addition, a co-investment vehicle will also generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in connection with the making of an investment.

If a proposed transaction is not consummated, no such co-investment vehicle generally will have been formed, and the full amount of any expenses relating to such proposed but not consummated transaction (“Dead Deal Costs”) would therefore be borne by the Fund or Funds selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction. Furthermore, if a proposed transaction is not consummated and a co-investment vehicle has been formed for the purpose of making an investment in such proposed transaction (or co-investors have otherwise committed to invest in the proposed transactions), the Dead Deal Costs incurred in connection with such proposed transactions are generally borne solely by the Fund or Funds selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction, but not to the co-investment vehicle or other co-investor(s) to which the co-investment opportunity was offered. Similarly, co-investment vehicles (and co-investors) are not typically allocated any share of break-up fees received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction. Dead Deal Costs may include, among other things, legal, accounting advisory, consulting or other third-party expenses (including amounts payable to Operations Support Providers (as defined in Item 11 below) and other third parties), any travel and travel-related expenses, all fees, costs and expenses of lenders, investment banks and other financing sources in connection with arranging financing for a proposed investment (including commitment fees), any break-up fees, reverse termination fees, topping, termination or other similar fees, extraordinary expenses such as litigation costs and judgments and other expenses, and any deposits or down payments of cash or other property which are forfeited in connection with a proposed investment that is not consummated.

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

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by the Adviser, a Fund, a portfolio company, co-investors and/or a third party (each, an “Allocable Party”) and if so, how such fees, costs and expenses should be allocated among the relevant Allocable Parties. Certain fees, costs and expenses may be the obligation of

one particular Allocable Party and may be borne by such Allocable Party, or fees, costs and expenses may be allocated among multiple Allocable Parties. The Adviser allocates fees, costs and expenses in accordance with a Fund's Organizational Documents. To the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Adviser will make allocation determinations among Allocable Parties in a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith judgment, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation (which such methodologies may include pro rata allocation based on the respective capital commitments of a Fund, pro rata allocation based on the respective investment (or anticipated investment) of an Allocable Party in an investment, relative benefit received by an Allocable Party, or such other equitable method as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion). The Adviser will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines in its sole discretion that such corrections are necessary or advisable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance.

There may be occasions when one Allocable Party (the "Payor Allocable Party") pays an expense common to multiple Allocable Parties (the "Allocated Parties") (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which multiple funds and/or co-investors participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Party will reimburse the Payor Allocable Party for its share of such expense, generally without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Allocable Party. In addition, there may be occasions where a Fund procures borrowing through a subscription line or credit facility in order to make an investment, syndicating out a portion of the investment to another Allocable Party. Subject to the Organizational Documents, the borrowing Fund will bear the entire cost of interest from the borrowing, even though the investment may ultimately be made by other Allocable Parties. Furthermore, while highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Parties could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Allocated Party.

Certain Funds and/or portfolio companies also bear their allocable portion (as determined by the Adviser in its good faith discretion) of the compensation (including, without limitation, salary, bonus, payroll taxes and benefits), expenses and overhead (including, without limitation, rent, property taxes and utilities allocable to the workspaces) attributable to certain employees, partners, or officers of the Adviser and its affiliates, including, without limitation, in-house accountants, human resources, information technology and system-support professionals, administrators, legal, tax, compliance, leveraged purchasing, valuation, ESG (environmental, social and governance) and other professionals whose functions may also include the preparation of financial statements, investor reports (including the costs associated with providing access to a database or other internet forum for distribution of such reports), tax returns, the administration of assets and expenses of the Funds (including with respect to co-investment vehicles and feeder funds), and legal and regulatory compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The allocation of such compensation and expenses between the Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies requires judgments as to methodology that the Adviser makes in good faith but in its sole discretion. These allocation methodologies may include requiring personnel to periodically record and allocate their time with respect to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies; the Adviser approximating the portion of time a person has spent with respect to a particular Fund and/or portfolio company; the assessment of an overall dollar amount (for instance, based on a fixed fee) that the Adviser believes represents a fair recoupment of expenses and a market rate for such services; and any other methodology determined by the Adviser to be appropriate under the circumstances. Any methodology chosen

by the Adviser involves inherent conflicts of interest and could result in a greater expense to the Funds and portfolio companies than would be the case if such services were provided by third parties. While the Adviser may (in its discretion) obtain benchmarking data regarding third party rates for similar services, relevant comparisons may not be available for a variety of reasons, including as a result of lack of a substantial market of providers or users for such service, confidentiality reasons and the bespoke nature of certain services. As a result, market comparisons may not (and often do not) result in precise comparable data for certain services.

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

Carried Interest Payments

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

Brokerage Fees

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

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

With respect to certain Funds a portion of the profits of each such Fund is distributed to its general partner, if any, as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). Each general partner of a Fund is a related person of the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Certain Funds and investors in such Funds (including Adviser Investors) may incur lower or no Carried Interest.

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

Item 7. Types of Clients

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

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

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but minimum investment commitments may be established for investors in the Funds. The general partner of each Fund may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Organizational Documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Deep Domain Expertise

The Adviser has investment experience across multiple sectors of the healthcare industry, as well as numerous relationships within the industry, which include healthcare industry leaders such as senior executives of large health insurance companies and hospital systems, management teams of hundreds of companies, and numerous early and mid-stage investors. This provides the Adviser with deal flow, business opportunities for portfolio companies and potential access to talent. The Adviser further believes that these attributes enable its ability to conduct due diligence and add value to the companies in which it invests.

Growth Equity Focus

The Adviser focuses on growth-stage businesses with more data to support in-depth market and customer diligence. The Adviser typically tracks companies from inception to growth stage and typically has visibility to long-term performance. Engaging with businesses post product-market fit allows the Adviser to focus on commercial execution and risk. This lets the Adviser take a systemic approach to aiding portfolio companies rather than a customized case-by-case approach.

Thesis-Driven and Disciplined Process

Through its thesis generation work, the Adviser aims to provide insight for both internal investment strategy and broader ecosystem partners by identifying and evaluating early market trends. Insights gained from several years of watching a sub-sector trend enables the Adviser to avoid short-term investment trends and focus on core sustainable value creation.

Portfolio Monitoring

The Adviser actively manages each portfolio company during the Fund's ownership period. The Adviser conducts a formal assessment of ongoing and future capital needs for each portfolio company and also consider liquidity opportunities. When, and if, an opportunity for liquidity presents itself, the Adviser discusses and takes into account the overall portfolio of the Fund along with the specific sub-market dynamics and timing to optimize the outcome.

Risks

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

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

Nature of Investments. The Funds' investments are expected to be a mix of majority control positions of the securities of a portfolio company, joint control positions of the securities of a portfolio company with the ability to exert significant influence over such portfolio company's board of directors and management with one or more other significant equityholders and minority positions of the securities of a portfolio company without power individually to exert significant control over such portfolio companies' board of directors and management. With respect to joint control and non-control positions, while the Funds may seek to get certain governance and exit rights at the time of making a joint control or minority investment, there may be instances in which a Fund may not be able to exercise control over such portfolio company. If a Fund does not have a controlling position or other shareholder rights to protect its interests, it is possible that a portfolio company could take actions that negatively impact the value of the Fund's investment or that prevent the Fund from disposing of its investment in the portfolio company. The mere fact that the Adviser disagrees with decisions made by other equityholders or management in a portfolio company likely will not trigger any particular ability of a Fund to dispose of its investment in such portfolio company, with the result that the value of the Fund's investment in a portfolio company may be materially impacted by the decisions of other equityholders or management. In addition, in certain situations, including where the businesses are in bankruptcy or undergoing a reorganization, minority investors may be subject to the decisions taken by majority investors, and the outcome of a Fund's investment may depend on such majority-controlled decisions, which decisions may not be consistent with the Fund's objectives.

In some cases, a Fund's investments may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure, and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss, and there will generally be no collateral to protect the Fund's investment in such securities once acquired. Certain of the Funds' portfolio companies may be at a relatively early-stage of development, thus entailing significant operating and financing risk, although the Funds generally expect to invest in portfolio companies in later development stages.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. The market for attractive investment opportunities in the Funds' target sectors is highly competitive. The number of

investors seeking to make growth healthcare investments in the healthcare sector may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities available to the Fund and adversely affect the terms upon which investments can be made. In that regard, the Funds will be competing for investments with other investment funds (including healthcare-focused and other venture capital funds, growth equity funds, hedge funds and private equity funds), as well as individuals, companies, financial institutions and other investors. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the Funds to participate in auctions more frequently than is currently expected. The outcome of these auctions cannot be guaranteed, thus potentially reducing the number of investment opportunities available to the Funds and potentially adversely affecting the terms, including price, upon which investments can be made. Furthermore, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. Moreover, the identification of attractive investment opportunities is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The Funds may incur significant expenses in connection with identifying investment opportunities and investigating other potential investments which are ultimately not consummated, including expenses relating to due diligence, transportation, legal expenses and the fees of other third-party advisers. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to locate, complete and exit investments that satisfy their investment objectives or that the Funds will be able to fully invest their committed capital.

Concentration of Investments in the Healthcare Sector and Healthcare-Related Business.

The Funds' portfolio companies will be concentrated in the healthcare sector and healthcare-related businesses, and this concentration may involve risks greater than those generally associated with diversified acquisition funds, including significant fluctuations in returns. In particular, the Funds will not enjoy the reduced risks of a broadly diversified portfolio, which likely will cause the Funds' investments to be more susceptible to particular economic, regulatory, technological, political or industry conditions affecting the healthcare sector as compared to a fund, or portfolio of funds, that is more diversified or that has a broader industry focus. There can be no assurance that competing products or services or other challenges will not adversely affect the products sold or services offered by portfolio companies or render them obsolete. Instability, fluctuation or an overall decline within the healthcare sector or in healthcare-related businesses will not be balanced by investments in other industries. In the event that the healthcare sector or healthcare-related businesses as a whole decline, returns to investors may also decline.

