

Item 1 - Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

Pickering Energy Partners LP
together with
Sailing Stone Capital Partners LLC

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March 9, 2023

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Pickering Energy Partners LP (“PEP”), together with Sailing Stone Capital Partners LLC (“SSCP” or “SailingStone”) and certain of its affiliates. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (713) 804-7575. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

PEP is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

This Brochure contains certain information in a manner and format required by the SEC. Additional information, which must be read and considered with the information in this Brochure, may be found in other documents including, as applicable, offering memoranda and/or investment management agreements, among others. Please also read and understand the entire Brochure as responses to certain Items also may respond to, reference, or provide additional or fuller information regarding the responses to other Items.

Additional information about PEP also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 - Material Changes

Since its previous filing amendment, filed in March 2022, the following material changes have been made to this Brochure.

- Item 1 - The Adviser moved office locations to 100 Waugh Drive, Suite 600, Houston, TX 77007;
- Item 17 – The Adviser updated its proxy policy disclosures.

Pursuant to SEC rules, PEP will ensure that its clients receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of its business fiscal year. PEP may further provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

Currently, the Brochure may be requested by contacting Mr. Pravin Kanneganti, the Chief Compliance Officer of PEP and SailingStone at (713) 804-7575.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

PEP (together with SailingStone, the “Adviser”) is an investment advisory firm located in Houston, Texas that commenced business in the third quarter of 2019. The Adviser specializes in energy-focused investment management in order to deliver a diversified suite of energy investment capabilities and products and provide risk-adjusted returns.

Pickering Energy Partners GP LLC, which is beneficially owned and controlled by Dan Pickering and Walker Moody (the “Principals”), is the sole general partner of PEP. The Principals are also the control persons of the Adviser.

SailingStone, a Delaware limited liability company and a relying adviser of PEP, was founded in 2013.

The Adviser provides investment advisory and management services to multiple privately offered closed-end and open-end pooled investment vehicles into which certain sophisticated and qualified investors will make investments (each a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”), separately managed accounts for sophisticated and qualified investors (each a “Managed Account” and, collectively, the “Managed Accounts”). The general partner or equivalent of each Fund will be an affiliate of the Adviser (each a “General Partner”). Each Fund, or Managed Account, may be referred to herein as a “Client” or, collectively, the “Clients.” The governing documents of each Client may also provide for the establishment of parallel or other alternative investment vehicles in certain circumstances where certain Fund investors want additional exposure and additional investment opportunities cannot be allocated to the Funds because of capital or concentration limits (“Co-Investments”). Client investors may participate in such Co-Investments, and if formed, such vehicles would also become Clients of the Adviser. In this Brochure, because it is uncertain whether such Co-Investment vehicles will be classified as clients of the Adviser, when we refer to a Fund or Client, we are also referring to such Co-Investments, if any.

The discretionary investment advisory services provided by the Adviser to each of its Clients have a total return focus and such services are focused across the following strategies: energy private equity and energy public equities (each investment within a strategy a “Portfolio Investment” and collectively, the “Portfolio Investments”).

Each Fund’s or Managed Account’s portfolio is managed pursuant to an investment management agreement with the Client, an agreement of limited partnership or similar governing document, any investment guidelines attached thereto, the Client’s investment policy, and/or other governing documentation that may be entered into from time to time, and any applicable regulations. While it is anticipated that each of its Clients will follow the strategy stated above, the Adviser may tailor the specific advisory services with respect to each Client to the individual investment strategy of that Client. In addition, the governing documents of Clients may, in certain limited circumstances, impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities, for example in connection with regulatory or compliance reasons.

The Adviser does not participate in wrap fee programs.

As of the date of December 31, 2022 the Adviser manages a total of approximately \$1,336,745,347 of client assets on a discretionary basis and \$0 in client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

Below is a discussion of how the Adviser is compensated in connection with providing advisory and management services to its Clients. The Adviser may enter into different fee arrangements on a Client-by-Client basis. It is critical that all Clients, and investors in all Clients, refer to the applicable Client's governing documents for a complete understanding of how the Adviser and its affiliates are compensated for advisory services.

Fund and Managed Account Clients

The following information is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by each applicable Client's governing documents:

Management Fee. For its services to its Clients, the Adviser is generally entitled to a management fee (the "Management Fee"), which is a percentage of a Client's net asset value, contractually committed capital, or invested capital depending on the applicable strategy and/or Client. The Management Fee rate varies by Client or the class of Fund interest held by Fund investors (generally ranging between one and one half percent (1.5%) and two percent (2%)) and may be negotiable. The Management Fee is generally paid in advance on a quarterly basis.

Performance-Based Fees. In addition to the Management Fee, each Client will generally pay a performance-based or capital appreciation-based fee based upon a percentage of the distributions made to each Fund investor (the "Performance Fee"). Such Performance Fee (including incentive allocations, incentive fees, carried interest or other amounts, as the case may be) may be calculated in several different ways depending on the nature of the Client's strategy, any applicable lock-up periods, performance benchmarks and performance hurdles, and may be assessed on unrealized appreciation. Performance-based compensation can be up to 20% of the realized and unrealized net profits allocated to each Client's (or investor's) account for a fiscal year and payable annually in arrears or upon redemption; Performance Fees can also be a percentage of proceeds realized upon a liquidation event. The rate of the Performance Fee may vary and, in some cases, is negotiable, and may be payable more or less frequently depending on the Client or the arrangement. Performance Fees, depending on, among other things, the strategy, may be subject to preferred return hurdles, catch-up allocations, clawbacks and/or loss recovery provisions, sometimes referred to as a "high water mark." The Performance Fee is typically paid or made (as applicable) directly to the Adviser by the applicable Client (or investor). To the extent that the Adviser charges Performance Fees, such Performance Fees will comply with the requirements of Section 205 and Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and such other provisions as are applicable, including but not limited to the 1940 Act.

LOWER FEES FOR COMPARABLE SERVICES MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM OTHER SOURCES.

In the case of open-ended Funds, fees are directly deducted from the capital accounts of Fund investors or Clients. In the case of close-ended Funds, fees are neither deducted nor billed rather the Adviser may draw down capital commitments from the investors in such Fund or may use amounts that may otherwise be available for distribution to such investors, in order to meet the Client's obligation to pay the Management Fee. Management Fees will be payable by a Fund to the Adviser and the Performance Fee will be distributed by the Fund to the Adviser or an affiliate, in each case on the terms provided for

in the applicable Fund's governing documentation. In certain situations, the Adviser may also, in its discretion, accrue unpaid Management Fees, without interest, and issue a capital call (or offset distributions) in respect of such unpaid Management Fees on a later date as determined by the Adviser.

Management Fees for Managed Accounts may be directly deducted or invoiced.

