

Item 1 – Cover Page

**Part 2A of Form ADV
Brochure for:**

Next Play Capital, LLC

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March 30, 2023

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Next Play Capital LLC (“Next Play”, “Advisor”, or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact the Firm at the address listed above. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Next Play Capital is a registered investment adviser with the SEC. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Next Play Capital LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Next Play Capital, LLC is filing its Brochure as of March 2023 as part of the Firm's annual amendment filing. There were no material changes to this Brochure since its last annual amendment filing.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

A. Advisory Firm

Next Play Capital LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is an investment management and/or investment supervisory 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. Next Play is a venture capital investment platform structured to provide specialized investors access to top venture capital funds and companies. Next Play Capital, LLC was formed on June 13, 2014. Ryan Nece is the Co-Founder and Managing Partner of Next Play Capital, LLC.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Next Play serves as General Partner and investment adviser to private investment funds (the “Funds”). Next Play may decide in the future to sponsor or manage additional private investment funds (collectively with the Fund[s], the “Clients”). Next Play provides advisory services to, and/or receive Advisory Fees (as defined below) from the Funds. Next Play provides investment management and/or investment supervisory services to investment vehicles it sponsors (the “Main 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”)

Pursuant to each Fund’s offering memorandum, limited partnership agreement or equivalent, of such fund and subscription documents separate investment management agreements (each such investment management agreement, “Advisory Agreement”), and/or side letters with investors. The Adviser’s investment management and/or investment supervisory 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 or general partner to the Funds in order to provide such services.

The Funds are offering limited partnership interests (“Interests”) to certain qualified investors as described in response to Item 7, below (such investors are referred to herein as “Investors”).

Next Play provides investment advisory and/or management services to pooled investment vehicles. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Certain investors in a Fund have opt-out rights with respect to certain investments due to legal, regulatory, or other agreed-upon circumstances. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the Governing Documents or offering documents of the applicable Fund.

From time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-investment vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from one or more Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer). Any such purchase from a Fund by a co-investor or co-investment vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment. Where appropriate, and in the Adviser's sole discretion, the Adviser is authorized to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-investment vehicle (or otherwise equitably to adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund. As of the date of this Brochure, Next Play has entered into a joint venture with Bessemer Venture Partners ("Bessemer") and Cloud All Star Fund GP, LLC ("General Partner"), to provide investment advisory services to the Cloud All Star Fund ("Cloud") as a co-manager with Bessemer. Cloud's primary purpose is to buy, hold for appreciation, sell, and otherwise invest mainly in equity and equity-related Securities of cloud-based SaaS and Enterprise companies. The General Partner anticipates that most of Cloud's investments will be in companies that are current or former members of the Cloud 100 or are expected to be members of the Cloud 100 and/or existing portfolio companies of a Bessemer Fund or a Next Play Fund. Cloud's general purposes are to buy, hold for appreciation, sell, and otherwise invest in securities of every kind and nature and rights and options with respect thereto, including, without limitation, stock, notes, bonds, debentures and evidences of indebtedness; to exercise all rights, powers, privileges, and other incidents of ownership or possession with respect to securities held or owned by Cloud and granted by the Act or by any other applicable law or by the partnership agreement; to enter into, make, and perform all contracts and other undertakings; and to engage in all activities and transactions as may be necessary, advisable, or desirable to carry out the foregoing. Cloud intends to pursue a venture capital strategy and the General Partner intends to manage the Cloud as a venture capital fund in accordance with Section 203(l) of the Investment Advisers Act

C. Tailored Services

The Adviser has established certain investment vehicles through which certain employees, members, officers, and independent contractors of the Adviser and/or their family members, officers, and employees of the Adviser's affiliates and/or their family members, certain business associates, certain investors in the Main Funds, or other persons close to the firm have invested alongside one or more Main Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as "Co-Investment Vehicles," generally are contractually required, as a condition of investment, to exit their investments in each investment opportunity at substantially the same time, and on substantially the same terms, as the applicable Main Fund that is invested in that investment opportunity. Co-investment vehicles in which employees of, and certain senior advisors and executives to, the Adviser invest is referred to herein as (the "Employee Co-Investment Vehicles", and collectively with the Main

Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles, the “Next Play Funds”. The Next Play Funds, together with the SLS Funds, are referred to herein as the “Funds” and each individually as the “Fund”).

D. Wrap Fee Programs

Next Play does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Amounts Under Management

As of September 30, 2022, the Firm has approximately \$571,498,841 in regulatory assets under management.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

The Adviser or its affiliates generally receive Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (each as defined below) or similar performance-based remuneration from a Main Fund and Co-Investment Vehicle. A Next Play Fund, and/or its portfolio companies also make other payments to the Adviser or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio companies which, in certain circumstances, reduces the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser. Additionally, consistent with the organizational documents of a Fund, the Fund typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to the Fund and/or the portfolio companies.

The fees and compensation payable to Next Play are negotiable and vary among its Clients. However, the range of compensation is generally as follows:

1. Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Main Funds and Co-Investment Vehicle, the Adviser receives advisory fees from each such Fund (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital, with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees are typically reduced during the life of a Fund. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund have also been reduced by other fees or compensation received by the Adviser or its affiliates that related to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain 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.

As applicable, the precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund are established by the Adviser in negotiation with investors in the applicable Fund and are set forth in such Fund’s Governing Documents received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver or reduction by Next Play or General Partner in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors via side letter and other arrangements, which may not be disclosed to other investors in the same Main Fund or Co-Investment Vehicle. The Advisory Fee structures described above may be modified from time to time. Fees differ from one Main Fund to another, as well as among certain investors in the same Main Fund. Specifically, employees and affiliates of Next Play do not pay Advisory Fees.

Certain investors in the Next Play 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 Next Play Fund. Notwithstanding that Adviser Investors will generally not pay Advisory Fees, Adviser Investors will pay for their pro rata share of certain Next Play 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 Next Play Fund.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Main Fund or Co-Investment Vehicle 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 expenses 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 Main Fund. To the extent reduction 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 do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Funds. Generally, the portion of Other Fees (as defined below) allocable to capital invested by a Main 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.

In addition, the Adviser will from time to time waive or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee paid by a Main 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 Main Fund, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions. Waived or reduced Advisory Fees are not typically subject to the 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, Main Fund investors may not receive the full benefit of reductions or offsets (e.g., during periods when the Adviser no longer receives Advisory Fees and receives compensation that would otherwise be subject to offset, the Adviser, depending on certain elections that may be made by Main Fund investors, may be entitled to retain such compensation without remitting any such amounts to the applicable Main Fund or its investments).

Principals or other current or former employees of the Adviser generally receive salaries and other compensation derived from, and in certain cases including a portion of, the Advisory Fee, carried interest or other compensation received by the Adviser or its affiliates.

2. Performance-based Fees

From the Funds, Next Play generally receives a profit allocation equal to a percentage of the net income allocated to each Investor for the year, but only to the extent net income allocated to that Investor exceeds any cumulative losses that were allocated to that Investor for earlier periods and that have not been recovered. This profit allocation is generally between 5-10% for any fund investments and between 15-20% for any direct investments, and is typically made at the end of each calendar year.

The profit allocation will only be charged to accounts of those Investors who are "qualified clients" as defined in Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act"), in accordance with the California Corporations Code.

3. Other Fees

Fees Payable by the Portfolio Companies

The Adviser and its affiliates may perform transaction-related, financial advisory and other services for, and receive fees from, actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of the Next Play Funds, including fees in connection with structuring investments in such portfolio companies, as well as mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, refinancing, public offerings, sales, or other similar dispositions and similar transactions with respect to such portfolio companies ("Transaction Fees"). Transaction Fees (which to date have not been received) may be established upon the initial consummation of an investment and the agreements may provide for a periodic fee which is fixed or determined based on the performance of the portfolio company.

The Adviser and its affiliates also receive "monitoring fees" ("Monitoring Fees") pursuant to monitoring agreements with certain portfolio companies of the Next Play Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by the Adviser to such portfolio companies. The terms of a monitoring agreement typically include (among other things) annual automatic renewals and the payment of Monitoring Fees (which may be fixed fees or calculated as a percentage of EBIDTA or similar performance metric).

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates may receive fees in connection with serving on the board of directors of certain portfolio companies of a Next Play Fund ("Director Fees") and in connection with an unconsummated transaction for a Next Play Fund ("Break-Up Fees" and, together with Transaction Fees, Monitoring Fees and Director Fees the "Other Fees"). The amount and timing of Break-Up Fees received by the Adviser are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the 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, as well as internal costs to the Adviser or the applicable general partner associated with the Value-Creation Team (as defined below) or any member thereof allocated to specific current or prospective portfolio companies of a Fund for such persons rendering Value- Creation Services (as defined below). Other Fees may be substantial and are typically paid in cash but could be paid 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 Next Play Fund in connection with the receipt of such fees. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in the Governing Documents of the applicable Next Play Fund. As some Next Play Funds do not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Next Play Funds. In certain circumstances, the Adviser expects that one or more third party investors in a portfolio company not affiliated with the Next Play Funds or the Adviser may negotiate their own consulting fees with a Next Play Fund portfolio company for services they provide such portfolio company (including, but not limited to,

value-creation services). For the avoidance of doubt, no portion of any fees received by such third parties will be offset against any Advisory Fees payable by a Next Play Fund.

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 Next Play Funds and their investors because the amount of these Other Fees and reimbursements (see “Expense Reimbursement” below) are often substantial and the Next Play Funds and their investors generally do not have a direct interest in these fees and reimbursements. The Adviser determines the amount of these 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 are not typically disclosed to investors in the Next Play Funds.

In addition, the Adviser or its managing directors or employees, on behalf of Adviser, may receive stock of a portfolio company as Other Fees due to service of a managing director or employee 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 Other Fees, may 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 Other Fees, 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 Next Play Fund, and its related persons, on the one hand, and the Next Play Fund.