Dependence on Patents, Trademarks and Other Intellectual Property. Many healthcare sector or healthcare-related businesses depend heavily on patents and other intellectual property rights. The ability to effectively enforce patent, trademark and other intellectual property laws will affect the value of many of these companies. Patent disputes are frequent and can preclude commercialization of products. Patent litigation is costly and could subject a portfolio company to significant liabilities to third parties. The presence of patents or other proprietary rights belonging to other parties may lead to the termination of the research and development of one or more of a portfolio company's products. In addition, if a portfolio company is determined to have infringed on third-party patents or other proprietary rights, it could be prevented from using certain third-party technologies or forced to acquire licenses in order to obtain access to such technologies. Moreover, if the patents and other proprietary rights of a portfolio company are infringed by third parties, then it may not be able to take full advantage of existing demand for its products. If the patent of a portfolio company is challenged and invalidated by a court or other administrative

authority, the market for the underlying product or service may be eroded by competition from others at lower prices.

Scientific and Other Specialized Personnel. Healthcare companies often depend on key scientific, research and/or management personnel. Such companies' abilities to pursue the development of current and future potential products and services depend largely on retaining the services of existing personnel and hiring additional qualified personnel to perform research and developments. Such companies may not be able to attract and retain personnel on acceptable terms given the competition for such personnel among healthcare companies. Any such failure to attract and retain personnel might delay the development of products or services and result in harm to the companies' business.

Product Failure. The success of healthcare companies often hinges upon the success of one established or potential product or service (or a small number of actual or potential products or services). It is possible that potential products or services may fail to produce intended results, produce results that were unexpected or unintended, and/or fail to obtain necessary regulatory approvals including United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval. In addition, the cost of obtaining such regulatory approvals could be substantial.

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

Government Regulations and Regulatory Approvals. Certain product or therapy candidates of healthcare companies likely will be subject to extensive and rigorous government regulations. The FDA regulates the development, testing, manufacture, safety and record keeping, labeling, distribution and promotion of, among other things, certain medical devices and pharmaceutical products. If a company fails to comply with the FDA's requirements it may face a number of consequences, including (i) fines, (ii) injunctions, (iii) civil penalties, (iv) recall or seizure of products, (v) total or partial suspension of production, (vi) failure of the FDA to grant pre-market clearance or approval of devices or products, (vii) withdrawal of marketing approvals, (viii) limited indicated uses for which potential products or services may be marketed, (ix) costly requirements imposed on activities and (x) criminal prosecution.

Reimbursement Policy Risk. Many pharmaceutical and healthcare companies are highly dependent upon healthcare management and reimbursement policies. These policies can be significantly influenced by political events. In this regard there has periodically been some political sentiment for U.S. federal government intervention in the pricing of pharmaceuticals, which may perpetuate marketplace risk, and there is no guarantee that the U.S. federal government's role in pharmaceutical pricing in the healthcare sector will continue to have the minimal impact it has had in the past. Any change in the pricing policy of pharmaceuticals through government intervention could have a material effect on the performance of the Funds.

In both the U.S. and foreign markets, sales of a healthcare company's products and services will depend in part on the availability of reimbursement from third-party payors such as government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. The levels of revenues and profitability of pharmaceutical companies may be affected by the continuing efforts of governmental and third-party payors to contain or reduce the costs of healthcare. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved healthcare products and services. There can be no assurance that a company's proposed products or services will be considered cost-effective or that adequate third-party reimbursement will be available to enable a company to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return on its investment. Moreover, if reimbursement rates are reduced by applicable law or otherwise, or if healthcare providers anticipate reimbursement being reduced, providers may narrow the circumstances in which they prescribe or administer a portfolio company's products or services, which could reduce the use or sales of such products or services and thereby have a material adverse effect on the value of the portfolio company.

Pre-IPO Investments. The Funds expect to make investments in one or more crossover financing rounds, the last financing round before a company pursues an IPO. Neither the Funds nor the Adviser will have control over whether any such pre-IPO issuer engages in an IPO of its shares, or the timing of such offering. No assurance can be provided that any such pre-IPO issuer will engage in an IPO of its shares, and even if it does, due to the timing or nature of the offering, the Funds may elect not to or be unable to participate in the offering.

Risks Relating to Investments in Money Market and Other Liquid Instruments. The Funds may, directly or indirectly from time to time, hold cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Treasuries, and other short-term securities, or money market funds to attempt to minimize volatility caused by adverse market, economic, or other conditions, pending investment, in order to fund expenses, or for such other reasons as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion. Any such temporary or defensive positions could prevent a Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Economic and Market Risk. General economic conditions may affect the Funds' activities. Companies in which the Funds invest may be sensitive to general downward swings in the overall economy or in the growth healthcare industries in particular. Changes in economic conditions, including, for example, inflation, unemployment, competition, technological developments, political events and innumerable other factors, none of which will be within the control of the general partner or the Adviser, can substantially and adversely affect the business and prospects of the Funds.

Fluctuations in the market prices of investments and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by, among other reasons, the tightening of the credit markets, and the ongoing financial turmoil and uncertainty. The repercussions of this market turmoil are unclear.

Investors' reactions to events in one country can have adverse effects on the securities of companies and the value of property and related assets in other countries in which the Funds may invest. A significant adverse change in the economy of one country, or a loss of investor confidence in the financial systems of emerging markets and other markets generally, could cause increased volatility in the economy and market of another country and, as a result, have an adverse effect on the investments of the Funds. There can be no assurance that financial events of such type will not happen again or will not have an adverse effect on the Funds' investments. Similarly, investor or end-user reactions to a product or service that is similar to one marketed or developed by a portfolio company could have an adverse effect on such portfolio company's ability to market or sell such related product or service. Events of this nature may adversely affect the economies of emerging and other markets in both the near and long term.

The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their investments in an illiquid or volatile market and the Funds may find themselves unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted.

The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity, growth and venture capital funds looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy, however there can be no assurance, particularly given volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that the Funds will be able to exit from an investment by listing its shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable the Funds to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Volatility in the financial sector may have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Funds to buy, sell and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their investments in an illiquid or volatile market and the Funds may find themselves unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the debt market or otherwise. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these economic conditions on the Funds' investment objectives.

Lack of Liquidity in Markets; Limitations on Liquidity. Despite the heavy volume of trading in securities and futures, the markets for some securities may be thinly traded from time to time. This lack of liquidity and market depth could disadvantage the Funds, both in the realization of the prices which are quoted and in the execution of orders at desired prices or in desired quantities. Also, securities exchanges and the SEC have authority to suspend trading in a particular security without notice.

Additionally, the sale of investments may be subject to restrictions imposed by the applicable securities laws of the countries in which the Funds invest or in which they wish to publicly list securities, if applicable. In addition, practical limitations may inhibit a Fund's ability to liquidate

certain of its investments in portfolio companies when the issuer is privately held and the Funds own a relatively large percentage of the issuer's equity securities. Sales may also be limited by market conditions, which may be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issuers or issuers in the growth healthcare industry. The limitations on liquidity of the Funds' investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

Early-Stage Investments. The Funds expect to make investments in companies that are in a conceptual or early-stage of development. These companies are often characterized by short operating histories, new technologies and products, quickly evolving markets and management teams that may have limited experience working together, all of which enhance the difficulty of evaluating these investment opportunities.

The management of these companies will need to implement and maintain successful marketing, finance, personnel and other operational strategies in order to become and remain successful. Other substantial operational risks to which these companies are subject include uncertain market acceptance of the company's products or services, a high degree of regulatory risk for new or untried and/or untested business models, products and services, high levels of competition including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a greater number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. In the event that any such portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow or raise additional equity capital to meet its projected cash needs, the value of a Fund's investment in such portfolio investment could be significantly reduced or even lost entirely.

Early-stage investments may need additional capital to support growth or to maintain their competitive position. Such capital may not be available on attractive terms from private sources. The Funds' capital is limited and may not be adequate to protect the Funds from dilution in multiple rounds of funding. The public market for emerging opportunistic healthcare companies is volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the ability of portfolio companies to raise capital when needed, the ability of the Funds to dispose of investments and the value of the Funds' investment securities on the date of sale or distribution.

In addition to the risks above, early-stage healthcare companies are subject to risks based on the characteristics of the industry, including the possibility that rapid technological developments may render a company's healthcare obsolete, uneconomical or less competitive prior to the company achieving profitability. Any investments in early-stage companies are considered highly speculative and may result in the loss of a Fund's entire investment therein.

Investments in Small Capitalization Companies. The Funds expect to invest a portion of their assets in companies with small market capitalizations, including venture or growth stage companies. Those companies involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in larger or more established companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization companies are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization companies, and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies is higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. In addition, there may be fewer investors for smaller companies, making an investment in those companies highly illiquid. Some small companies have limited product lines, distribution channels

and financial and managerial resources. Some of the companies in which the Funds invest may have product lines that have, in whole or in part, only recently been introduced to market or that may still be in the research or development stage. Such companies may also be dependent on personnel with limited experience.

Investments in PIPES. The Funds may invest in privately sourced and structured convertible and equity-linked securities of public companies (“PIPES”). PIPES may offer the opportunity for significant gains, but also involve a high degree of risk, including the complete loss of capital. Among these risks are the general risks associated with investing in companies operating at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period and investing in companies with the need for substantial additional invested capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain a competitive position.

Investments in Pass-Through Companies. It is possible that certain of the Funds’ investments may be structured as partnerships, limited liability companies or other pass-through entities. The Adviser may cause Fund investors to hold their interests in a pass-through investment directly or indirectly through an entity that is taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including through an Alternative Investment Vehicle structure in which only certain Fund investors hold such investment through such an entity, irrespective of any preference such Limited Partners have indicated in their Subscription Agreements. In such circumstances, it is possible that the returns on such investment for Fund investors generally (including but not limited to Fund investors investing through an Alternative Investment Vehicle structure that does not include an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) will be lower than such returns would have been if Fund investors had held such pass-through investment directly as a result of expenses of such Alternative Investment Vehicle structure, reductions in proceeds on sale, liabilities for taxes or otherwise. If an Alternative Investment Vehicle structure is formed for the benefit of one or more Fund investors (and/or any Fund investors of any parallel vehicle), the costs of utilizing any such Alternative Investment Vehicle structure, including taxes, may be borne solely by such investors, or by all Fund investors, as determined by the Adviser.

