

Item 1. Cover Page

Gauge Capital LLC

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 30, 2023

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Gauge Capital LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (682) 334-5800. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

This Brochure, dated March 30, 2023, serves as an update to Gauge Capital LLC's Brochure dated March 31, 2022 (the "Prior Brochure"). There were no material changes to report.

A copy of our Brochure may be requested by contacting Jason Snider, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer at 682-334-5780.

Item 3. Table of Contents

Item Number	Item	Page
1	Cover Page	1
2	Material Changes	2
3	Table of Contents	3
4	Advisory Business	4
5	Fees and Compensation	5
6	Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	13
7	Types of Clients	13
8	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	14
9	Disciplinary Information	20
10	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	20
11	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	21
12	Brokerage Practices	43
13	Review of Accounts	44
14	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	45
15	Custody	45
16	Investment Discretion	45
17	Voting Client Securities	45
18	Financial Information	46
19	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	46

Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” means Gauge Capital LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, together (where the context permits) with its affiliated general partners of the Funds (as defined below) and other affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Funds. Such affiliates are currently and would typically be under common control with Gauge Capital LLC and possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with Gauge Capital LLC. These affiliates have been and may in the future be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Funds. One or more of these affiliates currently serve as the general partners of the Funds.

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

The Funds make primarily long-term private equity and equity-related investments. In accordance with the Funds’ respective investment objectives, investments are generally made in lower middle market companies doing business in the food services, business and consumer services, and healthcare services sectors. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Funds in order to provide such services.

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

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

Gauge Capital LLC is wholly owned by Gauge Capital Holdings, LLC. The principal owners of Gauge Capital Holdings, LLC are Drew Johnson and Tom McKelvey. The Adviser has been in business since 2013. The Adviser manages a total of approximately \$2.2 billion client assets as of December 31, 2022, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser or its affiliates generally receive Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (each as defined below) or similar performance-based remuneration from a Fund. A Fund, and/or its portfolio companies are also able to make other payments to the Adviser or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio companies which, in certain circumstances, may reduce the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser. Additionally, consistent with the Governing Documents of a Fund, the Fund typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to the Fund and/or the portfolio companies. Further details about certain common fees and expenses are set forth below.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital, with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees can be reduced during the life of a Fund. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund can also be reduced by other fees or compensation received by the Adviser or its affiliates that relate to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain excess organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund, as described in more detail below. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund.

Advisory Fees are deducted from the assets of the Funds quarterly in advance.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser and are set forth in such Fund’s Governing Documents. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors via side letter and other arrangements, which cannot be disclosed to investors in the same Fund. The fee structures described herein can be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund. In addition, the Adviser is permitted to enter into economic and/or other fee sharing arrangements with respect to one or more Funds and/or certain limited partners thereof, the rights of which will not generally be made available to other limited partners.

Certain investors in the Funds that are employees, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser or its personnel (“Adviser Investors”) will not typically pay Advisory Fees in connection with their investment in a Fund. Notwithstanding that Adviser Investors will generally not pay Advisory Fees, Adviser Investors will pay for their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses or the pro rata portion of such Adviser Investors’ expenses will be allocated to the Adviser or the general partner of the applicable Fund.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by a percentage of: (1) the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors, (2) the fees incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund’s

Governing Documents and/or (3) certain Other Fees (as defined below) received by the Adviser or its affiliates. The amount and manner of such reduction, if any, is set forth in the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund. To the extent an Other Fee relates to more than one Fund, the Adviser shall allocate the resulting Advisory Fee reduction among the applicable Fund(s) in proportion to their interest (or prospective interest) in the portfolio company. Any such reduction of a Fund's Advisory Fees will be limited to the extent of such Fund's proportionate interest in any such portfolio company. As some Funds are not allowed to pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds. Generally, the portion of Other Fees allocable to capital invested by a Fund, co-investment vehicle or third-party investor that does not pay Advisory Fees will be retained by the Adviser and such amounts will not offset any Advisory Fee.

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

Upon termination of the Advisory Agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

Other Fees

Fees Payable by the Portfolio Companies

In addition to the Advisory Fees and Carried Interest, the Adviser and its affiliates are allowed to receive a variety of other fees relating to the investment activities of a Fund and its portfolio companies including transaction fees, monitoring fees, director fees, financial advisory fees, organization and financing fees, operational fees, commitment fees, break-up and topping fees, divestment fees, termination fees, project fees, fees relating to the arrangement of acquisitions or other financial restructuring, investment banking fees, fees relating to credit origination, loan syndication, loan serving and/or other types of management consulting and other similar operational and financial matters and/or other fees and annual retainers from, or with respect to, the portfolio companies (collectively with the other fees described in this section, "Other Fees").

As noted above, the Adviser and its affiliates receive "monitoring fees" pursuant to monitoring agreements with portfolio companies of the Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by the Adviser to such portfolio companies. The terms of a monitoring agreement can include (among other things) annual automatic renewals, the payment of monitoring fees (which could be fixed fees or calculated as a percentage of EBIDTA or similar performance metric), and the acceleration of payment of the monitoring fees upon certain

termination events, including the occurrence of an initial public offering or strategic exit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of an initial public offering or other disposition, monitoring fees will continue to be paid so long as the applicable Fund continues to hold an other than *de minimus* position in such portfolio company and the Adviser or its affiliates continue to provide the monitoring services.

The amount and timing of Other Fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the applicable transaction.

Generally, under the terms of the applicable Governing Documents, for purposes of calculating any Advisory Fee offset, Other Fees are net of out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with consummated or unconsummated transactions or in connection with generating any such fees. Other Fees are often substantial and can be paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise. Although Other Fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees, the Adviser will in some circumstances reduce the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of such Other Fees in accordance with the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund. As some Funds cannot pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds.

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

From time to time, the Adviser may (in its sole discretion), agree to pay a portion of an Other Fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party (“Third Party Fee”), such as a consultant, advisor, finder, broker, co-investor and/or investment bank. In such event, the Third Party Fee is not a fee that the Adviser is entitled to retain and therefore, the Adviser is not required under the terms of the applicable Governing Documents to share such Third Party Fee with the Funds (and their investors) and such Third Party Fee will not reduce the Advisory Fee.