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.

B. Payment of Fees

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

C. Third-Party Fees

The Adviser and its affiliates also engage and retain senior advisors, advisors, consultants, and other similar professionals who are not employees or affiliates of the Adviser and who receive payments from, or allocations with respect to, portfolio companies of the Next Play Funds and/or other entities. In such circumstances, the amounts of such fees or other compensation received by such persons may be 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 Next Play 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.

Next Play's fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which shall be incurred by the Clients. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to Play's management fee, and Next Play shall not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs.

Please see Item 12 of this Brochure regarding brokerage.

D. Expense Reimbursement

Additionally, a portfolio company typically reimburses the Adviser for expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses, which may include expenses for chartered or business class or first class travel, meals and entertainment expenses, indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses, compensation expenses relating to time spent by certain persons effecting operational improvements 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 Document, and such reimbursement may not be subject to sharing arrangements described above. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the receipt of such fees and reimbursements, please see Item 11 below.

E. Adviser Expenses

To the extent provided in the Governing Documents, the Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fees all costs and expenses associated with the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement, except costs and expenses designated in the Governing Documents as expenses to be borne by the relevant Next Play Fund.

F. Next Play Fund Expenses

As set forth more fully in, and subject to any restrictions in, the applicable Governing Documents of the Next Play Funds, each Next Play Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio companies. Expenses to be borne by a Next Play Fund (and as a result the investors) can be substantial and will reduce returns to investors. All costs and expenses of operating a Next Play Fund will be borne thereby. Such costs and expenses generally include all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the Next Play Fund and/or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company), including all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating or attributable to: (i) activities with respect to the structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, acquiring, bidding on, owning, managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding up, liquidating, or otherwise disposing of, as applicable, the Next Play Fund's portfolio companies and its actual and potential investments (including follow-on investments) or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, lenders, third-party diligence software and service providers, consultants and similar professionals in connection therewith and any fees and expenses related to transactions that may have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any

contemplated transaction or project is consummated and whether or not such activities are successful; (ii) indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, the Next Play Fund, the general partner or any “affiliated partner” on behalf of the Next Play Fund (including any credit facility, letter of credit or similar credit support), including interest with respect thereto, or seeking to put in place any such indebtedness or guarantee; (iii) financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses; (iv) broker, dealer, finder, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administration, private placement fees, sales commissions, investment banker, finder and similar services; (v) brokerage, sale, custodial, depository, trustee, record keeping, account and similar services; (vi) legal, accounting, research, auditing, administration (including fees and expenses associated with the Next Play Fund’s third- party administrator and administration or reporting software, if any), information, appraisal, advisory, valuation (including third-party valuations, appraisals or pricing services), consulting (including consulting and retainer fees and other compensation paid to senior advisors, consultants performing investment initiatives and other similar consultants), tax and other professional services; (vii) reverse breakup, termination and other similar fees; (viii) directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses; (ix) filing, title, transfer, registration and other similar fees and expenses; (x) printing, communications, marketing and publicity; (xi) the preparation, distribution or filing of Next Play Fund-related or investment-related financial statements or other reports, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedule K-1s, or any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF and any filings or reports contemplated by the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or any similar law, rule or regulation), or other information, including fees and costs of any third-party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing; (xii) developing, licensing, implementing, maintaining or upgrading any web portal, extranet tools, computer software or other administrative or reporting tools (including subscription-based services) for the benefit of the Fund or the limited partners; (xiii) any activities with respect to protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data; (xiv) to the extent provided in the Governing Documents, or otherwise approved by the general partner in its sole discretion, activities or proceedings of the advisory committee (including any out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by representatives of the general partner, the advisory committee members, permitted observers and other persons in attending or otherwise participating in meetings of the advisory committee) and the Next Play Fund’s pro rata share of the reasonable expenses of the Next Play Fund’s strategic advisory committee (the “Strategic Advisory Committee”); (xv) indemnification (including any fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with indemnifying any partner or other person pursuant to the Governing Documents and advancing fees, costs and expenses incurred by any such person in defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification pursuant to the Governing Documents), except as otherwise set forth in the Governing Documents; (xvi) actual, threatened or otherwise anticipated litigation, mediation, arbitration or other dispute resolution process, including any judgment, other award or settlement entered into in connection therewith; (xvii) any annual limited partner meeting or other periodic, if any,

meetings of the limited partners and any other conference or meeting with any limited partner(s); (xviii) except as otherwise determined by the general partner in its sole discretion, any fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation relating to any alternative investment vehicle or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company of such alternative investment vehicle) that would be a Next Play Fund expense or organizational expense if it were incurred in connection with the Next Play Fund, and any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, management, operation, termination, winding up and dissolution of any feeder vehicles related to the Next Play Fund to the extent not paid by the investors investing in such entities; (xix) the termination, liquidation, winding up or dissolution of the Next Play Fund; (xx) defaults by partners in the payment of any capital contributions; (xxi) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of the Next Play Fund, the general partner and related entities and any alternative investment vehicle of the Next Play Fund, including the preparation, distribution and implementation thereof; (xxii) complying with any law or regulation related to the activities of the Next Play Fund (including regulatory expenses of the general partner incurred in connection with the operation of the Next Play Fund and legal fees and expenses); (xxiii) any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding involving the Next Play Fund, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except as set forth in the Governing Documents; (xxiv) unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer by a limited partner; (xxv) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against the Next Play Fund and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation settlement or review of the Next Play Fund (except to the extent that the Next Play Fund is reimbursed therefor by a partner or such tax, fee or charge is treated as having been distributed to the partners pursuant to the Governing Documents); (xxvi) distributions to the partners and other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of the Next Play Fund's investments, including extraordinary expenses; (xxvii) compliance or regulatory matters related to the Next Play Fund, except as set forth in the Governing Documents; (xxviii) any travel, lodging, meals or entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities; (xxix) any organizational expenses; (xxx) any placement fees; (xxxi) any portion of the salary and/or bonus of any person employed or retained by the general partner, the Adviser or any other Adviser affiliate that is allocable to any portfolio company, prospective portfolio company or their respective subsidiaries (as reasonably determined by the general partner) based on the portion of such person's business time and attention spent on rendering Value-Creation Services (as defined below) to such portfolio company, prospective portfolio company or subsidiary that is not paid, reimbursed or otherwise borne by such portfolio company, prospective portfolio company or subsidiary; and (xxxii) any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations approved by the advisory committee. For a discussion of material conflicts of interest created by the allocation of such expenses, please see Item 11 below.

From time to time, the general partner of a Fund has created 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.

The Adviser and its personnel can be expected to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Funds that will neither be subject to an offset against any management fees payable to the Funds nor will otherwise be shared with the Funds and/or portfolio companies. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund or account expenses typically result in cash rebates, "miles," "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits and/or amounts will, whether or not de minimis or difficult to value, inure exclusively to the Adviser and/or such personnel (and not the Funds and/or portfolio companies) even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by the Funds and/or portfolio companies.

G. Co-investment Vehicle Expenses

The Adviser and its personnel can be expected to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Funds that will neither be subject to an offset against any management fees payable to the Funds nor will otherwise be shared with the Funds and/or portfolio companies. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund or account expenses typically result in cash rebates, "miles," "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits and/or amounts will, whether or not de minimis or difficult to value, inure exclusively to the Adviser and/or such personnel (and not the Funds and/or portfolio companies) even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by the Funds and/or portfolio companies.

If a proposed transaction is not consummated, generally no co-investment vehicle will have been formed, the full amount of any expenses relating to such proposed but not consummated transaction ("Dead Deal Costs") would therefore be borne by the Next Play Fund or Next Play Funds selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction. Similarly, co-investment vehicles are not typically allocated any share of Break-Up Fees paid or received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction. As a general matter, no co-investor will bear Dead Deal Costs or receive any portion of Break-Up Fees until they are contractually committed to invest in the prospective investment.

H. Allocation of Expenses

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 Next Play Funds with differing fee, expense, and compensation structures, the Adviser may have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Next Play Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons may derive, directly or indirectly, a higher fee, compensation, Carried Interest, or other benefit.

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 Next Play Funds in accordance with each Next Play Fund's Governing Documents or, to the extent not addressed in such Governing Documents, typically: (i) pro rata based on the respective total capital commitments of such Next Play Funds (in the case of non-investment-related expenses) or (ii) pro rata based on the relative size of a Next Play Fund's investment in a portfolio company (in the case of investment/transaction-related expenses). Subject at all times to the applicable Sumer Funds' Governing Documents, the Adviser may, in its sole discretion, choose to allocate fees and expenses in a manner different than that described above, in each case using good faith and its best judgment, and consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duties to the Next Play Funds.

With respect to allocating other expenses among Next Play Fund(s), Adviser Investors and/or third parties, as appropriate, the Adviser will allocate fees and expenses in accordance with the Next Play Fund's Governing Documents, and to the extent not addressed in the Governing Documents or agreements, the Adviser will make any allocation determination in its sole discretion, in each case using good faith and best judgment, and consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duties to the Next Play Funds, 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.

E. Outside Compensation for the Sale of Securities

Neither Next Play nor its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products outside of its association with Next Play

The foregoing discussion in Items 5 represents Next Play's basic compensation arrangements. The management fees and incentive allocations described above are structured to comply with Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and applicable state laws. Fees and other compensation are negotiable in certain circumstances and arrangements with any particular Investor may vary. Although Next Play believes its fees are competitive, lower fees for comparable services may be available from other investment advisers.

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

With respect to each Next Play Fund (except for Employee Co-Investment Vehicles), a portion of the profits, if any, of each such Next Play Fund generally is distributed to the Adviser as "carried interest" (the "Carried Interest"), pursuant to such Next Play Fund's Governing Documents.

