

Item 1. Cover Page

Tribe Capital Management, LLC

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Brochure
March 31, 2023

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Tribe Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure (the “Brochure”), please contact us at cco@tribecap.co. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

This Brochure, dated March 2023, is filed as an annual updating amendment.

This Brochure has been amended to update Item 4 to reflect changes in the Adviser's business in relation to SPACs; Item 5 to expand upon fees and expenses that may be borne by the Adviser's Clients; Item 8 to expand upon the Adviser's underwriting process and the risks associated with investments in Digital Assets; Item 11 to expand upon the description of certain conflicts of interest; and to update the Adviser's regulatory assets under management.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this Brochure, the “Adviser” means Tribe Capital Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, together (where the context permits) with its affiliated general partners of the Funds (as defined below). The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to investment vehicles (“Funds”) that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The Adviser also provides such services to special purpose vehicles, also exempt from registration under the 1940 Act and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act, that are organized to invest on a deal-by-deal basis (the “Firstlook Vehicles”), including alongside or as an aggregator for the Funds. In addition, the Adviser has in the past provided, and may in the future provide, investment advisory services to one or more special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs” and with the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles, the “Clients”). In providing its advisory services, the Adviser draws upon its expertise in data science, leveraging internally developed, proprietary software to evaluate the product-market fit of the services, products, and protocols developed by prospective portfolio companies and projects.

The Funds and Firstlook Vehicles invest primarily in early stage and growth-stage privately held companies as well as Digital Assets (as defined in Item 8 below). The SPACs seek to acquire pre-public companies. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying, and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Clients, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles in accordance with the limited partnership agreement or operating agreement of each Client and a separate investment management agreement (each, an “Advisory Agreement”).

Investment advice is provided directly to the Clients, subject to the discretion and control of the applicable Fund’s general partner (a “General Partner”), the Firstlook Vehicle’s manager (a “Manager”), and a SPAC’s governing body and sponsor (a “SPAC Sponsor” and collectively with the General Partners and Managers, the “Sponsors”), and not individually to the investors in a Client. Services are provided to a Client in accordance with, as applicable, an Advisory Agreement with a Client and/or its organizational documents. Investment restrictions for a Client, if any, are established in the organizational or offering documents of the Client, Advisory Agreements, subscription agreements, and/or side letter agreements negotiated with investors in the Client (such documents collectively, the Client’s “Organizational Documents”).

The principal owners of the Adviser are Arjun Sethi, Ted Maidenberg, and Jonathan Hsu. The Adviser has been in business since 2018. As of December 31, 2022, the Adviser manages approximately \$2,442,733,000 in regulatory assets under management, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser receives Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (each as defined below) from the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles. A Fund and/or its portfolio companies may also from time to time make other payments to the Adviser or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio companies which, in certain circumstances, may reduce the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser. Additionally, consistent with their Organizational Documents, the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles bear certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to them and/or their portfolio companies. Further details about such fees and expenses are set forth below.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles, the Adviser receives an advisory fee (an “Advisory Fee”) calculated based on the Fund’s committed capital. The Advisory Fees billed to and received from the Funds are ongoing and payable quarterly in advance. The Advisory Fee billed to and received from each Firstlook Vehicle is a one-time, upfront administrative fee, paid at the time of commitment.

Advisory Fees have in the past been reduced and may in the future be reduced during the life of a Fund. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund may also be reduced by other fees or compensation received by the Adviser or its affiliates that relate to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund, as described in more detail below. Advisory Fees paid by a Fund and Firstlook Vehicle are borne directly or indirectly by investors in such Client.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Fund and Firstlook Vehicle are established by the Adviser and are set forth in each such Client’s Organizational Documents, which are received by investors prior to investment in the Client. The Advisory Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion. A waiver does not obligate the Adviser to waive fees in the future. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by the amount of any fees (not expenses) paid by the Funds to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in the Fund to prospective investors or such placement agent fees will otherwise will be borne by the Adviser. Furthermore, fees and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of a Fund are capped at a limit specified in each Fund’s Organizational Documents, which limit may be exceeded with the consent of the Fund’s advisory board.