In addition, the Adviser or its personnel, on behalf of the Adviser, are able to receive stock of a portfolio company as an Other Fee due to the service of such personnel of the Adviser on the board of such portfolio company. In the event of such a distribution or receipt of stock, the recipients, or Adviser, with respect to stock received as an Other Fee, are permitted to act in their own interest with respect to the share of securities and may determine to sell the distributed securities, or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as such recipient, or the Adviser, shall determine. The ability of such recipients, or the Adviser, with respect to stock received as an Other Fee, to act in their own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between the

Adviser, as an adviser to the Funds and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Funds, on the other hand.

In many cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third-party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio company. Therefore, a conflict of interest exists in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio company.

Payments Made to Third Parties

The Adviser and its affiliates also engage and retain senior advisors, advisers, consultants, and other similar professionals who are not employees or affiliates of the Adviser and who may, from time to time, receive payments from, or allocations with respect to, portfolio companies and/or other entities. In such circumstances, the amounts of such fees or other compensation received by such persons are generally retained by such persons and will not be deemed paid to or received by the Adviser and its affiliates and such amounts will not be subject to the sharing arrangements described above and will not benefit the Fund or its investors. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the engagement of such persons, please see “*Providers of Operations Support*” in Item 11 below.

Expense Reimbursement

Additionally, a portfolio company will typically reimburse the Adviser for expenses (including without limitation travel and travel-related expenses, meals and entertainment expenses (including, as applicable, closing dinners and mementos, cars and meals, social and entertainment events with portfolio company management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers), expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (to the extent such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses and similar out-of-pocket expenses, incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. Such reimbursed expenses are generally not included in the definition of “Other Fees” under the terms of the applicable Governing Documents, and such reimbursements do not reduce the Advisory Fee. As used throughout this brochure, “travel and “travel-related” expenses shall be deemed to include, without limitation, commercial and non-commercial transportation costs (including chartered, private plane, first class or business class travel and private car travel), lodging and accommodations.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser cannot necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses.

Expenses

Adviser Expenses

To the extent provided in the Governing Documents of the Funds, the Adviser will bear certain operating expenses, including expenses on account of rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, non-transaction related travel, compensation and expenses of its partners, officers and employees (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below) and other routine administrative expenses relating to the services and facilities provided by the Adviser to the Funds.

Fund Expenses

Consistent with the Governing Documents of the Funds, each Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio companies, including legal, accounting, research and other professional services, whether performed by internal staff of the Adviser, affiliates or entities established by the Adviser, investment banking, actuarial, consulting (including, but not limited to, consulting fees incurred by the applicable Fund for the benefit of its portfolio company), brokerage, sale, depository (including a depository appointed pursuant to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive), marketing, advertising, printing, wholesaling and other fundraising expenses associated with the admission of an investor and investor-related services and other similar costs, travel and travel-related and entertainment expenses incurred in connection with the Fund's fundraising and investment activities, premium meals, social and entertainment events (with portfolio company management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers), organizational expenses of the Fund's General Partner (as defined below), fees paid to third-party valuation agents for valuations, appraisals or pricing services, third-party diligence software and service providers, subject and industry-matter experts, brokerage, finders', custody, transfer, registration, financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses, third-party administrative and similar expenses, advisory board expenses (including set-up costs, speaker fees, honorarium, dining, entertainment, travel and travel-related expenses), all insurance premiums of any general partner liability, errors and omissions or similar insurance (including insurance of which the Adviser and its affiliates are beneficiaries), cyber-security insurance premiums, interest, taxes, expenses of loan servicers and other service providers, and extraordinary expenses, such Fund's allocable share of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating potential investments, including investments which are not consummated, including legal expenses incurred in connection with claims or disputes related to unconsummated investments, fees, costs and expenses related to the organization or maintenance of any intermediary entity used to acquire, hold or dispose of an investment or to otherwise facilitate a Fund's investment activities, expenses associated with a Fund's compliance with applicable laws and regulations including regulatory filings as they relate to the Fund's activities, out-of-pocket costs and expenses, if any, associated with any third-party examination or audits (including similar services) of a Fund or the Adviser that are attributable to the operation of such Fund or requested by one or more investors in a Fund,, expenses incurred in connection with complying with provisions in investor side letter agreements, including "most favored nation" provisions, the costs associated with any amendments, modification, revisions or restatements to the Governing Documents of a Fund, such Fund's allocable share of expenses

and fees incurred in the course of making investments including without limitation travel expenses (which shall include car service, first class travel and chartered travel (but only to the extent chartered travel is comparable or less than first class travel), meals and entertainment), expenses of liquidating a Fund, expenses associated with a Fund, and other similar fees and expenses, as well as any other fees or expenses incurred by the Adviser or such Fund in connection with such Fund's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser.

Certain Funds also bear their allocable portion of the compensation (including salary, bonus, payroll taxes and benefits), expenses and overhead (including rent, property taxes and utilities allocable to the workspaces) attributable to certain employees of the Adviser and its affiliates, including in-house accountants, administrators, legal, tax, compliance, leveraged purchasing, ESG (environmental, social and governance) and other professionals whose functions may also include the preparation of financial statements, investor reports (including the costs associated with providing access to a database or other internet forum for distribution of such reports), tax returns, the administration of assets and expenses of the Funds (including with respect to co-investment vehicles and feeder funds) and legal and regulatory compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such allocations require judgments as to methodology that the Adviser makes in good faith but in its sole discretion. These allocation methodologies can include: requiring personnel to periodically record and allocate their time with respect to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies; the Adviser approximating the portion of time a person has spent with respect to a particular Fund and/or portfolio company; the assessment of an overall dollar amount (for instance, based on a fixed fee) that the Adviser believes represents a fair recoupment of expenses and a market rate for such services; and any other similar methodology determined by the Adviser to be appropriate under the circumstances. Any such expenses, compensation, overhead or related costs will not generally be greater than market rates that would be paid to an unaffiliated third-party for substantially similar services. While the Adviser is permitted to obtain benchmarking data regarding third party rates for similar services, relevant comparisons may not be available for a variety of reasons, including as a result of lack of a substantial market of providers or users for such service, confidentiality reasons and the bespoke nature of certain services. As a result, market comparisons may not (and often do not) result in precise comparable data for certain services.