Additionally, to the extent that Next Play personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Next Play Funds, such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest, to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as

appropriate for Next Play Funds from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage.

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), may create an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services, or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest (or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate), or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Governing Documents of the Funds and any side letter agreements with the investors in the applicable Fund, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of Next Play to establish new investment funds; (ii) provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and on similar terms; (iii) provisions requiring Next Play to allocate time and attention to the Fund; (iv) provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements and (v) the Next Play I, II and II Q Funds are no longer making new investments (other than potential follow on investments). Please also see Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by Next Play, as well as Item 12 below regarding trade aggregation.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Next Play provides investment advice directly to the Funds (or indirectly for SLS Funds) and not individually to investors in such fund. As well as management to the Funds including pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies.)

Next Play may in the future provide the same or similar services to other privately placed investment funds and/or separately managed accounts.

Next Play currently provides investment supervisory services to the Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds (or indirectly for the SLS Funds) and not individually to investors in such Fund.

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

The Next Play Funds seek out venture capital alternative investment vehicles in addition to co-investments to permit one or more investors to participate in one or more particular investment opportunities in a manner desirable for tax, regulatory or other reasons. Alternative investment vehicle sponsors generally have limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the Governing Documents of such vehicles and the related Next Play Fund

Next Play does not have a minimum size for a Next Play Fund, but minimum investment commitments are typically established for investors in the Next Play Funds. The general partner of each Next Play Fund has permitted, in its sole discretion, investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the offering documents of such Next Play Fund

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

A. Methods of Analysis

The Adviser intends the Next Play Funds to invest in venture capital alternative investment vehicles and co-investments directly into companies.

B. Investment Strategies

The Adviser seeks to achieve outsized returns through a diversified portfolio of fund and direct investments and deliberate manager selection. The current allocation of investments is approximately 40% top traditional venture funds, 40% micro and emerging managers, and 20% direct investments.

C. Risks of Investments and Strategies Utilized

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

The capitalized terms herein, with the exception of the terms “Fund” and “Funds,” have the meanings assigned to them in the Funds’ governing documents. In addition, as described more fully in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents, material risks relating generally to all of the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by or for all of the Next Play Funds, include the following:

General Investment and Trading Risks. All securities investments risk the loss of capital. No guarantee or representation is made that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives or avoid substantial losses. An investment in the Funds is speculative and involves certain considerations and risk factors which prospective investors should consider before subscribing for Interests. A prospective investor should consult its own legal, tax and/or financial advisors prior to investing in the Funds.

Investments in Other Funds. The Funds’ investment portfolio will consist, in part, of commitments to other investment funds (each such investment fund to which the Funds commit, a “Partner Fund” and collectively, the “Partner Funds”). Limited Partners generally will not have any discretion regarding how those commitments are invested, or how the investments made with their commitments are managed or liquidated. While the Adviser intends to invest with what it believes to be well-established venture capital firms, as applicable, past performance is no indication of future success, and it is possible that Limited

Partners will lose some or all of its commitments to any of such firms. In addition, the Adviser will be dependent on the key personnel of the investment funds to which it commits and will have no control over their possible departure from such funds. A fund of funds also involves two levels of fees and expenses, one at the fund of funds level and one at the underlying fund level.

Business Risks. The Funds' investment portfolios may consist primarily of securities issued by privately held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. Privately held securities are subject to the risks associated with each portfolio company's business, including market conditions, changes in regulatory requirements, reliance on management of each portfolio company, interest rate and currency fluctuations, general economic conditions, domestic or foreign political developments, capital market conditions and other factors. There can be no assurance that the future performance of the portfolio companies will be positive or that investments will result in rates of return that are consistent with prior performance. The Funds will not generally be able to participate in the management and control of the portfolio companies.

Future and Past Performance. The performance of the General Partner's principals' (the "Principals") prior investments is not necessarily indicative of the Partnership's future results. While the General Partner intends for the Funds to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that any targeted internal rate of return will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible.

No Assurance of Returns. There can be no assurance that Limited Partners will receive distributions from the Funds in an amount equal to their investment. In considering the prior performance of other investment funds managed by the General Partner or the Principals, prospective investors should bear in mind that past performance is not indicative of future results.

Competitive Market. The market for private equity investing is competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Substantial amounts of capital and a large number of funds have been dedicated to making investments in the private sector and additional funds with similar investment objectives and/or sourcing methodologies may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. As a result, there can be no assurances that the General Partner will succeed in consistently locating and securing an adequate number of attractive investment opportunities.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. It is possible that the Funds will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. The business of identifying and structuring private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. However, Limited Partners will be required to pay annual management fees during the Investment Period based on the entire amount of their Capital Commitments.

Focus on Early Stage and Start Up Investments. It is anticipated that the Funds will primarily invest in startup and early-stage companies that have inherently greater risk than more established businesses. Accordingly, the growth of these companies may require significant time and effort resulting in a longer investment horizon than can be expected with lower risk investment alternatives. Such investments can experience failure or substantial declines in value at any stage. There is no assurance that such investments by the Funds will be successful.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Funds will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect the Funds' investment once made.

Non-Controlling Investments. The Funds may hold a non-controlling interest in each portfolio company and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect their position in such portfolio company, although in some cases, it is expected that appropriate shareholder rights may be sought to protect the Funds interests.

Concentration of Investments. The Funds will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry, one industry segment, with one venture capital sponsor or within a short period of time. As a result, the Funds' investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings, or of a particular industry, or of a particular private equity or venture capital sponsor, may substantially affect its aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Funds may invest in fewer portfolio companies or investment funds, as applicable, and thus be less diversified.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While the General Partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for the Funds primarily through making venture capital and early-stage investments, the General Partner may pursue additional investment strategies and may modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate.

The General Partner may pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the Principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in the Funds should be viewed as illiquid. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating the Funds (including the Management Fee payable to the General

Partner) may exceed their income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Funds' capital, including, without limitation, unfunded Capital Commitments.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for a substantial number of the Funds' investments, and hence, most of the Funds' investments will be difficult to value. Sales may also be limited by financial market conditions, which may be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issues or issues in particular markets. The lack of liquidity of each portfolio company's securities may preclude or delay any disposition of such investments or reduce the proceeds to the Limited Partners that might otherwise be realized from any such disposition. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the Limited Partners and it may be difficult to liquidate the securities received at a price or within a time period that is determined to be ideal by such Limited Partners. After a distribution of securities is made to the Limited Partners, many Limited Partners may decide to liquidate such securities within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by such Limited Partners may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to their applicable Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the General Partner with respect to such investment.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. Many of the Funds' investments will be in private securities. In connection with the disposition of an investment in private securities, the Funds may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of such company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The Funds also may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate. These arrangements may incur contingent liabilities for which the General Partner may establish reserves and escrows. In that regard, distributions may be delayed or withheld until such reserve is no longer needed or the escrow period expires. In addition, these arrangements may ultimately yield funding obligations that must be satisfied by the Funds subject to certain limitations.

Reliance on the General Partner and Management. Control over the operation of the Funds will be vested with the General Partner, and the Funds' future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Principals. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the Principals could have an adverse effect on the Funds' ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the Principals may in the future, manage other investment funds besides the Funds and the Principals may need to devote substantial amounts of their time to the investment activities of such other funds, which may pose conflicts of interest in the allocation of the time of the Principals. Limited Partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the , and as a result, the investment performance of the Funds will depend on the actions of the General Partner. In addition, certain changes in the General Partner or circumstances relating to the General Partner may have an adverse effect on the Funds or one or more portfolio investments including potential acceleration of debt facilities.

Although the General Partner will monitor the performance of each investment, it will primarily be the responsibility of each portfolio company's management team to operate such portfolio company on a day-to-day basis, or of each portfolio fund's management team to operate such portfolio fund on a day-to-day basis. There can be no assurance that the management of a portfolio company, or portfolio fund, will be able or willing to successfully operate such investment in accordance with the Funds' objectives.

Unspecified Use of Proceeds. A Limited Partner will not have an opportunity to evaluate for itself the relevant economic, financial, and other information regarding the investments to be made by the Funds and, accordingly, will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the General Partner in investing and managing the capital of the Funds. No assurance can be given that the Funds will be successful in obtaining suitable investments or that, if such investments are made, the objectives of the Funds will be achieved.

Limited Operating History. The Funds have a limited operating history and will be heavily dependent on the General Partner. While certain of the Principals have previous experience making and managing investments similar to those contemplated by the Funds, certain other Principals have no experience managing and investing a committed pool of funds. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Funds' investments will achieve results similar to those attained by previous investments of the Principals. In addition, the Funds' investments may differ from previous investments made by the Principals in a number of respects, including target return levels, level of risk associated with a particular investment, amount invested in a particular company, types of companies within a particular industry sector, amount of leverage used, structure, and holding period.

Third Party Litigation. Litigation can and does occur in the ordinary course of the management of an investment portfolio of securities. The Funds may be engaged in litigation both as a plaintiff and as a defendant. The Funds' investment activities subject it to relatively increased third-party litigation risk in those instances in which the Funds exercise control or significant influence over a portfolio investment. Such litigation can arise as a result of portfolio company defaults, portfolio company bankruptcies and/or other reasons. In certain cases, such portfolio companies or their constituents may bring claims and/or counterclaims against the Funds, the General Partner, and/or their respective principals and affiliates alleging violations of securities laws and corporate, contractual, and other typical claims and counterclaims seeking significant damages. To the extent that (i) the Funds have not been able to protect themselves through insurance, indemnification, or other rights against the portfolio companies, (ii) the Funds are not entitled to such protections, or (iii) the portfolio company is not solvent, the expense of defending against claims made against the Funds by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would be borne by the Funds and reduce net assets. In connection with such actions, the Funds would be obligated to bear defense, settlement and other costs, the General Partner and others would generally be entitled to indemnification by the Funds, subject to certain conditions. Such costs and indemnification could adversely affect the Funds' rates of return.