Leveraged Investments. From time to time the Funds may directly or indirectly pursue investments in highly leveraged companies. While investments in highly leveraged companies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a high degree of risk. Some of the Funds’ investments may involve high degrees of leverage, including as a result of borrowing at one or more levels of the investment structure or as a result of implicit leverage through derivative transactions. Portfolio companies often issue certain types of debt in connection with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the portfolio company incurs a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which it had previously operated. Leverage generally has certain implications on the business and operation of these portfolio companies and the Funds as investors. For example, the substantial indebtedness of a portfolio company could: (i) limit its ability to borrow money for its working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, strategic initiatives or other purposes; (ii) require it to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow from operations to the repayment of its indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available to it for other purposes, including making critical product investments; (iii) make it more highly leveraged than some of its competitors, which may place it at a competitive disadvantage and (iv) subject it to restrictive financial and operating covenants, which

may preclude it from favorable business activities or the financing of future operations or other capital needs.

A leveraged portfolio company's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used. In addition, a portfolio company with a leveraged capital structure will be subject to increased exposure to adverse economic factors, such as a significant rise in interest rates, a severe downturn in the economy or deterioration in the condition of that portfolio company or its industry. Recessions, operating problems and other general business and economic risks can have a more pronounced effect on the profitability or survival of highly leveraged companies. If a portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet all of its obligations, it will generally take alternative measures (e.g., reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital, or seek to restructure, extend or refinance indebtedness), and the relevant Fund is likely to suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company. These actions will often negatively affect the relevant Fund's investment in such a portfolio company.

A Fund's ability to achieve attractive rates of return on investments will depend on the ability of its portfolio companies to access sufficient sources of debt at attractive rates, including high yield debt. However, availability of capital from the debt markets is subject to volatility from time to time, and there may be times when a Fund might not be able to access those markets at attractive rates, or at all, when completing an investment. Also, increased interest rates generally increase portfolio company interest expenses.

Reliance on Management of Portfolio Companies. Although the Funds intend to invest in portfolio companies that have strong management teams and/or to assist in enhancing management teams, there can be no assurance that any portfolio company's management team will be able to operate successfully. Portfolio companies often face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and other capabilities, or a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. As a result, portfolio companies that the Adviser expect to be stable will, at times, likely operate at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations or to maintain their competitive position, have a weak financial condition or experience financial distress. This risk is particularly heightened in the healthcare industry, due to the need for highly educated and trained specialists. The availability of suitable candidates is likely to be limited given these advanced requirements and the time and effort required to obtain such knowledge and experience. As a result, a portfolio company in the healthcare industry may have difficulty attracting, hiring and/or retaining such highly specialized personnel, which could result in development delays, quality issues, or otherwise harm the success of a portfolio company.

In addition, instances of fraud and other deceptive practices committed by the management team of portfolio companies in which a Fund has an investment may undermine the Adviser's due diligence efforts with respect to such companies. The success or failure of a portfolio company, including its compliance with applicable law, will depend to a significant extent on the portfolio company's management team.

Control Investments. It is expected that the Funds, either alone or together with other Funds, in some cases will obtain controlling interests in certain of the portfolio companies in which it invests. The exercise of such control may result in additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations (including securities laws), pension plan underfunding, or other types of liability in which the limited liability generally applicable to business ownership may be challenged. If any of these liabilities were to arise, the relevant Fund could suffer a significant loss.

Risks Relating to SPAC Investments. Though not generally expected, the Funds may make investments in or related to one or more special purpose acquisition companies (each, a “SPAC”), which are newly-formed companies with no operating results that may not commence formal operations until obtaining funding through an initial public offering. In addition, at the time of its formation, each SPAC will have no plans or arrangements with any prospective target business concerning an initial business combination and may be unable to complete its initial business combination. As a result, the Management Company will have no, or only a limited, basis upon which to evaluate such SPAC’s ability to achieve its business objective of completing a business combination with one or more target businesses until a target company is identified.

Investors in a SPAC (including, potentially, the Funds) are also subject to additional risks including, among other things, (i) the value of a SPAC will depend largely on the ability of its sponsor to successfully complete an initial business combination within the required time period, (ii) the SPAC may not be able to meet the closing conditions of its underlying business combination (including due to investor redemption), (iii) the nature of the underlying sponsor interests and other compensation from a SPAC create an incentive for the sponsor to consume an initial business combination in order to secure their value, even where such a combination may not be in the best interest of the SPAC shareholders, (iv) SPAC shareholders may not be afforded the benefits or protections of the rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in “blank check” companies (such as Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act), (v) such SPAC may only be able to complete one business combination, which may cause it to be solely dependent on a single business, (vi) the value of any target company may decrease following its acquisition by such SPAC, (vii) the value of the funds invested and held in trust pending business combination may decline, (viii) the inability to redeem due to the failure to hold the securities in the SPAC on the record date or the failure to vote against the acquisition and (ix) if the SPAC is unable to consummate a business combination, public stockholders will be forced to wait until the deadline before liquidating distributions are made.

Third-Party Litigation. In addition to litigation relating to the bankruptcy process, the Funds’ investment activities subject them to the normal risks of becoming involved in litigation by a portfolio company, their other security holders or creditors, governmental agencies or other third parties. This risk is somewhat greater where the Funds exercise control or significant influence over a company’s direction, including as a result of significant equity ownership, service on the board of directors or other contractual rights. The expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would generally be borne by the Funds and would reduce net assets. See “*Positions with Portfolio Companies*” below for a discussion of certain potential conflicts of interest related to service on boards of directors.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. While the Adviser may seek to identify and consider environmental, social or governance (“ESG”) issues (including sustainability risks) relevant to the Funds, they will be only one of many potential factors in making investment decisions, along with enhancing long-term investment values and achieving financial returns. To the extent that ESG qualities are considered when evaluating an investment opportunity, such consideration may result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on the Adviser’s view of certain ESG-related and other factors. As a result, consideration of ESG factors may affect the Funds’ exposure to certain assets, sectors, regions, countries or types of investments, which could negatively impact the Funds’ performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. As a result, the Funds may underperform compared to other funds who take different approaches with respect to ESG matters. Applying ESG-related risks and goals to investment decisions is often qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Adviser or any judgment exercised by the Adviser will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. In evaluating an investment, the Adviser is dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities in connection with a portfolio investment. ESG-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, and a portfolio investment’s ESG-related practices or the Adviser’s assessment of such practices may change over time.

There is no guarantee that the Adviser will successfully implement any potential ESG-related efforts by making investments in assets that create positive ESG impact while or identifying all relevant sustainability risks associated with a proposed investment. The Adviser may not always be able to engage with portfolio investments or their management on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements for a variety of reasons, including lack of ESG-related data or the Funds holding a non-control position in such portfolio company. To the extent that the Adviser does engage with portfolio companies or their management on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements, there is no guarantee that such engagements will achieve the desired financial and social results or that such efforts will be perceived positively from a public perspective. The success of such efforts will largely be dependent on the ability of the Adviser and portfolio company personnel to properly identify and analyze material ESG and other factors, and there can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. The impact following the occurrence of an ESG or sustainability event may vary depending on the nature of the event, the asset class, the region and the regulatory regime(s) concerned. Where such event occurs, there could be a negative impact on an underlying asset, the Adviser or the Funds, with such consequences potentially arising directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, as a result of adverse reputational impact). Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing, the Funds are not managed with the goal of maximizing its ESG impact and investors should have no expectation in that regard.

Sustainability and ESG requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which the Adviser does business and/or in which the Funds are marketed may result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions on the Funds or for the Adviser. Under such requirements, the Adviser may be required to classify itself or the Funds against certain criteria, some of which can be open to subjective interpretation. The Adviser’s view on the appropriate classification may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry approach to classification. A change to the relevant classification may require further actions to be taken, for example it may require further disclosures by the Adviser or the

Funds or it may require new processes to be set up to capture data about the Funds or its investments, which may lead to additional cost to be borne by the Funds.

Third-Party Involvement. The Funds may acquire interests in certain portfolio companies in cooperation with others through co-investment arrangements. The Funds' ability to exercise significant influence over management in these cooperative efforts will depend upon the nature of the co-investment arrangement. Such investments may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not otherwise present, including the possibility that a Fund's co-investor may not be able to satisfy its financial obligations, that such co-investor might at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are different from those of the Fund, and that such co-investor may be in a position to take action contrary to the instructions or requests of the Fund or contrary to the Fund's policies or objectives. In addition, such arrangements are likely to involve additional restrictions on the resale of the Fund's interest in the portfolio company.

General Risks Associated with Non-U.S. Investments. Investment in non-U.S. companies frequently involve certain additional risks due to non-U.S. economic, political and legal climates, including favorable or unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of taxes on dividends, interest payments, capital gains or gross proceeds, the need for approval by government or other authorities to make investments, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities. Furthermore, there frequently is less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than about a U.S. issuer, and issuers of non-U.S. securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive accounting reporting and disclosure requirements than is the case with U.S. issuers. As a result, information available to the Funds may be less reliable and less detailed than information available in more developed countries, and the Funds' due diligence reviews may provide less information than reviews conducted in more developed countries.

The securities of some non-U.S. companies and non-U.S. securities markets are less liquid and at times more volatile than comparable U.S. securities and securities markets. Moreover, the expenses normally associated with non-U.S. investments often exceed those associated with U.S. investments. Certain countries may restrict foreign investment in the securities of issuers operating in that country. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain issuers and increase the costs and expenses of the Funds. Certain countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company, or limit investment by foreign persons to a specific class of securities of a company that may have less advantageous terms than the classes available for purchase by nationals.

