



Form ADV Part 2A Firm Brochure

THE ROCK CREEK GROUP, LP

1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 331-3400

www.therockcreekgroup.com

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of The Rock Creek Group, LP (“RockCreek”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact the Chief Compliance Officer at (202) 331-3425 or sherri.rossoff@therockcreekgroup.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 The Rock Creek Group, LP is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The Rock Creek Group, LP is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. SEC registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Updated March 2023

Item 2. Material Changes

This Brochure is dated March 2023 and is an update to the prior brochure dated March 2022. There have been no material changes since the last update.

If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer at (202) 331-3425 or sherri.rossoff@therockcreekgroup.com or our Managing Director, Compliance, at (202) 370-3362 or roderick.cruz@therockcreekgroup.com. RockCreek, at any time, may update this Brochure and either send you a copy or offer to send you a copy (either by electronic means (email) or in hard copy form). If you would like another copy of this Brochure, please download it from the SEC website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov; or contact Client Services at RockCreek at ClientServices@therockcreekgroup.com.

Important Note about this Brochure

This Brochure is not:

- An offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person;
- An offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any Fund;
- A complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any Fund (as defined herein) or advisory service; or
- To be relied on solely in determining whether to invest or establish an advisory relationship.

Although this publicly available Brochure describes investment advisory services and products of the Adviser, persons who receive this Brochure should be aware that it is designed solely to provide information about the Adviser as necessary to respond to certain disclosure obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). As such, certain information in this Brochure may differ from information provided in relevant offering materials or investment management agreements and related documentation. In addition, more complete information about each Fund, as well as the Adviser’s investment advisory services, is included in relevant offering materials and investment management agreements and related documentation, certain of which may be provided to current and eligible prospective clients or investors by the Adviser. To the extent that there is any conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any offering materials, the relevant offering materials shall govern and control.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

The Rock Creek Group, LP (the “Adviser” or “RockCreek”), is a Delaware limited partnership that has been in the investment management business since 2003. Ms. Afsaneh Beschloss is the Founder and CEO of the Adviser and the manager of the Adviser’s general partner. RockCreek operates independently and is privately owned and controlled by the founder (through various trust vehicles), and other RockCreek team members have ownership, including through the firm’s management equity plan and leadership responsibilities through the management team.

RockCreek’s investment management services are provided to public and private pension plans, endowments and foundations, academic and charitable organizations and other institutional investors. The services are offered through a variety of investment products and arrangements, depending on the strategy and the investor requirements; these include Private Funds, Separate Accounts, and OCIO Portfolios (each term as defined below). RockCreek manages multi asset class portfolios that include alternative investments, including hedge funds, private equity funds, venture capital funds, private credit funds, real estate, emerging managers, portfolio companies, co-investments, emerging markets and other opportunities. The Adviser invests in funds and accounts managed by unaffiliated third-party managers and subadvisors (as defined below), across a range of strategies as well as directly in a variety of securities, including publicly traded equity securities. Certain Portfolios invest directly in portfolio companies, real assets, debt, and/or various other financial instruments or do so indirectly through investments in one or more managed accounts or limited liability vehicles, or investment structures managed by the Adviser or third-party managers.

The Adviser’s investment management services described below include portfolio construction; the identification, selection, monitoring, and evaluation of investments; and risk management. Consistent with their strategies, certain vehicles and accounts described herein, invest directly in publicly listed securities traded on exchanges in the U.S. market and in non-U.S. exchanges, including emerging and frontier markets. As further defined below, certain Commingled Funds, Funds of One, Segregated Portfolios, Series Portfolios (collectively, “Private Funds”), Separate Accounts, OCIO Portfolios, and Advisory Clients invest in Underlying Funds (as defined below), Sub-Advisers, and certain other Commingled Funds and Intermediate Vehicles subject to applicable investment guidelines. The Adviser enters into investment management agreements and other documentation with each, as applicable.

The Adviser enters into discretionary investment management agreements with the Private Funds, and services are performed in accordance with the terms of each such agreement. Each Private Fund may impose investment restrictions or guidelines as it deems appropriate. Such investment restrictions and/or guidelines are typically set forth in the limited partnership agreement, limited liability company agreement, or other formation documents and/or the confidential private placement memorandum and investment management agreement for each fund.

The Adviser collaborates with investors and clients to design, implement, and monitor customized portfolios tailored to their respective needs. Customized arrangements are subject to the terms set forth in the specific investment management agreements and terms will depend upon such factors as the investment guidelines and reporting requirements, size and scope of mandate,

overall client relationship, type of strategies, types of securities, and other customized features and requirements of the arrangement. These accounts are managed based on particular individual investment objectives or guidelines, time horizon, risk tolerance, and policies and clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their particular investment objectives or needs.

Certain Portfolios invest in other investment vehicles or investment funds managed by underlying third-party asset managers, (“Portfolio Managers”) including alternative investment funds and private funds investing in illiquid securities such as private market securities and other less liquid private investments, including without limitation, private equity, venture capital, and real estate and illiquid investments or directly investing in publicly traded securities, including but not limited to, U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities (both on the long and short side), debt securities, money market instruments, non-U.S. dollar currencies, options and futures contracts, forward contracts, other over-the-counter derivatives, and other asset classes (“Underlying Funds”).

Certain assets are also allocated to Sub Advisers. The term “Sub Advisers” refers to certain asset managers that have entered into sub-advisory or similar agreements with the Adviser that are discretionary (*i.e.*, a Sub Adviser has authority to purchase or sell securities) or non-discretionary (*i.e.*, the Adviser authorizes or pre-approves a Sub Adviser’s proposed transaction) and opening managed accounts with such Sub Advisers rather than by investing in such Sub Adviser’s commingled investment funds.

Certain Accounts that invest in Funds, with Sub Advisers (including the emerging markets platform), and Intermediate Vehicles will purchase a share class or other interest of the relevant Fund, or the Account will be structured, such that it does not incur duplicative management fees, or such fees are offset so as to avoid the duplication of fees.

Commingled Funds/Funds of One. The Adviser provides investment advisory and investment management services to multi-investor private investment vehicles (“Commingled Funds”) and single investor funds (“Funds of One”) that are structured as limited partnerships, limited liability companies, corporations, or other investment vehicles.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the Commingled Funds and the Funds of One may be referred to herein as the “Funds” or “Private Funds” or generally as Portfolios for readability.

Separate Accounts. The Adviser also provides investment management services to separate accounts (“Separate Accounts”) for a single investor (or a group of affiliated investors). A Separate Account will have terms (*e.g.*, regarding fees, transparency, reporting, and liquidity) that are different from those of the Funds. Such accounts have a customized strategy, unique guidelines, customized operational specifications, and investment or other restrictions or requirements of the specific investor. Separate Accounts invest in different combinations of the strategies described herein or others subject to applicable investment guidelines.

OCIO Portfolios. The Adviser also provides outsourced chief investment officer services to certain endowments and foundations (“OCIO Portfolios”). The Adviser assists clients as they establish their investment policy and guidelines and restrictions for such OCIO Portfolios. OCIO

Portfolios' services include asset allocation decisions; and selects, supervises, and monitors the Portfolio Managers, which include affiliated and non-affiliated entities. Furthermore, depending on the scope of the engagement, the Adviser will also provide middle office and back-office support to assist the client's own staff. OCIO Portfolios invest in different combinations of the strategies described herein or others subject to applicable investment guidelines.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the Funds, Separate Accounts, and OCIO Portfolios (and not the investors in a Fund, or client with a Separate Account or OCIO Portfolio) are referred to herein as "Clients" or "Portfolios." Furthermore, although investors in the Funds that are organized as legal entities are not, in their capacity as such, clients for regulatory purposes, they are sometimes referred to as clients herein for readability. References to "client account" are to accounts that the Adviser manages, on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis.

Intermediate Vehicles. Certain Clients access one or more Underlying Funds through intermediate entities managed by the Adviser (or an affiliate of the Adviser) in which other Clients, or assets managed by the Adviser may have an interest (each, an "Intermediate Vehicle") subject to applicable investment guidelines. Certain of these Intermediate Vehicles may be structured as Delaware limited liability companies or Cayman segregated portfolio companies. Such Intermediate Vehicles will invest into one or into multiple Underlying Funds. Generally, if such an Intermediate Vehicle is utilized for purposes of obtaining access to a particular Underlying Fund and satisfying minimum investment size or other requirements, the Adviser will not charge or apply any additional Adviser management fees or performance-based allocations or fees at the Intermediate Vehicle level, but the applicable Client will bear its pro rata share of the costs and expenses associated with the establishment and ongoing operation of such Intermediate Vehicle, including without limitation, expenses related to administration, custody, audit, legal, and tax. Each shareholder in an Intermediate Vehicle does not directly own any interests or shares in the Underlying Funds to which it has indirect exposure through its investment in the Intermediate Vehicle. In the event of the removal or termination of the Adviser, with respect to any Intermediate Vehicle in which the Client is invested, each shareholder will be entitled to receive its pro rata share of redemption proceeds equal to the net asset value of the Client's interest in such Intermediate Vehicle as of the effective date of redemption. Generally, redemptions from the Intermediate Vehicles in which the Client is invested will be subject to the terms of such Intermediate Vehicles, including without limitation, restrictions on the timing or amount of liquidity and restrictions on transferability. An Intermediate Vehicle will generally have liquidity similar, but not identical, to the Underlying Funds in which such Intermediate Vehicle is invested given there may be additional notice periods for redemptions, but there may also be inflows into the Intermediate Vehicle to satisfy redemption requests. Intermediate Vehicles are generally only available to existing clients of the Adviser. The Adviser may charge fees for an Intermediate Vehicle upon the conclusion of a fee-paying advisory relationship with a Client where the Client remains invested solely in the Intermediate Vehicle(s).

Segregated Portfolios. The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to each segregated portfolio of certain Cayman Islands segregated portfolio companies (each a "Segregated Portfolio"). The Adviser has investment discretion, subject to applicable portfolio guidelines and parameters, to make investments and to allocate assets to the Segregated Portfolios that comprise the Adviser's emerging markets platform or other managed account platform to access particular

investment funds, Sub Advisers, Trading Advisors, and markets. The investment activities of each Segregated Portfolio are generally conducted by third-party unaffiliated sub-advisers, or by non-discretionary trading advisors (“Trading Advisors”), some of which are locally based teams in certain emerging market countries, that engage in investment activities pursuant to written advisory agreements with the Adviser. In certain cases, the Adviser will directly invest on behalf of a Segregated Portfolio with one or more investors in such portfolio. Each Segregated Portfolio operates with the benefit of statutory segregation under Cayman Islands law of assets and liabilities between each Segregated Portfolio. Although not judicially tested, the principal advantage of a Cayman Islands segregated portfolio company is that it protects the assets of one Segregated Portfolio from the liabilities of other Segregated Portfolios. It is uncertain, however, whether such segregation of assets and liabilities would be enforced in other jurisdictions.

Series Portfolios. The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to each series of certain Delaware series limited liability companies or Delaware series limited liability partnerships. A Fund that is a Delaware series limited liability company or series limited partnership may establish one or more segregated Series Portfolios (each a “Series Portfolio”) to potentially segregate liability, for administrative reasons and for other purposes, and the Adviser has the ability to combine series. Within a Series Portfolio, the Adviser may engage in direct securities trading or the investment activities are conducted by Portfolio Managers depending on the applicable Fund’s investment guidelines. Under Delaware law, the investments and other assets of each series generally will not be available to satisfy the liabilities of any other series or the fund. The limits on inter-series liability, however, have not been conclusively determined in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Advisory Services. For certain Clients, the Adviser provides non-discretionary advisory services relating to investments in Underlying Funds, asset allocation, and manager selection to endowments and foundations, pension or profit-sharing plans, or other institutional clients (“Advisory Clients”), possibly using investment strategies similar to those employed for other Portfolios. Advisory Client services may include assistance with the performance of due diligence on underlying funds and managers of such funds as well as portfolio construction, portfolio risk analysis, and risk management. Furthermore, in certain cases where the Adviser has been granted discretionary investment authority over particular portfolios and accounts, the investors in such portfolios and accounts may have certain rights with regard to approval or disapproval of the investments for those portfolios and accounts.

Transition Management. Certain clients request the Adviser as part of a new mandate to manage the orderly transfer or liquidation of their existing portfolios previously managed by other investment managers. The Adviser may, subject to applicable laws and regulations, agree with the Client as part of the transition plan to transfer at fair value certain investments from the transition portfolios to Funds or Separate Accounts it manages and will notify the Client and/or its custodian of the transition portfolio’s transfers and other liquidation.

The Adviser’s services described above includes, without limitation, the following types of investment strategies which may be implemented through the different types of structures described herein:

Private Markets Strategies: Any investment strategy that involves the purchase of securities in a private transaction, including, but not limited to, leveraged buyouts, growth equity, venture capital, private credit, real estate, and infrastructure may be considered private market strategies, as further described below.

Private Credit: Private credit market investments into third-party managed private credit underlying funds or separate accounts, as well as investing in co-investment funds. Strategies include direct lending, loan portfolios, structured credit, specialty credit, distressed strategies and other related strategies.

Private Equity: Private equity investments by making commitments to third-party managed private equity underlying funds, co-investment funds; the underlying funds may invest in leveraged buyouts, growth and venture capital, distressed turnaround, industry focused and structured investment, mezzanine and real assets and other related sectors.

Real Estate: Investment in the private real estate market by making commitments to third-party managed private equity underlying funds, co investment; strategies of underlying funds include office, multi family, retail, industrial, hospitality, undeveloped and other types of properties.

Hedge Funds: Hedge fund investments by making subscriptions to third-party managed funds, including allocating assets to hedge funds managed by emerging managers with limited or no independent track records.

Co-Investment Opportunities: Co-investment opportunities include opportunities in which an investor invests alongside an underlying fund directly in an investment opportunity or a vehicle created by a Portfolio Manager investing in an investment opportunity.

Direct Investments: Direct investments in investment positions, portfolio companies and other investments by the Adviser on behalf of certain Portfolios.

In addition to the above, new strategies and investment products may be developed as markets and investor requirements change.

Sub-Advisory Services. The Adviser serves as the sub-advisor with respect to portfolios managed by RockCreek (Canada) Adviser, Inc., an affiliate of the Adviser that is registered with the Ontario Securities Commission as a Portfolio Manager and Exempt Market Dealer and solely acts as an investment adviser with respect to certain Canadian clients. The Adviser's sub-advisory services include investment management, operational and back office support. Please see Item 10 regarding RockCreek (Canada) Adviser, Inc.

Consulting Services. The Adviser conducts market related research and prepares reports pursuant to a consultancy agreement as engaged by institutional clients.

As of February 28, 2023, the Adviser had a total of \$15.7 billion in regulatory assets under management (approximately \$13.4 billion on a discretionary basis and \$2.3 billion on a non-discretionary basis). Please see Item 7 for a list of the types of the Adviser's Clients.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Management and Incentive Fees. The Adviser's fees generally vary depending upon the nature, size, structure, and extent of the mandate and the structure of the investment and the relationship, and other factors. The amount and structure of the management fee (including frequency and whether in advance or in arrears), incentive fee and/or allocation varies across Funds, Accounts, and OCIO Portfolios and are set out within the governing documents, offering documents (including share class supplements, if any), and/or the investment management agreements between the Adviser and the Client, all as applicable. The actual fees and investment sizes for an account may be negotiated, and certain Clients pay more or less than the fees generally described in this Brochure, or more or less than similar Clients or Clients invested in similar strategies. As further described below, amounts vary as a result of negotiations, discussions and/or factors about the mandate or overall relationship with the Adviser.

Type of Portfolio	Management Fee	Incentive Fee/Allocation
Commingled Fund	0.45% to 1.00% (depending on the specific Fund and share class). Certain management fees are a sum of breakpoints with lower management fees when net assets exceed specific thresholds in a portfolio, which lower fees would not apply if the thresholds were not reached or maintained.	Certain Commingled Funds charge an incentive fee or offer an incentive fee option: may range from 5.0% to 20.0% (annually) of realized and unrealized capital appreciation, with a high water mark or certain hurdle rates or certain preferred returns (depending on the specific Fund and share class).
Fund of One	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with the client. Certain management fees are a sum of breakpoints with lower management fees when net assets exceed specific thresholds in a portfolio.	Certain Funds of One charge an incentive fee or incentive allocation: may range from 5.0% to 15.0% (annually), with a high water mark or certain hurdle rates or certain preferred returns (depending on the specific Fund).
Separate Account/OCIO Portfolio	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with the client in light of strategy and other factors. Certain Separate Accounts have a flat fee.	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with client. Certain Separate Accounts charge an incentive fee:

Type of Portfolio	Management Fee	Incentive Fee/Allocation
	Certain management fees are a sum of breakpoints with lower management fees when net assets exceed specific thresholds in a portfolio.	may range from 3.0% to 10.0% (annually), with a high water mark or certain hurdle rates or certain preferred returns (depending on the specific Account).

Management fees charged by the Funds to a particular share class may be based on the redemption terms offered such share class so that generally if a longer lock up is elected by the investor, the management fee charged would be lower than had a shorter lock up been elected. Share class supplements contain details of such terms.

For certain Portfolios, the management fee will be calculated based on committed capital for a specific time period and then calculated based on the applicable Portfolio's net asset value as further set forth in the applicable investment management agreement. Moreover, for such Portfolios that also charge an incentive fee or incentive allocation, such incentive fee or incentive calculation will be based on the realized exit values as further set forth in the applicable investment management agreement, limited partnership agreement, or other constitutive document.

Certain Funds enter into side letter agreements with certain investors that may offer such investors preferential fees and liquidity, address statutory or regulatory requirements applicable to such investor, or otherwise alter the rights under or supplement the terms of the governing documents in a manner more favorable to such investors based on factors including, but not limited to, the size of investment and, overall relationship with the Adviser.

For certain Clients, the Adviser invests assets of a Separate Account or a Fund in certain other Funds (as described herein) in accordance with applicable law and guidelines. In such cases, the fees are structured so as to avoid duplication of fees through a separate share class or an offset, as the case may be.