Limitation of Recourse and Indemnification. The Partnership Agreements will limit the circumstances under which the General Partner and its affiliates will be held liable to the Funds. As a result, Limited Partners may have a more limited right of action in certain cases than they would have in the absence of such provision. In addition, the Partnership Agreement will provide that the Funds will indemnify the General Partner and its affiliates for certain claims, losses, damages, and expenses arising out of their activities on behalf of the Funds. Such indemnification obligations could materially impact the returns to Limited Partners.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which the Funds invest normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by the General Partner in its discretion. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections.

Conflicting Investor Interests. Limited Partners may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in the Funds, including conflicts relating to the structuring of investment acquisitions and dispositions. Conflicts may arise in connection with decisions made by the General Partner regarding an investment that may be more beneficial to one Limited Partner than another, especially with respect to tax matters. In structuring, acquiring, and disposing of investments, the General Partner generally will consider the investment and tax objectives of the Funds and their Limited Partners as a whole, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any Limited Partner individually.

Fund Co-Investments. The Funds may co-invest directly through privately negotiated transactions in Portfolio Company Investments in which the Funds are indirectly invested ("Fund Co-Investments"). Such Fund Co-Investments may be presented to the Funds as a result of the applicable Fund's relationship with the General Partner. Absent such relationships and investments, the General Partner likely would not be presented with the opportunity to make such Fund Co-Investments on behalf of the Funds. The General Partner may have an incentive to select Funds that are more likely to provide Fund Co-Investment opportunities. Prior to making any Fund Co-Investment on behalf of the Funds, the General Partner will conduct its own evaluation of the Portfolio Company Investment.

Co-Investment Opportunities. The General Partner may, in its sole discretion, provide or commit to provide co investment opportunities, in the size, if any, the General Partner determines, to one or more Limited Partners and/or other parties, which may include executive partners, advisors and other individuals associated with the Principals. The Principals may receive a management fee or other compensation (including, without limitation, performance-based compensation) with respect to co-investments.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. The EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (the “AIFMD”) regulates the activities of certain private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors within the European Economic Area (“EEA”). If the Funds are actively marketed to investors domiciled or having their registered office in the EEA in circumstances where no transitional relief is available: (i) the Funds may be subject to certain reporting, disclosure and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which may result in the Funds incurring additional costs and expenses; (ii) the Funds and/or the General Partner may become subject to additional regulatory or compliance obligations arising under national law in certain EEA jurisdictions, which may result in the Funds incurring additional costs and expenses or otherwise affect the management and operation of the Funds; (iii) the General Partner may be required to make detailed information relating to the Funds and their investments available to regulators and third parties; and (iv) the AIFMD may also restrict certain activities of the Partnership in relation to EEA portfolio companies including, in some circumstances, the Funds’ ability to recapitalize, refinance or potentially restructure an EEA portfolio company within the first two years of ownership. In addition, it is possible that some EEA jurisdictions will elect to restrict or prohibit the marketing of non-EEA funds to investors based in those jurisdictions, which may make it more difficult for the Funds to raise its targeted amount of Commitments.

Need for Follow On Investments. Following their initial investment in a given portfolio company, the Funds may decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in a successful portfolio company (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents or for other reasons). There is no assurance that the Funds will make follow on investments or that the Funds will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by the Funds not to make follow on investments or their inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such failure to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity for the Funds to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company or the dilution of its ownership in a portfolio company if a third party invests in such portfolio company.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Funds may invest in portfolio companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Such investments may be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of the Funds), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on the Funds and/or the Partners with respect to the Funds’ income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for the Funds and/or the Limited Partners.

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed and/or more restrictive laws, regulations, regulatory institutions, and judicial systems; (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction; (e) civil disturbances; (f) government instability; and (g) nationalization and expropriation of private assets. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements will subject the Funds to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian, or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose the Funds to additional liquidity risks if such contract cannot be adequately settled.

Certain hedging arrangements may create for the General Partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption.

Significant Adverse Consequences for Default. The Partnership Agreement provides for significant adverse consequences in the event a Limited Partner defaults on its Capital Commitment or any other payment obligation. In addition to losing its right to potential distributions from the Funds, a defaulting Limited Partner may be forced to transfer its interest in the Funds for an amount that is less than the fair market value of such interest and that may be paid over a period of up to ten years, without interest.

Failure to Make Capital Contributions. If a Limited Partner fails to pay when due installments of its commitment to the Funds, and the contributions made by non-defaulting Limited Partners and borrowings by the Funds are inadequate to cover the defaulted capital contribution, the Funds may be unable to pay their obligations when due and may not be able to structure or consummate investments. As a result, the Funds may be subjected to significant penalties that could materially and adversely affect the returns to the Limited Partners (including non-defaulting Limited Partners). If a Limited Partner defaults, it may be subject to various remedies as provided in the Funds' governing documents.

Dilution. Limited Partners admitted or that increase their respective Commitments to the Funds at subsequent closings generally will participate in then-existing investments of the Funds, thereby diluting the interest of existing Limited Partners in such investments. Although any such new Limited Partner will be required to contribute its pro rata share of previously made capital contributions, there can be no assurance that this contribution will reflect the fair value of the Funds' existing investments at the time of such contributions.

Difficulty in Valuing Partnership Investments. Generally, there will be no readily available market for a substantial number of the Funds' investments and hence, most of the Funds' investments will be difficult to value. Despite the General Partner's efforts to acquire

sufficient information to monitor certain of the Funds' investments and make well-informed valuation and pricing determinations, the General Partner may only be able to obtain limited information at certain times. It is possible that General Partner may not be aware on a timely basis of material adverse changes that have occurred with respect to certain of the Funds' investments, and therefore may have to make valuation determinations without the benefit of an adequate amount of relevant information. Potential investors should be aware that as a result of these difficulties, as well as other uncertainties, any valuation made by the General Partner may not represent the fair market value of the securities acquired by the Funds.

Unpredictability of Distributions. Return of capital and realization of gains, if any, on investments will generally occur only upon the disposition of portfolio company securities, which may not occur for several years after the Funds' acquisition of an interest in a portfolio company. Neither the General Partner nor the Fund has or is likely to have in the future any influence over the timing of the distribution or disposition of portfolio company securities. Such distributions are likely to be unpredictable and may occur earlier than or later than anticipated by the General Partner. Limited

Partners should not expect significant returns for a period of years after their investment is made.

General Partner's Carried Interest. The fact that the General Partner's carried interest is based on a percentage of net profits (or the fact that a Fund is subject to a carried interest) may create an incentive for the General Partner to cause the Fund to make riskier or more speculative investments or to hold an investment longer than otherwise would be the case.

Transfer by General Partner. To the extent the General Partner, its partners, the Principals and/or their respective affiliates commit to make an investment in the Funds, a participation in or a portion of such investment may thereafter be transferred to others, subject to any express limitations thereon in the Partnership Agreement.

Reserves. As is customary in the industry, the General Partner may establish reserves for follow-on investments by the Limited Partners in portfolio companies, Funds, operating expenses (including the Management Fee), Fund liabilities, and other matters. Estimating the appropriate amount of such reserves is difficult, especially for follow-on investment opportunities, which are directly tied to the success and capital needs of portfolio companies. Inadequate or excessive reserves could impair the investment returns to the Limited Partners. If reserves are inadequate, the Funds may be unable to take advantage of attractive follow-on or other investment opportunities or to protect its existing investments from dilutive or other punitive terms associated with "pay-to-play" or similar provisions. If reserves are excessive, the Partnership may decline attractive investment opportunities or hold unnecessary amounts of capital in money market or similar low-yield accounts.

Public Company Holdings. The Funds' investment portfolio may contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may entail risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include,

without limitation, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability to dispose of such securities and debt at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including the Principals, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Distressed Investments. The Funds may invest in the securities and obligations, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default, of companies experiencing significant financial difficulties and material operating issues, including companies that may have been, are or will become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or other restructuring, recapitalization, or liquidation processes. Investments in such companies involve a substantial degree of risk that is generally higher than the risk involved in investing in companies that are not in financial or operational distress. Given the heightened difficulty of the financial analysis required to evaluate distressed companies, there can be no assurance that the General Partner (or the Funds) will correctly evaluate the value of the assets of a distressed company securing its debt and other obligations or correctly project the prospects for the successful restructuring, recapitalization, or liquidation of such company. Therefore, in the event that a portfolio company does become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or a restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation is required, the Fund may lose some or all of its investment or may be required to accept illiquid securities with rights that are materially different than the original securities in which the Fund invested.

Expedited Transactions. Investment analyses and decisions by the General Partner may be undertaken on an expedited basis in order for the Funds to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the General Partner at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the General Partner may not have access to the detailed information necessary for a full evaluation of the investment opportunity. In addition, the General Partner may rely upon independent consultants in connection with its evaluation of proposed investments. There can be no assurance that these consultants will accurately evaluate such investments.

Unfunded Pension Liabilities of 80%-Owned Portfolio Companies. Recent court decisions have suggested that, where an investment fund owns 80% or more of a portfolio company, such fund (and any other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such fund) might be found liable for certain pension liabilities of such a portfolio company to the extent the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such liabilities. The Funds may, from time to time, own an 80% or greater interest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities. If the Funds (or other 80%-owned portfolio companies of the Funds) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Funds and the companies in which the Funds invest 80% or more of the equity.

Monitoring Fee Acceleration. Agreements made with portfolio companies may require the acceleration of future monitoring fees and other fees payable by a portfolio company at the sale or public offering of such portfolio company and an agreed upon value of such fees may be paid to the General Partner at such time.