Certain investors in a Client, including, for example, the applicable General Partner or Manager, its affiliates and their personnel and supervised persons (including any related entity established by any of the foregoing), strategic investors, third-party service providers, such as placement agents and law firms, and certain “friends and family,” pay reduced or no advisory fees or carried

interest at the discretion of the applicable Client's Sponsor (though these investors generally pay their pro rata share of certain expenses incurred by such Clients).

Subject to the terms of a Client's Organizational Documents, a portion of the amount of any directors' fees or consulting fees, break-up fees or equivalent compensation (collectively, the "Fees Subject to Offset"), whether in cash or in kind, received by the General Partner, the Adviser, a member of the General Partner (so long as he is a member thereof) or an employee of the Adviser (so long as he is an employee thereof) from any portfolio company of a Fund (other than direct reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses) are subject to offset against and reduce the Advisory Fee paid by such Fund. To the extent a reduction relates to more than one Client, the Fees Subject to Offset will be allocated among the applicable Clients in proportion to their interest in the relevant portfolio company. Generally, the portion of Fees Subject to Offset allocable to capital invested by Firstlook Vehicles or third-party co-investors will be retained by the Adviser and such amounts will not offset any Advisory Fee. The Adviser has in the past received, and may in the future receive, Fees Subject to Offset, which fees may be substantial. In such cases, there may not be an independent third-party involved to act on behalf of the relevant portfolio company. Therefore, a conflict of interest may exist in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio company.

Fees Subject to Offset do not include fees received by any individual whose primary relationship with a General Partner and the Adviser is as a mere "venture partner", "entrepreneur-in-residence", "executive-in-residence", consultant, contractor, or adviser (as those terms are generally understood in the venture capital and private equity industries), even if such individual technically qualifies as an "employee" of the Adviser or such General Partner under applicable law.

Expenses

Adviser Expenses

To the extent and except as provided in the Organizational Documents of a Fund or Firstlook Vehicle, the Adviser will pay out of Advisory Fees the following normal overhead and administrative expenses incurred by the Adviser or its affiliates in connection with the management of such Client: (i) salaries and wages of the employees of the Client, the Sponsor, the Adviser and their respective affiliates (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below); (ii) rentals payable for space used by the Client, the Sponsor, the Adviser and their respective affiliates; (iii) expenditures for equipment used by the Client, the Sponsor, the Adviser and their respective affiliates; and (iv) any expenses incurred by the Adviser or the Sponsor for regulatory or other compliance matters arising under applicable securities laws that relate to the Adviser or its personnel generally and are not specific to the Client or its activities (including costs and expenses associated with the Adviser's registration or compliance with, or examination by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to, the Advisers Act other than any custodial costs or expenses associated with the acquiring, holding or disposing of Client assets, whether required by the Advisers Act (or similar state laws)).