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

From time to time, the general partner of a Fund can create certain "special purpose vehicles" or similar structuring vehicles for purposes of accommodating certain tax, legal and regulatory considerations of investors ("SPVs"). In the event the general partner creates an SPV, consistent

with the Governing Documents of the Fund, the SPV, and indirectly, the investors thereof, will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the SPV. Expenses of the types borne by a Fund but associated with any feeder fund or similar vehicle organized to facilitate the participation of certain investors in the Fund (including, without limitation, expenses of accounting and tax services) may be borne by the Fund.

Co-Investment Vehicle Expenses

In certain cases, a co-investment vehicle, or similar vehicle established to facilitate the investment by investors to invest alongside the fund, can be formed or contemplated in connection with the consummation of a transaction. In the event a co-investment vehicle is created, the investors in such co-investment vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle. The co-investment vehicle will generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in the making an investment.

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

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by a Fund, on the one hand, or the Adviser on the other hand, and/or whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be allocated between or among Funds and/or other parties. Certain expenses may be the obligation of one particular Fund and may be borne by such Fund or, expenses could be allocated among multiple Funds and entities. In exercising its discretion to allocate investment opportunities and fees and expenses, the Adviser is faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Funds with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Adviser has an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons derives, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation or other benefit. Such allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process.

To the extent not allocated to a portfolio company, the Adviser will allocate fees and expenses incurred in the course of evaluating and making investments that are consummated between Funds in accordance with each Fund's Organizational Documents or, to the extent not addressed in such Organizational Documents, pro rata based on the respective total capital commitments of such Funds.

The appropriate allocation between Funds, Adviser Investors and Third Parties of Dead Deal Costs will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the Governing Documents of the Funds, as applicable. If multiple Funds evaluate a potential investment that is not consummated, the Adviser generally allocates fees and expenses generated in the course of evaluating such investment among such Funds based on the anticipated investment of each Fund. Such expenses typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles. There may be occasions when one Fund (the "Payor Fund") pays an expense common to multiple funds (the "Allocated Funds") (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which all such funds participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Fund will reimburse the Payor Fund for its share of such expense, without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Fund. While highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Funds could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Fund.

With respect to allocating other expenses among Fund(s), Adviser Investors and/or co-investors (including Third Parties), as appropriate, the Adviser will make any such allocation determination on a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith judgment, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation. The Adviser will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines such corrections are necessary or advisable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service cannot reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance.

Carried Interest Payments

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

Brokerage Fees

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

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

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

The payment by some, but not all, Funds of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) creates an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except what is otherwise set forth in the Governing Documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of the Adviser to establish new investment funds, (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Please also see Item 12 below regarding trade aggregation, as well as Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

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

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

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but minimum investment commitments are established for investors in the Funds. The general partner of each Fund has in the past and can in the future, in its sole discretion, permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Governing Documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Funds generally will make private equity investments with a primary focus on lower middle market companies with significant founder and / or management ownership and which the management team at Gauge believes offer an asymmetric risk / reward profile and the potential for a significant return on invested capital. The Funds intend to target companies with \$5 million to \$50 million in annual EBITDA, with a particular bias toward the food services, business and consumer services, and healthcare services sectors.

Risks

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

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

Changes in Environment. The Funds' investment programs are intended to extend over a period of years, during which the business, economic, political, regulatory, and technology environment within which the Funds operate can undergo substantial changes. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets could affect the value and number of investments made by the Funds or considered for prospective investment. Instability in the securities markets could also increase the risks inherent in investments. Legal and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Funds that may adversely affect the Funds.

Global Economy and Regulatory Environment. The Funds' ability to implement their investment program, as well as the ability of the Funds to conduct its operations and objectives, is based on laws and regulations which are subject to change through legislative, judicial or administrative action. Future legislative, judicial or administrative action could adversely affect the Funds' ability to implement its investment program, as well as the ability of the Funds to conduct its operations and achieve its investment objective. Such action, including legal, tax and regulatory changes, could occur during the term of the Funds that may adversely affect the Funds. The regulatory environment for private investment funds and their investment advisers as well as investors in such private funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private investment funds or their investment advisers can adversely affect the value of investments held by the Funds and the ability of the Funds to obtain the leverage it might otherwise obtain or to pursue its trading strategies. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. New laws or revised regulations

imposed by the SEC, other governmental regulatory authorities, self-regulatory organizations or industry bodies that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Funds can be adopted in the future. The Funds could also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. In addition, the outcome of the United States presidential election has increased uncertainty regarding future political, legislative or administrative changes that can impact the Adviser, the Fund or its investors and its portfolio companies. Significant uncertainty remains in the market regarding the consequences of the election, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. Uncertainty regarding the consequences of the election may have an adverse effect or could cause volatility in the United States or global economies and currency and financial markets in the short or long term, as well as the values of the Funds' investments and the Funds' ability to execute their investment strategy or the financial prospects of its portfolio companies. Such changes could impact the laws and regulations applicable to the Adviser, the Funds or their investors and its portfolio companies. While certain of such changes could beneficially impact the Funds or certain portfolio companies, other changes could beneficially impact competitors of the Funds or their portfolio companies, or could adversely impact the Funds, their portfolio companies, or limited partners in the Funds. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Funds could be adverse.

Financial Market Fluctuations and Financial Turmoil. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally could affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally could also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments. While current market conditions can create opportunities for the Funds to make investments at prices that the Adviser believe are attractive, such conditions create a number of risks. There can be no assurance that the market will, in the future, become more liquid than it is at present and it may well continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. The Funds could be adversely affected to the extent that it seeks to dispose of any of its investments into an illiquid or volatile market, and the Funds might find itself unable to dispose of an investment at a price that the Adviser believe reflect the investment's fair value. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions could worsen cannot be predicted. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

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

valuations and such valuations affect the amount and timing of carried interest. As a result, it is possible for there to be situations where the Adviser is incentivized to influence or manipulate the valuation of investments.