Co-Investments. The General Partner may, in its sole discretion, provide or commit to provide co-investment opportunities to one or more Limited Partners and/or other persons, in each case on terms to be determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion. Conflicts of interest may arise in the allocation such co-investment opportunities. The allocation of co-investment opportunities, which may be made to one or more persons for any number of reasons as determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion, may not be in the best interests of the Funds or any individual Limited Partner. In exercising its sole discretion in connection with such co-investment opportunities, the General Partner may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include the likelihood that an investor may invest in a future fund sponsored by the General Partner or its affiliates. The Funds may co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds, or may be in a position to act contrary to the investment objectives of the Funds. In addition, the Funds may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner.

Advisory Committee. The General Partner will appoint one or more Limited Partner representatives to the Advisory Committee. Representatives of the Advisory Committee may have various business and other relationships with the General Partner and its partners, employees, and affiliates. These relationships may influence their decisions as members of the Advisory Committee.

Delayed Schedule K-1s. The Funds will likely not be able to provide final Schedule K-1s to Limited Partners for any given fiscal year until after April 15 of the following year. The General Partner will use its reasonable efforts to provide Limited Partners with final Schedule K-1s on or before such date, but final Schedule K-1s will not be available until the Funds have received tax-reporting information from its portfolio investments necessary to prepare final Schedule K-1s. Limited Partners may be required to obtain extensions of the filing dates for their U.S. federal, state, and local income tax returns. Each prospective investor should consult with its own adviser as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in the Funds.

Changing Economic Conditions. The success of the Funds' investment strategy could be significantly impacted by changing external economic conditions in the United States and global economies. General economic conditions, interest rates, and the availability of alternate sources of financing may affect the Funds' results, including the value of its Portfolio Company investments and its ability to realize them for a profit. The securities of the type targeted by the Funds may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies, taxation, other laws and regulations, consumer and business spending trends, new social trends and/or communication methods, general economic downturns, domestic and foreign political situations, currency fluctuations and other factors.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Regulations of the Private Equity Industry. As private equity firms and other alternative asset managers have become more influential participants in the U.S. and global financial markets and economy generally, and as the private funds industry and the reach of transactions consummated by its participants has continued to grow, the private funds industry has become subject to enhanced political, governmental, and regulatory scrutiny around the globe. This increased scrutiny was particularly acute during the recent global financial crisis, over the course of which the business practices and economic incentives of private industry participants were viewed by certain political, governmental, and regulatory commentators as contributing to the market and economic volatility that ultimately resulted in the crisis. This enhanced scrutiny has prompted governmental and public action with respect to the private funds industry and its practices.

This enhanced oversight and regulation, and the need for significant additional rulemaking by various governmental bodies, has created uncertainty in the financial markets and, in particular, the private funds industry. Many of the regulators to which the Funds, the General Partner or their respective affiliates are expected to be subject globally, including governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations, are empowered to conduct investigations and administrative proceedings that can result in fines, suspensions of personnel or other sanctions, including censure, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion of applicable licenses or members. Even if an investigation or proceeding did not result in a sanction or the sanction imposed against the Funds, the General Partner or their respective affiliates were small in monetary amount, the adverse publicity relating to the investigation, proceeding or imposition of these sanctions could harm the Funds, the General Partner or their respective affiliates' reputations which may adversely affect the Funds' investment performance by hindering its ability to obtain favorable financing or consummate a potentially profitable investment. There is also a material risk that regulatory agencies in the United States and beyond will continue to adopt burdensome new laws or regulations (including tax laws or regulations), or change existing laws or regulations, or enhance the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations, as the U.S. and the global economy continues to struggle to improve. Any such events or changes could occur during the Funds' term and may adversely affect the Funds and their ability to operate and/or pursue their investment strategies. Such risks are often difficult or impossible to predict, avoid or mitigate in advance. Regulation generally as well as regulation more specifically addressed to the private funds industry, including tax laws and regulation, could increase the cost of acquiring, holding, or divesting of investments in portfolio companies, the profitability of enterprises and the cost of operating the Funds. There can be no assurance that any such enhanced scrutiny will not have an adverse impact on the Funds or not otherwise impede their activities.

Uncertain Economic and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises or other sources of political, social, or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability

of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners, and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of the Funds and their portfolio investments to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of their businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by the Funds and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon the investments made by the Funds.

Market Conditions. The capital markets have experienced great volatility and financial turmoil. Moreover, governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) may have a negative effect on market conditions. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies in which the Funds invest. The Funds' performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events, such as the onset of the credit crisis in the summer of 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the United States in 2011, which, among other things, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies and investors' risk-free rate of return. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies in which the Funds invest and the Funds' performance. Volatility and illiquidity in the financial sector may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Funds to sell and/or partially dispose of its investments. Such adverse effects may include the requirement of the Funds to pay break-up, termination or other fees and expenses in the event the Funds are not able to close a transaction (whether due to the lenders' unwillingness to provide previously committed financing or otherwise) and/or the inability of the Funds to dispose of investments at prices that the General Partner (or the general partner, manager or similar control person of such Funds) believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The impact of market and other economic events may also affect the Funds' ability to raise funding to support its investment objective.

Disclosure of Information. The Funds, the General Partner or their respective affiliates and investors may be subject to public records or similar laws that may compel public disclosure of confidential information regarding the Funds, their investments or one or more Limited Partners. There can be no assurance that such information will not be disclosed either publicly or to regulators or law enforcement or otherwise, including to comply with regulations or policies to which these entities may be or become subject.

Anti-Pay-to-Play Laws, Regulations and Policies. In light of recent scandals involving money managers, a number of states and municipal pension plans have adopted so-called “pay-to-play” laws, regulations or policies which prohibit, restrict, or require disclosure of payments to (and/or certain contacts with) state officials by individuals and entities seeking to do business with state entities, including investments by public retirement funds. The SEC also has adopted rules that, among other things, prohibit an investment adviser from providing advisory services for compensation to a government client for two years after the adviser or certain of its executives or employees contribute to certain elected officials or candidates. If the General Partner, its employees or affiliates or any service providers acting on its behalf, including, without limitation, a placement agent, fails to comply with such pay to play laws, regulations, or policies such non-compliance could have an adverse effect on the Funds by, for example, providing the basis for the withdrawal of the affected public pension fund investor.

Conflict of Interest. Until such time as the General Partner is permitted to raise a successor investment fund to the Funds, the Principals will pursue all appropriate investment opportunities that meet the investment criteria of the Funds principally for the benefit of the Funds, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Partnership Agreement. However, the Principals may in the future manage several other investment funds besides the Funds and investments similar to those in which the Funds will be investing and may direct certain relevant investment opportunities to those investment funds and investments. In addition, the Principals may spend a portion of their business time and attention pursuing investment opportunities for other investment funds and other than on behalf of the Funds. The Principals and the General Partner’s investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investment funds and investments, although the Principals expect that the time required to do so will be less than will be spent on Funds matters. The General Partner believes that the significant investment of the Principals in the Funds, as well as the Principals’ interest in the carried interest, operate to align, to some extent, the interest of the Principals with the interest of the Limited Partners, although the Principals may have economic interests in such other investment funds and investments as well and receive management fees and carried interests relating to these interests. Such other investment funds and investments that the Principals may control or manage may compete with the Funds or companies or investment funds in which the Funds directly or indirectly invests. At such time as the General Partner is permitted to raise a successor investment fund to the Funds, the Principals will continue to manage the Funds’ investments, but also may and likely will focus investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to the Funds’ investments. Certain investments may be allocated between the Funds and any successor or predecessor fund in a manner as set forth in the Partnership Agreement.

Partnership Counsel. The representation of the General Partner and the Funds by the Partnership Counsel is limited to the specific matters with respect to which it has been retained and consulted by such person(s). There may exist other matters which could have a bearing on the Funds, the Funds’ investments and portfolio companies, the General Partner and/or their respective affiliates as to which the Partnership Counsel has been neither

retained nor consulted. The Partnership Counsel does not undertake to monitor the compliance of the General Partner and its affiliates with the investment program and other investment guidelines and procedures set forth in the Partnership Agreement, nor does the Partnership Counsel monitor compliance by the Funds, the General Partner and/or their affiliates with applicable laws, unless in each case the Partnership Counsel has been specifically retained to do so. The Partnership Counsel does not investigate or verify the accuracy and completeness of any information concerning the Funds, the General Partner or any of their respective affiliates and personnel or investments or portfolio companies. Furthermore, except for any opinions specifically set forth in a signed opinion letter issued by it, the Partnership Counsel is providing no advice, opinion, representation, warranty, or other assurance of any kind as to any matter to any limited partner of the Funds.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Adviser, the Next Play 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 Next Play Funds and their investors, despite the efforts of the Adviser and the Next Play 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 Next Play Fund and its investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Adviser, the Next Play Funds' service providers, counterparties, or data within these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the Adviser's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Adviser's data or that of the Next Play 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 Next Play Funds, the Adviser, or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss.

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

Failure of Counterparties to Perform Obligations. In its ordinary course of business, the Firm relies on various counterparties, which include, but is not limited to, brokers, dealers, banks, custodians, and administrators ("Counterparties"). These Counterparties, with which the Firm does business and on behalf of a Fund, may, from time to time, default on their obligations with or without notice. Such defaults include, but are not limited to, a Counterparty's bankruptcy, insolvency, or other failure. A Counterparty's default on their obligations may impact the Firm's or the Fund's ability to conduct its business in the ordinary

course. There is a risk of loss of assets on deposit at the Counterparty. Although government agencies or other organizations provide insurance coverage to depositors in the event of a Counterparty failure, coverage is limited to a specified amount and subject to rules and regulations. Prior events where a government agency or other organization stepped in to make depositors whole over their excess deposits at select Counterparties, which may or may not have a current or prior relationship with the Firm or the Fund, should not be construed as a guarantee that such action will be taken in the future. There is no guarantee that any excess deposits are recoverable. In the event of a Counterparty's default, the Firm will work diligently to access its capital and take actions it deems appropriate while acting in the best interest of the Fund. However, the Firm's access to capital is subject to a variety of external factors that are outside of the Firm's control, including the timing of default, a government agency's or other organization's actions, including the timing of the Counterparty's closure, ability to liquidate the Counterparty's assets, or to effect the Counterparty's sale or dissolution, unforeseeable economic factors or market conditions, and the Counterparty's technology infrastructure operating as intended to facilitate access. Furthermore, the Firm's ability to access capital may have an impact on the Firm's and the Fund's ability to conduct operations in the normal course including, but not limited to paying expenses, funding investment opportunities resulting in delayed or missed opportunities, and calling capital from or making distributions to limited partners. Deposits concentrated at one or a limited number of Counterparties may amplify these risks.