Inflation. Certain countries in which the Funds may invest have historically experienced substantial rates of inflation, and the rapidly growing nature of an emerging economy may lead to higher rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in interest rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging economies. Past governmental efforts to curb inflation have included wage and price controls, as well as more drastic economic measures that have had a materially adverse effect on the level of economic activity in the affected country. In addition, the monetary and fiscal stimuli that have been deployed and that may be deployed in the future to combat the economic slowdown caused

by the 2019 novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) crisis could create inflationary pressures in the U.S. and other developed markets that disrupt settled expectations around long-term interest rates. This could negatively impact the capitalization rates at which assets that the Funds will hold are priced. There can be no assurance that inflation will not become a serious problem in the future and thereby negatively affect the Funds’ investment returns.

Deflation. Deflation could reduce the value of investments as economic growth is often negatively impacted by consumers and businesses delaying purchase decisions as prices reduce. Deflation may also make it more difficult for investments which are leveraged at the asset level to meet or service their debt obligations, due to reductions in revenues and increases in the size of the debt relative to the overall value of an investment.

Periods of deflation are often characterized by a tightening of money supply and credit, which could limit the Funds’ ability to leverage investments, and so limit the number and size of investments that the Funds may make and affect the rate of return to Fund investors. Such economic constraints could also make the Funds’ investments more illiquid, preventing the Funds from realizing such investments.

Investments in Emerging Markets. To the extent that the Funds invest in emerging markets, the Funds may be subject to more substantial risks in political and macro-economic conditions that are not usually associated with similar investments in the United States and other industrialized democracies. The economies of emerging markets may perform favorably or unfavorably compared with more developed economies in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency appreciation or depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments. The economies of emerging markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, may be affected adversely by protective trade barriers and economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. In addition, the economies of certain emerging markets are vulnerable to weaknesses in world prices for their commodity exports.

Emerging markets have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, interest rate volatility, extensive external debt, lack of financial liquidity, high rates of inflation and stock market volatility, which have contributed to declines in business and consumer spending in addition to other adverse market conditions. Although such events may at times create significant investment opportunities leading to attractive returns, there can be no assurance that economic and financial difficulties will not adversely affect the value of the Funds’ investments or make them more difficult for the Funds to locate appropriate investment opportunities.

Differences may remain between the degree of sophistication of the legal systems of many developing countries and the degree of sophistication of the body of commercial law and practice typically found in more developed countries. The lack of comprehensive and enforceable legal systems in some developing countries may adversely affect the Funds’ investments and prevent the Funds from effectively enforcing their rights. The validity and enforceability of contracts in such countries, particularly with governmental entities, is relatively uncertain. In addition, bankruptcy regulations in some emerging markets are still developing. There is no assurance that the Funds could accurately anticipate the outcome of any bankruptcy proceedings in emerging markets.

Restricted and Control Securities (Rule 144). A portion of the Funds' investments may consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on resale by the Funds because they were acquired in a "private placement" transaction or because the Funds are deemed to be affiliates of the issuer of such securities. This can occur if a Fund purchases securities in a private placement or, for example, if personnel of the Adviser serve on the board of directors of a portfolio company. Absent the availability of a registration statement under the Securities Act, the Fund may be able to sell such securities only under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which permits sales under specified conditions, which may include holding periods, volume conditions and manner-of-sale requirements. Even if the portfolio company undertakes to register the resale of securities held by the Fund, there is risk of substantial delay and the Fund may have to bear the expense of such registration. As a result, the Fund may be forced to hold such securities longer than otherwise desired or otherwise be restricted in its ability to resell such securities. The value of such securities may be impacted by the resulting market risk. Additionally, under certain circumstances in which securities are sold to the public, a Fund may be deemed an "underwriter," or possibly a controlling person, with respect thereto for the purposes of the Securities Act and be subject to additional liability under the Securities Act.

Risks of Multi-Step Acquisitions. In the event a Fund chooses to effect a transaction by means of a multistep acquisition (such as a first-step cash tender offer or stock purchase followed by a merger or in the case of a simultaneous acquisition and concurrent merger of two separate companies), there can be no assurance that the remainder can be successfully acquired. This could result in the Fund having only partial control over the investment or partial access to its cash flow to service debt incurred in connection with the acquisition.

Risks Regarding Dispositions of Portfolio Companies. In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company, a Fund or its affiliates may be required to make representations and warranties about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The Fund or its affiliates may also be required to indemnify (or to otherwise participate in the indemnification of) the purchasers of an investment to the extent that any of these representations and warranties turns out to be inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in liabilities for the Fund, depending upon recontribution obligations owed to the portfolio company. Liabilities incurred by the Fund in connection with the disposition of interests in portfolio companies may cause the Fund to recall distributions made to such Fund's investors.

Currency Risk; Hedging. Some of the Funds' investments, and the income received by the Funds with respect to such investments, may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Funds' books, however, will be maintained, and contributions to and distributions from the Funds will generally be made, in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, changes in currency exchange rates, costs of conversion and exchange control regulations could adversely affect the dollar value of the Funds' investments and the amounts of distributions, if any, to be made by the Funds. Currency exchange rates have previously and may in the future fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and may also be affected unpredictably by intervention by governments or central banks (or the failure to intervene) or by currency controls or political developments in one or more jurisdictions. The Funds may incur costs or experience substantial delays when, or be prohibited from, converting one currency into another. In addition, depending on the Funds' investments, the Funds may be

subject to commodity price risk arising from the acquisition and operation of certain of its investments.

The Funds may, but are not required to, engage in currency and other hedging transactions. There can be no assurance, however, that the Funds will engage in such hedging transactions at any given time or from time to time, or that such hedging transactions will be available or be available at a reasonable cost, or that such hedging transactions will be effective to reduce or eliminate the applicable currency risk. Such hedging transactions may even exacerbate any negative impact on the Funds resulting from changes in currency exchange rates. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, such transactions themselves may entail certain other risks. Thus, while the Funds may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates could result in a poorer overall performance for the Funds than if they had not entered into such hedging transactions.

Derivatives Instruments. The Funds may, but are not required to, use derivatives in their investment strategy. Derivatives instruments, or “derivatives,” include instruments and contracts which are derived from, and are valued in relation to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, or indices (*e.g.*, swaps, credit derivatives, futures contracts, index futures, forward contracts, and options). Derivatives typically allow an investor to hedge or speculate upon the price movements of a particular security, financial benchmark, or index at a fraction of the cost of acquiring, borrowing, or selling short the underlying asset. The value of a derivative depends largely upon price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, there are a number of additional risks associated with derivatives trading.

Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their initial margins or option premiums would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on the Funds’ performance. If the Funds invest in derivatives at inopportune times or judge market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Funds’ return or result in a loss, which could be significant. Derivatives are also subject to various other types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, structuring risk, counterparty financial soundness, credit worthiness and performance risk, legal risk, and operational risk. In addition, the Funds could experience losses if they are unable to liquidate their positions because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. In addition, the Funds’ futures broker may limit the Funds’ ability to invest in certain futures contracts. Such restrictions may adversely affect the Funds’ performance and their ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Derivatives instruments that may be purchased or sold by the Funds may include instruments not traded on an exchange. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on an instrument may be greater than, and the ease with which the Funds can dispose of or enter into closing transactions with respect to an instrument may be less than, the risk associated with an exchange traded instrument, although this is not always the case. In addition, significant disparities may exist between “bid” and “asked” prices for derivative instruments. Derivative instruments not traded on exchanges are not subject to the same type of government regulation as exchange traded instruments, and many

of the protections afforded to participants in a regulated environment may not be available in connection with the transactions.

Recent Financial Market Fluctuations. In recent years, U.S. and global financial markets and the broader current financial environment have been, and continue to be, characterized by uncertainty, volatility and instability. These financial market fluctuations have the tendency to reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments. The public securities markets have seen increased volatility and the ability of companies to obtain financing for ongoing operations or expansions may be severely hampered by the tightening of the credit markets and the ongoing financial turmoil. It is unclear what the repercussions of this market turmoil may be. Moreover, it remains unknown whether governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) will have a positive or negative effect on market conditions. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. In the past, many private equity funds have looked to the public securities markets as a potential exit strategy and there can be no assurance, particularly given the recent volatility in the financial markets and a potential lack of investor appetite for new issues in the public securities markets, that Funds will be able to exit from their investments in portfolio companies by listing their shares on securities exchanges. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable a Fund to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. Continued or renewed volatility in the financial sector may have an adverse material effect on the ability of the Funds to buy, sell and partially dispose of their portfolio company investments. The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that they seek to dispose of any of their portfolio investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and a Fund may find itself unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted and there can be no assurances that conditions in the financial markets will not worsen or adversely affect one or more of a Fund's portfolio companies. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities depends on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

Valuation of Assets. There is no actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Funds. When estimating fair value, the Adviser will apply a methodology based on its best judgment that is appropriate in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investments. Valuations are subject to multiple levels of review for approval and ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of the Adviser. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and differs from the prices at which such securities may ultimately be sold. Third-party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of a Fund's assets. With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by the Adviser gives rise to conflicts of interest, valuations (including, for instance, determination of when an

investment should be written down or written off) impact the Adviser's track record and the performance allocation in certain Funds is calculated based, in part, on these valuations and such valuations affect the amount and timing of performance fees and calculation of Advisory Fees.

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

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which the Funds invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the Funds' investments to lose value.