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

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

Highly Competitive Market for Investments. The business of identifying and structuring transactions of the nature contemplated by the Funds is highly competitive. The Funds will be competing for investments with other private equity investment vehicles as well as other types of investors. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities, acquire them for an appropriate level of consideration or fully invest its committed capital.

Long-Term Nature of Portfolio Investments. The Funds are intended for long-term investment and for investors who can accept the risks associated with making highly speculative, primarily illiquid investments in privately negotiated transactions. The investments of the Funds are unlikely to provide current income, which is not an objective of the Funds. It is anticipated there will be a significant period of time (up to six years or more from the date of the Funds' final closing) before the Funds have completed their investment programs. Investments can typically take over five years from the date of initial investment to reach a state of maturity when realization of the investment can be achieved. Transaction structures might not provide liquidity for the Funds' investment prior to that time. In light of the foregoing, it is likely that no significant return from the disposition of the Funds' investments will occur for a significant period of time after the first closing of the Funds. In addition, losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized

before realization of gains on successful investments. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, will generally occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment.

Illiquidity of Fund's Portfolio Investments. It is anticipated that all or a substantial portion of the Funds' investments will consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on sale by the Funds because they were acquired from the issuer in "private placement" transactions or because the Funds will be deemed to be an affiliate of the issuer. Generally, the Funds will not be able to sell these securities publicly without the expense and time required to register the securities under the Securities Act, or will be able to sell the securities only under Rule 144 or other rules under the Securities Act which permit only limited sales under specified conditions. When restricted securities are sold to the public, the Funds may be deemed an "underwriter", or possibly a controlling person, with respect thereto for the purpose of the Securities Act and be subject to liability as such under that Act.

In addition, practical limitations might inhibit the Funds' ability to liquidate certain of its investments in portfolio companies since the issuer will be privately held and the Funds will own a relatively large percentage of the issuer's equity securities. Sales can also be limited by market conditions, which could be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issuers or issuers in particular industries. The above limitations on liquidity of the Funds' investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

Investments in Less Established Companies. The Funds are allowed to invest in the securities of less established companies. Investments in such companies could involve greater risks than are generally associated with investments in more established companies. Less established companies tend to have lower capitalizations and fewer resources and, therefore, often are more vulnerable to financial failure. Such companies also might have shorter operating histories on which to judge future performance and, in some cases, could have negative cash flow.

Projections. The Funds can rely on projections, forecasts or estimates developed by the Funds or a company in which the Funds are invested concerning the company's future performance and cash flow. Projections, forecasts and estimates are forward-looking statements and are based upon certain assumptions. Actual events are difficult to predict and beyond the Funds' control. Actual events can differ from those assumed. Some important factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those in any forward-looking statements include changes in interest rates and domestic and foreign business, market, financial or legal conditions, among others. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that estimated returns or projections can be realized or that actual returns or results will not be materially lower than those estimated therein.

Legal and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Funds that might adversely affect the Funds. The regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private investment funds could adversely affect the value of investments held by the Funds and the ability of the Funds to pursue their investment strategies. New laws or revised regulations imposed by the SEC, other governmental regulatory authorities, self-regulatory organizations or industry bodies that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Funds can be adopted in the future. The Funds also could be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

Lack of Control in Minority Investments. Certain of the Funds' investments could represent a

minority position in portfolio companies, without power individually to exert significant control over such portfolio companies' boards of directors and management. In such cases, the Funds will rely significantly on the existing management and boards of directors of such companies, which could include representatives of other investors with whom the Funds are not affiliated and whose interests or views could conflict with the interest of the Funds.

Special Risks Associated with Non-U.S. Investments. The Funds are able to invest a portion of their capital commitments in portfolio companies that are headquartered and that have their principal operations outside the United States, its territories and possessions. Such investments could be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations permitted to be given effect during the term of the Funds), the application of complex U.S. and foreign tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of foreign taxes on the Funds and/or the investors with respect to the Funds' income, possible foreign tax return filing requirements for the Funds and/or the investors, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities and other factors beyond the control of the general partner. Furthermore, issuers of non-U.S. securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive accounting reporting or disclosure requirements than U.S. issuers. Securities of certain companies in some countries are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. In addition, such investments can be subject to currency exchange risks, including the cost of converting investment cash flows from one currency into another and the possibility of fluctuations in exchange rates.

Risks Associated with Investing in Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies. The Funds will invest in entities, such as limited partnerships and limited liability companies, which are treated as pass-through entities for federal income tax purposes. Such investments pose a number of risks. Investors will be subject to tax on their distributive share of the taxable income of such entities allocated to the Funds, even if they do not receive cash distributions corresponding to such taxable income. Investors must have liquidity from sources other than the Funds to bear such tax liabilities. To the extent such entities are engaged in business in a number of states, investors can be required to file state tax returns in such states. Investments in such entities are also likely to cause domestic tax-exempt investors to be allocated unrelated business taxable income, and to cause offshore investors to receive income effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business and to be required to file U.S. federal and state tax returns. In addition, investing in such entities might cause delays in investors receiving tax and other financial information from the Funds. Because the Funds' tax returns are predicated on the tax attributes passed through to it by such entities, any delay in receiving tax information from such entities will cause a corresponding delay in dissemination to investors of the Funds' tax information.

Leverage. While investments in highly leveraged companies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a high degree of risk. Some of the Funds' investments could involve high degrees of leverage, as a result of which recessions, operating problems and other general business and economic risks could have a more pronounced effect on the profitability or survival of the Funds' portfolio companies. The Funds' ability to achieve attractive rates of return on investments will depend in part on the ability of its portfolio companies to access sufficient sources of debt at attractive rates. Availability of capital from the debt markets is subject to volatility from time to time, and there can be times when the Funds might not be able to access those markets at attractive rates, or at all, when completing an investment. Also, increased interest rates generally increase portfolio company interest expenses. In the event any such portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, the Funds could suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company.