In certain cases, investors receive fee reductions of all or a portion of the management fee (and/or incentive fee or allocation) attributable to an investor's interest in the pooled investment vehicle or invest fee free in pooled investment vehicles and pay negotiated fees outside of the pooled investment vehicle, which are based on a separate fee schedule agreed upon by the Adviser and the applicable investor. Fees and allocations charged to investors can differ depending on the class of shares or other interests purchased and as such, certain investors that are invested in pooled investment vehicles pay higher or lower fees or are subject to higher or lower incentive allocations or fees than similarly situated investors that are invested in the same pooled investment vehicle.

In certain cases, the Adviser will charge a Fund investor or Separate Account client a flat fee. Any such flat fee and its terms are negotiated on a case-by-case basis with the investor or client.

With respect to certain non-discretionary services provided to Advisory Clients, such as Advisory Clients pay negotiated fixed dollar amounts based on the type of services provided (e.g., manager due diligence, portfolio risk analysis) or an asset-based fee. With respect to the Adviser's transition management services, the Adviser may charge a fee for such transition management services, or in its sole discretion, perform such services as an accommodation for existing Clients and waive any applicable Adviser fees.

With respect to the Adviser's discretionary sub-advisory services, the Adviser charges a fee for the services it provides to RockCreek (Canada) Adviser, Inc.

With respect to the Adviser's non-discretionary sub-advisory services, the Adviser charges an asset-based fee for the services it provides.

With respect to the Adviser's consulting services of performing research and preparing reports for institutional clients, the Adviser charges a negotiated fixed fee based on the type of consulting services provided.

Additional Fees and Expenses. The applicable document (i.e., investment management agreement, limited liability company agreement, limited partnership agreement, operating agreement, private placement memorandum, supplement, side letter (as the case may be)) identifies a non-exclusive list of fees, costs, and expenses that are borne by the Adviser, the Fund, the Separate Account client, and in certain cases the specific class of shareholders. The additional fees and expenses that the Adviser charges will vary based upon the nature and extent of the mandate and the structure of the relationship. Advisory Clients are charged fees and expenses as agreed upon with each such client for such matters as legal, (including legal software), audit, brokerage, tax, administrative, accounting, asset servicing, and custody services provided by third parties. With regard to investments in the emerging markets platform or separate account platform, the applicable Fund or Separate Account will generally bear its pro rata share of such fees and expenses, except as otherwise provided in this section or as otherwise agreed with such applicable Fund or Separate Account.

Some Funds pay the Adviser an annual administration fee, in the range of 0.15% to 0.25% annually of such Fund's net assets per annum or such lesser amount that may be agreed to by the Adviser and the applicable Fund. The annual administration fee may be more or less than the actual operating expenses of the Fund borne by the Adviser under this arrangement. In such cases where the administration fee is applicable, the Adviser has agreed to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of such applicable Funds over the life of the Fund (e.g., brokerage commissions, research and consulting fees and expense; risk management fees and expenses; ordinary legal fees and disbursements (other than litigation fees and expenses); administration fees of the third party administrator; fees of the custodian, if any; accounting, independent audit, and tax preparation fees and expenses; organizational expenses; and any expenses relating to the offer and sale of such applicable Fund's shares or interests, as applicable), excluding the management fee and the incentive fee, if any. The Adviser has influence over the selection of service providers and over the amount of certain of such applicable Fund's ordinary operating expenses. To the extent that such expenses are reduced, the benefit of such reduction would accrue to the Adviser,

unless the amount of such administration fee paid to the Adviser were reduced by agreement with the Fund.

Certain Funds are subject to an administration expense cap in the range of 0.10% to 0.30% annually.

Certain Separate Accounts pay the Adviser an administration fee annually in the range of 0.10% to 0.25% on net assets per annum or may pay actual expenses depending on the applicable investment management agreement. Moreover, in certain instances there may be expense caps as described in the applicable agreement.

To the extent that an investor does not bear its share of a particular expense, be it for regulatory or other reasons related to such investor, the Adviser will bear such portion of the cost and will not charge other investors for such expenses. Investors will indirectly incur fees and expenses applicable to the Underlying Funds, including asset-based, performance-based, carried interest, incentive allocation, and other compensation payable to the Portfolio Managers or their affiliates and brokerage and other transaction costs incurred by the Underlying Funds as well as expenses incurred by such Underlying Funds. (See “Layering of Fees” below). The Adviser engages Sub Advisers or Trading Advisors in connection with the management of certain portfolios, including in emerging and frontier markets, and fees and expenses of such Sub Advisers or Trading Advisors are borne by the applicable portfolio. Fee arrangements with some Clients may be structured so that they are inclusive of fees paid to Sub Advisers or Trading Advisors. Sub Advisers’ fees can differ from one another and the fee earned by the Adviser will vary depending upon actual fees paid to Sub Advisers (see below). Please see Item 12 for more information about the Adviser’s practices as well as potential conflicts of interest.

For Separate Accounts, at the instruction of the client, in general management fees are paid from the Accounts’ assets or are invoiced to the client or its custodian as described in the applicable agreement. Other expenses, including but not limited to administrative expenses, are generally invoiced to the client or its custodian.

The Adviser does not charge, and the Adviser is not reimbursed for, its own overhead or other internal costs, such as employee payroll and benefits, office space and furnishings.

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

Fees and Allocations

As discussed above, certain Funds and Accounts pay the Adviser or its affiliates an incentive fee or allocation based upon an annual percentage of the net capital appreciation at the end of each calendar year (generally for Funds, after completion of the annual audit for such Fund). Such incentive fees and allocations may also be subject to a hurdle rate of the Client’s advised assets for the year and/or a high water mark (as the case may be) as set forth in the applicable Fund’s and Account’s documents. Incentive fees and allocations charged by the Adviser or its affiliates are in compliance with Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act. For further information regarding the particular fee schedules for the Funds and Separate Accounts, please refer to the

applicable private placement memorandum and supplements and/or the investment management agreements.

As described herein, the Adviser, in its discretion, manages Funds and Accounts with different fees and structures. Those that pay the Adviser a higher fee could create an incentive for the Adviser to favor those portfolios or to make riskier investments in those portfolios; however, those Funds and Accounts are subject to their specific agreements specifying the manner in which the portfolios are to be constructed, including specific investment objectives and guidelines.

For certain portfolios, management fees of the Sub Advisers, Trading Advisors, or Portfolio Managers (*i.e.*, fees based on the value of assets under management) are paid by the Adviser from its management fee. The fee rate applicable to each Sub Adviser, Trading Advisor, or Portfolio Manager may be different and is subject to negotiation between the Adviser and each Sub Adviser, Trading Advisor, or Portfolio Manager. In the event that a Sub Adviser, Trading Advisor, or Portfolio Manager charges an incentive fee or allocation, such fee or allocation will generally be borne by investors and not by the Adviser, unless otherwise agreed. Sub Advisers, Trading Advisors, or Portfolio Managers to which the Adviser pays a lower fee rate could create a potential for conflict of interest with an incentive for the Adviser to favor those Sub Advisers, Trading Advisors, or Portfolio Managers; however, the decision to invest with such Sub Advisers, Trading Advisors, and Portfolio Managers is approved by the Adviser's Investment Committee based upon the applicable client investment objectives and guidelines that relate to among other things, authorized investment vehicles, strategy, country allocations, and types of permitted investments, that could serve to mitigate to a certain extent such potential conflicts of interest.

As the management fees, performance-based fees and allocations made to the Adviser are based directly on the net asset value of the Client accounts, there is a potential conflict of interest with regard to asset valuation. The Adviser has developed policies and procedures regarding valuation, including the use of independent third-party administrator valuations. In general, with respect to investments in Underlying Funds, the Adviser relies on the valuations provided by the Underlying Funds and their respective fund administrators. The Adviser performs due diligence on the Underlying Funds with respect to valuation policies and procedures as well as a review of the applicable Underlying Funds' audited financial statements where available.

Investment Allocations

The Adviser manages assets for client accounts with similar investment objectives and strategies and manages certain accounts with different objectives or strategies that trade in the same and same types of investments. Despite these similarities, the Adviser's decisions about each Client's investments and the investment performance could differ from those of other Clients. It is the Adviser's policy to:

- Allocate investment opportunities among each Client (in a manner believed by the Adviser to be fair and equitable to each such Client over time. The allocation of investment opportunities should never favor any Client account to the detriment of another Client;

- Where the strategies are the same, the Adviser will generally allocate investment opportunities pro rata between the applicable Clients;
- Pro rata allocations between Clients may not always be possible because of certain Client requirements, including, without limitation, ERISA requirements, investment guidelines, liquidity requirements, concentration limits, risk parameters, reporting requirements), tax consequences, legal considerations, the available cash for investments and investment commitments made and planned for the future;
- When a pro rata allocation is not possible, the Adviser's Investment Committee will allocate investment opportunities in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable to each Client. In making these allocations, the Investment Committee takes into account the following factors, including, among other things:
 - The Client's specific investment objectives and strategies;
 - The composition, size, characteristics, risk, and liquidity profile of the Client, including the plans for other upcoming proposed investments;
 - The cash availability and flows;
 - The amount already committed by each Client to a specific investment and the target weight of the related strategy in the portfolio;
 - Each Client's risk tolerance and the relative risk of the investment; and
 - The liquidity of the security being considered.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser advises Private Funds, Separate Accounts, and OCIO Portfolios for institutional investors including foundations; endowments; insurance companies; sovereign wealth funds; and Taft-Hartley, corporate, municipal, state, and non-U.S. pension plans.

Requirements to Open or Maintain an Account. Certain Funds may not be available to all U.S. investors or may limit the number of U.S. investors that they accept and will require that any U.S. investors certify that they are a "qualified purchaser" as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Company Act"), and an "accredited investor" as defined by Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Certain Funds' Boards of Directors have sole discretion to decline to accept the subscription of a Fund's interests for any prospective investor. With regard to the Commingled Funds, in general, there is a required minimum investment of \$5 million and a required minimum additional subscription amount of \$1 million. Moreover, with regard to the Delaware-domiciled Commingled Funds, such Fund's general partner or managing member (as the case may be) in its sole discretion may accept either initial or additional subscriptions of a lesser amount. Furthermore, with regard to the Cayman Islands-domiciled Commingled Funds, such a Fund's Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may accept either initial or additional subscriptions of a lesser amount (but in no event less than such amounts as required to comply with section 4(3) of the Mutual Funds Law (2009 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, as amended from time to time.

In general, a minimum investment of approximately \$50 million is applicable for an investor that wishes to invest in a Fund of One or for the Adviser to manage a Separate Account or OCIO Portfolio for a client, depending on strategy, scope of mandate, and other factors, including other investment mandates such investor or client has with the Adviser. This minimum investment may be waived at the discretion of the Adviser.

The Funds generally limit the ability of investors to withdraw capital or redeem or transfer their interests for a period of time after investment. Lockups are specific to each Fund as set forth in the applicable offering documents and may differ among the classes of interests in the same Fund. Generally, a Fund may waive or alter these requirements. Certain Funds may invest in private markets and may not offer any redemption rights. For further information regarding the particular notices of requests for withdrawal and redemption terms of the Funds, please refer to the applicable private placement memorandum and supplements, including the descriptions of the notice requirements for requests for redemption, and the timing for submitting notices and, separately the process and timing for receipt of redemption proceeds being subject to receipt of Underlying Fund proceeds in the case of multi manager funds.

Qualifying Employee Investments. Certain qualifying employees are able to invest in certain Funds; all participants in such investment vehicles are required to be a qualified purchaser as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Company Act or a “knowledgeable employee” as defined in Rule 3c-5 under the Company Act. In each case, such qualifying employees are required to be directly engaged in providing investment advisory or other services to the respective Fund in which they invest. Additionally, employees do not pay management fees to the Adviser with regard to such investments but are responsible for their pro rata share of expenses related to such investment vehicle.

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

Methods of Analysis. In the multi-manager portfolios, the Adviser will engage Portfolio Managers to manage assets primarily by investing such assets in Underlying Funds or accounts managed by such Portfolio Managers or third-party Sub Advisers, using a wide variety of investment styles, and using investment strategies covering a wide range of asset classes. The Adviser employs an investment process covering: (a) market review and asset allocation among different investment strategies and asset classes, (b) Portfolio Manager and Sub Adviser identification and due diligence, including legal and operational due diligence, (c) portfolio construction, (d) risk management, and (e) portfolio monitoring. The Adviser invests with Portfolio Managers and Sub Advisers that use investment strategies consistent with the Clients’ investment objectives and policies. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will always be able to invest in a particular Underlying Fund or that the investment strategy used by an Underlying Fund, Sub Adviser, or portfolio will be successful.

The Adviser has sought to consider applicable sustainability related information into its investment and due diligence. Factors referred to as environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) and impact considerations, along with other factors, can be used in the due diligence and investment process to the extent the Adviser believes they are material to an investment and consistent with the applicable Portfolio’s investment guidelines, including collecting and

reviewing quantitative and qualitative information it requests from Portfolio Managers and private operating companies related to the respective firms' organization, operations, structure, and policies (including their ESG policies) and their funds. Clients may include their specific customized goals such as fund manager diversity and mission-related investment themes into their respective dedicated portfolio.

The Adviser relies on research produced internally and externally for purposes of manager selection, asset allocation, portfolio evaluation and assessment, and risk management.

Investment Strategies. The Adviser primarily invests, directly or indirectly (through Underlying Funds and Sub Advisers), across a range of strategies, including multi-strategy; small/emerging managers; non-U.S., emerging and frontier markets; diversified; long/short equity; credit long-only; short-biased equity; relative value; market neutral; equity-hedged; global event-driven macro/commodities; opportunistic; private market strategies, and real estate. Certain portfolios may have a client designed impact focus and are invested in a variety of strategies. Assigning strategy classifications requires the Adviser's subjective judgement. In its discretion, the Adviser may create and assign new strategy and sub-strategy classifications to reflect the Adviser's judgement of available strategies and Portfolio Managers. The Portfolio Managers' strategies are also flexible. Therefore, assigned strategy classifications may change over time. In addition, multi-strategy Portfolio Managers may employ any of the aforementioned strategies, as well as any other strategy that such Portfolio Managers determine presents the opportunity for profit in light of then-current market conditions. In its discretion, the Adviser may utilize local access products, derivatives, exchange traded funds, and futures, including index futures, in certain portfolios, subject to applicable investment guidelines.

All investments risk the total loss of capital and Clients should be prepared to bear this loss. The following comprise risks associated with the Adviser's asset management practices as well as specific risks associated with Portfolio Managers, Underlying Funds, and Sub Advisers.

Risk of Loss. Although this part of Item 8 is divided for ease of reference among general considerations and more specific considerations based upon strategy and investment type, the risks of loss described below are not limited to the particular section in which they appear and apply generally or to a variety of investment types described regardless of section.

General Risk of Loss. Clients and investors in pooled investment vehicles should understand that all investment strategies and the investments made pursuant to such strategies involve risk of loss, including the potential loss of the entire investment, which clients and investors should be prepared to bear. The investment performance and the success of any investment strategy or particular investment can never be predicted or guaranteed, and the value of a client's or an investor's investments will fluctuate due to market conditions and other factors. The investment decisions made and the actions taken will be subject to various market, liquidity, currency, economic, political, and other risks, and investments may lose value.

Significant Risks. The Adviser invests or advises on the allocation of a Client's capital into a wide range of investments and transactions directly or indirectly across global markets,

including, but not limited to, Underlying Funds and Sub Advisers. Investing in Underlying Funds and investing directly or indirectly in securities, futures, and derivatives involves risk of loss that investors in the Funds and advisory clients should be prepared to bear.

General Investment Risks. In general, the success of a portfolio depends on the Adviser's ability to select and invest assets with individual Underlying Funds and with Sub Advisers, and the Adviser's portfolio construction and risk management expertise. The Portfolio Managers and Sub Advisers, or in limited cases when permitted, the Adviser on behalf of its Clients, may use investment techniques such as margin transactions, short sales, option transactions, forward and futures contracts, or the purchase or sale of exchange traded funds. In certain circumstances, these practices can maximize adverse investment impacts. No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program including, without limitation, the investment objectives, diversification strategies, or risk monitoring goals, will be successful, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Success of investments generally depends upon, among other things, the ability to develop and successfully implement strategies that achieve their investment objectives. In addition to the Adviser itself, the Adviser relies on the expertise of Portfolio Managers and Sub Advisers that are actively involved in managing their respective Underlying Funds and accounts. The historical performance of a Portfolio Manager or Sub Adviser is not indicative of its future performance, which can vary considerably. No assurance can be given that the investment strategies to be used will be successful under all or any market conditions. Past investment results are not necessarily indicative of their future performance. No assurances can be made that profits will be achieved or that substantial losses will not be incurred.

Although the Adviser conducts due diligence and monitors portfolio performance, there is no assurance that the Adviser's oversight will permit a Client to avoid losses.

Redemptions from Underlying Funds; Limited Liquidity; In-Kind Distributions. The complicated and often protracted process of withdrawing/redeeming from Underlying Funds may limit the Adviser's ability to meet withdrawal requests from its investors in a timely manner. Among other things, the timing of the receipt of withdrawal/redemption proceeds from the Underlying Funds is uncertain and can vary significantly from the expected payment dates. Certain Underlying Funds may have significantly limited liquidity and may invest a significant portion of their assets in illiquid investments. An Underlying Fund with significant illiquid investments may have a mismatch between the liquidity of its investment portfolio and the liquidity it offers to its investors, resulting in an inability to satisfy withdrawal/redemption requests, to suspend withdrawals/redemptions, or to take other measures restricting the ability of its investors (including a Fund) to withdraw/redeem. The constituent documents of Underlying Funds typically give their investment managers broad leeway to restrict investor liquidity if they believe that not doing so would adversely affect continuing investors. If such an Underlying Fund sells liquid positions in order to fund withdrawal/redemption requests, the reduced liquidity of such an Underlying Fund's investment portfolio could adversely affect the ability of the remaining investors in such Underlying Fund, including a Client, to withdraw/redeem their investments should they choose to do so. In certain cases, other investors in an Underlying Fund may have preferential withdrawal/redemption rights as compared to a Client, the exercise of which could

materially adversely affect the applicable Client's investment in such Underlying Fund. For example, a Fund may be subject to a "lock-up," "gate" or other restriction on its ability to withdraw/redeem its investment in an Underlying Fund and may be adversely affected by the fact that other investors in such Underlying Fund are able to withdraw/redeem before a Client is permitted to do so. Clients may have limited rights to redeem, transfer, or otherwise liquidate investments in Underlying Funds. Investments in Underlying Funds are not themselves marketable, and therefore Clients are not able to readily dispose of interests in Underlying Funds. Accordingly, with respect to Portfolios that invest in Underlying Funds, the submission of a duly executed redemption request by an investor does not mean that it will necessarily be able to provide liquidity at the time requested in the redemption request as the Underlying Fund may be subject to limitations of liquidity and potential restrictions on redemptions. Under the terms of the governing documents of the Underlying Funds, the ability to redeem any amount invested therein may be subject to certain restrictions and conditions, including restrictions on the redemption of shares for a period of time ("lock-up"), restrictions on the amount of redemptions at a given time by an investor and at the Underlying Fund level, and the frequency with which redemptions can be made, and investment minimums that must be maintained. Additionally, the Underlying Funds typically reserve the right to reduce ("gate") or suspend redemptions and to satisfy redemptions by making distributions in-kind, under certain circumstances. The ability to redeem all or any portion of shares may be adversely affected to varying degrees by such restrictions depending on, among other things, the length of any restricted periods imposed by the Underlying Funds, the amount and timing of a requested redemption in relation to the time remaining of any restricted periods imposed by related Underlying Funds, the aggregate amount of redemption requests, the next regularly scheduled redemption dates of such Underlying Funds, the imposition of "gates" or suspensions, the decision by an Underlying Fund to satisfy redemptions in kind, and the satisfaction of other conditions. Additionally, in some cases Underlying Funds may also suspend the determination of the net asset value of all or a portion of their portfolios. The absence of such valuations would make it more difficult for the Adviser to accurately value the portfolio.