Tax Reform Risks. On December 22, 2017, P.L. 115-97 (the "Tax Act"), originally introduced in Congress as the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, was enacted. There continues to be uncertainty regarding certain aspects of this law and its application, and the current administration has announced that it is contemplating further legislation that may result in significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition, under current law, gains in respect of a general partner's right to Carried Interest will be subject to a three year "holding period" in order to be classified as "long term capital gains," while the corresponding holding period requirement with respect to Fund investors is one year. This holding period requirement could affect investment decisions, including the timing and structure of dispositions, and could adversely impact returns for investors. For example, the holding period requirement may incentivize the general partner to cause a Fund to hold an investment for longer than three years in order for the general partner to obtain a preferential tax rate on Carried Interest, even if there are attractive realization opportunities prior to that time. Further, there are currently administrative and legislative proposals to further change the tax treatment of "carried interest" in ways that may be adverse to partners in the general partner. A general partner and the Adviser may take these potential adverse consequences into account in their management and operation of the Funds and

in addressing these adverse consequences, the interests of the general partner and the Adviser, on the one hand, may diverge from the interests of the investors, on the other hand.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of the Adviser, service providers to the Adviser or the Funds and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to such Funds. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Funds, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to such Funds. The Adviser has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that the Adviser will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

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

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various limited liability companies serve as general partners of the Funds, and are related persons of the Adviser. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the general partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

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

Code of Ethics

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

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

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: **the Chief Compliance Officer at info@valspring.com.**

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

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

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

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its affiliates and related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund

will, from time to time conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

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

Resolution of Conflicts

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Adviser's determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Adviser's best judgment, but in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Adviser considers various factors, including the interests of the applicable Funds with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors generally mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) The Adviser will consider the appropriateness of an investment from the viewpoint of a Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the Organizational Documents for the Funds;
- (3) Generally, each Fund has established an advisory board, which would consist of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory boards meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion;
- (4) Where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price;
- (5) The Adviser has adopted and implemented certain policies and procedures designed to reduce certain conflicts of interest; and
- (6) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund.

While the Adviser endeavors to resolve all conflicts in a fair and impartial manner, there can be no assurance that its own interests will not influence its conduct and decisions.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients and Other Investors

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

- The Funds;
- Any co-investors or co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Funds in all or particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s) (the co-investors or investors in such co-investment vehicles which may include Adviser Investors and/or individuals and entities that are not investors in any Funds (“Third Parties”));
- Adviser Investors and/or Third Parties that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s); and
- Adviser Investors, portfolio company management and/or Third Parties acting as “co-sponsors” with the Adviser with respect to a particular transaction.

The Adviser makes allocation determinations consistent with the Funds’ Organizational Documents and in accordance with its written policies and procedures.

The Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, “Investment Allocation Requirements”). Investment Allocation Requirements are generally set forth in the Fund’s Organizational Documents. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Adviser will follow the process set forth below.

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

- **Obligation to Offer:** the Adviser may be required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Funds.
- **Related Investments:** the Adviser may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.
- **Legal and Regulatory Exclusions:** the Adviser may determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal,

regulatory and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

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

- Each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing (and with respect to an investment opportunity originated by a third party, the relationship of a particular Fund to or with such third party);
- Each Fund's liquidity and reserves (including whether a Fund is able to commit to investing all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity);
- Each Fund's diversification (including the actual, relative or potential exposure of a Fund to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing portfolio);
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Any "ramp-up" period of a newly established Fund;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment (including whether a Fund is able to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity);
- The size, liquidity and duration of the investment;
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment and anticipated holding period of the portfolio company;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio and each Fund's investment concentration parameters (including, without limitation, parameters such as geography, industry, issuer, volatility, leverage or other similar risk metrics);
- The suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Fund or to upsize an existing investment;
- The use of leverage in the proposed capital structure;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Supply or demand of an investment opportunity at a given price level;

- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- The centrality of an investment to a Fund's strategy;
- Asset class restrictions;
- The seniority of an investment and other capital structuring criteria;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax and accounting implications;
- Whether an investment opportunity requires additional consents or authorizations from the Fund, investors or Third Parties;
- Whether an investment opportunity would enable a Fund to qualify for certain programmatic benefits or discounts that are not readily available to other Funds including, but not limited to, the ability to enter into credit arrangements with certain financial or governmental institutions;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the Organizational Documents of each Fund.

The application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above will often result in allocation on a non-pro rata basis and there can be no assurance that a Fund will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives. The Adviser makes allocation determinations based solely on the Adviser's expectations at the time such investments are made, however investments and their characteristics may change and there can be no assurance that an investment may prove to have been more suitable for another Fund in hindsight.

Allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Funds with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Adviser has an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons derive, directly or indirectly, higher fees, compensation or other benefits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities among the Funds based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund or (ii) the profitability of any Fund. While the Adviser determines how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that

allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In addition, Adviser Personnel invest indirectly in and may be permitted to invest directly in Funds and may therefore participate indirectly in investments made by the Funds in which they invest. Such interests will vary Fund by Fund and may create an incentive to allocate particularly attractive investment opportunities to the Fund in which such personnel hold a greater interest. The existence of these varying circumstances presents conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund.

The Adviser and/or a Fund may invest in the securities offerings of a portfolio held by another Fund (including through IPOs), which would result in the Adviser and/or a Fund receiving an allocation of portfolio company securities. In addition to conflicts of interest arising from the allocation of such securities, this arrangement also leads to similar conflicts described below under “*Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales.*”

A conflict also arises in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio company of another Fund. In making such an allocation determination, the Adviser will consider one or more of the factors set forth above and will make a determination in its good faith discretion.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Adviser determines would be appropriate for the Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated by contract to certain participants in the applicable deal, such as co-sponsors, consultants and advisers to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio company, certain strategic investors and other investors whose allocation is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the applicable Fund), and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds’ Organizational Documents or, to the extent not addressed in such Funds’ Organizational Documents, in accordance with the following paragraphs. There may be circumstances where the Adviser determines, for strategic or other reasons, the amount that could have otherwise been invested by a particular Fund is instead allocated to one or more co-investors.

The amount of Other Fees generated as a result of co-investments in connection with any portfolio company will often not reduce the Advisory Fees paid by the Funds and will therefore be retained by the Adviser. The allocation of co-investment opportunities will, in many or all cases, also involve a benefit to the Adviser in addition to the receipt of Other Fees, including the receipt of Advisory Fees or allocation of Carried Interest from the co-investor, and/or capital commitments to Funds (including successor Funds). As a result of the foregoing, the Adviser could be incentivized to allocate a greater portion of an investment to a co-investor than it would have otherwise allocated absent such an arrangement or economic terms.

In addition, co-investment vehicles may be formed to make investments alongside a Fund. In such cases, the co-investment vehicle will have a priority right to make co-investments in some or all

of the investments made by such Fund. The existence of such a priority right will significantly reduce or eliminate co-investment opportunities available to the investors.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements or other specific agreements with an investor, in general, (i) no investor in a Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity and investing in a Fund does not give an investor any rights, entitlements or priority to co-investment opportunities, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, as well as the applicable terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons or other participants in the applicable transactions, such as co-sponsors, (iii) co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not other investors in the Funds, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, investors may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested and an investor may be offered fewer co-investment opportunities than other investors in the same Fund, with the same, larger or smaller capital commitments to such Fund, and (iv) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (e.g., other Funds managed by the Adviser, consultants, joint venture partners, Adviser Investors, persons associated with a portfolio company and other Third Parties, including persons who the Adviser believes will provide a benefit to a Fund and/or one or more portfolio companies or who provide a strategic sourcing or similar benefit to the Adviser, a Fund, and/or a portfolio company and one or more of their respective affiliates, due to industry or regulatory expertise or otherwise), rather than one or more investors in a Fund, will, from time to time be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, and (v) co-investors may purchase their interests in a portfolio company at the same time as the Funds or may purchase their interests from the applicable Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell down or transfer). Each co-investment opportunity (should any exist) is likely to be different and allocation of each such opportunity will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances specific to that unique situation (e.g., timing, industry, size, geography, asset class, projected holding period, exit strategy and counterparty). Additionally, non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities are not Investment Allocation Requirements and do not require the Adviser to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity. However, the Adviser from time to time agrees to give particular investors, Funds, or other third parties priority access to co-investment opportunities. The existence of such priority or other contractual co-investment access rights could affect the Adviser's decision to offer certain opportunities for co-investment and could limit the ability of Funds or their investors to be offered certain co-investment opportunities.

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

- The Adviser's evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser's perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise, and other resources or similar synergies) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Fund(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Fund(s), in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case (including

whether the potential co-investment party has a complicated tax structure that would require particular structuring implementation or covenants that would not otherwise be required);

- Any confidentiality concerns the Adviser has that may arise in connection with providing the other account or person with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- Whether a potential co-investment party has a history of participating in opportunities and the Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with that potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of the potential co-investment party to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential co-investment party's commitment;
- The character and nature of the co-investment opportunity (including the potential co-investment amount, structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry);
- The level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;
- The ability of a potential co-investment party to aid in operating or monitoring a portfolio company or the possession of certain expertise by a potential co-investment party and the potential co-investment party's relationship with the management team of the potential portfolio company and whether the potential co-investment party has any existing positions in the portfolio company;
- The extent to which a potential co-investment party has been provided a greater amount of co-investment opportunities relative to others;
- Whether the potential co-investment party would require any governance rights that would complicate the transactions (or, alternatively, whether the potential co-investment party would be willing to defer to the Adviser and assume a passive role in governing a portfolio company);
- Any interests a potential co-investment party has in any competitors of the portfolio company;
- The Adviser's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, competitive, confidentiality, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether a particular potential co-investment party has provided value in the sourcing, establishing of relationships, participating in diligence

and/or negotiations for such potential transaction or is expected to provide value to the business or operations of a portfolio company post-closing;

- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- Whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to current or future Funds and/or the Adviser and whether the potential co-investment party has demonstrated a long-term and/or continuing commitment to the potential success of the current or future Funds and/or the Adviser.

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds, potential co-investors, Adviser Investors and Third Parties, and in the manner discussed above, often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations often will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons (including, for example, whether the Adviser and/or the applicable general partners are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional Advisory Fees and/or Carried Interest based on the availability of co-investment opportunities offered to such parties).

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

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

The Adviser or its affiliates may establish dedicated co-investment vehicles for specific investors in order to facilitate investments by the relevant investors as co-investment parties alongside a Fund. Any such vehicle will be established at the Adviser or its affiliates' sole discretion and the Adviser and its affiliates have no obligation to offer a similar opportunity to any other investor.

In addition, to the extent the Adviser has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund's Organizational Documents, or is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, the Adviser will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors:

- The Adviser's evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- The Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Funds and/or the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment;
- Whether the potential purchaser would subject the Adviser, the applicable Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens;
- A potential purchaser's investment into another Fund (including any commitment into a future fund);
- Requirements or other conditions in such Fund's Organizational Documents; and
- Such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Funds from time to time invest in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Conflicts may arise in connection with such investments.