Derivatives. The Funds are able to invest some of their assets in, or otherwise make use of, derivative instruments such as swaps. Derivatives involve significant transaction costs and are subject to a number of risks, such as interest rate risk, market risk and credit risk. Derivatives might be highly illiquid. Due to the risks associated with derivatives, including without limitation interest rate fluctuation, market instability, credit mispricing or improper valuation, the Funds could lose more than the principle amount invested in any derivative transaction and, thereby, suffer a material adverse effect.

Currency Risk. Any investments of the Funds that are not denominated in the U.S. dollar are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that could affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. Officials in foreign countries can, from time to time, take actions in respect of their currencies that could significantly affect the value of the Funds' assets denominated in those currencies or the liquidity of such investments. For example, a foreign government can unilaterally devalue its currency against other currencies, which would typically have the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in that currency. A foreign government is also able to limit the convertibility or repatriation of its currency or assets denominated in that currency. The Funds can, but are not required to, invest in foreign currencies, foreign currency futures contracts and options thereon, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, or any combination thereof for hedging purposes, but there can be no assurance that such strategies will be implemented, or if implemented, will be effective.

Geographic Concentration Risk. The Funds will focus their investments in North America, and therefore could be particularly vulnerable to events affecting companies in this region. Additionally, the economy of a particular country in which the Funds can invest is influenced by economic and market considerations in other countries in the region. Investors' reactions to events in one country can have adverse effects on the securities of companies and the value of property and related assets in other countries in which the Funds could invest. The Funds' performance could be worse than the performance of other funds that invest more broadly geographically.

Market Disruption Risk and Terrorism Risk. The military operations of the United States and its allies, the instability in various parts of the world and the prevalence of terrorist attacks throughout the world could have significant adverse effects on the global economy. In addition, certain illnesses spread rapidly and have the potential to significantly affect the global economy. Terrorist attacks, in particular, can exacerbate some of the foregoing risk factors. A terrorist attack involving, or in the vicinity of, a portfolio company in which the Fund invests could result in a liability far in excess of available insurance coverage. The Adviser cannot predict the likelihood of these types of events occurring in the future nor how such events could affect the Fund.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Related General Partners

Various limited liability company (the “General Partners”), serve as general partners of the Funds. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

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

For the purposes of this Item 11, references to the “Fund” or “Funds” shall include any successor investment funds that could be established by the Adviser, the General Partners or affiliates of the Adviser or the General Partners.

Code of Ethics

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

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

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: Gauge Capital LLC, 1256 Main Street, Suite 256, Southlake, Texas 76092.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

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

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Fund (including purchasers of a limited

partner's interests in a secondary transaction) or a co-investment opportunity (see below) could ask different questions and request different information, the Adviser can provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors or limited partners.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its related entities and their respective personnel engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund will, from time to time, conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Funds or their respective personnel and affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

The Adviser has in the past and could, from time to time in the future establish certain investment vehicles through which certain employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, certain business associates, other "friends of the firm," or other persons can invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as "co-investment vehicles," can, in certain instances, be contractually required to purchase and sell certain investment opportunities at substantially the same time and substantially the same terms as the applicable Fund that is invested in that investment opportunity. Such co-investment vehicles cannot pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest.

Resolution of Conflicts

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

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the relevant Governing Documents for the Funds;
- (3) Many of the Funds have established or will establish an advisory board, consisting of representatives of investors not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory boards meet as required to consult with the Adviser as to certain potential conflicts of interest. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the Adviser will be guided by its good faith discretion;

- (4) Where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties can be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price;
- (5) The Adviser has adopted and implemented certain policies and procedures designed to reduce certain conflicts of interest; and
- (6) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund.

In addition, certain provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents are designed to protect the interests of investors in situations where conflicts could exist, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. In certain instances, some of such conflicts of interest could be resolved in a manner adverse to a Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Conflicts

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

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients

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

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

The Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities, and will make allocation determinations consistently therewith.

The Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, “Investment Allocation Requirements”), which will also apply directly or indirectly to certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Funds. Investment Allocation Requirements are generally set forth in the Fund’s Governing Documents or in side letters. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Adviser will follow the process set forth below.

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

- **Obligation to Offer:** the Adviser is required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Funds. This obligation to offer investment opportunities is generally set forth in a Fund’s Governing Documents.
- **Related Investments:** the Adviser can offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.
- **Legal and Regulatory Exclusions:** the Adviser can determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

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

- Each Fund’s investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund’s liquidity and reserves;
- Each Fund’s diversification (including the actual, relative or potential exposure of a Fund to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing portfolio);
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Any “ramp-up” period of a newly established Fund;
 - Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund’s projected future capacity for investment;
- Each Fund’s targeted rate of return;

- Stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment and anticipated holding period of the portfolio company;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- The suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Fund;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Supply or demand of an investment opportunity at a given price level;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- The seniority of an investment and other capital structuring criteria;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Whether an investment opportunity requires additional consents or authorizations from the Fund, investors or Third Parties;
- Whether an investment opportunity would enable a Fund to qualify for certain programmatic benefits or discounts that are not readily available to other Funds including, but not limited to, the ability to enter into credit arrangements with certain financial or governmental institutions;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the Governing Documents of each Fund.

The Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund or (ii) the profitability of any Fund. The application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above will often result in allocation on a non-pro rata basis and there can be no assurance that a Fund will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

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

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Adviser determines would be appropriate for the Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated by contract to certain participants in the applicable deal, such as co-sponsors, consultants and advisers to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio company, certain strategic investors and other investors whose allocation is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the applicable Fund), and any such excess is expected to be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds' Governing Documents and as set forth in the following paragraphs.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) no investor in a Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity and investing in a Fund does not give an investor any rights, entitlements or priority to co-investment opportunities, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, as well as the applicable terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons or other participants in the applicable transactions, such as co-sponsors, (iii) co-investment opportunities typically will, be offered to some and not other investors in the Funds, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons and investors can be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested, (iv) certain persons other than investors in the Funds (e.g., consultants, joint venture partners, persons associated with a portfolio company and other Third Parties), rather than one or more investors in a Fund, will, from time to time, be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons and (v) co-investors will generally purchase their interests in a portfolio company at the same time as the Funds or could, on occasion, purchase their interests from the applicable Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell down or transfer). Additionally, non-binding acknowledgments of interest in co-investment opportunities are not Investment Allocation Requirements and do not require the Adviser to notify the recipients of such acknowledgments if there is a co-investment opportunity.