With respect to a Client, and as more fully described in the Client's governing documents, a Fund will bear costs and expenses relating to its organization and formation, continuation, and business. Client accounts may be subject to other third-party fees and/or expenses, which may vary based on the amount of assets managed and the types of investments in the Client's account. These fees may include certain custodial fees and transaction fees. Certain Clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs.

Additionally, with respect to certain Clients, the Adviser does maintain trading accounts and anticipates using "soft" dollars. Please refer to Item 12, Brokerage Practices, for more information.

As stated above, the Management Fees described above are generally payable quarterly and in advance. The Management Fee obligation of a Fund, and its investors, may only be terminated or modified as provided by the Fund's governing documents and the investment management agreement between the Adviser and the Fund. The Management Fee will be calculated on an annual basis and is pro-rated for partial periods.

As described in more detail in Item 10, an affiliate of the Adviser, PEP Advisory LLC ("PEP Advisory") is registered with the SEC and FINRA as a broker-dealer engaged in a range of advisory activities including Mergers & Acquisition advisory services and private placement services. In connection therewith, neither the Adviser nor any of its supervised persons receive any compensation from the sale of securities or other investment products unless sufficiently registered with the affiliated broker-dealer.

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

As stated in Item 5 above, the Adviser or its affiliates may receive performance-based fees or allocations from Clients. Additionally, the Adviser intends to charge performance-based fees to all Clients and therefore not engage in side-by-side management. These payments, to the extent received, are subject to Section 205(a)(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3.

Performance-based fees, in general, may create an incentive for an adviser or its supervised persons to make investments that are riskier and more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee.

Client investors are provided with disclosure in the respective governing documents of each Client as to how investment opportunities are allocated and how performance-based compensation is charged and the risks associated with such performance-based compensation, prior to making capital commitments to a Client.

In addition, the Adviser employs policies and procedures governing the identification, assessment and monitoring of conflicts of interest.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

As described in Item 4, the Adviser provides investment advisory services only to Funds, which are investment partnerships, or similar entities, which are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Managed Accounts. Also, as described in Item 4, investors in the Funds may participate in the investments through parallel vehicles or alternative investment vehicles in accordance with the governing documentation of the applicable Fund. Such vehicles may also be Clients of the Adviser. Generally, each investor in each Fund must be a “qualified purchaser” for Investment Company Act purposes and/or a “qualified client” for Advisers Act purposes.

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

Each Fund delivers a diversified suite of energy investment capabilities and products by leveraging expertise across energy subsectors and capital structure. As stated in Item 4, the Adviser deploys capital across the following strategies: energy private equity and energy public equities.

PEP Strategies

Energy Private Equity Strategy. This strategy makes private equity investments principally in growth-oriented, lower- and mid-cap companies located primarily in the United States and Canada. The strategy seeks to invest in businesses that generally have strong and differentiated competitive positions in the energy sector and the potential for significant continued growth of operations and cash flow and enhanced valuations. The strategy focuses on across the energy value chain including, but not limited to, exploration and production, midstream, services, and industrials.

Development Strategy. This strategy seeks to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns through upstream development opportunities. The strategy seeks to achieve its objective by making private investments to pursue attractive risk-adjusted drilling partnerships with experienced operators.

PDP Strategy. This strategy seeks to deliver an inflation-hedged, yield-oriented cash flow investment with PDP crude and gas exposure. The strategy seeks to achieve its objective by making private investments in producing oil and gas assets alongside experienced operators.

Energy Equity Strategy. The principal investment objective of this strategy is to generate capital appreciation. The strategy seeks to achieve its investment objective by utilizing a long only investment strategy and by investing primarily in the equity securities of companies that are principally engaged in energy and energy-related industries (both listed and over-the-counter securities). The strategy may invest in energy-related MLPs but generally will not invest in index futures or in ETFs, though it may invest in index futures.

The strategy will focus on the equity securities of North American-based energy companies, although the Adviser anticipates that the strategy will maintain a secondary focus on energy resource opportunities in other developed and emerging markets (including markets in Europe). The strategy will focus on the equity securities of a wide range of market capitalizations.

The Adviser utilizes a fundamental approach with a “bottom-up” investment style with respect to the strategy’s investments, and will seek to identify securities that will perform in various cyclical investment environments.

L/S Strategy. The principal investment objective of this strategy is to generate capital appreciation and diversification potential. The strategy seeks to achieve its investment objective by utilizing a long/short investment strategy investing primarily in equity securities of companies that are principally engaged in sectors affected by the ongoing push for decarbonization – Technology, Energy (non-traditional) and Mobility sectors.

SailingStone Strategies

Global Natural Resources Strategy. The Global Natural Resources Strategy invests primarily in equity securities of issuers that SailingStone considers to be engaged principally in natural resources industries anywhere in the world. Client portfolios engaged in this Strategy will likely hold a limited number of securities.

In evaluating investments, SailingStone conducts fundamental analysis focused on the following factors: supply cost curve of a given commodity, asset location along that curve to identify “advantaged assets,” inventory of future projects which provide the basis for future value creation, management team quality to determine capital allocation discipline and history of value creation, country and above-ground risk, and factors related to environmental, safety and governance issues. “Advantaged assets” are the low-cost producers of a given commodity that the investment team believes offer a competitive advantage in the form of achieving above cost of capital returns across a commodity cycle. SailingStone believes that investments in the securities of advantaged producers run by capable management teams can create value for long-term investors independent of commodity prices. Valuation is an important part of the investment process. SailingStone seeks to purchase securities in companies with these characteristics when SailingStone believes the price reflects a limited possibility of permanent capital impairment.

Energy Transition Strategy. The Energy Transition Strategy invests primarily in equity securities of issuers that SailingStone considers to be engaged principally on enabling natural resource commodities to the energy transition. Client portfolios engaged in this Strategy will likely hold a limited number of securities.

In evaluating investments, SailingStone conducts fundamental analysis focused on the following factors: supply cost curve of a given commodity, asset location along that curve to identify “advantaged assets,” inventory of future projects which provide the basis for future value creation, management team quality to determine capital allocation discipline and history of value creation, country and above-ground risk, and factors related to environmental, safety and governance issues. “Advantaged assets” are the low-cost producers of a given commodity that the investment team believes offer a competitive advantage in the form of achieving above cost of capital returns across a commodity cycle. SailingStone believes that investments in the securities of advantaged producers run by capable management teams can create value for long-term investors independent of commodity prices. Valuation is an important part of the investment process. SailingStone seeks to purchase securities in companies with these characteristics when SailingStone believes the price reflects a limited possibility of permanent capital impairment.