Investment opportunities are from time to time appropriate for more than one Fund at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these clients may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, whether payments should be accelerated, or

whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, the terms of any work-out or restructuring or other concessions that may be given in such a situation raise conflicts of interest, and the Adviser may be incentivized to choose a course of action that benefits one Fund to the detriment of another Fund.

In the event that one Fund has a controlling or significantly influential position in a portfolio company, it will have the ability to elect some or all of the board of directors of such portfolio company, thereby controlling the policies and operations, including the appointment of management, future issuances of securities, payment of dividends, incurrence of debt and entering into extraordinary transactions. In addition, a controlling Fund is likely to have the ability to determine, or influence, the outcome of operational matters and to cause, or prevent, a change in control of such a company. Such management and operational decisions may, at times, be in direct conflict with other Funds that have invested in the same portfolio company that do not have the same level of control or influence over the portfolio company.

Certain clients of the Adviser and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. Equity holders and debt holders have different (and often competing) motives, incentives, liquidity goals and other interests with respect to a portfolio company. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of such Fund will at times conflict with the interest of such other Fund, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. In such instances, it may be in the best interest of the Fund holding debt securities to declare a default, accelerate a loan or take other protective actions, while such actions would harm another Fund's equity investment in the portfolio company. The involvement of such Funds at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Funds may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest.

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

There may be differences in timing of entry into, or exit from, a portfolio company for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio or liquidity needs. In addition, where more than one Fund of the Adviser (or its affiliates) invests in the same portfolio company, there can be no assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time or on the same terms. For example, because the Adviser has an incentive to show realized returns in connection with other

fundraising activities (including fundraising for a successor fund) or because one Fund's term may expire before the end of another Fund's term, such Funds may dispose of the investment at different times. Investments disposed of at different times will likely be disposed of at different valuations and, as a result, each Fund may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Fund. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Fund. At the same time, if the Adviser determines it is advisable for a Fund to exit an investment at the same time as another Fund of the Adviser or its affiliates, the term of which may expire sooner than the former Fund's, such Fund may dispose of its interest earlier than it ordinarily would have and may, as a result, experience lower returns than it otherwise may have earned on such investments.

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

From time to time the Adviser may, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds, co-investors, Adviser Investors or Third Parties to dispose of, or "sell down," all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser will comply with the requirements set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s), or to the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s), the Adviser may consider some or all of the factors listed above under "*Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions.*" The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser and the Adviser is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, which means the Adviser may not obtain the highest price for the transaction. Furthermore, subject to the Organizational Documents, the Adviser may charge (or may decide not to charge) a purchasing party interest costs for the time period between the closing of the applicable Fund's investment in a portfolio company to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio company to the applicable purchasing party. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Fund(s).

The Funds will, from time to time, enter into equity commitment arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that upon the closing of a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio company, it will purchase equity securities in a transaction. Furthermore, in certain instances the Funds will also enter into (a) limited guarantee arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that if a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio company is not consummated, it will pay a percentage of the total value of the transaction as a "reverse termination fee" to the seller entity and (b) full guarantee arrangements where a Fund agrees to close a transaction even if the debt financing for such transaction is not available or has not been funded. While certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Fund (including co-investment vehicles through which Adviser Personnel participate) are generally obligated to pay their proportionate share of the equity purchase price

(whether pursuant to the applicable Funds' Organizational Documents or otherwise), such co-investment vehicles are generally not direct parties to the equity commitment arrangements or guarantees and, in any event, are not obligated to pay their proportionate share of any reverse termination fee. Therefore, in the unlikely event that a co-investment vehicle defaults on an arrangement with the Fund to pay its proportionate share of the equity purchase price (if any) or such an arrangement does not exist, the Fund would be held responsible for the entire equity purchase price or other applicable obligations.

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

Cross-Transactions

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

Principal Transactions

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

Management of the Funds

The Adviser expects in the future to manage a number of Funds that will have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser expects that it or its personnel will in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different (and potentially conflicting) from, those of the current Funds. The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to, the investments of one or more Fund that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies will not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Fund generally may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences will result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that Adviser Personnel responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Adviser, including funds raised in the future or to proprietary investments made by the Adviser and/or its principals of the type made by a Fund. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services or functions of these Adviser Personnel. Adviser Personnel have an incentive to allocate more time, services or functions to Funds from which such personnel derive a higher economic benefit and/or better performing Funds.

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

In addition, the Adviser receives and generates various kinds of portfolio company data and other information, including related to financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors and other metrics. This information may, in certain instances,

include material non-public information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Fund's investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio company. As a result, the Adviser is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment strategies. The Adviser is likely in the future to enter into information sharing and confidentiality arrangements with portfolio companies and other sources of information that may limit the internal distribution and use of such data. The Adviser is likely in the future in certain instances to use this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefiting the Fund or Funds from which such information was obtained. In addition, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio companies based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. The Adviser is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Adviser, its Affiliates or certain Funds in a manner that may otherwise present a conflict of interest resulting from the particular facts and circumstances, but does not intend to specifically disclose such conflicts to the relevant Funds.

The Adviser and its affiliates may also enter into formal or informal arrangements with portfolio investments to facilitate the sharing of data and/or data analytics. Subject to applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements, these information sharing arrangements are designed to allow the Adviser, the Funds and the Funds' portfolio companies to better discern economic or other trends and developments. The Adviser believes that all Funds benefit from these arrangements in ways that would be impossible without the ability to aggregate data from across the Adviser's businesses and the Funds' portfolio companies. However, information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Funds and/or between the Funds and the Adviser. For example, data analytics based on inputs from one portfolio company may inform business decisions by other portfolio investments, or investment decisions by the Adviser and its affiliates, without the source of the data being directly compensated. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure exactly the benefits any particular entity receives from these kinds of arrangements, or to provide specific and direct monetary compensation for such information. Therefore, the Adviser and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Fund activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, without directly compensating or otherwise benefiting the Funds. As a result, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Funds) based on the data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits the Adviser and/or investments held by other Funds.

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

Follow-on Investments

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions may present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Fund in a portfolio company in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in releveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest arise, including

determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser

The Adviser may compete against, or engage in business with (i.e., through co-investments and joint ventures) another investment adviser with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derive financial or other benefit. Such relationships may influence decisions that the Adviser makes with respect to the Funds.

Adviser Personnel and other related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates may make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds. These investments are often at different times or in non-pro rata amounts, or in different classes or levels of the capital structure. Such persons therefore have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

In addition, Funds from time to time invest in securities of companies in which Adviser Personnel and other related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have previously invested for their own accounts. Furthermore, Adviser Personnel and other related persons of the Advisers and its affiliates from time to time invest for their own accounts in securities of companies in which the Funds have previously invested. While the significant interests of the Adviser Personnel generally align the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity), creating conflicts of interest. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflicts not existed.

The Adviser, its affiliates, and partners, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. Adviser Personnel may also buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Funds. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing Adviser personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. In such circumstances, the investing Adviser personnel will not share or reimburse the relevant Fund(s) and/or the Adviser for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity.

In addition, Adviser Personnel may also buy securities and hold interests as passive investors in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Funds and/or which may invest in similar industries and sectors as the Funds. Such Adviser Personnel have a conflict of interest with respect to their personal investment holdings. There could be situations in which such investment vehicles invest in the same portfolio companies as the Funds and there may be situations in which such investment vehicle purchases securities from, or sells securities to, a Fund. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary

from those of the Funds. Such personnel may be incentivized to cause a Fund to act in a manner that benefits such other investment vehicles and indirectly, themselves as investors in such investment vehicles.

The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics and investors will not benefit from any such investments.

Adviser Personnel have family members that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which the Funds invest or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including service providers described below) or other industries, which gives rise to conflicts of interest. For example, such family members might be officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies which are actual or potential investments of the Funds or other counterparties of the Funds and the portfolio companies. Moreover, in certain instances, the Funds or the portfolio companies may purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with companies that are owned by such family members or in respect of which such family members have other involvement. In most such circumstances, the Funds' Organizational Documents will not preclude Funds from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions.

From time to time, Adviser Personnel may invest in funds or other entities managed by limited partners of a Fund, which could incentivize such Adviser Personnel to afford the limited partner preferential or favored treatment, such as, for example, increased access to co-investment opportunities, and could create conflicts of interest to the extent such other funds compete with a Fund for investment opportunities or invest in competing portfolio companies.

Fee Structure

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances, this fee structure creates an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser would not otherwise have done so.

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the general partners of certain Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the Organizational Documents of such Funds. Such general partners are affiliates of the Adviser. The existence of the general partners' Carried Interest creates an incentive for the general partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. However, the investment made by the Adviser or its affiliates in a Fund, the clawback obligation of the general partner (as described below) and the fact that the preferred return is calculated on an aggregate basis reduces the incentive to make speculative investments or otherwise time the sale of an investment in a manner motivated by the personal benefit of the Adviser's personnel.

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

In addition, the general partner is incentivized to hold on to investments that have poor prospects for improvement in order to receive ongoing Advisory Fees in the interim and, potentially, a more likely or larger Carried Interest distribution if such asset's value appreciates in the future. This incentive is increased by the presence of the clawback obligation of the general partner.

The Organizational Documents of certain Funds permit the general partner of each such Fund to cause such Fund to distribute such general partner's share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by such Fund to such general partner or its affiliates (including Adviser Personnel) in kind, while disposing of limited partners' share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the limited partners. This ability creates conflicts of interest between the general partners and the limited partners of the applicable Fund. The general partners are particularly incentivized to receive distributions in-kind of securities that it expects to increase in value, and in cases where the increase occurs, if the limited partners received cash distributions instead of in-kind distributions, the limited partners will be denied the benefits of that increase had the Fund retained the securities and the general partner will receive more value from the securities than it would have had its Carried Interest been paid in cash. In the event the general partner, or its affiliates, receive such a distribution, the general partner will generally act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and may determine to sell the distributed securities (which may include selling its securities prior to the time at which the investor sells its distributed securities), or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as the general partner shall determine. The ability of the general partner to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between the general partner or affiliate, as an adviser to the Fund, and the Fund. These conflicts may be exacerbated due to the enhanced knowledge and information the general partner has relative to the limited partners with respect to such securities.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents, the general partner may elect to receive its Carried Interest in the form of an in-kind distribution of securities of a portfolio company, including for purposes of permitting one or more general partner personnel to donate such securities to charity (which may include private foundations, fund or other charities so chosen by such personnel). Any tax efficiencies to such general partner personnel associated with this form of charitable giving may have the effect of reinforcing or enhancing the general partner's incentives otherwise resulting from the existence of its Carried Interest and therefore, the general partner may have a conflict of interest in making decisions on behalf of the Funds (including, for instance, the timing of disposition of investments).