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

- The Adviser's evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party and the Adviser's perception of the ability of that potential co-investment party (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise and other resources) to efficiently and expeditiously participate in the investment opportunity with the relevant Fund(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Fund(s), in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case (including whether the potential co-investment party has a complicated tax structure that would require particular structuring implementation or covenants that would not otherwise be required);
- Any confidentiality concerns the Adviser has that might arise in connection with providing the other account or person with specific information relating to the investment

opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity;

- The Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of the potential co-investment party to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential co-investment party's commitment;
- The character and nature of the co-investment opportunity (including the potential co-investment amount, structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry);
- Level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;
- The ability of a potential co-investment party to aid in operating or monitoring a portfolio company or the possession of certain expertise by a potential co-investment party and the potential co-investment party's chemistry with the management team of the potential portfolio company and whether the potential co-investment party has any existing positions in the portfolio company;
- Any interests a potential co-investment party has in any competitors of the portfolio company;
- The Adviser's perception of whether the investment opportunity could subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, competitive, confidentiality, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- The Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party might have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, could affect the likelihood of a Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- Whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that could provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to current or future Funds and/or the Adviser and whether the potential co-investment party has demonstrated a long-term and/or continuing commitment to the potential success of the current or future Funds and/or the Adviser.

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment and some factors could be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating

investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds, potential co-investors, Adviser Investors and Third Parties, and in the manner discussed above often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations often will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Adviser can be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons. While the Adviser determines how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In the event the Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity co-investors, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. Further, it is possible that a potential co-investment party could experience financial, legal or regulatory difficulties and might, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund and as a result, could take a different view from the Adviser as to appropriate strategy for an investment or could be in a position to take a contrary action to a Fund's investment objective. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Fund could consequently hold a greater concentration and have exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. Moreover, an investment by the Fund which is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce the Fund's overall investment returns.

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

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

- The Adviser's evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- The Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that can provide indirectly longer-

term benefits to current or future Funds and/or the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment;

- Whether the potential purchaser would subject the Adviser, the applicable Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens;
- A potential purchaser's investment into another Fund (including any commitment into a future fund);
- Requirements in such Fund's Governing Documents; and
- Such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

Providers of Operations Support

The Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies can from time to time retain other companies and individuals ("Operations Support Providers"), which could be affiliates of the General Partners, employees of such affiliates, portfolio companies of other Funds, third party consultants, "operating partners" or "senior advisors". The Operations Support Providers can be engaged to provide operational support, due diligence, research, sourcing, specialized operations and consulting services and similar or related services to the Funds, or in connection with, one or more portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies ("Operations Support Services"). These services could be high level insight or extensive day-to-day roles, and can include support to the General Partners on behalf of the Funds, or portfolio companies regarding, among other things, the company's management (including serving in management positions or participating in determining corporate strategy), the company's supply chain, revenue and margin management (including determining sales/marketing strategy and retail strategy), data intelligence, finance (including generating metrics and reporting and business restructuring), human capital management (including recruiting personnel and determining executive/incentive compensation), information technology, corporate communications, customer service, sustainability (including, strategy, policy and reporting development), real estate matters and similar operational matters. The nature of the relationship with each such Operations Support Provider and the time devotion requirements of each such Operations Support Provider might vary significantly. Certain Operations Support Providers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. These arrangements could be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Operations Support Services to be provided. Operations Support Providers can be offered the ability (or may have a preferred right) to co-invest alongside Funds, including in investments in which such Operations Support Provider is involved or participates in the management thereof.

Pursuant to the Funds' Governing Documents, fees and expenses associated with Operations Support Services ("Operations Expenses") are paid and/or reimbursed by portfolio companies and/or the Funds. Operations Expenses (including Operations Expenses incurred in connection with an affiliated Operations Support Provider) can be determined at the discretion of the applicable General Partner taking into account the particular Operations Support Services, can include an annual fee or retainer, a discretionary bonus, a success fee (in the form of cash or

equity) based on pre-determined targets or milestones, a profits or equity interest in the Fund and/or portfolio company or other incentive-based compensation to the Operations Support Provider, and can otherwise be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Operations Support Provider, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such companies. The determination of whether a service is an Operations Support Service will be made by the applicable General Partner in its good faith discretion. Operations Expenses could also be incurred in respect of portfolio companies prior to the closing of the investment. To the extent services can be provided for the benefit of a Fund, without reference to a particular portfolio company, Operations Expenses incurred in connection with such services are borne by the Fund. In the event one or more Operations Support Providers (directly or indirectly) is providing services with respect to one or more Funds, such Operations Expenses will be allocated among the applicable Funds as determined by the applicable General Partner in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent any such Operations Expenses are payable to any affiliated Operations Support Provider by the Funds or a portfolio company, such Operations Expenses will not reduce any fees otherwise payable to the management company or its affiliates. The General Partner's good faith determination as to whether a service is an Operations Support Service, the categorization of any fees and expenses (e.g., as Operations Expenses) and the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on the Fund and its investors. Over time, certain existing and former employees of the Adviser (including senior personnel) can transition to an Operations Support Provider role, which could shift the burden of compensation such persons from the Adviser to the applicable Fund and/or its portfolio companies.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

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

additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser. In addition, a conflict arises in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio company of another Fund. Investments by more than one client of the Adviser in a portfolio company also raises the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser to support positions taken by other clients of the Adviser, or that a client can remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. In addition, there could be differences in timing of entry into, or exit from, a portfolio company for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio or liquidity needs. These variations in timing could be detrimental to a Fund. The application of a Fund's Organizational Documents and the Adviser's policies and procedures are expected to vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment by two or more Funds in different classes of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure) and, as such, there might be a degree of variation and potential inconsistencies, in the manner in which potential or actual conflicts are addressed. Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have made, and are expected to continue to make, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, and therefore have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

A Fund can, from time to time, invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund can, from time to time, decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

From time to time the Adviser can, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser expects to consider some or all of the factors listed above under "*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*". The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser. Although the Adviser is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, it will first determine that such transaction is in the best interests of the applicable Fund(s), taking into account the sales price and the other terms and conditions of the transaction. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Fund(s). Any such transactions will comply with the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund(s).