In addition, the Underlying Funds may invest a portion of their assets in restricted or non-publicly traded securities, securities that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists, securities of distressed issuers, securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges, and futures contracts. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the OTC markets. Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits" Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Such investment positions could prevent a Portfolio Manager from liquidating unfavorable positions promptly and subject a Client's portfolio to substantial losses. (See "Futures Contracts" above). Similar limits may apply to securities traded on a non-U.S. exchange. (See Non-U.S. Issuers and Non-U.S. Securities Markets" below).

Underlying Funds may be permitted to satisfy redemption requests by distributing their interests in kind. Thus, upon the withdrawal of all or a portion of its interest in an Underlying Fund, a Client may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. Similarly, although the Adviser expects to distribute cash to redeeming investors and to separate account clients liquidating their accounts, there can be no assurance that the Underlying Funds will have sufficient cash to satisfy redemption or liquidation requests, or that the Adviser will be able to liquidate a Client's investments at the time of such redemption or liquidation requests. An in-kind distribution may not be readily marketable or saleable and may have to be held by the recipient (*e.g.*, a Client, investor, or advisory client) for an indefinite period of time. In addition, it is the recipient's (and not the Adviser's) responsibility to ensure that it has the legal and regulatory authority to hold such securities and that it has made the necessary custodial arrangements to hold such securities.

The Adviser has no control over the liquidity of Underlying Funds and depends on them to provide appropriate valuations as well as liquidity to process investor redemptions. Moreover, restrictions on liquidity that Underlying Funds impose under certain circumstances may materially restrict or delay investor redemption rights. If a material portion of a Portfolio's assets are allocated to Underlying Funds that take such actions, such Portfolio likely will not be able to withdraw from such Underlying Funds for an extended period of time. This could expose the applicable Portfolio to losses they may have avoided if they had been able to allocate away from such Underlying Funds. The complicated and often protracted process of withdrawing from Underlying Funds could hinder the Portfolio's ability to timely meet an investor's or client's withdrawal and redemption requests, as well as the applicable Portfolio's ability to adjust its Underlying Fund allocations. It could also cause a Portfolio to become unbalanced in the event they withdraw from their more liquid Underlying Funds to fund their withdrawals or expenses. Also, to the extent that a material portion of a Portfolio's Underlying Funds suspend net asset value calculations, the Adviser may be unable to calculate the relevant Portfolio's net asset value.

Additionally, in certain circumstances, the Adviser forms a separate vehicle or segregated portfolio (*i.e.*, an Intermediate Vehicle) through which such investments into an Underlying Fund may be made for purposes of obtaining access to a particular Underlying Fund. Redemptions from the Intermediate Vehicles in which the Client is invested will generally be subject to the terms imposed by such Intermediate Vehicles, including, without limitation, restrictions on the timing or amount of liquidity. An Intermediate Vehicle will generally have the liquidity that is associated with or similar to the Underlying Funds in which such Intermediate Vehicle is invested (and additional length of time for required notice), and in some cases other terms may differ depending upon the number of investors in the vehicle and such vehicle's size and strategy.

Layering of Fees. Portfolios pay the Adviser the fees set forth in their respective agreements, and where they invest in under Underlying Funds, they also indirectly bear a pro rata portion of the asset-based fees, performance-based compensation and other expenses related to such Underlying Funds.

Volatile Markets. The prices of commodities contracts and various types of derivative instruments are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts, and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates; changing supply and demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programs and policies of

governments; and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and interest rate-related futures and options, which may cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. When investing in non-U.S. instruments, portfolios are also subject to the risk of failure of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses resulting from less governmental regulation and intervention, and there may be a higher risk of financial irregularities or lack of appropriate risk monitoring and controls. Risks associated with investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers are more pronounced with respect to investments in securities of issuers in emerging and frontier markets. Certain portfolio assets are invested with Portfolio Managers that invest globally in the U.S. and in other developed markets and in emerging and frontier markets outside the United States.

The strategies may be adversely affected by deteriorations in the financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world, some of which may magnify the risks described herein and have other adverse effects. Such conditions may cause certain instruments, including historically liquid instruments, to become less liquid and more difficult to value, and thus harder to dispose of. These issues may be exacerbated by, among other things, uncertainty regarding the potential duration and scope of the problem and the degree of exposure of financial institutions and other market participants. While such conditions persist, the strategies will also be subject to heightened risks associated with the potential failure of custodians, futures clearers, brokers, clearinghouses, exchanges, and counterparties, as well as increased systemic risks associated with the potential failure of one or more systemically important institutions.

Systemic Risk. Credit risk may arise through a default by or because of one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs. A default by or because of one institution may cause a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a “systemic risk” and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing houses, banks, securities firms, and exchanges with which a Client and the Underlying Funds interact. A systemic failure could have material adverse consequences on Clients and the Underlying Funds and on the markets for the securities in which the Underlying Funds seek to invest.

Customized Arrangements. The Adviser provides services to certain clients as part of a customized arrangement reflective of an investor’s and client’s particular objectives and overall profile. The agreements entered into with such investors and clients may have negotiated fee schedules and may grant rights not afforded to other investors and clients, and may have certain client specific regulatory requirements. Such rights may include, without limitation, increased transparency (e.g., the right to receive reports on a more frequent basis or to receive reports that include information not provided to other investors and clients), the right to redeem on a more frequent basis than other investors and clients, the right to terminate the arrangement on short notice and such other rights as may be negotiated between the Adviser and such investor or client.

Managed Account Allocations. Certain Portfolios invest with certain portfolio managers (i.e., the Sub Advisers and Trading Advisors) by opening managed accounts (through the Adviser establishing sub-advisory agreements with such portfolio managers), rather than by investing in

Underlying Funds. This permits the Adviser to customize the investment guidelines and tailor other features to suit particular Portfolios that may not be permissible if investing in an Underlying Fund. Although there may be certain advantages to managed accounts, such accounts may expose a Client's portfolio to theoretically unlimited liability, and it is possible, given the leverage at which certain of the Sub Advisers and Trading Advisors trade, that a Client's portfolio could lose more in a managed account than with an investment in an Underlying Fund. To mitigate this risk, the Adviser may structure a separate account investment through a special purpose vehicle. The Adviser may also invest in commingled funds managed by a managed account manager, depending upon the particular circumstances and applicable investor guidelines and portfolio.

Side Letters. The Adviser (or an affiliated general partner) enters into side letter agreements or other similar agreements with certain Clients or investors in connection with their entering into a separate account agreement or their admission to a Fund without the approval of any other investor. The side letters or other similar agreements may have the effect of establishing rights under, altering, or supplementing the terms of the governing documents of the applicable Fund with respect to one or more such investors in a manner more favorable to such investors than those applicable to other investors. Such rights or terms in any such side letter may include, without limitation, reporting obligations or rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, public policy, or regulatory characteristics of an investor.

Limited Diversification. In the normal course of making investments on behalf of a Client, the Adviser may, but depending upon the portfolio may not be obligated to, diversify investments, depending upon the applicable investment guidelines. A Client's portfolio could become significantly concentrated, for example, in any one Underlying Fund, issuer, industry, sector, strategy, country or geographic region, and such concentration of risk may increase any losses suffered by the Client.

"Side Pocket" or Special Investments. A portion of the value of assets may remain invested in "side pocket" investments or "special investments designated by Underlying Funds." "Side pockets" may be created by an Underlying Fund in order to accommodate illiquid investments prior to the time when they are either sold or become readily marketable. If a side pocket is created, an allocable portion of the interests held by investors typically will be converted at net asset value to a separate class of interest corresponding to the underlying investment in the side pocket. Side pocket investments will generally be carried on the books of the Underlying Funds (and consequently on the books of the Fund or Portfolio) at fair value (which may be cost) as determined by the Underlying Funds. There is no guarantee that fair value will represent the value that will be realized by the Underlying Fund on the eventual disposition of the side pocket investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon its immediate disposition. If an investor were to redeem its interest in an Underlying Fund that includes side pocket investments, such investor would remain exposed to the risk of loss on its indirect interest in any side pocket until such investments were realized or deemed realized. Management fees, performance fees, and other expenses of the Underlying Fund would typically continue to accrue until the side pocket investment can be realized or deemed realized. If the proceeds from the disposition of a side pocket investment were insufficient to cover any accrued expenses, such accrued expenses might be borne disproportionately by other investors in such Underlying Fund, including the Clients.

Warehousing. Prior to the formation of a Fund or initiation of a particular investment program or to facilitate an investment opportunity, among other reasons, the Adviser or an affiliate may warehouse investments on behalf of a Fund or Portfolio. Because the value of warehoused investments may decline prior to being transferred to any such Fund or Portfolio there can be no assurance that their value will not be less than their cost to the Fund or Portfolio, at the time such investment is transferred to a Fund or Portfolio, resulting in losses to the Fund or Portfolio.

Valuation Risks. With respect to investments in Underlying Funds, the valuations of investments in private funds are based on the net assets/partner's capital reported by the managers of such Underlying Funds as a practical expedient in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The Adviser relies primarily on information provided by Underlying Funds in valuing a Client's investments in their Underlying Funds and determining the value of the Client's portfolio. A Client's investment in the Underlying Funds will generally be valued in accordance with the net asset value/partner's capital information provided by the managers and/or fund administrators of such Underlying Funds as part of their periodic investor statements. These investor statements generally will be provided for such Underlying Funds based on the interim unaudited financial records of the Underlying Fund, and, therefore, could be subject to adjustment (upward or downward) based on the annual independent audit of such financial records.

In addition, generally, neither a Client's administrator nor the Adviser will receive detailed information regarding the underlying portfolios of the Underlying Funds; each relies on the limited information provided to them by the Underlying Funds or their administrators. The failure of the Underlying Funds or their administrators to appropriately value the investment securities of the Underlying Funds could adversely affect a Client and performance information that is reported to the client.

Investments in securities (other than private funds) are valued using publicly available pricing information provided by unaffiliated service providers. A service provider could provide an inaccurate price, and the Fund Administrator and Custodians that serve the Portfolios could fail to accurately record the prices provided by the pricing service providers. In certain cases, the markets in which certain securities are traded may be unexpectedly suspended. Additionally, investments in certain securities may be illiquid, requiring the Adviser to estimate the fair value of such securities according to the Adviser's valuation policies and procedures.

Private investments are not subject to the same reporting and disclosure requirements as public companies, which may increase valuation risk for those investments.

Valuation Estimates. The Adviser, an administrator and its delegates may rely upon estimates provided by the Underlying Funds or their administrators in calculating the value of the applicable Portfolio. With respect to investments in Underlying Funds, the Adviser has limited or no ability to assess the accuracy of the valuations received from a Portfolio Manager. Furthermore, the monthly net asset values of Underlying Funds provided from Portfolio Managers are unaudited, subject to revision upon conclusion of such Underlying Fund's annual audit. Revisions to a Client's gain and loss calculations are an ongoing process, and actual net capital appreciation or net capital depreciation figures may not be final until an annual audit is completed. Further, with

regard to illiquid investments (which may be in side pockets), valuations are subject to significant portfolio manager discretion.

Investments in securities (other than non-registered investment funds) may be (or become) illiquid, requiring the Adviser to estimate the fair values in good faith. The Adviser follows the fair value hierarchy under U.S. GAAP, which requires the applicable portfolio to utilize the most publicly discoverable information available to estimate the fair values of such securities.

Counterparty Risks; Counterparty and Service Provider Relationships. The Adviser with respect to certain Clients and the Portfolio Managers and Sub Advisers establishes relationships with third-party service providers to obtain brokerage, prime brokerage, custody and banking services, financing, and derivative intermediation and to act as the counterparty to derivative transactions. There can be no assurance, however, that the Adviser, the Portfolio Managers, and the Sub Advisers will be able to maintain such relationships or establish others. An inability for the Adviser, a Portfolio Manager or Sub Adviser to establish or maintain such relationships would limit its trading activities and prevent the Adviser, Underlying Fund or Sub Adviser from trading at optimal rates and terms, could create losses, preclude the Adviser or Underlying Fund from engaging in certain transactions, concentrate the holdings of the assets of certain Funds, the Underlying Fund, or Sub Adviser with a limited number of counterparties, and limit the availability of financing, each of which could materially adversely affect the Clients. Moreover, a disruption in the services provided by any such relationships before the Adviser, a Portfolio Manager, or Sub Adviser is able to establish additional relationships (which may not be successful) could have a significant impact on its business due to its reliance on such counterparties.

Creditworthiness of Prime Brokers and Other Service Providers. The Adviser and the Underlying Funds have relationships with broker-dealers, banks, and their affiliates (both in the United States and outside the United States) for the provision of services, including holding and maintaining the funds, securities, commodity interests, and other property and the clearance of their securities transactions. These arrangements can cover securities, loans, derivatives, swaps, options, futures, foreign exchange, and securities lending transactions and usually involve the provision of financing to the applicable Fund and Underlying Fund. A Client's and Underlying Fund's assets held by a prime broker that is providing financing generally will be secured in favor of that prime broker and its affiliates.

The Portfolio Managers generally engage U.S. broker-dealers as their prime brokers. The prime brokerage arrangements, however, will often include contractual relationships within a prime broker's group of affiliates, some of which are located outside of the United States. An Underlying Fund's prime brokerage arrangements typically allow for transfer of the Underlying Fund's assets to the prime broker's affiliates and also to sub-custodians that are located in various jurisdictions, including jurisdictions outside the United States. These entities may hold securities, commodities, cash, collateral, or other assets of the Underlying Fund in such jurisdictions as may be necessary to facilitate the provision of the services to the Underlying Fund. The agreements with the financial institutions are also complex and generally include cross-collateral, netting, and cross-default provisions to protect the financial institution from the failure of the Underlying Fund to meet its obligations under a variety of agreements. Bankruptcy laws and other laws and regulations relating to the protection of assets of the Underlying Fund held by the financial

institution vary substantially by jurisdiction, type of legal entity, and are very complex and uncertain and can involve the risk of loss or inability to access any or all of the assets of the Underlying Fund held by a financial institution that becomes subject to the bankruptcy or insolvency regime. Underlying Fund assets may be held with U.S. broker-dealers or U.S. or non-U.S. banks or their affiliates and the risks associated with assets held at each of these various institutions may differ substantially. Although there are various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that may provide some protection to customers of brokerage firms and commercial banks in the event of their insolvency, these protections are not uniform across jurisdictions and it is not always clear when such protections may apply. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on the Clients or the Underlying Funds and their assets. Clients should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the portfolio (directly or through the Underlying Funds), which could be material.

Even in countries where applicable law provides protection to client assets, such protections may not adequately protect an Underlying Fund (and, indirectly, a Client's portfolio) from risk of loss. For example, although U.S. rules and regulations applicable to broker-dealers are designed to protect client assets (including an Underlying Fund's assets), it is possible that, if one of the Underlying Fund's brokers were to become insolvent, the assets of the Underlying Fund held at such broker could be at risk. Although U.S. broker-dealers are required to segregate client assets from their proprietary assets and are required to hold specified amounts of capital in reserve, client assets are normally held in pooled client accounts for the benefit of all clients. Additionally, the broker may be able to transfer client assets out of such client accounts or use such assets (including cash) in the ordinary course of its business. An Underlying Fund could experience losses if the clients' claims exceed the amount of client assets such brokers actually held at the time of the insolvency. With respect to U.S. broker-dealers, in the event client claims are greater than client property, the clients' remaining claims may be satisfied, along with all general unsecured claims, from the broker's non-customer assets (including its regulatory capital). In addition, while the return of client property is designed to occur on an expedited basis (usually by transfer of the accounts to a solvent broker), there exists the risk of delay in, or inability to make, such a return or transfer, in whole or in part, by the insolvent broker. Furthermore, an Underlying Fund may be unable to trade such securities or other property held by the insolvent broker during this transfer period or during a pending insolvency proceeding. Such a situation would create the possibility of a substantial loss to an Underlying Fund (and, indirectly, a Client) with respect to its assets held at such broker. Since the amount and type of property ultimately received by an Underlying Fund may remain indeterminate until actually returned, or upon resolution of any insolvency proceeding, as applicable, such Underlying Fund may be unable to adequately hedge its positions in such property.

Many Underlying Funds rely on prime brokers to provide financing for many of their investment activities. Financial institutions may re-evaluate their prime brokerage business from time to time, which may impact the availability of credit to an Underlying Fund and the terms on which it is offered, including the cost thereof, creating a more difficult financing environment for many asset classes and this may potentially adversely affect the Underlying Fund's returns and investment activity. In addition, the Underlying Fund may face an increased risk of being subject

to significant changes in margin requirements as prime brokers modify their risk models to determine how much to lend to their customers. Furthermore, prime brokers may face additional regulation in the foreseeable future, which may affect their willingness or ability to provide prime brokerage services, and the costs of such services. Financing costs are likely to be significantly higher or assets may become impossible to finance if they cannot be financed by prime brokers.