INVESTING IN SECURITIES SUCH AS THOSE DESCRIBED ABOVE, AS WELL AS A FUND, INVOLVES A SIGNIFICANT RISK THAT ALL FUND INVESTORS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BEAR. ALL INVESTMENT ADVICE AND PORTFOLIOS ARE SUBJECT TO RISKS. INVESTING IN FINANCIAL MARKETS INVOLVES A RISK OF LOSS THAT CLIENTS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BEAR.

General Investment and Trading Risk

An investment with SailingStone involves a high degree of risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. Clients’ assets are invested in securities and other financial instruments using strategies and investment techniques with significant risk characteristics. No guarantee or

representation is made that the strategies will be successful or that an investor will not lose money. Investment results may vary substantially over time.

Clients and Fund investors should consider the following risks:

Reliance on Key Personnel. The Adviser's investment advice depends on the judgment and analysis of its investment professionals. Should any of those professionals terminate their relationship with Adviser, die or become otherwise incapacitated for any period of time, Client accounts could experience losses.

Competition. Since an inherent part of the Adviser's strategy is to identify securities that provide for attractive risk adjusted yield, competitive investment activity by other firms may reduce the firm's opportunity for profit by reducing valuation opportunities in the market as well as the returns available on such valuation opportunities to the extent that they can still be identified.

Risks Related to Electronic Communications. The Adviser and/or Client custodians will provide to Clients statements, reports and other communications relating to Clients' investments in electronic form, such as e-mail or through the use of an electronic investor portal "Electronic Communications". Electronic Communications may be modified, corrupted, or contain viruses or malicious code, and may not be compatible with a Client's electronic system. Furthermore, Electronic Communications may be intercepted, deleted or interfered with without the knowledge of the sender or the intended recipient. In addition, reliance on Electronic Communications involves the risk of inaccessibility, power outages or slowdowns for a variety of reasons. These periods of inaccessibility may delay or prevent receipt of reports or other information by Clients.

Cybersecurity Risk. As the use of technologies, such as the internet, has become more common in conducting business, Client Accounts have become potentially more susceptible to operational, information security and related risks through breaches in cybersecurity. Generally, a cyber incident may result from either intentional attacks or unintentional events and include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, misappropriating assets or sensitive information, causing a Client Account to lose proprietary information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption, including denial-of-service attacks on websites. This in turn could cause a Client Account and/or the Adviser to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of a third-party service provider that provides services to a Client Account, such as a transfer agents or administrator, or issuers that a Client Account invests in may also subject a Client Account and/or the Adviser to these cybersecurity risks. The Adviser has established policies and procedures reasonably designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber incidents, including the risk that federal securities laws are broken due to a cyber incident. However, there can be no assurance that these policies and procedures will prevent cyber incidents.

International Hostilities, Terrorist Activities, Natural Disasters, Pandemics and Infrastructure Disruptions Risk. Acts of terrorist violence, political unrest, armed regional and international hostilities and international responses to these hostilities, natural disasters, including hurricanes or floods, global health risks or pandemics or the threat of or perceived potential for these events could have a negative impact on the Adviser. These events could precipitate sudden significant changes in regional and global economic conditions and cycles. These events also pose significant risks to the firm's employees and physical facilities, whether the facilities are the Adviser's, or those of our third-party service providers. By disrupting communications and

travel, these events could make it difficult or impossible for us to operate the firm. Extended disruptions of electricity, other public utilities or network services at the firm, as well as system failures at third-party vendors or otherwise, could also adversely affect the firm's investment activities. The firm may be unable to protect our employees, facilities and systems against all such occurrences. We generally do not have insurance for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist attacks, conflicts and wars. If these disruptions prevent us from effectively serving our Client Accounts, the firm's investment activities could be adversely affected.

Effect of General Economic Conditions. General economic conditions may affect the Adviser's investment activities. Changing economic, political, and regulatory or market conditions, interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and debt instruments and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by the firm or considered for prospective investment. The value of investments may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of portfolio companies and other factors that affect the markets in which the firm invests. Economic, political, regulatory or market developments can affect a single obligor, obligors within an industry, economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Different parts of the market and different types of investments can react differently to these developments. Every investment has some level of market volatility risk. Economic slowdowns or downturns could lead to financial losses in the firm's investments. In addition, many portfolio companies may be similarly subject to the same economic conditions, which could adversely impact the firm's investment returns.

Institutional Risk. The institutions, including brokerage firms, banks, and other entities, with which the firm will trade, invest, or rely upon for the performance of the assets, have in many instances encountered and may encounter further financial difficulties, including insolvency, that could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Adviser. The firm is also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses. In addition to these risks, there also is the risk that major institutional investors may be compelled to withdraw their investments from the Adviser, resulting in forced liquidation of substantial portions of the firm's portfolios.

Concentration Risk. Concentrating investments in the natural resources sector increases the risk of loss because the stocks of many or all of the companies in the sector may decline in value due to developments adversely affecting the sector as a whole.

Lack of Asset Diversification. The firm may invest a significant portion of Client assets in the securities of a small number of issuers or indirectly in similar assets. As a result, Clients may be more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, contract law, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be.

Underweighting Risk. If the Adviser underweights a Client portfolio investment in an industry or group of industries relative to its Strategy's primary benchmark, the Client will participate in any general increase in the value of companies in that industry or group of industries to a lesser extent than the Strategy's primary benchmark.

Risks Involved with an Investment in a Fund and Portfolio Investments

For purposes of this Item the term "Fund" or "Client" refers to each Fund or Managed Account advised by the Adviser, and/or any such actions that may be taken or investments made by the Adviser on behalf

of a Fund. Investing involves substantial risks, including the risk of total loss of capital, and may not be suitable for all investors. Different investment strategies are subject to different types and degrees of risk and existing and prospective Clients and investors should become familiar with the risks associated with the particular investment strategy they intend to invest in. Interests in any Fund or strategy likely will be very illiquid and investors should be able to bear the financial risks of an investment for an indefinite period of time. There is generally no secondary market for interests in certain Funds, such as the Private Funds, and none is expected to develop.

Clients and Fund investors should consider the following risks:

Availability of Suitable Investment Opportunities. The pursuit of the Fund's investment strategy involves uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to locate and complete suitable investments that satisfy the Fund's objectives and that Adviser believes will provide performance commensurate with the Fund's targets. If the Adviser does not locate suitable and compelling investment opportunities in which to deploy all of the Fund's capital, the Fund may not invest fully its available capital which may result in an adverse effect on performance results.