Global Pandemic Risk. As of the date of this Brochure, there is an outbreak of a novel and highly contagious form of coronavirus ("COVID-19"), which the World Health Organization has declared to constitute a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern." The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity, and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity and debt markets. The global impact of the outbreak is rapidly evolving, and many countries have reacted by instituting quarantines, prohibitions on travel and the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores and other public venues. Businesses are also implementing similar precautionary measures. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, are creating significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity, and are having a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment, and other industries. As COVID-19 continues to spread, the potential impacts, including a global, regional, or other economic recession, are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess.

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

The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on the Funds and their portfolio investments' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel

advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The effects of a public health emergency may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of the Funds' portfolio investments, the Funds' ability to source, manage and divest investments and the Funds' ability to achieve its investment objectives, all of which could result in significant losses to the Funds. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio investments, the General Partner, and the Management Company may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk. The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations ("Privacy Laws") in the United States, Europe and elsewhere could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of the Adviser, the Next Play Funds and/or their portfolio companies, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions, or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted, and applied, compliance costs for the Adviser, the Next Play Funds and/or their portfolio companies, are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

For example, California has passed the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, and the EU has enacted the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679), each of which broadly impacts businesses that handle various types of personal data, potentially including private fund managers and their funds and investments. Such laws impose stringent legal and operational obligations on regulated businesses, as well as the potential for significant penalties.

Other jurisdictions, including other U.S. states, have proposed, or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose similarly significant costs, potential liabilities, and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws and regulations are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include the Adviser, the Next Play Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

United Kingdom ("UK") Exit from the European Union (the "EU"). On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom formally notified the European Council of its intention to leave the EU

("Brexit"). After a number of iterations, the European Commission and the UK's negotiators reached agreement on the terms of the UK's withdrawal from the EU, and these terms have been approved by the UK and EU Parliaments. The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 after which the UK entered the transition period specified in the withdrawal agreement, which is scheduled to end on December 31, 2020. During this period, it is expected that the majority of the existing EU rules will continue to apply in the UK.

The terms of UK's exit from the EU are still uncertain, including UK's access to the EU single market permitting the exchange of goods and services between the UK and the EU. The UK expects to agree a deal on a future relationship with the EU by the end of the transitional period but whether this is possible is subject to disagreement by leaders of certain EU member states.

The future application of EU-based legislation to the private fund industry in the UK will depend, among other things, on how the UK renegotiates its relationship with the EU. There can be no assurance that any renegotiated laws or regulations will not have an adverse impact on a Next Play Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Next Play Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

The legal, political, and economic uncertainty generally resulting from the UK's exit from the EU may adversely affect both EU and UK-based businesses, including the Adviser and Next Play Fund portfolio companies. This uncertainty may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in the UK and in one or more EU Member States.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of every risk involved in an investment with Next Play. Prospective Investors and Clients should read the entire Brochure as well the Constituent Documents, Agreement other materials that may be provided by Next Play and consult with their own advisers prior to engaging Next Play's services.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Next Play and its management persons have not been a party to any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of its investment advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker-Dealer or Broker-Dealer Representative

Neither Next Play nor its management persons are registered as a broker-dealer or broker-dealer representative.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Adviser

Neither Next Play nor its management persons are registered as futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading adviser.

C. Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interest

Certain entities controlled by or under common control with Next Play serve as general partners of the Next Play Funds. For a description of any material conflicts of interest created by the relationship between the Adviser and the general partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

D. Selection of Other Advisors or Managers

Next Play does not utilize nor select other advisors or third-party managers. All assets are managed by Next Play.

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

A. Code of Ethics

Next Play has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Code governs the activities of each member, officer, director, and employee of Next Play (collectively, “Employees”). Next Play holds its Employees to a high standard of integrity and business practices that reflects its fiduciary duty to the Client. In serving its Client, Next Play strives to avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest in connection with the personal trading activities of its Employees and Client securities transactions. Next Play Covered Persons and their covered family members generally purchase investments for their own accounts, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics; however, with limited exceptions, Next Play Covered Persons and their family members are prohibited from holding the securities of individual companies in the technology sector, which includes the investment of the Funds. Under the Code of Ethics, Next Play Covered Persons are required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps Next Play detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

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

Next Play will provide a copy of its Code of Ethics to Clients and prospective Clients upon request. Such a request may be made by submitting a written request to Next Play at the

address on the cover page to this Brochure or to Eric Valle, Chief Compliance Officer, eric@nextplaycapital.com

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

Neither Next Play nor its related persons recommends to Clients, or buys or sells for Client accounts, securities in which Next Play or a related person has a material financial interest.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

The Adviser and certain Adviser Personnel invest in and alongside the Funds, either through the general partner, as direct investors in the Funds, or otherwise. A Fund or its general partner, as applicable, reduces 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.

D. Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management, and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund may conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Funds, co-investment vehicles, or their respective affiliates. A description of 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 established certain investment vehicles through which certain Adviser Personnel, and independent contractors and/or their family members of the Adviser, and/or family members of the Adviser's affiliates, certain limited partners of the Main Funds, certain business associates, or other persons close to the firm invest alongside one or more Main Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles generally are contractually required, as a condition of investment, to exit their investments in each investment opportunity at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms as the applicable Main Fund that is invested in that investment opportunity. Such co-investment vehicles (including Employee Co-Investment Vehicles) typically do not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest and do not bear any of the fees or expenses incurred by any Main Fund, including a Main Fund's operating expenses and expenses relating to its investment activities.

1. 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, subject to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund(s). In resolving conflicts, the Adviser will consider 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. Conflicts may be managed by, without limitation:

- segregating responsibilities of individuals or causing any affected individual to appropriately recuse himself or herself from any relevant matter;
- seeking to ensure that the interests of the Adviser and the Funds are aligned to the greatest extent practicable and to minimize non-conforming treatment or the creation of differential interests in the structuring of the applicable arrangement;
- acting in a manner prescribed in the relevant Fund documents (e.g., allocating transaction fees between the Adviser and a Fund in accordance with the fee sharing provisions set forth in the relevant partnership agreement); or
- disclosing the existence of such conflicts in the relevant Fund documents (e.g., a Fund's private placement memorandum).

In addition, many Next Play Funds have established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors that are not affiliated with the Adviser. The advisory committees 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.

2. 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 may be faced by a Fund. Other conflicts are be disclosed throughout this brochure, and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

3. Allocation of Investment Opportunities among Clients

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

- the Main Funds;
- any co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Funds in all or particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s) (the investors in such co-investment vehicles may include Adviser Investors and/or individuals and entities that are not investors in any Main 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 typically 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 set forth in the relevant Governing Documents and/or the Compliance Manual.

The procedures set out below address how the Adviser ensures that investment opportunities and their attendant fees and expenses are allocated fairly and equitably among the Funds to the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund permit the Adviser to use its discretion to allocate a specific investment opportunity.

The following factors, without limitation, may be considered when determining an allocation:

- a Fund’s existing positions in a particular security or issuer;
- the liquidity of a particular Fund;
- a Fund’s investment policies and restrictions, guideline limitations, or investment objectives;
- the size of a particular Fund;
- transaction sourcing;
- diversification;
- lender covenants;
- the tax implications of an investment for a particular Fund;
- the remaining investment period and/or life of the particular Fund;
- legal, regulatory, and contractual restrictions for a particular Fund; and
- such other factors as the Adviser reasonably deems relevant.

In addition, principal executive officers and other personnel of the Adviser invest indirectly in and directly in Funds and may therefore participate directly or indirectly in investments made by the Funds in which they invest. Such interests will vary Fund by Fund. The existence of these varying circumstances may present conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund.

4. 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 Next Play Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated to certain participants in the applicable deal by contract, such as consultants and advisors to the Adviser and/or the Next Play 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 interests of the applicable Next Play Fund), and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Next Play Funds' Governing Documents and as set forth in the following paragraphs.

Subject to any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) no investor in a Next Play Fund has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities 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 may, and typically will, be offered to some and not other investors in the Next Play Funds, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons and investors may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunities than originally requested, (iv) certain persons other than investors in the Next Play Funds may be offered co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, (v) certain persons other than investors in the Next Play Fund may be given a contractual right to participate in co-investments in exchange for such persons providing services to the Next Play Fund and (vi) co-investors may purchase their interests in a portfolio company at the same time as the Funds or may purchase their interests from the applicable Next Play Funds after such Next Play Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell down or transfer).

In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among potential co-investors, the Adviser may 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 person or entity (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise, and other resources) to participate efficiently and expeditiously in the investment opportunity with the relevant Next Play Fund(s) without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Next Play Funds(s), in particular when the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case;
- any confidentiality concerns the Adviser has that may arise in connection with providing the potential co-investment party with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such person or entity to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- the Adviser's evaluation of its past experiences and relationships with the potential co-investment party, such as the willingness or ability of such person or entity to

respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser;

- the Adviser's evaluation of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media, or other burdens that make it less likely that the potential co-investment party would act upon the investment opportunity if offered;
- the Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Next Play 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 Next Play Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Next Play Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen, and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to the Next Play Funds or future Next Play Funds and/or the Adviser.