Risk of Counterparty Default. The stability and liquidity of repurchase agreements, swap transactions, forwards, and other over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative transactions depend in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. The failure of a prime broker could have a material adverse effect on an Underlying Fund (and a Client’s portfolio) and certain Portfolios. Although the Adviser and the Portfolio Managers evaluate the creditworthiness of their respective Portfolio’s and Underlying Fund’s prime brokers and other service providers, it is often impossible to obtain sufficient information to make fully informed judgments or determinations of the risk that a particular financial institution may fail, particularly given the speed with which a financial institution’s creditworthiness may decline when faced with liquidity pressures. Strategies to minimize such risk include moving assets from one prime broker to another prime broker, custodian, or bank or establishing segregated accounts for securities, if possible, which creates additional operational risk.

If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the Adviser and the applicable Portfolio Manager will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. Exercising such contractual rights, however, may involve delays or costs that could result in the net asset value of a particular Portfolio or an Underlying Fund being less than if such Portfolio or Underlying Fund had not entered into the transaction. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent. If one or more of the Portfolios’ or the Underlying Funds’ counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings in the United States (either under the Securities Investor Protection Act or the United States Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that the recovery of the Portfolio’s or the Underlying Funds’ securities and other assets from such prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such prime broker or broker-dealer.

In light of the extensive, and sometimes complex, financing and trading arrangements that the Underlying Funds have with their prime brokers, each Underlying Fund may face the risks, among other things, that the assets of the Underlying Fund might be transferred out of its accounts or might be in accounts that do not benefit from client asset protection or that a prime broker will have a security interest in the assets of the Underlying Fund that it holds. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a prime broker or any of its sub-custodians, agents, or affiliates, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on the Underlying Fund and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any of the Underlying Fund’s prime brokers could result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Underlying Fund’s assets held by such prime broker. Should the Underlying Fund be unable to identify, access, or value its assets or establish with any certainty the amount or likelihood of recovery of any claim, such circumstances could cause substantial losses to such Underlying Fund (and, indirectly, a Client’s portfolio). Such losses might not be limited to the assets that were held by that prime broker, including replacement costs

of relevant assets and fees and expenses. Moreover, the affected Underlying Fund might be required to make future payments or deliveries to the insolvent prime broker without set-off of amounts due to it.

Risks Associated with Exchanged Traded Funds (“ETFs”). Certain Portfolios invest, directly or through Underlying Funds in ETFs, including those that seek to replicate stock indices, subject to applicable investment guidelines. ETFs may be used by the Adviser from time to time in certain circumstances where the timing and extent of particular exposure or investment exposures may be efficiently obtained through ETFs, as appropriate in the Adviser’s discretion. All ETF products are subject to risk that may result in the loss of principal. Emerging market ETFs involve additional risks, including currency fluctuations and the potential for adverse developments in specific countries or regions.

Hedging Transactions. In certain circumstances, the Adviser for certain Clients when guidelines permit, from time to time, utilize a variety of financial instruments, such as futures, options, swaps, and forward contracts and similar derivatives, both for investment purposes and for hedging purposes. Although the Adviser may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce a Client’s risk, such transactions may not be fully effective in mitigating the risks in all market environments or against all types of risk (including unidentified or unanticipated risks), thereby incurring losses to the Client. In addition, such hedging transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for a Client than if the Adviser had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. Moreover, it should be noted that the Adviser may determine not to hedge against, or may not anticipate, certain risks and that a Client’s portfolio will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged, such as credit risk (relating both to particular securities and counterparties).

Stock Index Options and Futures. The Adviser with respect to certain Portfolios and the Underlying Funds may purchase and sell call and put options on stock indices listed on securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for the purpose of realizing its investment objectives or for the purpose of hedging its portfolio. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. The effectiveness of purchasing or writing stock index options for hedging purposes will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the portfolio correlate with price movements of the stock indices selected. Because the value of an index option depends upon movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular stock, whether certain Funds and the Portfolio Managers will realize gains or losses from the purchase or writing of options on indices depends upon movements in the level of stock prices in the stock market generally or, in the case of certain indices, in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of particular stocks. Accordingly, successful use by the Adviser or a Portfolio Manager of options on stock indices will be subject to an ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of particular industries or market segments. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks. Put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. For example, traders who sell options are subject to the entire loss that occurs in the underlying item (less any premium received).

The price of stock index futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with the movement in the underlying stock index because of certain market distortions. First, all participants in the

futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions that would distort the normal relationship between the index and futures markets. Second, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may also cause temporary price distortions. Successful use of stock index futures contracts is subject to the Adviser's and the Portfolio Managers' ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the market.

Regulated Investors. Certain prospective investors may be subject to Federal and state laws, rules, and regulations that may regulate their participation in the Funds as well as their entering into an account with the Adviser, or their engaging directly, or indirectly through an investment in the Funds, in investment strategies of the type which the Portfolio Managers may utilize from time to time (*e.g.*, short sales of securities and the use of futures, leverage, and limited diversification). While the investment programs are generally appropriate for tax-exempt organizations for which an investment in the Portfolios would otherwise be suitable, each type of exempt organization may be subject to different laws, rules, and regulations and prospective investors should consult with their own counsel and advisers as to the advisability and tax consequences of any investment. Investment by entities subject to ERISA and other tax-exempt entities requires special consideration. Trustees or administrators of such entities are urged to carefully review all investment information.

Identity of Beneficial Ownership and Withholding on Certain Payments. In order to avoid a U.S. withholding tax of 30% on certain payments (including payments of gross proceeds) made with respect to certain actual and deemed U.S. investments, the Adviser's Funds that are a "foreign financial institution" have registered with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") and generally will be required to identify, and report information with respect to, certain direct and indirect U.S. account holders (including debtholders and equity holders). The Cayman Islands has signed a Model 1B (non-reciprocal) inter-governmental agreement with the United States (the "US IGA") to give effect to the foregoing withholding and reporting rules. If the US IGA is applicable to the Adviser's Funds, so long as such Funds comply with the US IGA and the enabling Cayman Islands legislation, such Funds will not be subject to the related U.S. withholding tax.

A non-U.S. investor in the Adviser's Fund that is a foreign financial institution will generally be required to provide to the Fund information that identifies its direct and indirect U.S. ownership. Under the US IGA, any such information provided to the Fund and certain financial information related to such investor's investment in the Fund will be shared with the Cayman Islands Tax Information Authority or its delegate (the "Cayman TIA"). The Cayman TIA will exchange the information reported to it with the Service annually on an automatic basis. A non-U.S. investor that is a "foreign financial institution" within the meaning of Section 1471(d)(4) of the IRC will generally be required to timely register with the Service and agree to identify, and report information with respect to, certain of its own direct and indirect U.S. account holders (including debtholders and equity holders). A non-U.S. investor who fails to provide such information to the Fund or timely register and agree to identify, and report information with respect to, such account holders (as applicable) may be subject to the 30% withholding tax with respect to

its share of any such payments attributable to actual and deemed U.S. investments of the Fund, and the Fund's Board of Directors may take any action in relation to an investor's shares or redemption proceeds to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant investor whose failure to provide the necessary information or comply with such requirements gave rise to the withholding. Affected shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of these rules on their investments in the applicable Fund.

Non-U.S. shareholders may also be required to make certain certifications to the applicable Fund as to the beneficial ownership of the Shares and the non-U.S. status of such beneficial owner, in order to be exempt from U.S. information reporting and backup withholding on a redemption of Shares.

Assumption of Business, Terrorism and Catastrophe Risks. The Adviser, Clients, and the Underlying Funds may be subject to the risk of loss arising from exposure that they may incur, indirectly, due to the occurrence of various events, including, without limitation, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters; terrorism; outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic, or any other serious public health concern (as further described below); and other catastrophic events. The Adviser has a disaster recovery business continuity plan to mitigate risks related to the continuation of its business during such an event. Such events, however, may adversely impact industries and supply chains on both a domestic and global level and the markets in general. These risks of loss can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on a Client's portfolio.

Uncertain Geopolitical Events and Market Disruption. International and/or local geopolitical events, including large-scale military operations and conflicts, and the instability in various parts of the world could have adverse effects on the global economy and may exacerbate some of the general risk factors related to investing in certain strategies. A military operation involving, or in the vicinity of, a portfolio company in which a Portfolio or Underlying Fund invests may result in a liability far in excess of available insurance coverage. Similarly, prices for certain commodities and natural resources could be affected by available supply, which could be affected by military operations in areas in which such commodities and natural resources are located. There is likely to be considerable uncertainty with respect to such disruptions and their impact across the global economy. The impact of such military operations and disruptions to the global economy on a Fund, Account, and/or Underlying Fund and Sub-Adviser is difficult to predict but they may adversely affect the return on a Fund, Account, and/or Underlying Fund and Sub-Adviser and their respective investments. There may be detrimental implications for the value of certain of their investments (including valuing certain investments to zero), their ability to enter into transactions, or to value or realize such investments or otherwise to implement their investment program.

Sanctions. In recent years, there has been an increase in the economic sanctions administered and enforced by the United States, the European Union, the United Nations Security Council, and other relevant sanctions authorities. These economic sanctions impose restrictions and prohibitions on who may invest in a Fund or Separate Account as well as the investments that the Funds and Separate Accounts may make and maintain. For instance, sanctions authorities have continued to designate additional governments, entities and persons, and to impose new types of sanctions. If an investor in a Fund or client in a Separate Account is designated under sanctions

(either directly or as a result of the designation of its beneficial owners), such applicable Fund or Account may be required to block or freeze its interest in the Fund or Account and in such instance, and the Fund or Account may be unable to accept further subscriptions from such investor or client. Further, if sanctions are issued which affect any of a Portfolio's or Underlying Fund's investments, the applicable Portfolio(s) and Underlying Funds may be unable to liquidate their positions, as the case may be, and the value of such investments may be materially adversely affected. Any failure by Underlying Funds or the companies in which they invest to comply with the changing sanctions may result in the imposition of fines or penalties or more severe consequences. It is not possible to predict whether sanctions imposed in the future will affect any investor in a Portfolio or the investments by the Underlying Funds, but any such sanctions could have a material effect on the Portfolios and Clients.

Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies. The Adviser and its Portfolios could be materially adversely affected by the widespread outbreak of infectious disease or other public health crises (or by the fear or imminent threat thereof), including the COVID-19 pandemic/endemic. As further described below, public health crises such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola, and the COVID-19 pandemic/endemic, together with any related containment or other remedial measures undertaken or imposed, could have a material and adverse effect on the Funds and Separate Accounts and their direct or indirect investments.

The outbreak of COVID-19, for example, has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity, and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity, debt, derivatives and commodities markets. The global impact of the outbreak has been evolving, and the impact of COVID-19 with respect to the disruption in supply chains and economic activity continues for this reason, among others, as COVID-19 remains uneradicated, the potential impacts, including a global, regional or other economic recession, remain uncertain and difficult to assess.

Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, Ebola or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on Clients, Portfolio Managers, Underlying Funds, and Sub Advisers and could adversely affect a Client's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Application of Law Regarding Segregated Portfolio Companies. With regard to Funds structured as a segregated portfolio company in the Cayman Islands, although the segregated portfolio legislation as a matter of Cayman Islands law is intended to insulate the various segregated portfolios from the liabilities of any other segregated portfolio in a segregated portfolio company, a shareholder or creditor may challenge such segregation and there is little guidance on how a court in the Cayman Islands would address such a claim. Further, individual classes of shares issued within each segregated portfolio are not segregated. Accordingly, if the assets attributed to one class of shares in a segregated portfolio were completely depleted by losses and a deficit remained, a creditor could enforce a claim against the assets of the other classes of the segregated portfolio. In addition, to the extent that underlying assets of a segregated portfolio are located in other jurisdictions, such jurisdictions may not recognize the segregation provided for by the Cayman Islands legislation.

Application of Law Regarding Delaware Series Limited Liability Companies or Series Limited Partnerships. In certain circumstances and depending upon a particular investment strategy, the Adviser will form an investment fund that is a Delaware series limited liability company or Delaware series limited partnership. The segregation of liabilities of one series from the assets of other series under Delaware law has yet to be definitively tested in court. Accordingly, there is a risk that a court could determine that the assets of one series should be applied to meet the liabilities of another series or all series, notwithstanding any provisions of Delaware law to the contrary.

No Independent Advice. Prospective investors in a Portfolio should seek their own legal advice before making an investment in a Fund or Separate Account or entering into an investment management agreement with the Adviser. A number of law firms represent the Adviser in a variety of different matters. None of these law firms represent any investors and clients in connection with matters relating to the Portfolios or the underlying investments entered by the Adviser on behalf of the Portfolios, including the structuring of these investments, their negotiation and the legal agreements reflecting the investments.

Co-Investment Opportunities. Under certain circumstances, the Adviser will offer to certain investors and the Adviser's qualifying employees certain co-investment opportunities presented to the Adviser by an Underlying Fund or a private company.

Co-investment opportunities are considered by some to be highly attractive investment opportunities, in part because such opportunities represent a potential opportunity to gain exposure to particular investments sourced and vetted by a Portfolio Manager while, in some cases, paying such Portfolio Manager less or no asset-based fees, carried interest or performance-based fees or allocations in connection with such co-investments. The Adviser may be offered co-investment opportunities in connection with investments in a particular Underlying Fund, which could increase the Adviser's incentive to invest in such Underlying Fund. In addition, the Adviser could be incentivized to cause a particular Portfolio to make a larger capital commitment to a specific Underlying Fund than it originally anticipated, to accept a particular co-investment opportunity in hopes of receiving preferential or additional co-investment rights and as such, could create the additional risks of a Portfolio having greater exposure to an Underlying Fund than the Adviser would have taken absent such potential co-investments.

Charitable and Philanthropic Activities. The Adviser and certain team members engage in philanthropic activities through contributions of their time and/or financial resources to charitable organizations. Portfolio Managers, service providers, Fund investors and certain Clients may engage in similar philanthropic activities. Such third parties from time to time ask the Adviser to participate in their respective philanthropic activities. It is the policy of the Adviser that any such participation by the Adviser or its team members or lack thereof will not be a factor in the investment management process; however, such charitable and philanthropic activities may create potential conflicts of interest. Moreover, it is the policy of the Adviser that any such request for participation by the Adviser or its team members is subject to pre-approval in accordance with the Adviser's policies and procedures.

Cybersecurity. The Adviser, with the assistance of third-party service providers, endeavors to review and upgrade its Information Technology software and hardware, its electronic network, and its protocols in light of the ever-evolving cybersecurity landscape. Although the Adviser has implemented security measures, any IT network remains vulnerable to an attempted breach. Accordingly, the Adviser may be vulnerable to electronic theft, unauthorized access or monitoring, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of financial assets and confidential and highly restricted data, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have a security impact and render the Adviser unable to transact business on behalf of its Portfolios and its Clients. Increased use of cloud technologies can heighten these and other operational risks. As cybersecurity is an ever-evolving field, the Adviser follows industry developments to assess where improvements to its cybersecurity policies, procedures, and infrastructure can be made and how to manage the risks related to potential cybersecurity breaches. The cost of ongoing cybersecurity prevention efforts, including maintaining insurance coverage, deploying dedicated team members and protection technologies, training team members and engaging third-party experts and consultants, may be significant.

Cybersecurity – the Adviser, the Funds, the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolios Funds. As part of its business, the Adviser processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Portfolios. Similarly, service providers, especially Administrators, may process, store, and transmit such information. The Adviser has procedures and systems in place that it believes are reasonably designed to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. Such measures, however, cannot provide absolute security. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of the Adviser’s or a Portfolio Manager’s network. The Adviser’s or a Portfolio Manager’s systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. Online services that may be provided by the Adviser to the investors may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of the Adviser’s or a Portfolio Manager’s information systems may cause information to be lost or improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

The service providers of the Adviser, the Fund, a Portfolio Manager or an Underlying Fund are subject to the same electronic information security threats as the Adviser. If a service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions and personally identifiable information (to the extent applicable in the context of investors that are natural persons) may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The loss or improper access, use or disclosure of confidential information may cause, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the Fund or a Portfolio Fund.

Cybersecurity – Third Parties. Due to the Adviser’s interconnectivity with third-party vendors, third-party managers and advisers, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial institutions, the Adviser may be adversely affected if any of them are subject to a successful cyber-attack or other information security event, including those arising due to the use of mobile technology or a third-party cloud environment. The Adviser cannot ensure that it or such third parties have all appropriate controls in place to protect the confidentiality and integrity of information and data that is transmitted between the Adviser and third parties against cyber-attacks.

Although the Adviser takes protective measures and endeavors to strengthen its computer systems, software, technology assets and networks to prevent, detect, react to, and recover from potential cyber-attacks, there can be no assurance that any of these measures prove effective. Any information security incident or cyber-attack against the Adviser or third parties with whom it is connected, or issuers of securities or instruments in which the client portfolios invests, including any interception, mishandling or misuse of personal, confidential or proprietary information, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, loss of competitive position, regulatory fines and/or sanctions, breach of client contracts, reputational harm or legal liability.

Underlying Funds in Early Stages of Formation. Certain Clients invest in Underlying Funds that are in an early stage of formation or operation subject to applicable investment guidelines. Such an investment in a fund managed by an emerging manager can pose a number of operational and other issues. For example, in its early stages an Underlying Fund may have little capital available to cover expenses and, accordingly, may have difficulty attracting qualified personnel. Portfolio Managers may face competition from other investment funds, which may be more established, have a larger number of qualified management and technical personnel, and benefit from a larger capital base.

Evolving Regulatory Oversight. The regulatory environment in the financial industry continues to evolve and could limit activities and investment opportunities or change the functioning of capital markets and may create new or additional regulatory constraints in the future. This document does not address or anticipate every possible current or future domestic or non-U.S. law, rule, or regulation that may affect the Adviser, the Portfolio Managers, the Sub Advisers, or their businesses as there has been an increase in scrutiny of the private fund industry by governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations. The Portfolios, Underlying Funds, Portfolio Managers, and Sub Advisers may also be subject to non-U.S. regulation in jurisdictions in which each engages in business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on the value of investments.