Competition. Other entities, including commercial banks, commercial financing companies, business development companies, insurance companies and other private funds compete with the Fund to make the types of investments that the Fund plans to make. Certain of these competitors may be substantially larger, have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Fund will have and offer a wider array of financial services. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to the Fund. There may be intense competition for financings or investments of the type the Fund intends to make, and such competition may result in less favorable financing or investment terms than might otherwise exist. There can be no assurance that there will be a sufficient number of attractive potential projects available to the Fund to achieve target returns. In addition, some of the Fund's competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than the Fund. The competitive pressures the Fund face may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Dependence on Key Personnel of the Adviser. The Fund will depend on the diligence, skill, experience and network of business contacts of the Adviser's investment team, in particular the Principals. There can be no assurances that any one of the Principals will continue to provide investment services to the Adviser. The loss of any of the Principals would limit the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and operate as anticipated.

Dependence on Adviser's Network. The Fund will depend on the Adviser to maintain its relationships with private equity sponsors, placement agents, investment banks, management groups and other financial institutions and the Fund expects to rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide it with potential investment opportunities. If the Adviser fails to maintain such relationships, or to develop new relationships with other sources of investment opportunities, the Fund will not be able to grow its investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the Adviser has relationships are not obligated to provide the Fund with investment opportunities, and the Adviser can offer no assurance that these relationships will generate investment opportunities for the Fund in the future.

Due Diligence Risk. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding a potential Portfolio Investment, the Adviser will be required to rely on resources available to them, including internal sources of information as well as information provided by existing and potential obligors, any equity sponsor(s), lenders and other independent sources. The due diligence process may at times be required to rely on limited or incomplete information.

The Adviser will select Portfolio Investments for the Fund in part on the basis of information and data relating to potential Portfolio Investments filed with various government regulators and publicly available or made directly available to the Adviser by the prospective Portfolio Companies or third parties. Although the Adviser will evaluate all such information and data and seek independent corroboration when it considers it appropriate and reasonably available, the Adviser will not be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data. The Adviser is dependent upon the integrity of the management of the entities filing such information and of such Portfolio Companies and third parties providing such information, as well as the financial reporting process in general. The value of a Portfolio Investment made by the Fund may be affected by fraud, misrepresentation or omission on the part of a Portfolio Company or any related parties to such Portfolio Company, or by other parties to the Portfolio Investment (or any related collateral and security arrangements). Such fraud, misrepresentation or omission may adversely affect the value of the Portfolio Investment and/or the value of the collateral underlying the Portfolio Investment in question and may adversely affect the Fund's ability to enforce its contractual rights relating to that Portfolio Investment or the relevant obligor's ability to repay the principal or interest on the Portfolio Investment.

In addition, the Adviser may rely upon independent consultants or experts in connection with its evaluation of proposed Portfolio Investments. There can be no assurance that these consultants or experts will accurately evaluate such Portfolio Investments. Investment analyses and decisions by the Adviser may be undertaken on an expedited basis in order to make it possible for the Fund to take advantage of short-lived investment opportunities. In such cases, the available information at the time of an investment decision may be limited, inaccurate and/or incomplete. In addition, the financial information available to the Adviser may not be accurate or provided based upon accepted accounting methods. Accordingly, the Adviser cannot guarantee that the due diligence investigation it carries out with respect to any investment opportunity will reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Any failure by the Adviser to identify relevant facts through the due diligence process may cause it to make inappropriate investment decisions, which may have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Fund, and, by extension, the Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations and the value of the Interests.

Lack of Diversification. The implementation of a strategy may involve investments in a single issuer or limited number of issuers, industries, sectors, strategies, countries or geographic regions. A consequence of limited diversification may result in the concentration of risk, which, in turn, may expose a strategy to losses disproportionate to market movements and/or unfavorable performance.

Delay in Return of Capital. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized by the Fund. Losses on unsuccessful Portfolio Investments may be realized before gains on successful Portfolio Investments are realized. Even if any of the Fund's Portfolio Investments prove successful, they are unlikely to produce a realized return to Fund investors for a period of several years. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, will generally occur only

upon the partial or complete disposition of a Portfolio Investment by the Fund. While a Portfolio Investment may be sold at any time by the Fund, it is not generally expected this will occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating the Fund (including the Management Fees payable to the Adviser) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Fund's capital or drawdowns from investors.

Failure to Achieve Adequate Financing. Although the Fund may obtain a line of credit to provide bridge financing for amounts that the Fund has called or expects to call as capital contributions, there can be no assurances that such financing will be available to the Fund or, if available, on terms acceptable to the Fund. Although the General Partner believes that such financing is not necessary in order for the Fund to achieve its investing objectives, the unavailability of such financing on terms acceptable to the Fund could deprive the Fund of a means to fund its lending obligations and to mitigate the risks associated with the failure of a Fund investor to timely make its capital contributions.

Restricted Securities. The Interests being sold in the offering are restricted securities under the Securities Act, for which no public or private market presently exists or is ever intended to exist. Transfers of the Interests are subject to restrictions of U.S. federal and state securities laws and to the restrictions set forth in the Fund partnership agreement. As a result of such restrictions on transfer, it may be difficult or impossible to transfer the Interests to any transferees. Accordingly, an investment in the Interests should be made only if you can assume the risks of an illiquid investment.

Long-Term Investment; Illiquidity. The strategies generally are intended for long-term investors who can accept the risks associated with an indirect investment primarily in instruments that involve a high degree of financial risk and are potentially illiquid. There is no public market for the interests in certain Funds and no such market is expected to develop in the future. It is possible that the strategies will not return any of an investor's capital, and prospective investors should not invest unless they can readily bear the consequences of such a loss.

A significant portion of a Client's assets may be directly or indirectly invested in securities and other financial instruments or obligations for which no market exists and/or which are restricted as to their transferability under federal or state securities laws in the United States and elsewhere. Such investments may be segregated from other investments. Because of the absence of any trading market for these investments, it may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded or actively brokered or syndicated investments. Although such assets may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized on these sales could be less (including substantially less) than those originally paid. Further, companies, the securities of which are not publicly traded, may not be subject to public disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to publicly traded securities.

The Adviser or its designee values the illiquid investments in a Client's portfolio in accordance with the Adviser's valuation policies. Although there can be no assurance that these valuations will accurately predict the price at which an arm's-length buyer or seller would be willing to purchase or sell the investments, these valuations are part of the calculation of the net asset value for a Client. Such net asset value is the basis on which investors invest in, or withdraw from, the Funds (as well as the basis for calculating management fees and performance-based compensation).

Management Fee. The Fund will pay the Management Fee to the Adviser regardless of the performance of the Portfolio Investments. The Adviser's entitlement to non-performance-based compensation might reduce its incentive to devote the time and effort of its professionals to seeking profitable opportunities for the Fund's investments.