Fund Expenses

Each Fund bears all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations incurred by such Fund, the applicable General Partner, the Adviser and their respective affiliates on behalf of the such Fund (except for certain of the overhead expenses of the Adviser and General Partner borne by the Adviser under the Organizational Documents of the Funds), including all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations incurred in respect of (and to the extent provided for under the applicable Organizational Document of each Fund): the purchase, holding or sale or exchange or other disposition of securities or Digital Assets (whether or not such purchase, sale or exchange or other disposition is ultimately consummated), including fees, commissions and expenses of brokers, dealers, finders, underwriters (including both commissions and discounts), exchanges, market makers and other liquidity providers, loan administrators, private placement agents, investment bankers, and similar service providers paid to persons other than the General Partner or members of the General Partner or any of their affiliates; reasonable travel expenses (i.e., excluding private plane travel) incurred in connection with identification, evaluation, consummation and management of investments; unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer of interests in the Fund or the default by any limited partner in the payment of capital contributions; real property or personal property taxes on investments; brokerage fees, stock distribution agent fees; taxes applicable to the Fund on account of its operations or investment activities; financing costs and interest and other amounts paid in connection with borrowings of such Fund or any alternative investment vehicle (including the costs of a subscription line facility and the costs of legal counsel to both the Fund and lender's counsel incurred in connection therewith); fees and expenses incurred in connection with the maintenance of bank, custodian, depository and trustee accounts (including "hosted wallet", wallet services, and self-custody solutions for Digital Assets); fees, costs, and expenses associated with acquiring, maintaining and/or disposing of investments in Digital Assets and digital currencies (including without limitation those related to research, custody, self-custody, wallet services, validation, staking, mining and similar activities); the cost of any physical security or cybersecurity consultants retained to onboard or monitor service providers or the physical security or cybersecurity defenses of the Adviser and the Fund; legal, audit, and other expenses incurred in connection with the registration of the securities of portfolio companies or portfolio investments under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"); legal, tax advisory, accounting, lending, due diligence, research (including research-related software and cloud storage, as well as research-related protocols and mining applications for Digital Assets developed internally or by third parties) and other service provider fees and expenses incurred in connection with the purchase, sale, exchange or other disposition of securities, Digital Assets, and other assets of the Fund (whether or not such purchase, sale, exchange, or other disposition is ultimately consummated); fees and expenses related to lobbying activities on behalf of certain Funds and any fees or expenses related to the Adviser's membership and participation in digital asset or blockchain industry groups or associations; fees and expenses for any validator nodes engaged by the Fund in connection with staking or similar validating or voting services; amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the Fund's Organizational Documents; research expenses, including research-related cloud storage and fees and expenses of research reports, surveys, white papers, statistical and/or market data and subscription services; legal (including for certain Funds, the compensation for the time of any internal counsel of the Adviser devoted to the Fund, provided such compensation is no greater than that of a third-party professional of comparable quality), accounting (including for certain Funds, the compensation for the time of any internal accountants or similar professionals of the Adviser devoted to the Fund, provided such

compensation is no greater than that of a third-party professional of comparable quality, which time may include work related to crypto custody and token management, vendor management, and transaction management), accounting and tax advisory fees and expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition, holding, voting, restructuring, monitoring, maintenance, and disposition of securities, Digital Assets, and other assets of the Fund; filing, title, transfer, registration and other similar fees and expenses; and fees and expenses of investment advisers and independent consultants incurred in sourcing, investigating, evaluating and monitoring investment opportunities. Each Fund shall also bear the fees of the independent certified public accountant incurred in connection with the annual audit of the Fund's books and the preparation of the Fund's annual tax return; costs of independent appraisers and valuation firms; legal expenses of the Fund; accounting expenses paid to third parties for the maintenance of the Fund's books and records and preparation of reports, financial statements, notices, and correspondence (including, without limitation, all costs incurred to audit such reports, provide access to a data room, database, web portal, or other internet forum for the benefit of the Fund or its investors, and any other operational, legal, secretarial or postage expenses associated with distribution of the same); fees and expenses of third-party fund administrators and valuation agents; fees and expenses associated with Fund accounting; costs, fees and expenses related to 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 or members of the Fund; costs related to anti-money laundering compliance of the Fund, including the costs of the Fund engaging or appointing a Money Laundering Reporting Officer, a Deputy Money Laundering Reporting Officer and an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, in each case as required, and conducting AML/KYC monitoring; premiums associated with any directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, cybersecurity, fraud and crime coverage and general partnership liability and other insurance, including any insurance against claims that could be made directly against the Fund, the applicable General Partner, the Adviser or any persons indemnified by the Fund under the partnership agreement or that could give rise to a liability of the Fund under the terms of the indemnity set forth in the partnership agreement (the purchase of all such insurance, if any, shall be at the discretion of the respective General Partner); preparation, distribution, filing and other costs, fees and expenses associated with annual and other reports to the partners of the Fund, financial statements, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedules K-1, Form PF filings, or any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports that are made with respect to the Partnership or assets of the Partnership (including any filings or reports contemplated by the European Union's Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or any similar law, rule or regulation); costs associated with any Fund information meetings; expenses of the Fund advisory board meetings and reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket costs for the Fund advisory board members and the General Partner to attend such meetings; for certain Funds, the fees, costs, and expenses of an independent investor representative appointed pursuant the Organizational Documents of such Fund; costs of meetings with Limited Partners, including reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket costs for representatives of the General Partner to attend such meetings; and all expenses that are not normal administrative and overhead expenses paid by the Adviser pursuant to the partnership agreement, including all legal fees, costs, and expenses (including without limitation attorney's fees, court costs and filing fees, expert witness fees, consultant fees, the costs of mediation or arbitration, legal settlements and judgments, and class action-related services, including administration fees) incurred in prosecuting or defending regulatory, administrative, civil, or legal proceedings relating to the Fund brought by or against