Note that the Adviser has filed for exemptive relief from registration as a CPO pursuant to CFTC No-Action Letter 12-38 (November 2012) that is available to operators of fund of funds. Although the Adviser is exempt from registration as a CPO in reliance on CFTC No-Action Letter 12-38 with respect to its Funds that are fund of funds, the Adviser may be required to register with the CFTC as both a CPO and CTA depending on the CFTC’s final guidance for operators of fund of funds. With respect to certain Clients that are not fund of funds, however, the Adviser has filed for exemptive relief from registration as a CPO pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3).

Leverage. Underlying Funds may utilize leverage in their investment programs. Leverage may take the form of trading on margin, derivative instruments that are inherently leveraged, and other forms of direct and indirect borrowings. The use of leverage has the effect of increasing the volatility of the Funds' investments. Trading securities on margin, unlike trading in futures (which also involves margin), results in interest charges. Depending on the amount of trading activity, such charges could be substantial. The low margin deposits normally required in connection with futures and forward trading permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the investor. In the event that the Portfolios enter into an investment advisory agreement with a Portfolio Manager that utilizes leverage in its investment program, a vehicle may be utilized to ring fence exposure, however, there can be some risk of becoming subject to claims by financial intermediaries that extend "margin" loans in respect of such managed account. Such claims could exceed the value of the assets invested with such Portfolio Manager.

In addition, certain Funds may be permitted to borrow for investment purposes and for the purpose of meeting redemptions that would otherwise require the liquidation of investments; the Adviser, however, limits the total amount of borrowings by the Funds to no more than 10% of the net asset value of the Funds, measured at the time of the borrowing and calculated based on the net asset value of the Funds determined as of the last day of the month preceding the date of the borrowing.

The Underlying Funds may from time to time incur contingent liabilities in connection with an investment. For example, the financing used by the Underlying Funds to leverage their portfolios will be extended by securities brokers and dealers in the marketplace in which they invest. While the Underlying Funds will attempt to negotiate the terms of these financing arrangements with such brokers and dealers, their ability to do so will be limited. The Underlying Funds are therefore subject to changes in the value that the broker-dealers ascribe to a given security or position, the amount of margin required to support such security or position, the borrowing rate to finance such security or position and/or such broker-dealer's willingness to continue to provide any such credit to the Underlying Funds. There can be no assurance that an Underlying Fund will be able to secure or maintain adequate financing, without which the Underlying Fund may not continue to be viable. Changes by banks and dealers in any of the foregoing policies, or the imposition of other credit limitations or restrictions, whether due to market circumstances or government, regulatory or judicial action, if an Underlying Fund has no alternative credit facility that could be used to finance its portfolios in the absence of financing from broker-dealers, could result in large margin calls, loss of financing, forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous prices, termination of swap and repurchase agreements, and cross-defaults to agreements with other broker-dealers. The forced liquidation of all or a portion of an Underlying Fund's portfolio at distressed prices could result in significant losses to such Underlying Fund to the detriment of Clients.

Forward Trading. Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets and negotiate each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading are substantially unregulated. There is no limitation on daily price movements, and speculative

position limits are not applicable. The primary risks associated with entering into such transactions include the risk that there will not be a market for such instruments; that trading will be disrupted because of unusually high trading volume, government intervention, or other factors; that there is counterparty credit risk; and that the counterparty may not be able to perform on its obligation under the contract. Market illiquidity, trading disruption, or failure of the counterparty to perform could result in major losses to the portfolios. To the extent possible, the Adviser endeavors to utilize directly or select Underlying Funds that it believes will deal only with counterparties that are creditworthy and reputable institutions, but such counterparties need not be rated investment grade.

Short Selling. The Portfolio Managers with which the Clients invest may engage in short selling. Short selling involves selling securities, which may or may not be owned, and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows an investor to seek profits from declines in the prices of securities. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss because the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit and increase the cost of buying those securities to close the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to close a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments and be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. In some cases of synthetic short sales, there is no floating supply of an underlying instrument with which to cover or close out a short position and the Underlying Funds may be entirely dependent on the willingness of over-the-counter market makers to quote prices at which the synthetic short position may be unwound. There can be no assurance that such market makers will be willing to make such quotes. Short strategies can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though the Underlying Funds generally secure a “good borrow” of the security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent security at any time, thereby forcing the Underlying Funds to purchase the security at the then-prevailing market price, which may be higher than the price at which such security was originally sold short by the Underlying Funds.

Futures Contracts. The Underlying Funds may trade in futures contracts (and options on futures). Futures contracts markets are highly volatile and are influenced by a variety of factors, including national and international political and economic developments. In addition, because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the trader. Moreover, futures positions are marked to market each day and variation margin payments must be paid to or by a trader.

Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on the exchange on which they were entered into or through a linked exchange, and no secondary market exists for such contracts. Although the Portfolio Managers typically enter into futures contracts only if an active market exists for the contracts, no assurance can be given that an active market will exist for the contracts at any particular time. Certain futures exchanges do not permit trading in particular futures contracts at prices that represent a fluctuation in price during a single day’s trading beyond certain set limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day’s trading beyond those limits, a Portfolio Manager

could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and thus be subjected to substantial losses.

In addition, the CFTC and various exchanges impose speculative position limits on the number of positions a person or group may hold or control in particular commodities. For purposes of complying with speculative position limits, a Portfolio Manager's outright positions (*i.e.*, those that are not bona fide hedge positions or spread positions specifically exempted from speculative limits) may be aggregated with positions of certain related persons and, as a result, a Portfolio Manager may be unable to take positions in particular futures contracts or may be forced to liquidate positions in particular futures contracts.

Unlike trading on U.S. futures exchanges, trading on non-U.S. futures exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC and may be subject to greater risks than trading on domestic exchanges. For example, some non-U.S. exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and a trader may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, unless a Portfolio Manager hedges against fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which trading is done on non-U.S. exchanges, any profits that a Portfolio Manager might realize in trading could be eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate, or the Portfolio Manager could incur losses as a result of those changes.

With respect to certain Portfolios, the Adviser may trade directly in futures contracts but only to the extent permitted pursuant to the applicable investment guidelines and under applicable statutory exemptions.

Derivatives. A Client's portfolio may include direct investments in derivatives or indirect exposure to derivative instruments through investing in Underlying Funds that enter into derivative transactions. Derivative financial instruments include, without limitation, futures, options, interest rate swaps, forward currency contracts, total return swaps, and credit derivatives such as credit default swaps. Derivatives are based on the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or other investment. Derivatives may be volatile and involve various risks, depending upon the derivative and its function in a portfolio. Underlying Funds or a Client may take positions in derivatives either to increase or to decrease the level of risk, or to change the types of risks to which the portfolio is exposed. Swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk; liquidity risk; risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty; legal risk; and operations risk.

The regulatory regime regarding derivatives is changing. The U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") granted the CFTC and SEC broad rulemaking authority to implement various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, including comprehensive regulation of the OTC derivatives market. These regulations include derivative exchange trading and clearing requirements, as well as requiring OTC derivatives dealers and major OTC derivatives market participants to register with the SEC and/or CFTC. The implementation of such regulations could adversely affect financial firms that enter into derivative transactions by increasing transaction costs and imposing restrictions on the investment or other operations of such firms.

Currency Trading. Certain Portfolios invest in and a portion of the assets of certain Clients are invested directly or by an Underlying Fund in debt and equity securities denominated in various currencies and in other financial instruments, the price of which is determined with reference to such currencies. The Adviser and the portfolios of Clients, however, generally value their investments and other assets in U.S. dollars. To the extent not hedged, the value of the net assets will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as with changes in the prices of investments in the various local markets and currencies. Although forward currency contracts and options may be utilized to hedge against currency fluctuations, the Adviser and the Underlying Funds may not be required to enter into such hedging transactions and there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions, even if undertaken, will be effective.

Systems Malfunctions and Other Operational Failures. Certain strategies of Underlying Funds rely to a material extent on trading and analytical systems. These systems could malfunction at any time, and such malfunction may not be identified for some period of time during which material losses could be incurred to the detriment of Client's portfolio.

Suspensions of Trading. Each securities exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities. Such a suspension would render it impossible with respect to certain Portfolios to liquidate positions and, accordingly, could cause losses to the detriment of a Client's portfolio.

Indemnification. The Portfolios may agree to indemnify certain of the Underlying Funds and their Portfolio Managers from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, certain acts or omissions relating to the offer or sale of the interests. as well as other matters.

"Style Drift." The Adviser relies primarily on information provided by Underlying Funds in assessing such funds' defined investment strategy, the underlying risks of such a strategy and, ultimately, determining whether, and to what extent, it will invest assets with a particular fund. "Style drift" is the risk of deviation from the stated or expected investment strategy. Style drift can occur abruptly if an Underlying Fund manager believes that it has identified an investment opportunity for higher returns from a different approach (and disposes of an interest quickly to pursue this approach), or it can occur gradually, such as if, for instance, a "value"-oriented manager gradually increases investments in "growth" stocks. Style drift can also occur if a fund manager focuses on factors that it had originally deemed immaterial in its offering documents - such as particular statistical information or returns relative to certain benchmarks. Additionally, style drift may result in the Underlying Fund pursuing investment opportunities in an area in which it has a competitive disadvantage or is outside such manager's area of expertise (e.g., a large-cap manager focusing on small-cap investment opportunities). Moreover, style drift poses a particular risk for multiple-manager structures since, as a consequence, the Portfolios may be exposed to particular markets or strategies to a greater extent than was anticipated by the Adviser when it assessed the portfolio's risk-return characteristics and invested with an Underlying Fund.

Misconduct or Bad Judgment of Underlying Funds Portfolio Managers and Their Service Providers. The success or failure of an investment in an Underlying Fund will depend to

a significant extent on the management team and employees. Misconduct by management and employees of the firms or by their third-party service providers could cause losses. Management and employee misconduct could include binding an Underlying Fund to transactions that exceed authorized limits or present unacceptable risks and unauthorized trading activities or concealing unsuccessful trading activities (which, in either case, may result in unknown and unmanaged risks or losses) or other fraud. Losses could also result from actions by third-party service providers, including, without limitation, failing to recognize trades and misappropriating assets. Although the Adviser will seek to monitor Underlying Funds, and their service providers, such measures do not guarantee, and may not be effective in detecting fraud or misconduct.

In addition, Clients will still face the risk of Portfolio Manager misrepresentation, material strategy alteration, or poor judgment. Although Portfolio Managers are required to adhere to the offering documents for the respective funds, the Adviser cannot control the investments made by a Portfolio Manager. The Adviser's sole remedy in the event of a deviation by a Portfolio Manager from its offering documents (such as in the case of "style drift") may be to withdraw capital or redeem shares from an Underlying Fund, subject to any applicable withdrawal or redemption restrictions.

Delayed Tax and Annual Reporting Information. For the Portfolios to complete their tax reporting requirements and to provide an audited annual report to investors and clients, they must receive information on a timely basis from the Underlying Funds. A delay in providing this information to the Adviser could indirectly delay the preparation of tax information. The preparation of the audited annual report could also be delayed, and extensions on the time to file tax returns may be needed.

Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets Considerations

Non-U.S. Securities. Certain Portfolios (invest in securities of, and derivatives of securities of, non-U.S. issuers (both public and private) and in depository receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), that represent indirect interests in securities of non-U.S. issuers, subject to applicable investment guidelines. Non-U.S. securities that Portfolios may invest may be listed on non-U.S. exchanges or traded in non-U.S. OTC markets. Investments in non-U.S. securities can be affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the United States. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following: varying custody, brokerage, and settlement practices; difficulty in pricing; less public information about issuers of non-U.S. securities; less governmental regulation and supervision over the issuance and trading of securities than in the United States; the unavailability of financial information regarding the non-U.S. issuer or the difficulty of interpreting financial information prepared under non-U.S. accounting standards; less liquidity and more volatility in non-U.S. securities markets; the possibility of expropriation or nationalization; the imposition of withholding or other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains, or other income or gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition thereof; adverse political, social, or diplomatic developments; limitations on the movement of funds or other assets of an applicable Portfolio's brokerage account between different countries; difficulties in invoking legal process abroad and enforcing contractual obligations; and the difficulty of assessing economic trends in non-U.S. countries. Investment in non-U.S. countries

also generally involves higher brokerage and custodian expenses than does investment in U.S. securities.

Other risks of investing in non-U.S. securities include changes in currency exchange rates (in the case of securities that are not denominated in U.S. dollars) and currency exchange control regulations or other non-U.S. or U.S. laws or restrictions, or devaluations of non-U.S. currencies. A decline in the value of a non-U.S. currency versus the U.S. dollar would reduce the U.S. dollar value of an applicable Client's, an Underlying Fund's, or a Sub Adviser's portfolio securities denominated in such non-U.S. currency, all other things being equal. In addition, costs may be incurred in connection with conversion between various currencies. It may also be difficult to enforce a Client's or Underlying Fund's rights in such markets. For example, securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges and the non-U.S. persons that trade these instruments are not subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC or the CFTC or the securities and commodities laws and regulations of the United States. Accordingly, the protections accorded to the applicable Client and to the Underlying Fund under such laws and regulations are unavailable for transactions on non-U.S. exchanges and with non-U.S. counterparties. The foregoing risks may be greater in emerging and less developed countries.

Emerging and Frontier Markets. Investing in emerging and frontier markets involves additional risks and other considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. In general, such risks may include: (i) increased risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) greater social, economic, and political uncertainty including war; (iii) higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) greater volatility, less liquidity, and smaller capitalization of securities markets; (v) greater volatility in currency exchange rates; (vi) greater risk of inflation; (vii) greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (viii) increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economies; (ix) governmental decisions to cease support of economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies; (x) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; (xi) less extensive regulation of the securities markets; (xii) longer settlement periods for securities transactions and less reliable clearance and custody arrangements; (xiii) less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and the protection of investors; (xiv) certain considerations regarding the maintenance of securities and cash with non-U.S. brokers and securities depositories; and (xv) possible unforeseen changes in local tax laws that make investments or redemptions more costly than anticipated. Certain of these risks are further described below in "Non-U.S. Securities," "Equity Securities in Emerging and Frontier Markets," "Non-U.S. Issuers and Non-U.S. Securities Markets," "Investment and Repatriation Restrictions," and "Political and Legal Factors in Emerging and Frontier Markets."

General Economic Conditions and Inflation. Many emerging market and frontier market countries have experienced prolonged periods of economic stagnation due to poor policy decisions and high levels of inflation. Rising inflation could dampen the general level of economic activity. Levels of economic growth and inflation can change materially from period to period within emerging markets and frontier markets and often differ significantly between countries.

Highly Volatile Markets. Equity markets in emerging markets and frontier markets can often experience extreme levels of price volatility. The markets that certain Clients invest in are subject to significant changes in trading volumes and fund flows as sentiment shifts and countries or industry sectors move in and out of favor. Political changes, social changes and global investment trends may lead to select countries, markets and stocks suddenly becoming in or out of favor. Due to the typically low level of trading volume in these markets, a minor shift in overall market fund flows (new capital coming into the market or leaving the market) can have a major impact on the bid or ask price of listed issuers. “Hot money” coming in and out of emerging markets and frontier markets can increase this risk. Significant volatility in the pricing of the underlying securities may occur.

Equity Securities in Emerging and Frontier Markets. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short as well as long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and “growth” stocks can react differently from “value” stocks. In emerging and frontier markets, in particular, issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer may impact the market as a whole in less developed countries. Terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

Non-U.S. Issuers and Non-U.S. Securities Markets. Investments that are made by the Adviser with respect to certain Portfolios include investing in non-U.S. issuers. There may be less publicly available information about non-U.S. issuers than about U.S. issuers, and certain non-U.S. issuers are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those for U.S. issuers. In the case of securities that are listed or traded on organized exchanges or other markets, there may be less market liquidity than would typically be available for companies of comparable size that are traded in the securities markets of developed countries. This reduced liquidity may diminish the ability to act on investment information and research in both buying and selling securities. In addition, it may limit the size of investments and increase the cost of transacting in such markets. There also is generally less governmental supervision and regulation of non-U.S. securities markets, brokers, and securities issuers than in the United States. Furthermore, non-U.S. brokerage commissions are generally higher than in the United States.

Unlisted Securities. Certain Portfolios may invest in unlisted securities which present additional risks. Liquidity is likely to be much lower for unlisted securities, as it would require the Adviser to privately negotiate purchase and sale agreements. Additionally, issuers of listed securities often have higher reporting standards than non-listed entities, given the regulatory oversight required by stock exchanges and securities regulators. Issuers of non-listed securities may not publish audited financial statements regularly or at all.

Settlement Risk. Stock markets in emerging markets and frontier markets often have settlement processes that are less developed and reliable than other global markets. Many

emerging markets and frontier markets have been open to foreign investors for only a short period of time, and thus their settlement processes have not been tested to the same extent as others. There may be delays in settling transactions, which could limit ability to transact in new opportunities.

Share Blocking. Investing in emerging markets and frontier markets includes the risk of share blocking. Share blocking refers to a practice, in certain foreign markets, where voting rights related to an issuer's securities are predicated on these securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level for a period of time around a shareholder meeting. Share blocking may prevent certain Portfolios from buying or selling securities for a period of time. The specific practices vary by market, and the blocking period can last from a day to several weeks, typically terminating on a date established at the discretion of the issuer.

Sub-Custodian Risk. The applicable Client's custodian will be responsible for the safekeeping of the investments and other assets delivered to it in accordance with general brokerage laws applicable to the custodian. If securities are purchased in emerging markets or frontier markets, such custodian may transfer funds to sub-custodians located in such emerging markets and frontier markets as the case may be. Assets held in emerging markets and frontier markets through emerging market or frontier market sub-custodians may be subject to different and/or diminished protection in the event of a counterparty failure located in such jurisdiction. Because the Adviser has limited control over the sub-custodians selected by the custodian, a Client may be exposed to additional counterparty risks as a result of purchasing securities in emerging markets or frontier markets. Any default by a sub-custodian on its obligations to a Client could result in material losses to such Client.

Investment and Repatriation Restrictions. Some countries in emerging and frontier markets have laws and regulations that preclude direct foreign investment in the securities of their companies. In addition, in some emerging and frontier countries prior governmental approval for foreign investments may be required under certain circumstances. Moreover, the extent of foreign investment in domestic companies may be limited. Foreign ownership limitations also may be imposed by the charters of individual companies in emerging and frontier countries to prevent, among other concerns, violation of foreign investment limitations.