Fund Expenses; Potential Conflicts in Calculation of Certain Fund Costs and Expenses. The Fund Expenses may be a higher percentage of net assets than would be found in other investment entities. The Fund's partnership provides that the Fund will be responsible for all costs and expenses in connection with its operation, other than the costs and expenses that will be the responsibility of the General Partner or the Adviser. A potential conflict of interest exists in the Adviser's determination whether certain costs or expenses that are incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund meet the definition of Fund Expenses for which the Fund is responsible, or whether such expenses should be borne by the General Partner or the Adviser. The Fund will be reliant on the determinations of the Adviser in this regard, and also in regard to the allocation of investment expenses and any common operating expenses as between the Fund and the other funds managed by the Adviser and/or affiliates of the Adviser.

Use of Alternative Investment Vehicles. To the extent necessary to address tax or regulatory considerations, the General Partner has the authority to structure, and to cause Fund investors to participate in, particular Portfolio Investments through Alternative Investment Vehicles. While the economic and other substantive provisions governing any Alternative Investment Vehicles are intended to be materially the same as those of the Fund in light of the tax, regulatory or similar objectives sought to be achieved, the rights of the Fund investors in, and the obligations and duties of the General Partner as manager of, the Alternative Investment Vehicle may differ from those applicable to the Fund by virtue of the specific terms, or jurisdiction of establishment, of the Alternative Investment Vehicle. In addition, the structural attributes of certain Alternative Investment Vehicles may result in divergent return characteristics for certain Fund investors.

Possession of Material Non-Public Information, Limiting the Adviser's Discretion. The investment team of the Adviser, including members of the Investment Committee, may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, portfolio companies in which the Fund invests, the securities of which are purchased or sold on the Fund's behalf. In the event that material nonpublic information is obtained with respect to such companies, or the Fund become subject to trading restrictions under the internal trading policies of those companies or as a result of applicable law or regulations, the Fund could be prohibited for a period of time from purchasing or selling the securities of such companies, and this prohibition may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the Fund's, the General Partner's or the Adviser's service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to value its Portfolio Investments, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund investors to transact

business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for Fund Investors) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its investors. The Fund and its investors could be negatively impacted as a result.

Nature of Investments. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature or magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on the Fund's Portfolio Investments. Prices of Portfolio Investments may be volatile. A variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may detrimentally impact the Fund's Portfolio Investments. These factors and others may significantly affect the results of the Fund's activities and the value of its Portfolio Investments.

Financial Fraud. Instances of fraud and other deceptive practices committed by senior management of certain Portfolio Companies in which the Fund invests may undermine the Adviser's due diligence efforts with respect to such companies, and if such fraud is discovered, negatively affect the valuation of the Fund's Portfolio Investments. In addition, when discovered, financial fraud may contribute to overall market volatility which can negatively impact the Fund's investment program.

Energy-Related Assets. A Client may acquire interests in certain energy-related assets, such as oil and gas wells and reserves, exploration and production of oil and natural gas; oil services; energy storage; royalty streams; transportation of energy commodities by pipeline, shipping or other methods; generation of electricity from fossil fuels, nuclear energy, renewable sources, or solar energy; design and manufacture of technology for the generation of solar power; transportation and distribution of electricity; and petroleum refining. Energy-related industries are inherently uncertain, volatile, very complex and multi-faceted, and require esoteric knowledge. Due to the depleting nature of most sources of energy and the finite lifespan of equipment used to extract, transport, and process energy, energy-related industries consistently require new capital. Energy-related assets are sensitive to fluctuations in global and regional economic growth, fuel supply and demand, interest rates, currency exchange rates, investment and trading activities in commodities markets, special risks of constructing and operating facilities, lack of control over pricing, merger and acquisition activity and regulation. Not all risks can presently be foreseen or quantified. Examples of such risks may include, without limitation: (i) the risk that technology employed in an energy project will not be effective or efficient; (ii) uncertainty about the availability or efficacy of energy sales agreements or fuel supply agreements that may be entered into in connection with a project; (iii) risks that regulations affecting the energy industry will change in a manner detrimental to the industry (e.g., pollution control and climate change regulation); (iv) environmental liability risks related to energy properties and projects; (v) risks of equipment failures, fuel interruptions, loss of sale and supply contracts or fuel contracts, decreases or escalations in power contract or fuel

contract prices, bankruptcy of key customers or suppliers, labor disputes, tort liabilities in excess of insurance coverage, inability to obtain desirable amounts of insurance at economic rates, acts of God and other catastrophes; (vi) uncertainty about the extent, quality and availability of oil and gas reserves; (vii) risks that interest rate increases may make project financing more difficult to obtain, or impair the cash flow of projects that are leveraged; (viii) political, social and economic uncertainties affecting energy producing regions and countries; (ix) weather conditions; (x) changes in the competitive position of any particular source of energy as compared with other energy sources; (xi) the refining capacity of oil purchasers; (xii) the risk of change in tax or royalty policy; (xiii) global or regional political, economic or financial events; (xiv) the extent of domestic production and importation of oil in certain relevant markets; and (xv) the level of consumer demand. The occurrence of events related to the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on a Client and its investments. In addition, estimates of hydrocarbon reserves by qualified engineers are often a key factor in valuing certain energy assets. These estimates are subject to wide variances based on changes in commodity prices and certain technical assumptions. Accordingly, it is possible for such reserve estimates to be significantly revised from time to time, creating significant changes in the value of the company owning such reserves. The energy industry is subject to comprehensive Federal, state and local laws and regulations including environmental, health and safety, taxation, land access and other regulations. Present, as well as future, statutes and regulations could cause additional expenditures, restrictions and delays that could materially and adversely affect the prospects of a Client.

Uncertainty of Energy Reserves. The companies in which the Clients invest may be subject to the risks inherent in acquiring or developing recoverable oil and natural gas reserves, including capital expenditures for the identification and acquisitions of projects, the drilling and completing of wells, and the conduct of development and production operations. The presence of unanticipated pressures or irregularities in formations, miscalculations, or accidents may cause such activity to be unsuccessful, which may result in losses. Furthermore, successful investment in oil and natural gas properties and other related facilities and properties requires an assessment of (i) recoverable reserves, (ii) future oil and natural gas prices, (iii) operating and capital costs, (iv) potential environmental and other liabilities, and (v) other factors. These assessments are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain.

Fluctuation in Energy Prices. The revenues and profitability generated by certain of the companies in which the Clients invest may be dependent on the future prices of and the demand for oil and natural gas. Oil and gas investments may have significant shortfalls in projected cash flow if oil and gas prices decline from levels projected at the date the investment is made. Various factors beyond the control of the Clients will affect prices of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, including the worldwide supply of oil and natural gas, political instability or armed conflict in oil and natural gas producing regions, the price of foreign imports, the level of consumer demand, the price and availability of alternative fuels, the availability of pipeline capacity, and changes in existing government regulation, taxation, and price control. Prices of oil and natural gas have fluctuated greatly during the past, and markets for oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids continue to be volatile.

Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Development Risk. The Clients may invest in businesses that engage in oil and natural gas exploration and development, a speculative business involving a high degree of risk. Oil and natural gas drilling may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry holes, but also from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Acquiring, developing and exploring for oil and natural gas involves many risks. These risks include encountering

unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blow outs, equipment failures and other accidents in completing wells and otherwise, cratering, sour gas releases, uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas or well fluids, adverse weather conditions, pollution, fires, spills and other environmental risks.

Regulation of the Energy Industry. The energy industry is affected from time to time in varying degrees by political developments and a wide range of statutes, rules, orders and regulations. For example, energy production, operations and economics are or have been affected by price controls, taxes and other laws relating to the energy industry, by changes in such laws and by changes in administrative regulations. In addition, various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment may affect the operations and costs of the companies engaged in the energy industry. These laws and regulations may (i) restrict the types, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the environment; (ii) require reporting of or precautions relating to the storage, use or release of certain chemicals and hazardous substances; (iii) require removal or cleanup of contamination under certain circumstances, which may require the expenditure of material amounts over a significant period of time; and (iv) impose substantial civil liabilities or criminal penalties for failures to comply with such laws and regulations. Moreover, there has been a trend in recent years toward stricter standards in environmental, health and safety legislation and regulation, which could affect the success of companies in which the Clients invest.

General Environmental Matters. Environmental laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in the energy industry and can have a substantial effect on investments in the industry. Required expenditures for environmental compliance, including remediation of contamination and restoration of affected areas, have adversely affected investment returns in many segments of the energy industry. Compliance with current or future environmental requirements does not ensure that the operations of the portfolio companies will not cause injury to the environment or to people under all circumstances or that the portfolio companies will not be required to incur additional, unforeseen environmental expenditures. Moreover, failure to comply with environmental requirements could have a material adverse effect on a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance that portfolio companies will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and permit requirements. Past practices or future operations of portfolio companies could also result in material personal injury or property damage claims. In addition, owners of contaminated properties may be required to expend substantial sums to clean up contamination that may have been caused by previous owners or operations. Under certain circumstances, it is possible that environmental authorities and other parties could seek to impose personal liability on the Clients for environmental liabilities that cannot be resolved by the partnership if they take an active managerial or operational role in the partnership's portfolio companies. Nevertheless, a Client may reduce its risk of personal environmental liability by avoiding managerial or operational activities with respect to the Clients' investments other than as specifically contemplated by the terms of the relevant partnership agreement.

Weather and Climate Risks. Certain energy assets or portfolio companies owning or dependent upon the availability of such assets may be particularly sensitive to weather and climate conditions. There can be no assurance that weather and climate patterns will remain consistent or be predictable throughout the term of the Clients. Accordingly, the profitability of certain of the Clients' portfolio companies may be adversely affected by weather and climate changes, thereby potentially decreasing aggregate returns to the Clients.

Taxation of Energy Companies. Investments in companies operating in the energy sector may be subject to numerous taxes and fees by the jurisdictions in which such companies are organized or operate. Portfolio companies engaged in oil and natural gas operations or having substantial real property holdings, in particular, can be subject to specific tax regimes, such as petroleum revenue taxes, fees for drilling rights and exploration licenses, oil production fees, real estate taxes and stamp duties.

Documentation and Other Legal Risk. Energy and energy generation and related projects are typically governed by complex legal agreements. As a result, there is a higher risk of dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the agreements.

Effects of Ongoing Changes in the Utilities Industry. The Clients may make certain investments in electric utility industries both in the United States and abroad. In many regions, including the United States, the electric utility industry is experiencing increasing competitive pressures, primarily in wholesale markets, as a result of consumer demands, technological advances, greater availability of natural gas and other factors. In response, for example, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has proposed regulatory changes to increase access to the nationwide transmission grid by utility and non-utility purchasers and sellers of electricity; similar actions are being taken or contemplated by regulators in other countries. A number of countries, including the United States, are considering or implementing methods to introduce and promote retail competition. To the extent competitive pressures increase and the pricing and sale of electricity assume more characteristics of a commodity business, the economics of independent power generation projects into which the Clients may invest may come under increasing pressure. Deregulation is fueling the current trend toward consolidation among domestic utilities, but also the disaggregation of many vertically integrated utilities into separate generation, transmission and distribution businesses. As a result, additional significant competitors could become active in the independent power industry. In addition, independent power producers may find it increasingly difficult to negotiate long-term power sales agreements with solvent utilities, which may affect the profitability and financial stability of independent power projects.

Natural Resource Investments Generally. A Client may invest in natural resources, the rights to such assets, such as metals, hydrocarbons, timber, water and mineral resources and related operating companies. The costs associated with the development, production, transportation, and marketing of natural resources are subject to many risks and an investment that depends upon the continued and long-term success of these activities is inherently uncertain. Investments in such sectors may be affected by a number of factors not present with other investments, including, without limitation, local and global commodity price fluctuations, government regulation, environmental issues, shifts in supply and demand for such resources, land use and title issues, import and export duties and other trade issues, changing macroeconomic conditions, changes in fuel and other input prices and labor issues.

The costs associated with the exploration, development, production, transportation, and marketing of energy-related resources, such as hydrocarbons, are subject to many risks and an investment that depends upon the continued and long-term success of these activities is inherently uncertain. Many energy-related resources are also subject to governmental regulations that can change over time. The natural resources industry can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, energy and resource conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, and tax and government regulations, as well as extraordinary events, such as the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

Investments in Leveraged Companies. Investment in leveraged companies involves a number of significant risks. Leveraged companies in which the Fund invests may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their loans and debt securities. Such developments may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Fund realizing any guarantees that the Fund may have obtained in connection with its Portfolio Investment. Smaller leveraged companies also may have less predictable operating results and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance their expansion or maintain their competitive position. Leveraged companies may also experience bankruptcy or similar financial distress. The bankruptcy process has a number of significant inherent risks. A bankruptcy filing by a Portfolio Company may adversely and permanently affect that company. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the value of the Portfolio Company may not equal the liquidation value that the Adviser believed to exist at the time of the Fund's investment.

Investments in Middle-Market Companies. Investment in private and middle-market companies involves a number of significant risks. While middle-market companies may have potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks than larger companies. Middle-market companies have more limited financial resources than larger companies and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt obligations that the Fund holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Fund realizing any guarantees it may have obtained in connection with its Portfolio Investment. Middle-market companies also typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Fund will rely on the ability of the Adviser's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns and risks from investing in these companies. If the Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, the Adviser may not make a fully informed investment decision, and the Fund may lose money on its Portfolio Investments. Additionally, middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons. Therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on one or more of the portfolio companies that the Fund invests in and, in turn, on the Fund. Middle-market companies also may be parties to litigation and may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence.