Fund Level Borrowing

The Funds from time to time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses and liabilities, to pay management fees, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under hedging transactions, or to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor's default or exclusion. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be used for all limited partners in such Fund on a pro-rata basis, including the general partner. The Funds will also utilize subscription facilities to benefit co-investment parties. For example, a Fund will borrow to fund a co-investment party's pro rata share of an investment or expense related to an investment. While

the Adviser expects that all parties (including the general partner and any co-investment party) will bear its pro rata share of the interest expenses but not necessarily origination and other costs allocable to the extension of credit, the Fund will bear a disproportionate amount of the credit risk in incurring the debt on behalf of the other parties.

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

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

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

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

Providers of Operations Support

The Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies will from time to time retain other companies and individuals (“Operations Support Providers”), which may be employees and former employees of the Adviser, affiliates of the Adviser, employees of such affiliates, portfolio companies of the Funds, third party consultants (including specialized consultants, advisers, industry specialists, external executives, industry advisory roundtable members, and similar professionals), “operating partners” or “senior advisors.”

The Operations Support Providers are engaged to provide operational support, due diligence, research, specialized operations and consulting services and similar or related services to the Funds, or in connection with, one or more portfolio companies or prospective portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies and from time to time also provide “front office” functions with respect to a Fund, such as sourcing or other investment-related functions (such services collectively, “Operations Support Services”). These services may be high level insight or extensive day-to-day roles, and may include support to the general partner on behalf of the Funds, or portfolio companies regarding, among other things, the company’s management (including serving in management positions or participating in determining corporate strategy), the company’s supply chain, revenue and margin management (including determining sales/marketing strategy and retail strategy), data intelligence, finance (including generating metrics and reporting and business restructuring), human capital management (including recruiting personnel and determining executive/incentive compensation), information technology, corporate communications, customer service, sustainability (including, strategy, policy and reporting development), real estate matters and similar operational matters.

The nature of the relationship with each such Operations Support Provider and the time devotion requirements of each such Operations Support Provider vary significantly. Certain Operations Support Providers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. These arrangements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal, and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Operations Support Services to be provided. In certain cases, Operations Support Providers have attributes of Adviser Personnel (for instance, they may have dedicated office space, receive Adviser administrative support services, participate in general meetings or events for Adviser personnel, have Adviser e-mail address or business cards), even though they are not employees, affiliates or personnel of the Adviser. Operations Support Providers will under certain circumstances be offered the ability (or will under certain circumstances have a preferred right) to co-invest alongside Funds or will under certain circumstances be offered the opportunity directly by the portfolio company to invest in the company, including in investments in which such Operations Support Provider is involved or participates in the management thereof.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of the Funds, fees, compensation, expenses and any attributable overhead associated with Operations Support Services (collectively, “Operations Expenses”) are paid and/or reimbursed by the Adviser, portfolio companies and/or the Funds. Operations Expenses (including Operations Expenses incurred in connection with an Operations Support Provider that is an affiliate or employee of the Adviser or its affiliates) will be determined at the discretion of the general partner taking into account the particular Operations Support

Services, may include reimbursement of an allocable portion of an affiliated Operations Support Provider's compensation (including, without limitation, salary, bonus, payroll taxes and benefits) and overhead (including, without limitation, rent, property taxes and utilities allocable to the workspaces), an annual fee or retainer, a discretionary bonus, a success fee (in the form of cash or equity) based on pre-determined targets or milestones, a profits or equity interest in the Funds and/or portfolio company or other incentive-based compensation (e.g., Carried Interest) to the Operations Support Provider, and will generally be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Operations Support Provider, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such companies. The determination of whether a service is an Operations Support Service will be made by the general partner, in its sole discretion, but will generally be based on whether third parties typically provide such services to investment advisers or companies. Operations Expenses will, from time to time, also be incurred in respect of portfolio companies prior to the closing of the investment. In addition, an Operations Support Provider's benefits described herein will, in certain circumstances, continue after termination of status as an Operations Support Provider. To the extent services are provided for the benefit of a Fund, without reference to a particular portfolio company, Operations Expenses incurred in connection with such services are borne by the Fund and, indirectly, the investors in such Fund. In the event one or more Operations Support Providers (directly or indirectly) is providing services with respect to the Funds, such Operations Expenses will be allocated among the Funds as determined by the general partner or Adviser, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Funds and as described above (see "*Allocation of Expenses*"). To the extent any such Operations Expenses are payable to any affiliated Operations Support Provider by the Funds or a portfolio company, such Operations Expenses will be retained by such Operations Support Provider and will not reduce the Advisory Fee or any other fees otherwise payable to the Adviser or its affiliates and will not benefit the Fund or its investors, even if the Operations Expenses paid by a Fund or a portfolio company have the effect of reducing any retainers or minimum amounts otherwise payable by the Adviser. The determination of whether an Operations Expense is paid by a portfolio company, a Fund, or the Adviser will be made by the Adviser in its sole discretion. The general partner's determination as to whether a service is an Operations Support Service, the categorization of any fees and expenses (e.g., as Operations Expenses) and the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on the Fund and its investors. Over time, certain existing and former employees of the Adviser (including senior personnel) may transition to an Operations Support Provider role, which may shift the burden of compensating such persons from the Adviser to the applicable Fund and/or its portfolio companies and any fees received by such persons will not reduce the Advisory Fee.

Diverse Membership

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

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

Business with and Among Portfolio Companies and Investors and Prospective Investors

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

Portfolio companies controlled by a Fund may from time to time in the future provide services to the Adviser, certain Fund investors or prospective investors. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser has an incentive to cause the portfolio company to favor itself, or those investors or prospective investors relative to other portfolio company clients or customers in terms of pricing or otherwise, which could adversely affect the portfolio company's profitability to the Fund. Additionally, the portfolio company could recommend to its clients or customers that they invest in a Fund.

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

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

company, or prevent one portfolio company from commencing litigation against another portfolio company.

In addition, certain portfolio companies controlled by a Fund may in the future engage in activities that could adversely affect another Fund and/or its portfolio company, including, for instance, as a result of laws and regulations or certain jurisdictions (such as bankruptcy, environmental, consumer protection and/or labor or union laws) that may not recognize or permit the segregation of assets and liabilities between separate entities. Such jurisdictions may also allow for recourse against assets that are under common control with, or part of the same economic group as the entity that has incurred the liability. This may result in the assets of a Fund and/or a portfolio company being used to satisfy the obligations or liabilities of another Fund or its portfolio company.

The Advisers and/or its affiliates may engage in business opportunities arising from a Fund's investment in a portfolio company (for example, without limitation, entering into a joint venture with a portfolio company or making a proprietary investment in a portfolio company). This creates a conflict of interest, as such interests are a benefit arising from the Fund's investment and may vary from the applicable Fund's interest (e.g., whether to make a follow-on investment and, if so, how much should be allocated to the Fund).

A Fund's portfolio companies may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with portfolio companies of other Funds managed by the Adviser that, although the Adviser determines to be consistent with the requirements of such Funds' Organizational Documents, may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with the Adviser, and which may provide economic or other benefits to affiliates of the Adviser that are not subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions described herein. For example, the Adviser may in the future cause portfolio companies to enter into agreements regarding group procurement (which may depend on the volume of services purchased under these agreements and which may be pooled across multiple portfolio companies and discounted due to scale), benefits management, data management and/or mining, technology development, purchase or title and/or other insurance policy (which may be pooled across multiple portfolio companies and discounted to scale) and other similar operational initiatives that may result in fees, better pricing, rebates, servicing payments, commissions or similar payments and/or discounts being paid to the Adviser, its affiliates or a portfolio company, including related to a portion of the savings achieved by the portfolio company. While the Adviser may have a conflict of interest because its economic benefit may incentivize the Adviser to maintain such arrangements, the Adviser believes that such agreements benefit the portfolio companies due to increased access to quality products and services at beneficial pricing and the Adviser's benefits from such arrangements are reduced because the Adviser only benefits on at the same rate as the portfolio companies. However, it should not be assumed that a company related to or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser will only take actions that are beneficial to, or not opposed to, the interests of a Fund and its portfolio companies. The Adviser and its affiliates may, from time to time, hire part-time or full-time employees (including interns) who are relatives of, or are otherwise associated with an investor, portfolio company, former portfolio company, investment target, or service provider. Although the Adviser uses reasonable care to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest with respect to each particular situation, there is no guarantee the Adviser can control all such conflicts of interest and there may be a continuing appearance of a conflict of interest (including, for instance, preferential hiring practices).

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

Service Providers

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

If a service provider provides services to a Fund on the property of the Adviser, such Fund may also be responsible for any overhead, rent or other fees, costs and expenses charged by the Adviser in connection with an on-site arrangement.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may engage certain service providers to provide services to the Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. Such service providers or their affiliates are, in certain circumstances, investors in a Fund or affiliates of such investors and may include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel pension consultants and/or other investors who provide services (including mezzanine and/or other lending arrangements). The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an investor’s admission to a Fund, or during the term of such investor’s investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser may give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Fund, enhanced information or may have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor. In addition, the Adviser will have a conflict of interest in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Funds or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates, will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser and/or will provide financial sponsorship of events held by the Adviser (such as

transaction closing dinners or outings, or informational summits or training events for the Adviser or portfolio company personnel). The Adviser generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the Funds to the Funds or their portfolio companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Funds or the portfolio companies.