Repatriation of investment income, capital, and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging and frontier countries. Portfolios could be adversely affected by delays in or a refusal to grant any required governmental registration or approval for such repatriation or by withholding taxes imposed by emerging and frontier countries on interest or dividends paid on securities purchased by certain Portfolios or gains from the disposition of such securities.

Political and Legal Factors in Emerging and Frontier Markets. Certain Portfolios may invest in emerging and frontier markets where there is a high degree of either political or economic risk, or both, or where existing regulations may impede repatriation of investment capital or earnings. In such cases, the potential return may be offset, or more than offset, as a result of adverse political or other developments to the detriment of a Client's portfolio. In that regard, it is generally the case that investments in any emerging and frontier country could be affected by factors not present in the United States, including nationalization; expropriation without just

compensation; exchange controls; confiscatory taxation; political changes; governmental regulation; social, political, or diplomatic instability (including military or other internal political coups, insurrections, and wars); and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

In addition, the legal systems in emerging and frontier countries are often not as sophisticated as those in the United States or other developed nations, and it may be difficult to predict with any degree of assurance the resolution of legal questions presented in adjudications or other governmental proceedings. In addition, the availability of judicial and other remedies may, as a practical matter as well as a legal matter, be far more restricted than in the United States or other developed countries. These factors may adversely affect the companies that certain Portfolios invest as well as the enforceability of the rights of such Portfolios and in some instances the Adviser through its contractual relationship with certain Sub Advisers, as a securityholder in such companies.

Instability and Terrorism. The population of some frontier market countries is comprised of numerous ethnic groups with diverse religions and languages, sometimes resulting in communal conflict among groups. Certain extremist groups in various frontier market countries have traditionally held anti-Western views and may be opposed to openness to foreign investments. If these movements gain strength, they could have a destabilizing effect on the investment activities of certain Portfolios.

Increased terrorist activities and a heightened threat of terrorism may have a negative impact on the assets and performance. The increase in acts of terrorism in general, and the targeting of popular destinations and hotels for their concentration of foreigners in particular, have had an adverse impact on, among other things, business and leisure travel and hotel occupancy rates. The uncertainty associated with the continuing “war on terrorism” and the possibility of future attacks, terrorism alerts or outbreaks of hostilities may continue to have a negative impact on performance of a Portfolio.

Infrastructure. The current infrastructure in some emerging market and frontier market countries is not as sophisticated as that of the United States and other developed market economies, which may impair the Adviser’s ability to communicate directly with local professionals working on specific investment projects. In addition, the operations of a company in which certain Portfolios may invest may be affected by the lack of infrastructure, including the ability to import, transport and export goods, effectively conduct international operations and coordinate activities in different regions.

Import/Export Tariffs and Restrictions. The flow of goods into, out of and within various emerging market and frontier market countries is often affected by import and export regimes, quotas and restrictions, and the imposition of customs duties and assessments. These laws and regulations may significantly increase the cost of obtaining needed goods, limit their availability and reduce the amount that is realized upon sale. In addition, delays in obtaining licenses, approvals and authorizations are common and may adversely affect the operations of a company in which certain Portfolios may invest.

General Investment Risks of Trading Advisors and Sub Advisers. The investment activities of each Segregated Portfolio are generally conducted by Trading Advisors and Sub Advisers, some of which are locally based teams in certain emerging market countries, that engage in investment activities pursuant to written advisory agreements with the Adviser. In general, the success of a Segregated Portfolio depends in part on the Adviser's ability to select and invest assets with Trading Advisors and Sub Advisers, and largely on the respective Trading Advisor's and Sub Adviser's portfolio construction and risk management expertise. Such Trading Advisors and Sub Advisers may use investment techniques such as margin transactions, short sales, option transactions, forward and futures contracts, or the purchase or sale of exchange traded funds. In certain circumstances, these practices can maximize adverse investment impacts. No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program including, without limitation, the investment objectives, diversification strategies, or risk monitoring goals, will be successful, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

No assurance can be given that the investment strategies to be used by such Trading Advisors and Sub Advisers will be successful under all or any market conditions. Past investment results are not necessarily indicative of their future performance. No assurances can be made that profits will be achieved or that substantial losses will not be incurred.

Although the Adviser conducts due diligence and monitors portfolio performance, there is no assurance that such Trading Advisors and Sub Advisers will perform as expected.

Direct Trading Considerations

General Risks. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors. Factors specific to an issuer, such as certain decisions by management, lower demand for its products or services, or even the loss of a key executive, among other things, could result in a decrease in the value of the issuer's securities. Factors specific to the industry in which the issuer participates, such as increased competition or costs of production or consumer or investor perception, can have a similar effect. The value of an issuer's stock can also be adversely affected by changes in financial markets generally, such as an increase in interest rates or a decrease in consumer confidence, that are unrelated to the issuer itself or its industry. Stock which the strategies have sold short may be favorably impacted (to the detriment of the strategies) by the same factors (*e.g.*, decreased competition or costs or a decrease in interest rates). In addition, certain options and other equity-related instruments, if traded, may be subject to additional risks, including liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk, and operations risk, and may involve significant economic leverage and, in some cases, be subject to significant risks of loss. These factors and others can cause significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities in which the strategies invest and can result in significant losses.

Equity Securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including the activities, results of operations and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete, industry market conditions, interest rates and general economic environments, and movements in the equity markets in general. As a result, losses may be incurred if the applicable Client (*i.e.*, a Fund, Separate Account, or OCIO Portfolio) invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Adviser's

expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Client has not hedged against such a general move. In addition, as an owner of equity securities of companies that do not have voting control, such securities will be subject to the risk that the issuer may make business, financial or management decisions with which the applicable Clients do not agree or that the majority stakeholders or the management of the issuer may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve the applicable Clients' respective interests, which could have a material adverse effect on the Clients. In addition, events such as U.S. or international political instability, terrorism, and/or natural disasters may be unforeseeable and contribute to market volatility in ways that may adversely affect investments made by a Client.

Accuracy of Public Information. Investments are made in part on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or, subject to applicable legal requirements, made directly available to the Adviser by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Although the Adviser generally evaluates such information and data and sometimes seeks independent corroboration when the Adviser considers it is appropriate and reasonably available, the Adviser is not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information is not available.

For certain portfolios, the Adviser will rely particularly on information regarding portfolio holdings of institutional investment managers, including filings under Sections 13 and 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There are risks in placing significant reliance on these types of government filings in implementing an investment strategy. These risks include the risks that the information when obtained by the Adviser is inaccurate, incomplete, or stale, that the Adviser misinterprets the information or gives undue weight to certain information over other information, and that sources of publicly available information may disclose this information in a manner that they believe will influence the manner of its use by recipients.

Reliance on governmental filings made by investment managers (such as Forms 13D, 13F, 13G and 16) can present unique risks. For example, significant time can pass before the manager's holdings are disclosed publicly. Some filings require a manager to disclose only portfolio holdings held at a particular "snapshot" date (for example calendar quarter end). In certain instances, a manager might conceivably alter the manager's portfolio holdings as of the snapshot date in order to provide less clarity to other market participants regarding the manager's investment ideas and strategies. Government filings do not include a manager's entire investment portfolio, particularly short positions, and derivatives, and so they may give an incomplete picture of the manager's investment thinking. In certain cases, filing parties can request confidential treatment of information included in their government filings, preventing public access to the information that is given confidential treatment. Failure of the Adviser to take account of these risks could lead to the applicable portfolio experiencing underperformance or even significant losses.

Allocation of Trading Opportunities. When the Adviser determines that it would be appropriate for Clients to participate in the same investment opportunity, the Adviser will seek to execute orders for all of the participating portfolios in a manner that it considers equitable and as described in its internal trade allocation procedures, as those may change from time to time. Situations, however, may occur where a Client could be disadvantaged because of the various other investment activities conducted independently by the Adviser, and the Adviser will endeavor

to mitigate such situations. As such, the Adviser will aggregate and allocate securities in a manner believed by the Adviser to be fair and equitable to each such Client while taking into account circumstances and certain differences including, but not limited to, ERISA or other legal considerations; client objectives, guidelines, or other directives; differing liquidity profiles of the account depending on timing of investments in the portfolio.

International Investing. Investing outside the United States by certain Clients may involve greater risks than investing in the United States. These risks include: (i) less publicly available information; (ii) varying levels of governmental regulation and supervision; and (iii) the difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction and uncertainties as to the status, interpretation, and application of laws. Moreover, non-U.S. companies are generally not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those applicable to United States companies.

Non-U.S. markets may also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have failed to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in periods when assets of the strategies are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the strategies to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems or the risk of intermediary counterparty failures could cause the strategies to miss investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of a security due to settlement problems could result in (i) losses to the strategies due to subsequent declines in the value of such security or (ii) possible liability to the purchaser if the strategies have entered into a contract to sell the security. Transaction costs of buying and selling non-U.S. securities, including brokerage, tax, and custody costs, may be higher than those involved in U.S. transactions. Furthermore, many non-U.S. financial markets, while generally growing in volume, have, for the most part, substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and securities of many non-U.S. companies are historically less liquid and their prices historically more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies.

The economies of individual non-U.S. countries may also differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, volatility of currency exchange rates, depreciation, capital reinvestment, interest rates, resources self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

Suspensions or Interruptions of Trading. A public securities exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities that it lists. Additionally, trading could be suspended or interrupted due to extraordinary events outside of the control of a Client, including natural disasters (*e.g.*, fire, flood, earthquake, storm, hurricane or other natural disaster), acts of war (*e.g.*, war, invasion, acts of foreign enemies, hostilities, insurrection, or terrorist activities, whether war is declared or not) or financial system disruption (*e.g.*, bankruptcy filing or operational failure by a major financial institution, including a bank, broker-dealer, clearing agent, administrator, investment manager, securities or derivatives exchange). Such a suspension or interruption could render it impossible to liquidate the applicable Client's positions and thereby expose such Fund to losses while restricting the Client's ability to limit such losses through trading. In addition, there is no guarantee that non-exchange markets will remain liquid enough to close out positions.

Execution of Orders. A Client's trading strategy depends on its ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments and other assets selected by the Adviser. A Client's trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including, systems failures or human error attributable to the Client, its brokers, agents, or other service providers. In such event, the applicable Client might only be able to acquire some, but not all, of the components of such position, or if the overall position were to need adjustment, the Client might not be able to make such adjustment. As a result, such Client would not be able to achieve the market position selected by the Adviser and might incur a loss in liquidating its position. In addition, the Clients rely on electronic execution systems, and such systems may be subject to failure, causing the interruption of trading orders made by the applicable Client.

Electronic Trading and Order Routing Systems. The Adviser affects trades on electronic trading and order routing systems. Transactions using an electronic system are subject to the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges offering the system. Characteristics of electronic trading and order routing systems vary widely among the different electronic systems with respect to order matching procedures, opening, and closing procedures and prices, error trade policies and trading limitations or requirements. These systems also differ with respect to qualifications for access and grounds for termination and limitations on the types of orders that may be entered into the system. Each of the aforementioned differences may present risks with respect to trading on or using a particular system. Each system may also present risks related to system access, varying response times and security. In the case of internet-based systems, there may be additional risks related to service providers and the receipt and monitoring of email.

Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system is also subject to risks associated with system or component disruption or failure. In the event of system or component disruption or failure, it is possible that for a certain time period, it might not be possible to enter new orders, execute existing orders or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component disruption or failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority.

Non-U.S. Counterparties. The strategies of certain Funds that focus on investing in non-U.S. markets may utilize custodians, futures clearers, brokers, exchanges, or counterparties that are organized outside of, and not subject to the laws of, the United States. No assurance can be given that the laws of the jurisdiction in which a particular custodian, futures clearer, broker, exchange or counterparty is located provide protections to the strategies that are similar to (or as protective as) the laws of the United States. For example, the bankruptcy laws applicable to custodians, futures clearers, brokers, exchanges, or counterparties in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions may not require (or, in certain cases, permit) the assets of customers of such custodians, futures clearers, brokers, exchanges or counterparties to be segregated for purposes of determining assets available to creditors. No assurance can be given that the strategies will solely utilize the services of custodians, futures clearers, brokers, exchanges, and counterparties governed under the laws of the United States or that the laws of the jurisdiction in which a custodian, futures clearer, broker, exchange or counterparty is based or operates will provide for a level of customer or participant protection that is equivalent to the laws of the United States. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a custodian, futures clearer, broker, exchange or counterparty utilized by the strategies could result

in the strategies being unable to recover all or any portion of the strategies' assets or could result in a substantial delay in the strategies receiving all or any portion of their assets.

Private Market Strategies and Illiquid Assets Considerations

Private Market Risks. Certain Portfolios will invest directly in private markets and in underlying private funds investing in private market strategies and sub strategies including private equity, private credit, real estate, natural resources, private equity buy-out and special situations, private equity growth capital and venture capital, and illiquid credit and distressed debt opportunities (collectively "PE Funds"). Certain Portfolios may invest, subject to the applicable guidelines, directly in private companies. Private equity and other private market investments generally will be long-term investments and highly illiquid. Investments made by venture capital funds tend to be highly illiquid, speculative and involve a significant risk of loss. Investments in certain portfolio companies, which may be highly leveraged and subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants, may involve a high degree of business and financial risk due to, among other things, the early-stage development of such companies, a lack of operating history, and intense competition. The success or failure of an investment in a portfolio company will depend to a large extent on the portfolio company's management team. A member of a portfolio company's management team may engage in activities that pose legal, regulatory, financial, reputational, or other risks to a portfolio company, and such activities may be difficult or impossible to detect.

Illiquid Investments. Private equity and other private market investments are difficult to value because there generally will be no established market for these interests or, in the case of the PE Fund, for the securities of privately held companies which PE Funds may own. Private investments generally will be long-term and highly illiquid. Investors generally will not be able to redeem their capital account balances or withdraw their interests, and there will be no active secondary market for the interests. Moreover, investors may not, directly or indirectly, sell, assign, encumber, mortgage, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, voluntarily or involuntarily, any portion of their interests without general partner consent, which may be granted or withheld in its sole discretion. Significant credit, tax, contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions apply with respect to potential transfers of the interests.

Difficulty in Valuing Fund Investments. Valuation of interests in PE Funds may be difficult, as there will be no established market for these interests or for securities of privately held companies which such funds own. The overall performance of Portfolios will be affected by the acquisition price paid by the PE Funds for their interests in portfolio companies, which will be subject to negotiation with the sellers of such interests. In the absence of a readily ascertainable market price, assets will be valued by the general partners or advisers of such funds or the portfolio companies themselves. The valuation of such assets creates a conflict of interest for such general partners or advisers, as the assets may constitute a substantial portion of such funds' investments and their value may affect the compensation of the general partners or advisers. The Adviser generally will not have sufficient information to be able to confirm or review the accuracy of these valuations.

In addition, generally, the Adviser and administrator will not have access to all of the detailed information regarding the underlying portfolios of the PE Funds; each relies on the limited

information provided to them by such PE Funds or their administrators. The failure to appropriately value the assets of such PE Funds could adversely affect the investment. The Adviser, an administrator and its delegates may rely upon estimates provided by the PE Funds or their administrators in calculating value.

Investments in Venture Capital Funds. A Fund or Portfolio may invest in venture capital funds, which generally involve more risk than investments in private equity funds focused on later-stage investing due to the nature of the companies in which venture capital funds invest. Venture capital investing tends to be speculative; there is a significant risk of loss of up to and including the entire amount invested due to, among other reasons, unproven business models and increased competition for gaining market share. Investments in venture capital funds are highly illiquid and there is no guarantee that a Fund or Portfolio will be able to realize its investments in the expected timeframe. In many instances, a venture capital investment may require additional infusions of capital in order to protect earlier investments, although there is no guarantee that such additional investments will lead to a successful investment by the venture capital fund.

Leverage. The PE Funds held directly or indirectly by a Portfolio may use debt financing or other indebtedness, resulting in leverage, which will increase the risk of loss on such investments. For example, highly leveraged investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues, increases in expenses and interest rates and adverse economic, market and industry developments.

The use of leverage to acquire portfolio assets will subject the applicable Portfolio or applicable PE Funds to additional levels of risk, including (i) greater losses from portfolio assets than would otherwise have been the case had borrowing not been used to acquire these portfolio assets, (ii) margin calls or interim margin requirements which may force premature liquidations of portfolio assets and (iii) losses where the portfolio assets fail to earn a return that equals or exceeds the cost of borrowing the funds used to acquire such portfolio assets. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of a Portfolio's or a PE Fund's portfolio assets, such Portfolio or PE Fund might not be able to liquidate positions quickly enough to repay its borrowings, further magnifying its losses and exposing such Fund or Portfolio or PE Fund to claims of financial intermediaries that extended margin loans. Such claims could exceed the value of the portfolio assets of such Portfolio or PE Fund. Likewise, any leverage obtained, if terminated on short notice by the lender, could result in the Adviser or the sponsor of the PE Fund being forced to unwind positions quickly and at prices below what the Adviser or the PE Fund sponsor deems to be fair value for the positions. The failure to satisfy a margin call, or the occurrence of other material defaults under margin or other financing agreements, could trigger cross-defaults with other brokers, lenders, clearing firms or other counterparties, multiplying the adverse impact to the Portfolio or PE Fund.

A Portfolio or the PE Funds may also make investments in certain types of financial instruments with inherent leverage, such as various types of options and warrants, which may be purchased for a fraction of the price of the underlying securities while giving the purchaser the full benefit of movement in the market price of those underlying securities. Although such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the volatility of such investments and the risk of loss. The use of leverage—whether

direct borrowing or leverage—is inherently more speculative, with a greater potential for losses, than a program that does not utilize leverage.

A Portfolio may also hold options, swaps and other instruments with implied leverage.

Board and Advisory Committee Seats. Persons designated by the Adviser serve as the Adviser’s representatives on an advisory committee or member of a board of directors, or participate in an equivalent body, certain PE Funds (“PE LPAC Representatives”). As a consequence, PE LPAC Representatives stand to receive information other investors and clients may not and could potentially control or influence their policies and operations. This creates a number of potential conflicts of interest. For example, there could be a conflict of interest between a PE LPAC Representative’s duties and responsibilities to the applicable Portfolio that invest in such PE Fund and the duties and responsibilities, if any, such PE LPAC Representative has to the other investors in such PE Fund. A PE LPAC Representative also has a conflict of interest in discharging such representative’s duties and responsibilities in respect of a particular PE Fund or to the extent that multiple Clients invest in such PE Fund and such Clients themselves have conflicting interests in respect of such PE Fund. Certain actions of a PE Fund may be in the interests of one Client but adverse to the interest of others.