Hedging Transactions. Certain Funds engage in hedging transactions. The Adviser utilizes instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of a Fund's portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of a Fund's portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that a Fund is not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price. The success of a Fund's hedging transactions will depend on the Adviser's ability to correctly predict movements in currencies and interest rates. Therefore, while a Fund may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates

or interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if a Fund had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving the intended hedge and expose a Fund to risk of loss. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies because the value of those securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of factors not related to currency fluctuations.

Illiquidity of Fund Portfolio Investments. The market value of the Fund's Portfolio Investments will fluctuate with, among other things, changes in market rates of interest, general economic conditions, economic conditions in particular industries, the condition of financial markets and the financial condition of the issuers of the Fund's Portfolio Investments. In addition, the lack of an established, liquid secondary market for some Portfolio Investments may have an adverse effect on the market value of those Portfolio Investments and on the Adviser's ability to dispose of them. Additionally, the Fund's Portfolio Investments will be subject to certain other transfer restrictions that may contribute to illiquidity. Therefore, no assurance can be given that, if the Adviser decides to dispose of a particular Portfolio Investment, it will be able to dispose of such Portfolio Investment at the prevailing market price.

Force Majeure. The Fund's Portfolio Investments may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, war, terrorism and labor strikes). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party (including a Portfolio Company or a counterparty to the Fund or a Portfolio Company) to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, the cost to a Portfolio Company of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more companies or its assets, could result in a loss to the Fund, including if its investment in such Portfolio Company is cancelled, unwound or acquired (which could be without what the Fund considers to be adequate compensation). To the extent the Fund is exposed to investments in Portfolio Companies that as a group are exposed to such force majeure events, the risks and potential losses to the Fund are enhanced.

Outbreaks of Disease and Public Health Issues. The Adviser's business activities as well as the Clients and their operations and investments, could be materially adversely affected by pandemics, epidemics and outbreaks of disease in Asia, Europe, North America and/or globally or regionally, such as novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, Ebola, H1N1 flu, H7N9 flu, H5N1 flu, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS, and/or other epidemics, pandemics, outbreaks of disease, viruses and/or public health issues. Specifically, novel coronavirus, or COVID-19, has spread (and is currently spreading) rapidly around the world since its initial emergence in China in December 2019 and has severely negatively affected (and may continue to materially adversely affect) the global economy and equity markets (including, in particular, equity markets in Asia, Europe and the United States). Although the long-term effects or consequences of novel coronavirus (or COVID-19) and/or other epidemics, pandemics and outbreaks of disease cannot currently be predicted, previous occurrences of other pandemics, epidemics and other outbreaks of disease, such as H5N1 flu, H1N1 flu, SARS and the Spanish flu, had a material adverse effect on the economies and markets of those countries and regions in which they were most prevalent. Any occurrence or recurrence (or continued spread) of an

outbreak of any kind of epidemic, communicable disease or virus or major public health issue could cause a slowdown in the levels of economic activity generally (or cause the global economy to enter into a recession or depression), which would adversely affect the business, financial condition and operations of the Adviser and the Funds. Should these or other major public health issues, including pandemics, arise or spread farther (or continue to spread or materially impact the day to day lives of persons around the globe), the Adviser and the Clients could be adversely affected by more stringent travel restrictions, additional limitations on the Adviser's operations or business and/or governmental actions limiting the movement of people between regions and other activities or operations (or to otherwise stop the spread or continued spread of any disease or outbreak).

Default Under a Credit Facility. In the event the Fund defaults under a credit facility, the Fund's business could be adversely affected as the Fund may be forced to sell a portion of its Portfolio Investments quickly and prematurely at prices that may be disadvantageous to the Fund in order to meet its outstanding payment obligations and/or support working capital requirements under the credit facility or such future borrowing facility, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, following any such default, the agent for the lenders under a credit facility could assume control of the disposition of any or all of the Fund's assets, including the selection of such assets to be disposed and the timing of such disposition, which would have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Investments Longer than Term. The Fund may make Portfolio Investments which may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date the Fund is dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund term or otherwise. Although the General Partner expects that the Fund's Portfolio Investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution at dissolution, and the General Partner has a limited ability to extend the term of the Fund, the Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of Portfolio Investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

THE FOREGOING LIST OF RISK FACTORS DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE ENUMERATION OR EXPLANATION OF THE RISKS INVOLVED IN AN INVESTMENT. PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS AND CLIENT INVESTORS SHOULD READ APPLICABLE GOVERNING DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING DETAILED RISK DISCLOSURES CONTAINED IN A FUND'S CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE PLACEMENT MEMORANDUM, CAREFULLY AND CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ADVISORS BEFORE DECIDING TO INVEST.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of an adviser or the integrity of an adviser's management.

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to an evaluation of the Adviser's advisory services or the integrity of its management.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser is not registered, and does not have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer. Currently, certain supervised persons of the Adviser are registered representatives of an affiliated broker-dealer as detailed below.

Neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

The Adviser is an affiliate of the General Partner as well as PEP Advisory, a broker-dealer engaged in a limited range of advisory activities including Mergers & Acquisition advisory services and private placement services. In connection therewith, neither the Adviser nor any of its supervised persons receive any compensation from the sale of securities or other investment products unless sufficiently registered with the affiliated broker-dealer. Other than with respect to the General Partner and PEP Advisory LLC, the Adviser has no relationships or arrangements with any related person listed in the instructions to Item 10 that are material to its advisory business or to its Clients.

Though it may have the authority to do so under the terms of a Client's governing documents, the Adviser does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.

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

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the “Code”) designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest as required under Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code sets forth a standard of business conduct and compliance with federal securities laws by all of the Adviser’s employees. The Code contains policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that all personal securities trading by employees of the Adviser is conducted in such a manner as to avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of an individual’s position of trust and responsibility. The Adviser prohibits personal trading on certain securities or instruments; requires pre-clearance of personal trades in certain circumstances, including purchases of an IPO, a new private placement, and other limited offerings; requires periodic reporting of employees’ personal securities transactions and holdings; and requires prompt internal reporting of Code violations.

As part of its Code, the Adviser has established procedures reasonably designed to prevent the abuse of material, non-public information, which includes procedures for, among other things, the use and maintenance of restricted trading lists.

The Adviser will provide a copy of the Code to any Client or prospective Client upon request.

The Adviser and its related persons, in their capacities as principals or affiliates of the General Partner of each Fund, may have indirect beneficial interests in the Portfolio Investments owned by clients and will share in any profits and losses generated by such investments.