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

Additionally, Adviser Personnel and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other economic or other interests in certain service providers. These relationships can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a portfolio company. Although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes will enhance portfolio company performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Fund(s)), there is a possibility that the Adviser, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Certain other service providers to the Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, or affiliates of such service providers, may also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with the Adviser, its affiliates, or their respective portfolio companies. Such service providers (or their employees) may also source investment opportunities, be co-investors or commercial counterparties or entities in which the Adviser and/or the Funds have an investment, and payments by a Fund and/or such portfolio companies may indirectly benefit the Adviser and/or such Fund.

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

The Adviser, its personnel, the Funds and the portfolio companies of the Funds will, from time to time, engage common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, its personnel, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies. As a result, the Adviser or its personnel may receive a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by the Funds and/or the portfolio company, or may receive a discount on services even though the Funds and/or the portfolio companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it, or its personnel, receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower

fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. Neither the Funds nor investors in the Funds will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to the Adviser, its personnel or its affiliates, and the Advisory Fee paid by any Fund will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount.

In addition, service providers often charge varying amounts or may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by the Adviser or its affiliates differ from those required by the Funds and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser and its affiliates will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Funds and/or its portfolio companies.

The Adviser or its affiliates engage certain service providers (including law firms) on behalf of the Funds and personnel of such service provider may in the future be seconded to the Adviser or its affiliates on a temporary basis or serve in an internship capacity, pursuant to various arrangements including at cost or at no cost. The Adviser is, from time to time, a beneficiary of these arrangements as well. Such personnel may provide services in respect of multiple matters, including in respect of matters related to the Adviser, its affiliates and/or portfolio companies and in any such circumstance the benefits or costs of any such personnel will be allocated in the Adviser's discretion taking into consideration the usage of such personnel. The Advisory Fee will not be offset or reduced as a result of these arrangements or any fees, expense reimbursements or other costs related thereto. In such circumstances, a conflict of interest exists because the Adviser or its affiliates have an incentive to select one service provider over another on the basis that the Adviser or its affiliates may receive the benefit of seconded employees from such service provider, particularly where the compensation and expenses for such personnel during the secondment is borne by the service provider and not the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other service providers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest (e.g., cross transactions and other affiliated transactions). Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required.

Positions with Portfolio Companies

Adviser Personnel may serve as directors of, or observers on boards with respect to, certain portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such Adviser Personnel's fiduciary duties as a director conflict with those of the Fund, it is expected that generally the interests will be aligned. For instance, such positions could impair the ability of a Fund to sell the securities of an issuer in the event a director receives material non-public information by virtue of his or her role, which would have an adverse effect on the Fund. Furthermore, an Adviser Personnel serving as a director to a portfolio company owes a fiduciary duty to the portfolio company, on the one hand, and the relevant Fund, on the other hand, and such

Adviser Personnel may be in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interest of the Fund, or is not in the best interest of the portfolio company. Adviser Personnel serving as directors may make decisions for a portfolio company that negatively impact returns received by a Fund investing in the portfolio company. In addition, to the extent an Adviser Personnel serves as a director on the board of more than one portfolio company, such Adviser Personnel's fiduciary duties among the two portfolio companies may create a conflict of interest. Certain decisions made by a director may subject the Adviser, its affiliate or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In general, the Funds will indemnify the Adviser and Adviser Personnel from such claims. Adviser Personnel serving in a director or observer role are required to remit any remuneration they may receive as directors to the applicable Funds. In addition, Adviser Personnel may in the future, on occasion leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company. From time to time Adviser Personnel may also be asked to serve as directors of, or observers with respect to, certain entities in which a Fund has fully exited its ownership interest and/or following the termination of such person's employment with the Adviser. In such circumstances, any compensation or fees received with respect to such exited investment and/or by such former employee is not subject to the Advisory Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Funds and/or investors.

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

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

portfolio company. In certain instances, whether an individual who provides services to a portfolio company should be categorized as an Operations Support Provider, an employee of the Adviser, a former employee of the Adviser or a seconded employee may not be clear. In such cases, the Adviser will make a determination in good faith based on an evaluation of the facts and circumstances.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Board Rights

The Adviser often enters into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures and other preferential economic rights, information and reporting rights, excuse or exclusion rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, co-investment rights, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, veto rights and liquidity or transfer rights. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Adviser (or applicable general partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund. In addition, side letter arrangements with certain investors of the Funds impose additional restrictions on investing in certain types of assets, geographies or industries in order to meet certain legal, tax, regulatory, internal policy or other requirements of such investors. While these restrictions are intended to apply solely to such investors, they may ultimately restrict the investments made by an applicable Fund.

Generally, it is expected that each Fund will establish an advisory board, which would consist of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all limited partners are permitted to designate a member to the advisory board because those designating limited partners will, for instance, have greater information rights. The advisory board may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory board. Representatives of the advisory board may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser, Adviser Personnel and its affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory board.

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

Other Potential Conflicts

The Organizational Documents of a Fund establish complex arrangements among the Funds, the Adviser, investors, and other relevant parties. From time to time, questions may arise regarding certain parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which may not have been contemplated upon the negotiation and execution of such documents. In some instances, the operative provisions of the Organizational Documents, if any, may be broad, unclear, general, conflicting, ambiguous, and vague and may allow for multiple reasonable interpretations. In other

instances, there may not be a directly applicable provision. While the Adviser will construe the relevant provisions in good faith and in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duty and legal obligations, the interpretations used may not be the most favorable to a Fund or its investors.

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

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

The Funds may create a platform for acquiring companies in a particular industry for the purpose of creating synergies across, and adding value to, such companies (e.g., merging companies together to create economies of scale or running certain companies in a coordinated manner). In such instances, a holding company (“Holding Company”) would be created that would acquire and manage the companies in the platform. The Holding Company would be staffed with personnel responsible for sourcing, acquiring and managing companies for the Holding Company. In certain circumstances, such Holding Company employees may include former employees of the Adviser, or current or former senior advisors or consultants to the Adviser and its affiliates. The Holding Company’s costs and expenses (including compensation for its personnel, which compensation may include, among other things, the granting of profit participation in certain investments of Holding Company and/or a capital interest in such investments or the underlying assets) would be borne by the Holding Company (and, therefore, indirectly borne by the Fund). Such costs and expenses will not offset the Advisory Fee and are in addition to Advisory Fees and other compensation (e.g., Carried Interest) received by the Adviser. In addition, as the Adviser earns Advisory Fees and Carried Interest from the Fund, the Adviser will benefit from the assets, income and gains of Holding Company.

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

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

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

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

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

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For each of the Funds, the Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Fund’s general partner, if applicable, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for a Fund involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek “best execution” of the transaction. “Best execution” means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer. Best execution is not limited solely to the consideration of the best available commission rate.

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

In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser’s the deal team, in consultation with the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer, will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and each Fund.

The Adviser does not receive “soft dollars” in connection with its use of broker-dealers.

Aggregation of Trades

The Adviser and its affiliates may aggregate (or bunch) the orders of more than one Fund for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security. The Adviser often employs this practice because larger transactions may enable them to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs or mark-ups or mark-downs. The Adviser and its affiliates may combine orders

on behalf of Funds with orders for other Funds for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, the Adviser and its affiliates generally aggregate trade orders for publicly traded securities so that each participating Fund will receive the average price for each execution of a transaction.

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

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Adviser's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Adviser closely monitors the portfolio companies of the Funds and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such portfolio companies. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on a periodic basis. The team generally includes the Managing Partner and other investment professionals of the Adviser. Moreover, the Adviser has a separate group designated to monitoring portfolio company performance. This group provides a second level of review of each client portfolio company on a periodic basis.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund after the fiscal year end of such Fund, as well as unaudited summary financial information on a quarterly basis. The Adviser and the applicable general partner, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Adviser by non-clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above. In addition, the Adviser and its related persons may, in certain instances, receive discounts on products and services provided by portfolio companies of Funds and/or the customers or suppliers of such portfolio companies.

While not a client solicitation arrangement, the Adviser has in the past, and may from time to time in the future engage one or more persons to act as a placement agent for a Fund in connection with the offer and sale of interests to certain potential investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by such potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. Advisory Fees received by the Adviser are generally reduced by the amount of such fees paid by the Fund. As some Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

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

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

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

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

Funds generally cannot direct the Adviser’s Vote.

All Voting decisions initially are referred to the Adviser’s CCO or appropriate investment professional for a voting decision. In most cases, the Adviser’s CCO or investment professional covering the particular investment will make the decision as to the appropriate vote for any particular Vote. In making such decision, he or she may rely on any of the information and/or research available to him or her. If the investment professional is making the Voting decision, the investment professional will inform the CCO of any such Voting decision, and if the CCO does not object to such decision as a result of his or her conflict of interest review, the Vote will be voted in such manner. If the investment professional and the CCO are unable to arrive at an agreement as to how to vote, then the CCO may consult with the Adviser’s Managing Partner as to the appropriate vote, who will then review the issues and arrive at a decision based on the overriding principle of seeking the maximization of the economic value of the relevant Funds’ holdings.

The Adviser's CCO has the responsibility to monitor Votes for any conflicts of interest, regardless of whether they are actual or perceived. All Voting decisions will require a mandatory conflicts of interest review by the Adviser's CCO in accordance with the Adviser's policies and procedures, which will include consideration of whether the Adviser or any investment professional or other person recommending how to vote and/or the Adviser's affiliates and their clients has an interest in how the Vote is voted that may present a conflict of interest. In addition, all Adviser investment professionals are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of Votes in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the best interest of the relevant Funds. The Adviser's CCO will use his or her best judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in accordance with his or her independent assessment of the best interests of the Funds.

Where the Adviser's CCO deems appropriate in his or her sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts or to otherwise assist the Adviser in fulfilling all or part of its voting obligations. In this regard, the Adviser can retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or professionals to assist with Voting decisions and/or to which Voting and/or consent powers may be delegated in accordance with its proxy voting policies and procedures.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: **the CCO at info@valspring.com.**

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.