Reliance on Company Management. The success or failure of a PE Fund’s investment in a company will depend to a significant extent on the company’s management team. A member of a company’s management team may engage in activities that pose legal, regulatory, financial, reputational, or other risks to the company, and such activities may be difficult or impossible to detect by the PE Fund to the detriment of certain Portfolios.

Special Financing Risks Relating to Joint Venture Investments. Joint ventures or similar structures through which a PE Fund may invest may borrow money to help finance their activities. In certain circumstances, the joint venture participants, including a PE Fund, may be required to provide guarantees of certain obligations relating to the joint ventures or additional collateral to secure those obligations. Some of these joint ventures or their participants may become unable or unwilling to fulfill their respective obligations. The PE Fund may not have a controlling interest in these joint ventures and, as a result, it may not be able to require these joint ventures or their participants to fulfill their obligations or renegotiate them on acceptable terms. If a joint venture or its participants do not fulfill their obligations, the PE Fund may be required to honor guarantees or may forfeit collateral used to secure joint venture loans.

Reliance on Projections. Investments may be made in reliance on projections developed by a PE Fund sponsor, a co-investor, joint venture partner or the sponsors or principals of a potential investment concerning the future performance and cash flow of the potential investment. Projections are inherently uncertain and subject to factors beyond the control of the Adviser and the potential investment in question. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain financial requirements and the occurrence of unforeseen events could impair the ability of an investment to realize projected values and/or cash flow.

Investments in Technology Start-Up and Similar Companies. Certain Portfolios invest in PE Funds that invest in companies that are technology start-ups. Technology start-ups and

similar companies face risks related to, among other things, significant regulatory, public, and political scrutiny, and an inability to generate meaningful revenue. Such factors may result in losses for the applicable PE Funds and thereby impact Portfolios.

Pre-IPO Investments Risk. Investments in privately held companies, including in pre-IPO shares, are less liquid and difficult to value, and there is significantly less information available about such companies relative to public companies. The uncertainty with regard to the valuation of a privately held company predictability inherent may result in losses for the applicable PE Funds and thereby impact Portfolios.

Non-alignment of Interests with Co-Investors. A PE Fund's co-investment or joint venture partners in certain investments may take actions contrary to the instructions or requests of the PE Fund or contrary to the PE Fund's policies, objectives, or organizational documents. Some co-investment or joint venture partners represent other financial investors whose interests may conflict with those of the PE Fund. Some investors could experience financial difficulties or otherwise be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under, or comply with the requirements of, the governing documents of the investment vehicle. The occurrence of any such problems may affect management decisions and distribution and exit strategies in a manner adverse to the PE Fund's interests. The PE Fund's ability to seek redress against a co-investment or joint venture partner (or a manager of the investment vehicle) which acts in a manner contrary to its obligations under the governing documents of the investment vehicle or the interests of the joint venture, co-investment vehicle or the PE Fund may be limited by the absence or ineffectiveness of laws regarding fiduciary responsibilities and the protection of investors. In addition, depending on the structure and terms of an investment, the PE Fund may be liable for actions of its co-investment or joint venture partners.

Uncertain and Delayed Returns. Although certain PE Funds and assets held directly or indirectly by a Fund, Separate Account or OCIO Portfolio may have the potential to generate current income, realization on many of portfolio assets of such applicable RockCreek Portfolio may not occur for a number of years after an investment is made. Also, investments may be made in under-performing assets, such as issuers that have experienced or continue to experience financial difficulties. Accordingly, an investment in a Portfolio investing in PE Funds and illiquid assets requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return.

Indemnification Arrangements May Result in Contingent Liabilities. In connection with the acquisition, financing or disposition of portfolio assets, a PE Fund may be required to make representations and warranties about the business and financial affairs of such PE Fund and/or such investment typical of those made in connection with the acquisition, financing, or sale of similar assets. The PE Fund also may be required to indemnify the sellers or purchasers of, or lenders, to such portfolio assets to the extent that any such representations and warranties are inaccurate or undertake certain other obligations in connection with such transactions. These arrangements or other circumstances may result in contingent liabilities. In that regard, investors in a PE Fund, including the applicable Portfolio may be required to contribute capital and/or return amounts distributed to them to fund such indemnity obligations.

PE Fund Sponsors May Not be Registered Investment Advisers. PE Funds may be structured in a manner that allows the PE Fund sponsors to be exempt from registration with the SEC or any state or foreign governmental authority. In such a case, the applicable Portfolio will not have the benefits otherwise available to the investors with a registered investment advisor, namely periodic inspections and publicly available disclosures about the PE Fund sponsors' financial and criminal background, conflicts of interest and investment policies.

Direct Investments in Private Operating Companies. Certain Portfolios invest directly in a private operating company via early stage or late stage of financing, equity interest or other investment. Such companies are reliant on several rounds of additional capital infusions before these companies reach maturity. Accordingly, third-party sources of financing will be required. There is no assurance that such additional sources of financing will be available, or, if available, will be on terms beneficial to a Portfolio. Moreover, such private operating companies may lack management depth or the ability to generate internally, or obtain externally, the capital necessary for growth and companies with new products or services could sustain significant losses if projected markets do not materialize.

Additionally, when direct investments in a private operating company are made, such investments are generally non-controlling interests and, as such, there is limited ability to protect its position in such private operating companies.

Market quotations for an investment in a private operating company are not readily available, and as such, the Adviser must determine the "fair value" of such investments using other methods allowed under U.S. GAAP. Such methods could be based on less observable market valuation input data and therefore involve significant judgment on the part of the Adviser. In determining the "fair value" of such investments, the Adviser may employ a range of valuation techniques, including:

- using internal models and estimates;
- using pricing services or other third-party valuation sources, when and if available; and/or
- obtaining quotes for such investments from dealers and other potential purchasers.

Determining "fair value" is often difficult and inexact. In the absence of actual sale transactions, it may be difficult for the Adviser to determine or assess the reliability of the "fair values" it has placed on particular investments. Accordingly, irrespective of the good faith of the Adviser in "fair valuing" investments in private operating companies held by a Portfolio, such "fair values" can materially differ from actual or realizable values.

Distributions In-Kind. There may be cases in which an in kind distributions of portfolio assets occurs. Private sales of distributed portfolio assets may not be permitted due to contractual restrictions on transfer. Even if permitted, generally private sales of such distributed portfolio assets would occur at a discount from the value they would command were they publicly marketable. Clients will be exposed to loss of value of these distributed portfolio assets until they are liquidated.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Considerations

Environmental, Social, Governance, and Impact Investments. While the Adviser seeks to manage its Portfolios in accordance with sustainable business principles, including having regard to what may be referred to as so-called ESG factors, there is no broadly accepted definition of what those factors constitute. The Adviser's assessments may differ from others and may change over time. Investment decisions are evaluated individually and are dictated by a Portfolio's applicable investment objectives and guidelines. The Adviser does not consider any one factor or one risk in isolation, and as part of the investment process it makes judgements considering applicable relevant factors known to it at the time, and subject to its Clients' respective investment guidelines, directions and applicable law. While the Adviser looks to data inputs from Portfolio Managers and third parties that it believes to be reliable, it cannot guarantee the accuracy of such data that it uses, and some of that data is based upon self-reported data from Underlying Funds, Portfolio Managers, and private companies. There is no guarantee that any Client specific results will be achieved. Additionally, there is no guarantee that the Adviser will successfully implement and make investments that create positive impact (including those specific to a Client's ESG, sustainability and impact goals) while enhancing long-term investment value and achieving financial returns.

Environmental Matters. Environmental laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in various industries and can have a substantial impact on investments in such industries. For example, global initiatives to minimize pollution have played a role in the increase in demand for natural gas and alternative energy sources, creating numerous new investment opportunities. Conversely, required expenditures for environmental compliance have adversely impacted investment returns in a number of sectors of these industries. Certain Portfolios may invest directly or through Underlying Funds that invest in companies that are subject to changing and increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements.

There can be no guarantee that all costs and risks regarding compliance with environmental laws and regulations can be identified. New and more stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements or stricter interpretations of current laws or regulations could impose substantial additional costs on companies. Failure to comply with any such requirements could have a material adverse effect on a company and there can be no assurance that companies will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and permit requirements. Past practices or future operations of companies could also result in material personal injury or property damage claims.

Under certain circumstances, environmental regulatory authorities and other parties may seek to impose personal liability on the investors of an Underlying Fund that has been subject to environmental liability.

Nature of Renewable Energy Investments. Investment in renewable energy portfolio companies involves several business-related risks. Portfolio company revenues can be affected by a number of factors including economic and market conditions, political events, competition, regulation and the financial position and business strategy of customers. Unanticipated changes

in the availability or price of inputs necessary for the construction of renewable energy projects, assets, companies and/or businesses may adversely affect the overall profitability of the investment or related project. Events outside the control of a portfolio company, such as political action, governmental regulation, demographic changes, economic growth, increasing fuel prices, government macroeconomic policies, political events, fee rates, social stability, technical obsolescence, competition from other forms of energy, natural disasters (such as fire, floods, earthquakes and typhoons), changes in weather, changes in demand for products or services, defective design or construction, bankruptcy or financial difficulty of a major counterparty and acts of war or terrorism and other unforeseen circumstances and incidents could significantly reduce the revenues generated or significantly increase the expense of constructing, operating, maintaining or restoring renewable energy portfolio companies. In turn, this may impair a portfolio company's ability to repay its debt, make distributions to the Underlying Fund (and thereby impact certain Portfolios) or even result in termination of an applicable concession or other agreement. As a general matter, the operation and maintenance of renewable energy portfolio companies involve various risks and are subject to substantial regulation, many of which may not be under the control of the owner/operator, including labor issues, failure of technology to perform as anticipated, structural failures and accidents and the need to comply with the directives of government authorities. Although portfolio companies may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks, where available on reasonable commercial terms (such as business interruption insurance that is intended to offset loss of revenues during an operational interruption), such insurance is subject to customary deductibles and coverage limits and may not be sufficient to recoup all of a portfolio company's losses. Furthermore, once the relevant assets of a portfolio company become operational, they may face competition from other renewable energy and related infrastructure assets in the vicinity of the assets they operate, the presence of which depends in part on governmental plans and policies.

Renewable Energy Industry Risk. The renewable energy industry can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product lifecycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, and general economic conditions. Industry can also be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of renewable energy, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations and policies. Companies in this industry could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments, and labor relations. Changes in U.S. and other governments' policies towards alternative energy also may adversely affect an Underlying Fund's performance and thereby impact certain Portfolios.

Weather and Climatological Risks. Underlying Funds may be invested in certain portfolio companies that may be particularly sensitive to weather and climate conditions. The production of renewable energy in certain circumstances is highly dependent upon, or substantially affected by, external factors such as weather, climate, and other aspects of the natural environment. For example, solar power generators rely on the frequency and intensity of sunlight, wind turbines rely on the frequency and intensity of the wind. Although an Underlying Fund may in certain circumstances seek environmental and meteorological assessments conducted by independent meteorological consultants using site specific and long-term reference data, there are risks that actual experience may differ materially from expectations and that models and forecasts do not

accurately reflect actual conditions that may exist in the future. Accordingly, such actual conditions may adversely affect an Underlying Fund's performance and thereby impact certain Portfolios.

Dependence on Government Funding, Tax Credits and Other Subsidies. The success of certain environmental and social impact investments may depend on government funding, tax credits or other public or private sector subsidies, which are not guaranteed over the life of the investment.

Real Estate Considerations

Risks of Investing in Real Estate. Certain Portfolios, subject to applicable investment guidelines, invest in Underlying Funds that make investments in real estate. In addition to employment and demographic changes, real estate is also influenced by changes in interest rates and the credit markets, which affect the demand and supply of capital and thus real estate values. Real estate-related investments are subject to the risk that a general downturn in the national or local economy will depress real estate prices. The real estate industry is sensitive to economic downturns, which may cause occasional or permanent reductions in property values and the values of interests in real estate funds may fluctuate between under-performance or outperformance of equity securities markets.

Multi-Sector Investment Strategy Risk. With regard to Underlying Funds that invest in real estate, such funds' investment strategy may include the acquisition of real estate across a variety of property types in a variety of geographic locations. Accordingly, such funds will need to maintain and continue to develop expertise, relationships and market knowledge across a broad range of property-types and geographic regions and will be subject to the market conditions affecting each such property type in various markets, including, without limitation, such factors as the local economic climate, business layoffs, industry slowdowns, changing demographic, and local supply and demand issues affecting each such market. The multi-sector approach may require more management time and expense than would be typically required for an investment fund that focuses more on a single property type in fewer jurisdictions.

Dependence on Property Managers and Operating Partner. Reliance on third parties to manage or operate investments poses significant risks, including, among others, that the manager or operating partner may suffer a business failure, become bankrupt or engage in activities that compete with investments. Such factors may result in losses for the applicable Underlying Fund and thereby impact Portfolios.

Development Risks. Real estate investments may require development or redevelopment, which carries additional risks, including the availability and timely receipt of zoning and other regulatory approvals, the cost and timely completion of construction, and the availability of financing on favorable terms. Such factors may result in losses for the applicable Underlying Fund and thereby impact Portfolios.

Valuation Risk. The valuation of real estate investments is influenced by many variables. Therefore, reported fair value of real estate investments may not represent the net cash proceeds

that would be realized if such investments were liquidated, since market prices of real estate investments can only be determined by negotiation between market participants.

Digital Assets

Digital Asset Investments. Certain Portfolios invest in Underlying Funds that could have some exposure to digital assets (“Digital Assets”). Digital Assets are loosely regulated and there is no central marketplace for currency exchange. Supply is determined by a computer code, not by a central bank, and prices have been extremely volatile. Digital Asset exchanges have been closed due to fraud, failure, or security breaches. Assets that reside on an exchange that shuts down may be lost. Several factors may affect the price of Digital Assets, including, but not limited to supply and demand, investors’ expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, interest rates, currency exchange rates, overall market sentiment or future regulatory measures that restrict the trading of Digital Assets or the use of Digital Assets as a form of payment. There is no assurance that Digital Assets will maintain their long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future, or that acceptance of Digital Asset payments by mainstream retail merchants and commercial businesses will continue to grow. Such uncertainty may result in losses for such funds.

There can be no assurance that an Underlying Fund will implement an appropriate security system reasonably designed to safeguard its Digital Assets from theft, loss, destruction, or other issues relating to hackers and technological attack, which could have a negative impact on the performance or result in loss of such assets.

Regulatory Risks Related to Digital Assets. Certain Underlying Funds may invest in early-stage projects that are developing protocols or tokens that are not yet available in a distributed and liquid network. Launching a network is often accomplished through processes referred to as airdrops, mining, initial coin offerings (“ICOs”) or initial exchange offerings (“IEOs”). ICOs and IEOs allow for investors or users of the network to purchase certain Digital Assets offered or created by blockchain based companies on various platforms in exchange for dollars or already established Digital Assets, which can then be converted to dollars on a Digital Asset exchange. Certain Underlying Funds may also invest in later stages once the token is liquid and available to be traded through exchanges or peer to peer.

There is substantial uncertainty over the regulatory treatment of presales, ICOs, IEOs, airdrops and tokens in general, including how development-stage protocols can achieve sufficient functionality and decentralization such that the regulators would not deem the underlying token a security. Regulatory actions could restrict the ability of companies to raise funds, investors to receive tokens, investors to sell tokens and create liquidity, protocols to achieve distribution and materially and adversely impact the adoption of crypto and blockchain technology and the potential return of a fund.

Digital Assets can at any point become subject to federal and state securities laws, federal commodity laws, state and federal lending laws, money transmission and Bank Secrecy Act/FinCEN regulations and various international regulations, among other restrictions. Such restrictions may have an adverse impact on an Underlying Fund’s ability to sell its assets. An Underlying Fund may invest in Digital Assets that it may not subsequently be able to legally sell,

or regulation may be so unclear that such fund may decide to hold Digital Assets until a time that there is sufficient clarity of its status, which may not come in a reasonable timeframe or the Digital Asset may lose its value in the interim.

Uncertain Regulatory Environment. In addition to the regulatory risks noted above, the overall regulatory environment for Digital Assets remains uncertain. Numerous U.S. federal agencies have asserted whole or partial regulatory authority over Digital Assets, including, but not limited to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Whether and to what extent Digital Assets will be regulated by any existing federal agencies or by new legislation passed by the U.S. Congress is unknown and the effect on the market value of Digital Assets overall is unknown. State regulatory agencies may also create their own set of regulations for Digital Assets, which might further negatively impact the value of Digital Assets. Regulatory activity in any of these areas may restrict the ability to make investments in Digital Assets and to realize the value of any investments by restricting the conversion of any such value into U.S. dollar-based assets.

The foregoing risk factors are not a complete explanation of all risks involved in investing with the Adviser. Prospective investors and Clients should read this entire brochure as well as the Adviser's Form ADV Part 1A; Part 2B; and applicable offering documents, supplements, subscription documents, and agreements and consult with their own counsel and advisers before deciding to obtain the services of the Adviser or to invest.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Information required by this Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser; this registration does not constitute an endorsement of the Adviser by the SEC.

The Adviser is registered with the China Securities Regulatory Commission in connection with being a Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("QFII") in the People's Republic of China.

The Adviser is registered with the Securities Exchange Board of India as a Foreign Portfolio Investor.

The Adviser has claimed registration exemption from the province of Ontario, Canada in reliance on being an International Adviser.

RockCreek (Canada) Adviser, Inc., an affiliate of the Adviser formed as a Delaware corporation, is an investment adviser registered with the Ontario Securities Commission as a Portfolio Manager and Exempt Market Dealer. RockCreek (Canada) Adviser, Inc. manages separate account portfolios for Canadian institutional investors. RockCreek (Canada) Adviser, Inc. and the Adviser have entered into a sub-advisory agreement pursuant to which RockCreek

(Canada) Adviser, Inc. pays an advisory fee to the Adviser for investment management, operational and back office support.