In connection with establishing a Fund, the Adviser and certain affiliates may have an economic interest in the Fund, the General Partner, or both. Any parallel vehicle established for Fund investors will invest alongside the Fund on substantially the same terms and conditions as and substantially at the same time as the investments in such investment by the applicable Fund, and any such investment shall be disposed of on substantially the same terms and conditions of and at substantially the same time as the relevant divestments by the Fund.

Additionally, as will be detailed in each Fund’s governing documents, the Adviser and certain of its affiliates may co-invest alongside the Fund in a portfolio investment.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

The Adviser has complete discretion to determine, subject to each Client's disclosed investment objectives, policies and strategies, the securities to be purchased or sold and in what amounts, the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries to use in effecting the transactions for Clients, and the commission rates to be paid for such transactions.

Brokerage. The Adviser selects the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries used to effect transactions on behalf of its Clients. The Adviser seeks to obtain "best execution" from these broker-dealers based on a variety of factors. In selecting broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions, the Adviser may cause Clients to enter into arrangements pursuant to which the Clients pay transaction costs in an amount greater than would be incurred if another broker-dealer were used. The Adviser is not required to solicit competitive bids or seek the lowest available commission or transaction costs. The transactions executed by Clients may be cleared through, and the Clients' investment instruments may be held by, a number of financial institutions the Adviser selects on terms negotiated with each such financial institution individually. Subject to the Adviser's agreement with each Client, the Adviser generally will use a variety of financial institutions both to take advantage of differing expertise and capabilities and to avoid, due to credit concerns, having all investment instruments concentrated at one firm. The Adviser does not consider the receipt of Client referrals when selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions.

Generally, the Adviser does not permit Clients to direct brokerage to a specified broker-dealer and all brokerage transactions will be executed through the broker-dealers selected by the Adviser. Nevertheless, certain Clients may require the Adviser to direct the Adviser to a particular broker. Such Clients must note that such directed brokerage arrangements limit the Adviser's ability to seek best execution and participate in aggregated trades (as described below) and therefore may result in increased cost for such Clients.

Soft Dollars. A portion of the commissions generated on Clients' brokerage transactions may generate "soft dollar" credits that the Adviser is authorized to use to pay for research and other non-research related services and products used by the Adviser or its affiliates. Although the Adviser will use the research and services in making investment decisions for the applicable Clients, the Adviser may use such research or services for other Clients and the applicable Clients will generally pay more than the lowest available commissions for execution of these transactions. The Adviser may also enter into "soft dollar" arrangements to cover Client expenses or costs and expenses of the Adviser to the extent such arrangements are permitted by law.

Furthermore, Clients should be note that in certain cases soft dollars will be used to pay for research provided by an affiliate which may present a conflict of interest or incentive for the Adviser to direct soft dollar credits to such affiliate. As a result, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures to ensure that such soft dollar usage is in the best interests of Clients and based upon the utility of such research in making investment decisions for Clients.

The ability to utilize soft dollar credits may give the Adviser an incentive to select brokers or dealers for Client transactions, or to negotiate commission rates or other execution terms, in a manner that takes into account the soft dollar benefits received by the Adviser rather than giving exclusive consideration to the interests of the Clients. In the event that the Adviser elects to use soft dollars, it intends to limit such use to services that fall within the safe harbor afforded by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or such services that are otherwise reasonably related to the investment decision-making process.

The term “soft dollars” refers to the receipt by an investment adviser of products and services provided by brokers, without any cash payment by the investment adviser, based on the volume of revenues generated from brokerage commissions for transactions executed for clients of the investment adviser. The products and services available from brokers include both internally generated items (such as research reports prepared by employees of the broker) as well as items acquired by the broker from third parties (such as quotation equipment).

In general (and when applicable), the Adviser attempts to aggregate multiple orders for the purchase or sale of the same instrument into block transactions, subject to the overall obligation to achieve best price and execution for its Clients.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

The Adviser, with the assistance of independent third-party professionals, maintains comprehensive review procedures for the ongoing monitoring of the Portfolio Investments of its Clients. In connection therewith, the Adviser conducts periodic reviews of all Portfolio Investments held in each Client portfolio. All Adviser investment and operational staff participates in the ongoing monitoring of Client portfolios, although responsibilities vary by individual.

The Company has established a Risk Committee on which members of the Company's compliance team sit. The Risk Committee meets on a monthly basis. During these meetings, the Risk Committee reviews and discusses relevant risk factors involving trading and portfolio management, which includes, but is not limited to reviews of Client portfolios to ensure that Client investments are within the scope of a Client's respective engagement agreement with the Company, and that a Client's risk tolerance is adhered to.

The Adviser will provide Clients and Fund investors, if applicable, with written audited annual financial statements (as applicable), written periodic reports and other written communications.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser does not receive any economic benefit, including sales awards or prizes, from any third party for providing advisory services to its Clients.

The Adviser or an affiliate may enter into an agreement with a third-party placement agent providing for compensation to be paid to the placement agent for referring investors to a Fund. Any such arrangement will be conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act.

Item 15 - Custody

The Adviser is deemed, under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act, to have custody of the assets of the Funds by virtue of the common control of the Adviser and the General Partner of the Funds. All assets and securities of the Funds are held by qualified custodians. As noted in Item 13 above, Fund investors receive annual financial statements audited by an independent public accounting firm. Fund investors are urged to carefully review these statements.

The Adviser does not have custody of separately Managed Account Client assets.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

The Adviser has accepted discretionary authority to manage the securities of each Fund and Management Account Client, subject to the specific objectives, guidelines, and limitations set forth in the applicable offering and governing documents.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

In compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, the Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures, and retained a third-party proxy service provider (the "Proxy Service") to monitor proxy votes pertaining to portfolio securities, provide recommendations on such votes, cast such votes in accordance with the Adviser's instructions, and maintain records with respect to such votes. The Adviser's general policy is to cast proxy votes in a manner that serves the best interests of the Clients.

The Adviser principally relies on the proxy voting recommendations of the Proxy Service when voting proxies, however, it is not bound by these recommendations and may vote proxies contrary to the Proxy Service's recommendations when the Adviser deems such deviation to be in the best interests of the Clients.

Conflicts of interest may arise between the interests of the Clients on the one hand, and the interests of the Adviser on the other hand, when it comes to voting proxies. If the Adviser determines that there is, or the Adviser perceives that there is, a conflict of interest when voting proxies, the Adviser generally will vote in accordance with the Proxy Service's recommendations.

Certain Managed Accounts may elect to retain proxy voting authority and accordingly the Adviser's proxy voting policies would not apply in such scenarios.

The Adviser will provide each investor in the Funds and Managed Accounts with a copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures, and the proxy voting record upon request from the Adviser at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this Brochure.

Item 18 - Financial Information

The Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of any fees greater than six months in advance.

The Adviser does not believe it has any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its Clients.

The Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.