the Fund, the Adviser or the applicable General Partner, or the members, partners, employees or agents or former members, partners, employees or agents of any of the foregoing, including all costs and expenses arising out of or resulting from the indemnification of the Fund pursuant to the partnership agreement and subject to the limitations imposed therein.

The Funds bear all of the costs, fees and expenses incurred by or on behalf of such Fund, the applicable General Partner or the Adviser in connection with the syndication, formation and organization of the Fund, the General Partner, the Adviser and their affiliates and parallel funds, if any; registration expenses and other expenses related to compliance with any local laws, rules, regulations, decrees and other orders and judgments of general applicability of any non-U.S. jurisdiction, in each case in connection with the offering and the sale of interests in the Fund, the General Partner, the Adviser and their affiliates and any parallel funds, if any; and the negotiation, execution and delivery of the Organizational Documents, the investor questionnaires and any agreement executed or disclosure document provided in connection with such offering or sale; in each case, including any legal and, accounting, consulting, marketing, meeting, printing, mailing, reasonable out-of-pocket travel expenses (i.e., excluding private plane travel), meal and entertainment fees and expenses (including, in the case of each such travel, meal and entertainment fee and expense, those of the General Partner, the Adviser, their affiliates and their respective personnel) and other start-up costs fees and expenses incident thereto, up to a limit, if any, set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Fund.

In addition to the foregoing, the Organizational Documents of certain Funds provide that the Fund shall bear all placement fees incurred in connection with the offer, sale, and/or syndication of interests in the Fund and such fees shall not be considered part of the organization costs, fees and expenses described above; provided, that the Advisory Fee of such Fund must be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the amount of such placement fees borne by such Fund. The Adviser has in the past elected to bear, and may elect in the future to bear, certain placement agent fees directly.

These organizational costs, fees and expenses must be allocated among the Fund and any parallel funds based on the aggregate capital commitments of each entity. Each Fund shall bear all liquidation costs, fees and expenses incurred by or on behalf of the respective General Partner, the Adviser or members of the General Partner in connection with the liquidation of the assets of the Fund pursuant to the partnership agreement, specifically including legal and accounting fees and expenses.

With respect to certain Fund's, in the General Partner's sole discretion, the Fund has in the past borne and may in the future bear, and may advance and/or reimburse the General Partner, the Adviser, a Manager and their respective affiliates for, an amount equal to up to a Fund's proportionate share (or such greater portion to the extent approved by an advisory board) of the expenses related to certain of the Firstlook Vehicles, as set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

A Fund may also bear some or all of the types of costs and expenses provided for in this section titled "Fund Expenses" that are incurred on behalf of, or in respect of, a feeder fund or intermediate holding company formed by the General Partner.

Firstlook and Co-Investment Vehicle Expenses

From time to time, Firstlook Vehicles, co-investment vehicles, or other similar vehicles (collectively, “Co-Investment Vehicles”) are or may be established to facilitate an investment alongside or with a Client, including in connection with the consummation of a particular transaction. In the event a Co-Investment Vehicle is created, the investors in such vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the Co-Investment Vehicle. The Co-Investment Vehicles pay for expenses as set forth in each of their relevant Organizational Documents, which contain terms similar to those set forth immediately above for the Funds. The Co-Investment Vehicle will generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in making an investment, although certain Funds have agreed to reimburse the Adviser and its affiliates for the cost of these expenses as those expenses are incurred. Such Funds will then be reimbursed from any proceeds generated if and when the Co-Investment Vehicle experiences a disposition event. Please see Item 11, “Co-Investment Vehicles and the Firstlook Program”, for additional information.