Certain affiliates of the Adviser act as general partners or managing members in certain Funds and other investment vehicles managed by the Adviser. The Adviser may present qualified and suitable client information about the opportunity to invest in Funds, Separate Accounts, and OCIO Portfolios. The Adviser and its employees do not receive any additional compensation in connection with such investments, other than the receipt of ordinary advisory compensation and incentive fees/allocations, if applicable, from the Portfolios in which investors and clients invest.

Additionally, the Adviser will from time to time as previously described cause a particular Portfolio or Advisory Client to invest (or recommend to a Client that the Adviser advises that it invest) a portion of its assets in another privately offered fund that the Adviser manages, subject to the applicable investment guidelines and any other requirements. The Adviser may have a potential incentive to select or recommend third-party Underlying Funds because of fees or other considerations; however, there could also be potential countervailing considerations to select a Fund managed by the Adviser. To mitigate potential conflicts, the Adviser would make any such investments if such investments are consistent with applicable Client investment objectives and guidelines, including without limitation, authorizations and limitations on investments in affiliates of the Adviser as set forth in the applicable agreements and guidelines and the interests of the portfolios.

The Portfolio Managers selected by the Adviser manage other accounts and may have financial incentives to favor certain of such accounts over the Portfolios. Any of the Portfolio Managers' proprietary accounts and other client accounts may compete with Portfolios for specific trades or may hold positions opposite to positions maintained on behalf of Portfolios. The Portfolio Managers may give advice and recommend securities to, or buy or sell securities for, the Underlying Funds in which the Clients' assets are invested, which advice or securities may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought or sold for, other accounts and customers even though their investment objectives may be the same as, or similar to, those of the Clients.

Furthermore, the Portfolio Managers may be engaged in substantial investment activities other than managing the assets of Underlying Funds and allocate their time and activity among Underlying Funds, and their other clients. Moreover, each Portfolio Manager and its affiliated companies and their principals, officers, and employees may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts and may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with respect to investments made on behalf of Clients or Underlying Funds.

The Adviser, among other things, maintains internal policies and procedures, including a Code of Ethics, along with controls and a compliance program designed to prevent and aid in the detection and prevention of breaches of fiduciary duties; address and/or monitor conflicts of interests, insider trading, certain disallowed political activities, violations of the securities laws and regulations, improper allocations of investment opportunities, breaches of confidentiality, and violations of security and privacy policies; and promote the proper valuation and reporting of investment activities and holdings. Third-party administrators are also utilized to provide independent valuation and administration services for certain Funds, Separate Accounts, and

OCIO Portfolios. As part of the due diligence process on Underlying Funds, the Adviser conducts reviews and ongoing monitoring of Underlying Funds, Portfolio Managers, Trading Advisors, and Sub Advisers.

The Adviser has an advisory board available for consultation with the Adviser on a variety of topics. Any advisory board recommendations are advisory in nature and non-binding.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics that is designed to detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest between the Adviser and its clients.

The fundamental position of the Adviser is that, in effecting personal securities transactions, personnel of the Adviser must place at all times the interests of clients ahead of their own pecuniary interests. Certain key elements of the Adviser's Code of Ethics include the following:

- Officers, directors, and employees are prohibited from trading, either personally or on behalf of others, in securities while in possession of material non-public information regarding these securities or communicating material non-public information to others.
- Employees are required to place the interest of clients above the interests of the Adviser or other employees whenever a conflict may be present.
- Certain employees are required to submit annual securities holdings reports and quarterly securities transaction reports for their own accounts or any account in which they have a direct or indirect beneficial interest. In addition, such employees are required to report the establishments of new trading accounts on a quarterly basis.
- Reports, however, are not submitted for transactions in money market instruments, direct obligations of the United States government, and shares of U.S. registered open-ended mutual funds.
- Employees are required to certify annually that they have complied with the Adviser's Code of Ethics.
- Employees may not give or accept gifts or entertainment that are inappropriate or could be seen as overly generous or which could influence employee decision-making.
- Certain employees are required to obtain advance approval to serve as a director or trustee of for-profit organizations and to disclose any service on the board of any organization, including non-profit organizations.
- Certain employees are required to pre-clear any transactions in privately offered securities and initial public offerings.

- Employees that become aware of any violation of the Code of Ethics are required to report such violation to the Chief Compliance Officer.

A copy of the Adviser's Code of Ethics is available to any existing or prospective investor or Client upon request to the Chief Compliance Officer at (202) 331-3425 or 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

In its discretion, the Adviser may recommend that a prospective client invest in certain Funds managed by the Adviser depending on such prospective client's investment needs and guidelines. Specifically, the Adviser and its officers, managers, and employees, as well as affiliated entities, may have a financial interest, as general partner, partner, investor, managing member, or otherwise, in one or more of the Funds being recommended, subject to the restrictions of the Code of Ethics.

From time to time, the Adviser will affect transactions, generally for rebalancing purposes or based upon Client specific portfolio guidelines, whereby one account will sell an interest in an Underlying Fund or Segregated Portfolio and another Client account is purchasing such an interest. Generally, such transactions are structured as separate redemptions and subscriptions for the respective Clients; in certain circumstances, the Underlying Fund may not agree to that structure and require a transfer; in addition, it may be in the best interests of such Clients to structure these transactions with the Underlying Fund as a transfer (*e.g.*, to retain the benefit of an Underlying Fund high-water mark or credit for an existing lock up) if the Underlying Fund so permits, and subject to applicable laws and regulations.

The Adviser has and may form other investment vehicles that are made available to qualifying employees and other individuals to participate in a closed-end private equity, private credit, co-investment, direct investments in portfolio companies, convertible notes, hybrid, or other investments offered by third-party Portfolio Managers. Generally, no advisory fees are charged to such investors. The employees invested may be individuals responsible for allocating investment opportunities among client accounts and may have an interest in fund allocations. The employee fund could be allocated limited investment opportunities. Such investment decisions are approved by the Adviser's Investment Committee and reviewed for compliance with the Adviser's policies regarding fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities. Generally, where there may be limitations on capacity no more than 10% of an investment opportunity available to the Adviser and its Clients may be allocated to qualifying Adviser employees and other participants collectively.

The Adviser will from time to time on behalf of a Portfolio invest (or recommend to a Client that the Adviser advises that it invest) a portion of its assets in another privately offered fund that the Adviser manages. To mitigate potential conflicts, the Adviser would make any such investments if such investments are consistent with applicable investment guidelines, including without limitation, restrictions on investments in affiliates of the Adviser.

As noted above, the Adviser, among other things, maintains internal policies and procedures, including a Code of Ethics, along with controls and a compliance program that aid in

the detection and prevention of breaches of any fiduciary duties; address and/or monitor conflicts of interests, insider trading, certain disallowed political activities, violations of the securities laws and regulations, improper allocations of investment opportunities, breaches of confidentiality, and violations of security and privacy policies; and promote the proper valuation and reporting of investment activities and holdings. Further, several of the Funds currently have independent directors. Third-party administrators are also utilized to provide independent valuation and administration services for certain Portfolios. As part of the due diligence process on Underlying Funds, the Adviser conducts reviews and ongoing monitoring of Underlying Funds, Portfolio Managers, Trading Advisors, and Sub Advisers.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Brokerage Transactions. With respect to multi-manager portfolios, the Adviser does not direct brokerage transactions or have any soft dollar arrangements. Investing in the Underlying Funds do not involve brokers or dealers. The Adviser does not control or direct which brokers and dealers that the Underlying Funds, Portfolio Managers, Sub Advisers, and Trading Advisors use.

The Adviser generally has authority to determine the broker or dealer that would be used to conduct securities transactions. In its discretion, the Adviser will enter into securities transactions including futures contracts, foreign currency contracts, exchange traded funds, and other securities for certain Clients if specified in their investment guidelines. In such instances, the risks discussed under Item 8 above regarding derivatives, futures, foreign currency trading, and exchange traded funds, among others, would be applicable. As such, the Adviser has adopted policies related to the selection of broker dealers, derivative counterparties, and custodians.

Subject to each Client's investment objectives, policies, and strategies, the Adviser generally has authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, the securities to be bought and sold, the amount of the securities to be bought or sold, the broker dealer to be used, and the commission rates paid, if applicable. With respect to investments in securities, futures, derivatives, and other financial products, the Adviser will select brokers or counterparties based on, among other factors, competitive commission rates, expertise, and the capacity and willingness to execute the given transactions. Moreover, when brokerage services are required, the Adviser will seek "best execution" in selecting brokers to execute transactions by evaluating factors such as price, size of order, difficulty of execution (including unique aspects related to emerging markets trading), operational facilities of the brokerage firm, the scope and quality of brokerage services provided, and the brokerage firm's risk in positioning a block of securities. The Adviser will have no obligation to deal with any broker or group of brokers in executing transactions.

The Adviser's Broker and Counterparty Review Committee (the "BRC") comprised of team members from the Adviser's investment, operations, risk, trading, and legal/compliance is responsible for review and approval of broker dealers, derivative counterparties, and custodians retained by the Adviser. Appropriate due diligence and a review of the agreements are conducted prior to the approval of such service providers. The BRC meets periodically to oversee and monitor the services provided by the Adviser's counterparties, including "best execution" review and analysis.

The Adviser does not have “soft dollar” arrangements in place with broker-dealers or third parties but may utilize research provided by brokers. The Adviser does not suggest broker-dealers to clients. The Adviser has policies and practices with regard to trade aggregation and allocation where it trades securities directly and is purchasing or selling the same security for more than one portfolio (including circumstances where it is also trading the same security for third-party investment advisers for which it performs administrative services) at the same time. The Adviser will endeavor to aggregate and allocate securities in a manner believed by the Adviser to be fair and equitable to each such Client while taking into account circumstances and certain differences including, but not limited to, ERISA or other legal considerations; specific client objectives, guidelines, or other directives; and differing liquidity profiles of the account depending on timing of investments in the portfolio.

Cross and Agency Cross Transactions. Cross transactions involve the purchase or sale of a security between two accounts managed by the Adviser. For example, in some instances a security to be sold by one client account may independently be considered appropriate for purchase by another client account. With respect to Commingled Funds that invest directly in publicly traded equity securities, the Adviser may, but is not required, to cause the security to be “crossed” or transferred directly between the relevant accounts at an independently determined market price and without incurring brokerage commissions, although customary custodian fees and transfer fees may be incurred, no part of which will be received by the Adviser. The Adviser will generally not engage in cross transactions between an ERISA plan account and any other account managed by the Adviser unless an exception is satisfied. Prices for cross trades will generally be at the average day price or a price set by some other fair and equitable methodology. As the Adviser has no affiliated broker dealer engaged in the trading of securities, the Adviser does not engage in agency cross transactions.

In certain cases with respect to Segregated Portfolios and the Adviser’s emerging markets platform, where permitted by applicable law or regulation and when the Adviser believes that doing so will minimize transaction costs, the Adviser will transfer the assets of one Segregated Portfolio to another Segregated Portfolio, subject to applicable investment guidelines. In such instances, the underlying assets of such Segregated Portfolios typically do not technically “cross” the exchange but are reflected either as a change in the beneficial owner of such assets or not as a change in beneficial owner (and in which case would be reflected as a change in the books and records of the emerging markets platform’s custodian). Depending on the applicable market regulation, such transfers may incur customary custodian and transfer fees, and in certain cases, additional brokerage commissions but no part of which will be received by the Adviser. The Adviser will generally follow the same policies regarding ERISA plan accounts as described in the preceding paragraph.

Additionally, in certain cases in the ordinary course of portfolio management the Adviser is subscribing for interests in an Intermediate Vehicle on behalf of one Client and redeeming from the same Intermediate Vehicle for a separate Client. Where the amount of such subscription equals or exceeds the value of the redemption, the Adviser generally will not need to submit a redemption request to the Underlying Fund. In such instances, the liquidity constraints of the Underlying Fund may not be imposed on the redeeming Client, subject to the discretion of the Intermediate Vehicle’s board of directors. Although these simultaneous subscriptions or redemptions are not considered

“cross” trades, the Adviser generally follows the same policies regarding ERISA plan accounts as described above when the Intermediate Vehicle or a participating Client are subject to ERISA.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The Adviser’s Investment Committee oversees the entire investment process, including asset allocation, portfolio construction, and portfolio monitoring and regular reviews of the portfolios. The Investment Committee has the final authority to make investment decisions.

Reviews of portfolios includes a review of the performance, investment objectives, security positions and other investment opportunities, as well as portfolio guidelines and liquidity requirements, if applicable. Compliance with investment guidelines is generally judged at the time of purchase of securities or other investments; however, there may exist certain circumstances when compliance with applicable investment guidelines will be tested post-trade.

In addition to periodic reviews, the Adviser performs reviews of portfolios as it deems appropriate or as otherwise required. Additional reviews may be undertaken for reasons including changes in market conditions or changes in a client’s investment objective or policies.

Generally, Clients receive periodic reports that include, among other things, market updates, investment commentary, and performance reviews. To the extent practicable, the Adviser will provide investors with a preliminary unaudited estimate on the monthly performance of their investments within approximately 15 business days after the end of each month. Generally, investors will receive a final monthly performance statement after the end of the following month. For private strategies, statements will be less frequent. The Adviser and its Clients may also agree that the Adviser will provide certain other reports that are to be customized to a Client’s specifications. With regard to portfolios investing in Underlying Funds, the Adviser will rely on information provided by such underlying funds.

Audited financial statements and tax forms (if applicable) will be completed within a reasonable time after the end of a given fiscal for investors. Annual financial statements for the Funds are audited by an independent certified public accounting firm and distributed within 180 days of such Funds’ fiscal year-end (in the case of Funds that are ‘fund of funds’) and 120 days of such Funds’ fiscal year-end (in the case of direct funds).

The Adviser provides the Separate Account clients and OCIO Portfolio clients with periodic unaudited reports at such times as mutually agreed upon.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser does not have any arrangements, oral or in writing, where it is paid cash by or receives some economic benefit (including commissions, equipment, or non-research services) from a non-client in connection with giving advice to clients. The Adviser’s Code of Ethics generally prohibits employees from accepting gifts, favors, and other inducements from counterparties or service providers, except certain common business courtesies.

The Adviser has a revenue sharing agreement with 337 Frontier Capital, LP (CRD# 284266 /SEC#: 801-108220), an unaffiliated registered investment adviser to which a portion of the advisory fees that 337 Frontier Capital, LP earns in connection with its Africa strategy is paid to the Adviser.

Item 15. Custody

Under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, the Adviser is deemed to have custody of funds or securities of the Funds even though the Adviser does not have actual physical possession of these assets and they are not registered in the Adviser's name. Generally, the Underlying Funds' cash and securities are held by banks and/or broker-dealers. The Funds to which the Adviser is deemed to have custody, as applicable, are audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards on an annual basis by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Audited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are distributed by a third-party administrator to Fund investors within 120 days (or within 180 days as required for a 'fund of funds') of the end of each Client's fiscal year. Certain investors also utilize their own custodians and receive statements on a monthly basis directly from such custodians. The Adviser would generally not expect to have custody of Separate Accounts and OCIO Portfolios of institutional clients.

All investors should carefully review financial statements and investors utilizing their own qualified custodian should carefully review custodian statements they receive directly and compare them to any account statements or other information provided by the Adviser.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser generally has discretion to determine the securities and amount thereof to be bought or sold for Portfolios as generally set forth in an investment management agreement, subscription agreement, or similar documentation. The Adviser's discretionary authority is limited by the terms of the investment management agreement and the investment guidelines mutually agreed upon. An investor in a Fund of One may have a variety of notice and approval rights requested by such investor. Advisory Clients are advised on a nondiscretionary basis. The activities engaged in by the Adviser on behalf of the Funds will be subject to the investment objectives, policies, and restrictions of each Fund and the control of the respective Funds' Boards of Directors; activities engaged in by the Adviser on behalf of a Separate Account or an OCIO Portfolio will be subject to the investment objectives set forth in the respective investment management agreement or similar provisions contained within governing documents.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Given the nature of the interests held by the Adviser's portfolios (investing primarily in Underlying Funds), votes cast by the Adviser generally occur in relation to private securities issued by the Underlying Funds themselves (such as terms and structure changes governing the Underlying Funds) and not the underlying public or private securities that may be

owned by the Underlying Fund. In such instances, the Adviser will seek to vote in the best interest of Clients.

Additionally, with respect to certain Funds, the Adviser will seek to vote in the best interest of Clients. The Adviser engages an independent third-party vendor to assist with the administrative functions of receiving and processing proxy votes with regard to certain Funds that invest in publicly listed securities. Additionally, the Adviser may utilize the services of such third-party vendor in voting or making elections with respect to corporate actions and ballots subject to a proxy vote based on such vendor's methodology. Where the Adviser has been granted discretion under the applicable advisory agreement, it may in its sole judgement, vote in accordance with such service provider's recommendation if such recommendation is in the Client's best interests.

It is the responsibility of the custodian appointed by the Client to ensure that the Adviser receives notice of the relevant vote sufficiently in advance. The Adviser is not responsible for voting proxies if it does not receive timely notice from the Client's custodian.

The major provisions of the Adviser's proxy voting policies include:

- Consistent with its fiduciary duty, the Adviser is responsible for exercising voting authority on behalf of each Client if/when any Underlying Fund holds a vote on any issue affecting its investors. Pursuant to the investment management agreements between the Adviser and each Fund, Separate Account client, and OCIO Portfolio client, the Adviser is generally granted voting authority unless there is a non-discretionary account, an advisory only mandate, or the Client wishes to retain proxy voting authority.
- The Adviser will evaluate each voting issue solely in light of the Client's best interests, including any written requirements specific to a Portfolio and vote accordingly. In carrying out this responsibility, the Adviser is obligated to (i) review any written materials provided regarding the issue subject to a vote, and (ii) determine what vote represents each voting Client's best interests.
- In the event a specific voting issue arises in which the Adviser or one or more Adviser personnel has a material conflict, the Adviser will (a) in the case of a Fund, contact the relevant Fund and each investor in such Fund and follow the voting recommendations of a majority of such investors or in the case of a Separate Account or OCIO Portfolio, contact Separate Account client or OCIO Portfolio client and follow the voting recommendations of such Separate Account client or OCIO Portfolio client; or (b) require recusal of the conflicted person from the deliberation and decision-making process.

Copies of the Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures and information about how the Adviser votes the proxies involved may be requested by submitting a written request to the Adviser.

Item 18. Financial Information

Information required by this Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Information required by this Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.