A Fund has in the past and may, from time to time in the future, sell down an interest in its portfolio companies to co-investors. Subject to the applicable Governing Documents, the Adviser can charge (or can decide not to charge) a co-investor (such as a Fund investor and Adviser Investor or Third Party) interest costs for the time period between the closing of the

applicable Fund's investment in a portfolio company to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio company to the applicable co-investor.

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

Cross-Transactions

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

Principal Transactions

Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a

security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a “principal transaction”), the Adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client’s consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser’s management of the Funds, the Adviser and its affiliates can engage in principal transactions. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Fund(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received.

Management of the Funds

The Adviser manages a number of Funds that could have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser expects that it or its personnel will in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives substantially similar to those of the current Funds. The Adviser could establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives different from those of the current Funds. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients and Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities*” above. The Adviser can give advice or take actions with respect to, the investments of one or more Fund that cannot be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies cannot hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences could result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that employees of the Adviser responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Adviser, including funds raised in the future or to proprietary investments made by the Adviser and/or its principals of the type made by a Fund. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees.

In addition, the Adviser receives and generates various kinds of portfolio company data and other information, including related to financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors and other metrics. This information can, in certain instances, include material non-public information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Fund’s investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio company. As a result, the Adviser is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment strategies. The Adviser is likely in the future to enter into information sharing and confidentiality arrangements with portfolio companies and other sources of information that might limit the internal distribution and use of such data. The Adviser is likely in the future in certain instances to use this information in a manner that could provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Fund or Funds from which such information was obtained. In addition, the Adviser might have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio companies based on the data

and information expected to be received or generated. The Adviser is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Adviser, its Affiliates or certain Funds in a manner that could otherwise present a conflict of interest but does not intend to specifically disclose such conflicts to the relevant Funds.

The Funds can, from time to time enter into borrowing arrangements that require the Funds to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If one Fund defaults on such arrangement, the other Funds can be held responsible for the defaulted amount. The Funds will only enter into such joint and several borrowing arrangement when the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of the Funds.

Follow-on Investments

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions could present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Fund in a portfolio company in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund could, from time to time, participate in releveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest may arise, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser

The Adviser generally can, in its discretion, contract with any related person of the Adviser (including but not limited to a portfolio company of a Fund) to perform services for the Adviser in connection with its provision of services to the Funds. When engaging a related person to provide such services, the Adviser has an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person might be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

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

The Adviser, its affiliates, and partners, members, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates can buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. Officers, principals and employees of the Adviser can also buy

securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Funds. A conflict of interest might arise because such investing Adviser personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. In addition, officers and employees can also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which could include potential competitors of the Funds. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics and investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds. If officers, principals and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Adviser generally aligns the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

Fee Structure

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds can only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure creates an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser would not otherwise have done so.

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

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

The General Partner can elect to receive its Carried Interest in the form of an in-kind distribution of securities of a portfolio company, including for purposes of permitting one or more General Partner personnel to donate such securities to charity (which can include private foundations, fund or other charities so chosen by such personnel). Any tax efficiencies to such General Partner personnel associated with this form of charitable giving could have the effect of reinforcing or enhancing the General Partner's incentives otherwise resulting from the existence of its Carried Interest and therefore, the General Partner may have a conflict of interest in

making decisions on behalf of the Funds (including, for instance, the timing of disposition of investments).

Fund Level Borrowing

The Funds from time-to-time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses, to pay management fees, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under hedging transactions, to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor's default or exclusion. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be used for all limited partners in such Fund on a pro-rata basis, including the general partner. In addition, credit facilities for certain Funds are available to provide borrowed funds directly to the portfolio companies of such Funds, in which case such borrowed funds would be guaranteed by such Funds.

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

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

Diverse Membership

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

Business with and Among Portfolio Companies and Investors

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

The Adviser generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the Funds, certain Third Parties, or their related businesses to the Funds or their portfolio companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Funds or the portfolio companies.

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

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

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

In certain instances, a Fund's portfolio company can compete with, be a customer of or be a service provider to another Fund's portfolio company. In providing advice to a portfolio company's business, the Adviser is not obligated to, and need not, take into consideration the interests of other relevant portfolio companies or Funds. As a result, a conflict of interest could arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Adviser to a portfolio company could have adverse consequences to a competitor portfolio company owned by another Fund. For instance, a portfolio company can seek to expand its market share at the

expense of another portfolio company, withdraw business from another portfolio company in favor of another company offering the same product or service at a lower price, increasing its own prices or commencing litigation against another portfolio company.

Service Providers

Services required by a Fund (including some services historically provided by the Adviser or its affiliates to the Funds) may, for certain reasons including efficiency and economic considerations, be outsourced in whole or in part to third parties in the discretion of the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser and its affiliates have an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Funds to, among other things, leverage the use of Adviser personnel. Such services could include, without limitation, deal sourcing, information technology, license software, depository, data processing, client relations, administration, custodial, accounting, legal and tax support and other similar services. Outsourcing cannot occur universally for all Funds and accordingly, certain costs could be incurred by a Fund for a third-party service provider that is not incurred for comparable services by other Funds. The decision by the Adviser to initially perform a service for a Fund in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional services) in whole or in part to a third-party service provider in the future. The costs and expenses of any such third-party service providers will be borne by the Funds.

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

The Adviser and/or its affiliates can engage certain service providers to provide services to the Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. Such service providers are, in certain circumstances, investors in a Fund or affiliates of such investors and could include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel pension consultants and/or other investors provide services (including mezzanine and/or lending arrangements). Such engagement can be concurrent with an investor's admission to a Fund, or during the term of such investor's investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser can give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Fund, or could have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor.