The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among various potential investors in the manner discussed above may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. While the Adviser will determine 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 Next Play 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 to co-investors there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Next Play Fund or that expenses incurred by the Next Play Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. 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 Next Play Fund may consequently hold a greater concentration and have exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Next Play Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto.

To the extent the Adviser has discretion over granting or withholding consent to a secondary transfer of interests in a Next Play Fund pursuant to such Next Play 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 considering the following factors:

- The Adviser's evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- The Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Next Play Funds and/or the Adviser;
- The Adviser's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to current or future Next Play Funds and/or the Adviser;
- Whether the potential purchaser would subject the Adviser, the applicable Next Play Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media, or other burdens;
- Requirements in such Next Play Fund's Governing Documents; and
- Such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

A purchaser's potential investment into another Next Play Fund (including any commitment to a future fund) may be considered but will not be the sole determining factor considered by the Adviser in determining whether to grant or withhold its consent to a secondary transfer of interests in a Next Play Fund.

5. Valuation of Assets

The Adviser is responsible for the valuation of each Next Play Fund's assets, in accordance with such Next Play Fund's Governing Documents and valuation policies. There is no actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Next Play Funds. Securities and all other assets for which no market prices are available will be valued at such value as the Adviser reasonably determines.

Valuations are generally subject to multiple levels of review for approval and ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of the Adviser. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the

prices at which such securities may ultimately be sold. Third-party pricing information is typically not available regarding certain of Next Play Fund's assets.

It is the Adviser's policy to determine the "fair value" of the Next Play Funds in accordance with

U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP"), particularly Accounting Standard Codification 820, Fair Value Measurements. 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. With respect to the Next Play Funds, the exercise of such discretion by the Adviser may give rise to conflicts of interest, as such valuations affect performance calculations.

6. Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Conflicts 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. A Fund may not, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Funds. This may result in differences in price, terms, leverage, and associated costs. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and the other Fund(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms. The Adviser may express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return on one Fund's investments will be the same as the returns obtained by other Funds participating in a given transaction. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts there can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to both Funds. In that regard, actions may be taken for one or more Funds that adversely affect other Funds.

Investment opportunities may be appropriate for different Funds at the same, different, or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Additionally, the Fund may buy or sell securities or other instruments in companies in which the Adviser, its affiliates or their Adviser Personnel are invested. Adviser Personnel have made investments in certain Funds, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. Conflicts in respect of these transactions may arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these clients or Adviser Personnel may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions may 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 may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Funds that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. Certain clients of the Adviser may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients or Adviser Personnel hold securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by a Fund, the interests of such

Fund may be in conflict with the interest of such other Fund or Adviser Personnel, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, Funds may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Funds or Adviser Personnel may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided will be supplied in such amounts, if any, as determined by the applicable Adviser or Adviser Personnel. In addition, a conflict may arise 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 or Adviser Personnel in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser to support positions taken by Adviser Personnel other clients of the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in these transactions would be equal to and not less than another Fund or Adviser Personnel 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 may invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

From time to time the Adviser may, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Next Play Funds to dispose of all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Next Play Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser may consider some or all of the factors listed above under *"Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions"*. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser. 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 Next Play Fund(s), considering 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 Next Play Fund(s). Any such transactions will comply with the Governing Documents of the applicable Next Play Fund(s).

A Fund may sell down an interest in its portfolio companies to co-investors. Subject to a Fund's Governing Documents, the Fund may charge (or may decide not to charge) a co-investor (such as a Fund investor or third party) interest costs for the time period between the closing of such Fund's investment in a portfolio company to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio company to the applicable co-investor. Additionally, a Next Play Fund may bridge an investment with a short-term loan facility pending the receipt of capital contributions from the Next Play Fund investors. Subject to a Next Play Fund's Governing

Documents, the general partner may charge (or may decide not to charge) the Next Play Fund (including the Next Play Fund investors) interest costs incurred in connection with such loan for the time period between the receipt of funds from such loan to the date on which the loan is paid off by the Next Play Fund.

7. Cross-Transactions

While the Governing Documents of the Funds limit the ability of the Adviser to engage in such transactions, the Adviser may cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it may cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions may arise in the context of re-balancing an investment among parallel investing entities or in contexts where a portfolio company owned by one Fund is acquired by a portfolio company acquired by another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees or to support the value of portfolio companies owned by the selling Fund. These conflicts are heightened to the extent the relevant securities are illiquid or do not have a readily ascertainable value, and there generally can be no assurance that the price at which such transactions are entered into represent what would ultimately be the underlying investment's fair value. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) typically 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 typically receive management or other fees in connection with its management of the relevant Funds involved in such a transaction, and also are typically entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Funds.

To address these conflicts of interest, the Adviser must comply with the conditions set forth in the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund. Additionally, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Funds. To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the Adviser's internal legal and compliance team will be responsible for confirming that the Adviser (i) considers its 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, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions. The Adviser will not directly or indirectly receive any commission or other transaction-based compensation for effecting any such transaction, and the Adviser will not effect any such transaction for any Fund where the Adviser may be deemed to own more than 25% of the Fund, unless such transaction complies with the requirements of the Adviser's principal transactions policy, as described below.

8. Principal Transactions

Section 206 of 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, it is not anticipated that the Adviser will engage in principal transactions. However, 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. In addition, the Governing Documents generally contain additional restrictions on the ability of the Funds or the Adviser to engage in cross or principal transactions.

9. Management of the Funds

The Adviser currently manages a number of Funds that have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser expects that it or its personnel will in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different 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” above. In addition, other Funds managed by the Adviser, including funds that may be 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 may arise in allocating time, services, or functions of these officers and employees.

The Next Play Funds may enter into borrowing arrangements that require the Next Play Funds to be jointly and severally liable for certain obligations. If one Next Play Fund defaults on such an arrangement, the other Next Play Funds may be held responsible for the defaulted amount. The Next Play Funds have no current intention to do so and will only enter into such joint and several borrowing arrangements when the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of the Next Play Funds.

In borrowing on behalf of a Next Play Fund, the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest between repaying its obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Next Play Fund, and in circumstances where interest accrues on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the relevant Next Play Fund’s preferred return, is expected to have incentives to cause the Next Play Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down capital commitments. Where a preferred return begins to accrue after capital contributions are due (regardless of when the Next Play Fund borrows, makes the relevant investment, or pays expenses) and ceases to accrue upon return of these capital contributions, the use of borrowing to shorten the period between calling and returning capital limits the amount of time the preferred return will accrue. In circumstances where there is not a preferred return on funds borrowed in advance or in lieu of calling capital,

Fund- level borrowing typically will reduce the amount of preferred return to which the limited partners would otherwise be entitled had the general partner called capital, and thus could result in the relevant general partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the Advisory Fee is calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a limited partner may pay Advisory Fees on borrowed amounts used to fund investments that have not yet been realized even though such amounts would not accrue preferred return as described above. It is expected that the costs relating to the establishment and/or maintenance of a subscription line of credit will be significant, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to limited partners will be commensurate with such costs.

10. Follow-on Investments

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions will present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing as well as the allocation of the investment opportunities in the case of follow-on acquisitions by one Fund in a portfolio company in which another Fund has previously invested. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging 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.

11. Conflicts Relating to the Adviser

The Adviser generally may, 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 may have an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person may 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, a portfolio company thereof, or a third party service provider utilized by the Adviser, a Fund, or 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 a member of its personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser may, because of its financial or other business interest, have 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 and Adviser Personnel may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Funds. In addition, Adviser Personnel may also buy securities

in transactions offered to but rejected by Funds (although both scenarios are unlikely due to the Adviser's no technology policy). A conflict of interest may arise because such investing Adviser Personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. In such circumstances, expenses incurred by the relevant Fund(s) and/or the Adviser in connection with the investment opportunity will generally be allocated between the investing Personnel and the relevant Fund(s) in a manner determined by the Adviser to be fair and equitable. In addition, officers and employees may also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Funds. Such transactions 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 Adviser Personnel have made large capital investments in or alongside the Funds, they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Such expenses may include airfare (whether private charter, first class, and/or business class), which can be substantial.

12. Fee Structure

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

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

13. Providers of Operations Support

The Next Play Fund's current or prospective portfolio companies from time to time utilize certain persons or entities employed or retained by the general partner, the Adviser or their respective affiliates (including, without limitation, certain principals and other employees of the Adviser (collectively, the "Value-Creation Team"), specialized consultants, executives, "operating partners," senior advisors, members of the Strategic Advisory Committee and other similar members of the Adviser's "expert network") (each, a "Value Creation Provider") to perform services rendered with respect to financial, operational, management, technology,

accounting, tax, legal, human resources or other similar matters (such services, the “Value Creation Services”). Value Creation Services also, in the general partner’s sole discretion, include providing services to support any current or prospective portfolio company’s (i) management and executive team (including through Value Creation Providers serving directly in management positions or otherwise participating in determining corporate strategy), (ii) supply chain, revenue and margin management (including pricing, sales and marketing strategy, offshoring and cost structuring), (iii) finance improvements (including generating metrics and KPI reporting and business restructuring), (iv) human capital management (including recruiting personnel and determining compensation), (v) information technology (including corporate reporting, IT systems and processes and external provider management), (vi) corporate communications, customer service and product development (including product roadmap management, development lifecycle management and product architecture) and (vii) other similar operational matters. The determination of whether a service is a Value Creation Service will be made by the general partner in its sole discretion. The nature of the relationship with each such Value Creation Provider and the time devotion requirements of each such Value Creation Provider may vary significantly. These arrangements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Value Creation Services to be provided. Value Creation Providers may be offered the ability to co-invest alongside Next Play Funds, including in investments in which such Value Creation Providers is involved or participates in the management thereof.