Additionally, employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives can have ownership, employment, or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that an Adviser could have with a service provider can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a portfolio company. The Adviser will have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Funds or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. There is a possibility that the Adviser, because of such belief or for other reasons, could favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Certain members of a Fund's advisory board are, or in the future may be, officers or directors of, or

otherwise affiliated with, investors in another Fund. The general partner of a Fund could from time to time utilize the services of investors and their affiliates on an arm's length basis with commercially reasonable terms, as it deems appropriate.

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

Positions with Portfolio Companies

Employees of the Adviser currently serve as directors of, or observers on boards with respect to, certain portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest can arise in the event that such employee's fiduciary duties as a director conflicts with those of the Fund, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. In addition, to the extent an employee serves as a director on the board of more than one portfolio company, such employees' fiduciaries duties among the two portfolio companies could create a conflict of interest. In addition, employees of the Adviser may, on occasion, leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company. Employees of the Adviser that serve as directors can directly receive payments for their services without that compensation being paid back to the funds.

Decisions made by a director could subject the Adviser, its affiliate or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims.

From time to time employees of the Adviser can also be asked to serve as directors of, or observers with respect to, certain entities in which a Fund has fully exited its ownership interest and/or following the termination of such employee's employment with the Adviser. In such circumstances, any compensation or fees received by such former employee is not subject to the Advisory Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Funds and/or investors.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights

The Adviser does enter into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures and other preferential economic rights, information and reporting rights, excuse or exclusion rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, co-investment rights, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, veto rights, and liquidity or transfer rights. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Adviser (or applicable General Partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund.

Generally, each Fund has established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest could exist when some, but not all limited partners are permitted to designate a member to the advisory committee. The advisory committee can also have the ability

to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory committee. Representatives of the advisory committee may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser and its partners, employees and affiliates. These relationships could influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory committee.

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

Other Potential Conflicts

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

The Adviser and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds are investors in a Fund, and can also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties can engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. Additionally, the Adviser and the Funds and the portfolio companies of the Funds can, from time to time, engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider could charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies. This could result in the Adviser receiving a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by the Funds and/or the portfolio company, or the Adviser receiving a discount on services even though the Funds and/or the portfolio companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the portfolio companies.

The Adviser and its personnel have in the past and could, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses can result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to the Adviser and/or its personnel, and such rewards and/or amounts will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel and will not be subject to the

offset arrangements described above or otherwise shared with such Fund, its investors and/or the portfolio companies.

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

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

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

Certain portfolio companies of the Funds are, or have been, counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with the Adviser, its affiliates, other portfolio companies of the Adviser’s clients, to receive favorable procurement terms, including fees, servicing payments, rebates, discounts or other financial benefits. The Adviser is often eligible to receive favorable terms for its procurement due in part to the involvement of its portfolio companies in such arrangements, and any discounted amounts will not be subject to Advisory Fee offsets or otherwise shared with the relevant Funds.

The Governing Documents of certain Funds permit the General Partner of each such Fund to cause such Fund to distribute such General Partner’s share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by such Fund to such General Partner or its affiliates (including partners and employees) in kind, while disposing of limited partners’ share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the limited partners. This ability creates conflicts of interest between the General Partners and the limited partners of the applicable Fund, because the General Partner may have an incentive to cause the Fund to exit an investment at a time that may result in limited partners receiving a lesser return on such investment than would be the case if the General Partner was prohibited from receiving its

proceeds from investments in kind (or was otherwise required to receive its share of investment proceeds in the same form as limited partners). Furthermore, the General Partner, or its affiliates, could receive distributions in kind from an investment disposition. In the event the General Partner, or its affiliates, receive such a distribution, the General Partner can act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and can determine to sell the distributed securities, or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as the General Partner shall determine. The ability of the General Partner to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between the General Partner or affiliate, as an adviser to the Fund, and the Fund.

The Governing Documents of certain Funds permit each such Fund's General Partner, or its affiliates, to lend money to the applicable Fund. Such lending arrangements create conflicts of interest between the applicable General Partner or affiliate and the Fund acting as borrower.

The Governing Documents of certain Funds permit each such Fund's General Partner to withhold information from certain limited partners or investors in such Fund in certain circumstances. For instance, information could be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The General Partner can elect to withhold certain information to such limited partners for reasons relating to the General Partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such limited partners of receiving such information.

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

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

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For each of the Funds, the Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Fund's general partner, if applicable, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for a Fund involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek "best execution" of the transaction. "Best execution" means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker's or dealer's execution capability, including, by way of

illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker or dealer, and the quality of service rendered by the broker or dealer in other transactions. In addition, the Adviser may consider the use of Electronic Communications Networks (“ECNs”) when placing trades on behalf of the Funds. When purchasing or selling over-the-counter securities with market makers, the Adviser generally seeks to select market makers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold.

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

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

Aggregation of Trades

The Adviser and its affiliates may aggregate (or bunch) the orders of more than one Fund for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security. The Adviser often employs this practice because larger transactions could enable them to obtain better overall prices, including lower commission costs or mark-ups or mark-downs. The Adviser and its affiliates may combine orders on behalf of Funds with orders for other Funds for which it or its affiliates have trading authority, or in which it or its affiliates have an economic interest. In such cases, the Adviser and its affiliates generally aggregate trade orders for publicly traded securities so that each participating Fund will receive the average price for each execution of a transaction.

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

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

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

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund within 90 days after the fiscal year end of such Fund, as well as quarterly performance reports within 45 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

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

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each Fund, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the Governing

Documents of the applicable Fund.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

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

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

Funds generally cannot direct the Adviser’s Vote.

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

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

Where the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer deems appropriate in his or her sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties can be used to help resolve conflicts. In this regard, the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer shall have the power to retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or

professionals to assist with Voting decisions and/or to delegate voting or consent powers to such fiduciaries, consultants or professionals.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: Gauge Capital LLC, 1256 Main Street, Suite 256, Southlake, Texas 76092.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.