Compensation for Value Creation Services in respect of a current or prospective portfolio company will be determined by the general partner, in its sole discretion, according to one or more methods, including the value of the time of the Value Creation Provider, a percentage of the value of such portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by others for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such portfolio companies. Such compensation may include profits or equity interests in a portfolio company, or other incentive-based compensation to the Value Creation Provider.

Pursuant to the Governing Documents, compensation for Value Creation Services provided to current or prospective portfolio companies, including those provided by members of the Strategic Advisory Committee, are paid by a portfolio company, or directly or indirectly by the Next Play Fund (which payments would not reduce any management fee, except that in certain circumstances, payments and/or reimbursements made by the Next Play Fund would be subject to a cap); provided that wherever practicable, the Next Play Fund will seek to have internal compensation costs (i.e., salary, benefits and bonus but not carried interest of Value Creation Providers that are employees of the Adviser or its affiliates) reimbursed or paid by the relevant portfolio companies.

The general partner’s good faith determination as to whether a service is a Value Creation Service and the categorization of compensation for Value Creation Services shall be binding on the Next Play Fund and its limited partners.

14. Diverse Membership

Investors may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in the Funds. The conflicting interests of individual investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Funds, the structuring or the acquisition of investments, and the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the decisions made by the Adviser, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for the Funds, the Adviser will consider the investment and tax objectives of the Funds, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any investor individually.

15. Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors

At times, the Adviser recommends a portfolio company's services to other portfolio companies of the Funds, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments and/or discounts to the Adviser, an affiliate, or a portfolio company. The Adviser may 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 or lowest cost option available to the portfolio companies held by the Funds and could result in higher expenses for the portfolio company as well as an advantage for the Fund holding the service-providing portfolio company. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Fund(s) and its portfolio companies receiving the service.

The Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors in the Funds, certain Third Parties (including lending sources), 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 or lowest cost option available to the Funds or the portfolio companies and could result in higher expenses for the portfolio company as well as an advantage for the Fund holding the service-providing portfolio company.

Portfolio companies controlled by a Fund may provide services to certain Fund investors. The Adviser may have 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, a portfolio company could recommend to its clients or customers that they invest in a Fund.

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

In certain instances, a Fund's portfolio company may compete with another Fund's portfolio company. A conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Adviser to a portfolio company may have adverse consequences to a competitor portfolio company owned by another Fund.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may engage in business with certain service providers, including for example, investment bankers and outside legal counsel who are investors in Funds and/or who provide services (including mezzanine and/or lending arrangements) to the Adviser, the Funds, the portfolio companies and/or businesses that are competitors of the Adviser. Such engagement may be concurrent with an investor's admission to a Fund, or during the term of such investor's investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser may give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Fund or may have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor. 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, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. In these instances, the Adviser uses reasonable efforts to mitigate such conflicts and uses good faith efforts to negotiate market terms for such law firm and service providers' services.

Certain members of a Fund's advisory committee 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 may 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.

16. Allocation of Personnel

Adviser Personnel will work on other projects and possibly other vehicles and activities. Certain Adviser Personnel may serve as members of the boards of directors (or similar governing bodies) of various companies other than Fund portfolio companies. The possibility exists that such companies could engage in transactions that would be suitable for the Fund, but in which the Fund might be unable to invest. Conflicts may arise as a result of such other activities, including with respect to allocating time and investment opportunities.

17. Material, Non-Public Information

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with their other activities, certain personnel of the Adviser may acquire material non-public information or other confidential information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Fund will not be free to act upon any such information or initiate such transactions. Due to these restrictions, the

Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

18. Positions with Portfolio Companies

Employees and members of the Adviser may serve as directors of portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such employee's fiduciary duties as a director conflict with those of the Fund, it is expected that the interests will be aligned. Additionally, such persons are typically required to remit to the Adviser any remuneration they may receive as directors on behalf of the Adviser. In addition, employees of the Adviser may leave the employment of the Adviser and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company.

19. Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights

The Next Play Fund or the general partner, without any further act, approval or vote of any partner, has entered into side letters or other similar agreements with certain limited partners that have the effect of establishing rights (including different or more preferential economic terms) under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, the limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document) with respect to certain limited partners. 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 Next Play Fund.

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

ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the applicable Next Play Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory committee.

20. Advisory Affiliates

Clients of the Adviser may invest in the same portfolio companies, including in the same security or in different securities of such a portfolio company. In such circumstances, interests of the Adviser's clients would therefore conflict with the interests of the other clients. For instance, see *"Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients"* and *"Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions"* and *"Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales"* above for more information.

21. Other Potential Conflicts

Investors should be aware that there will be instances that may arise where the interests of affiliates of the Adviser may potentially or actually conflict with the interests of the Funds and the investors. If any matter arises that the general partner or the Adviser determines in its good faith judgment constitutes an actual or potential conflict of interest, the general partner

or the Adviser may take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to ameliorate such conflict. By investing in the Funds, each investor will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any such actual or potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest.

The Adviser and the Funds have in the past and may in the future 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 may be investors in a Fund and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between a Fund and the Adviser, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. Legal counsel of the Adviser and the Funds renders legal services to the Adviser and the Funds and does not represent the interests of any investor in a Fund. Additionally, the Adviser and the Funds and the portfolio companies of the Funds may engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies. This may 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 may, in its discretion, have, and may, in its discretion, cause the Funds and/or their portfolio companies to have, ongoing business dealings, arrangements, or agreements with persons who are former employees or executives of the Adviser. The Funds and/or their portfolio companies may bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements, or agreements. In such circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Funds (or their portfolio companies) in determining whether to engage in or to continue such dealings, arrangements, or agreements, including the possibility that the Adviser may favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Each Fund's general partner, or its affiliates, may 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.

Furthermore, pursuant to the Governing Documents of the Funds, the general partner of each Fund, or its affiliates, may receive distributions in kind from an investment disposition. In the event the general partner of a Fund, or its affiliates, receive such a distribution, such general

partner may act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and may determine to sell the distributed securities, or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as such general partner shall determine. The ability of a general partner of a Fund to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between such general partner or affiliate, as an adviser to such Fund, and such Fund.

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 may be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The general partner may elect to withhold certain information to such limited partners for reasons relating to the general partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such limited partners of receiving such information.

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

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select or Recommending Broker-Dealers

The Funds primarily invest in private funds and private placement securities that are not offered or transacted through a broker-dealer. In limited circumstances where the Funds may transact in publicly traded or other securities, such trades may be entered and executed through one or more broker-dealers. The Firm will seek to negotiate and execute transactions in an efficient manner and consistent with its fiduciary duties to the Funds.

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Next Play currently does not anticipate receiving research or other products or service other than execution from a broker-dealer or third-party in connection with Client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). However, in the future, Next Play shall have the right if, in good faith, it considers it to be in the best interest of the Client and consistent with Next Play's obligations to do so, to enter into "soft dollar" arrangements with one or more broker-dealers. All "soft dollar" arrangements will fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act, as that safe harbor is currently interpreted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. If in the future Next Play obtains "soft-dollar" benefits, this Brochure will be appropriately amended.

Next Play does not engage in "soft dollar" arrangements with broker-dealers.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

Next Play does not consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, client referrals from a broker-dealer. Next Play may receive referrals in the future and if it does it will appropriately amend this Brochure.

3. Directed Brokerage

Next Play does not accept directed brokerage arrangements. Securities transactions are executed by brokers selected by Next Play in its discretion and without the consent of the Clients or Fund Investors. Next Play may enter into directed brokerage arrangements only in its discretion.

B. Aggregating Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

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

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

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Review and Who Makes Those Reviews

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid, and long-term in nature, and accordingly, Next Play's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, Next Play 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 Managing Directors and other investment professionals of Next Play.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Next Play from time to time, in its sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Next Play Fund(s) to one or more investors in such Next Play Fund(s) as it deems appropriate. Reviews may take place more frequently if triggered by economic, market, or political conditions.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Fund (including purchaser of a limited partner's interests in a secondary transaction) or a co-investment opportunity (see below)

may ask different questions and request different information, Next Play may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors or limited partners.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports

Investors in the Next Play Funds will generally receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Next Play Fund(s) within 90 days after the fiscal year end of such Next Play Fund(s) if required by the Next Play Fund's Governing Documents, or within 180 days, as well as quarterly performance reports within 90 days after each of the first three fiscal quarters end if required by the Next Play Fund's Governing Documents.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties

Next Play does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to the Client.

B. Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

Currently, neither Next Play, nor its related persons, directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not advisory personnel for Client referrals.

Item 15 – Custody

As Next Play Capital relies on the “audit exemption” under the Advisers Act custody rule (i.e., Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4)), investors in the Next Play Funds will not receive account statements from the Next Play Funds' custodians.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds 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 Firm primarily invests in private funds and the securities of private companies. To the extent that the Funds hold stock of a public issuer, the Firm will review proxies received in a manner consistent with the overall best interests of the Funds and to seek to avoid material conflicts of interests the Firm has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The

policies permit the Firm to abstain from voting proxies in the event that a Fund's economic interest in the matter being voted upon is limited relative to such Fund's overall portfolio or the impact of a Fund's vote will not have an effect on its outcome or on a Fund's economic interests.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Firm's interests and the interests of the Funds, the Firm will seek to resolve the conflict in the best interest of the Funds.

If you have any questions about the Firm's proxy voting policy, its proxy voting recordkeeping procedures or if you would like any further information about how proxies are voted, please contact the Firm.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Next Play has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

A. Balance Sheet

Next Play does not require nor solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance and therefore does not need to include a balance sheet with this Brochure.

B. Financial Condition

Next Play has no discretionary authority over the Client's assets. At this time, neither Next Play nor its management persons have any financial conditions that are likely to reasonably impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Years

Next Play Capital has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.

Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to Next Play.