As described in Item 4, the Funds from time to time invest in the Co-Investment Vehicles, including Firstlook Vehicles, and both the Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles may in turn invest in underlying or aggregator vehicles (“SPVs”). In these cases, the applicable Fund(s) and/or Firstlook Vehicle(s) investing in the SPV will bear their pro rata share of the SPV’s operating and other expenses in addition to those listed above; provided, however, that in these circumstances neither the Funds nor the Firstlook Vehicles will pay an administrative fee or carried interest at the level of the SPV or, to the extent they do so, such expenses would be otherwise offset to avoid duplicative fees. The Funds have from time to time acquired, and are anticipated in the future to acquire, interests in Co-Investment Vehicles and Firstlook Vehicles from existing investors. In these cases, to the extent the carried interest payable by the transferor would benefit another Fund, the General Partner of the Fund acquiring the interest has agreed for that Fund to pay such carried interest, with the General Partner further agreeing to offset the amount of carried interest paid against the carried interest payable by the acquiring Fund to the General Partner.

If a proposed transaction is not consummated, no Co-Investment Vehicle generally will have been formed, and the full amount of any expenses relating to such proposed but not consummated transaction (“Dead Deal Costs”) would therefore be borne by the Funds. This includes Dead Deal Costs in relation to prospective investments to be made through a Firstlook Vehicle. Similarly, Co-Investment Vehicles are not typically allocated any share of break-up fees received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction. As a general matter, Dead Deal Costs are unlikely to be borne by contemplated co-investors, unless a binding commitment has been obtained from such co-investors; rather they will generally be borne by the Funds that would have participated in the opportunity. Such expenses that will generally be borne by the Funds may involve expenses that are particularly attributable to co-investors. Please refer to Item 11 – “*Conflicts of Interest; Allocation of Expenses Among Funds and Co-investors*” for additional information.

SPAC Expenses

SPAC Sponsors of Tribe SPACs have in past funded, and may in the future fund, a portion of the SPAC's organizational and operating expenses through one or more loans. These loans are repaid either upon the consummation of an initial public offering or an initial business combination ("IBC"), depending on the loan. The SPAC Sponsor of future Tribe SPACs may fund these expenses through loans or the acquisition of common stock, warrants, units, rights, or other equity securities in the Tribe SPAC. Generally, each SPAC will be structured so that all its costs and expenses, including due diligence expenses incurred in connection with each SPAC's IBC, are paid by the SPAC. However, each sponsor (including the SPAC Sponsors) may incur expenses that are not reimbursed or paid by the applicable SPAC in connection with the operations, due diligence, merger or other initial business combination, dissolution, and/or liquidation of the applicable SPAC. Funds have in the past and may in the future incur expenses in connection with the organization and operation of a SPAC Sponsor and in return, receive or be eligible to receive some or all of the "founder's shares" or other performance-based compensation payable by the SPAC to the SPAC Sponsor.

In addition, a Tribe SPAC may pay the Adviser for certain expenses related to maintaining office space, secretarial and administrative services provided to members of the Tribe SPAC's team.

For additional information, please refer to the prospectus and other applicable SEC filings made in connection with each such Tribe SPAC's public offering and periodic reporting.

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by a Client, on the one hand, or the Adviser on the other hand, and/or whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be allocated between a Client and other parties. Certain expenses may be the obligation of a Client and may be borne solely by that Client. In other cases, expenses may be allocated among several Clients and other entities. In exercising its discretion to allocate fees and expenses, the Adviser will be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest. Such allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process.

With respect to allocating expenses among Fund(s), Firstlook Vehicles, and other Co-Investment Vehicles, to the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of the relevant Clients, the Adviser will allocate such expenses in a manner that the Adviser deems to be fair and equitable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Client for a particular service will not always reflect the relative benefit derived by such Client from that service in any particular instance. Please refer to Item 11 – "*Conflicts of Interest; Allocation of Expenses Among Funds and Co-investors*" for additional information regarding the Adviser's policies and procedures with regard to allocation of expenses.

It is critical that Investors refer to the relevant confidential private offering memorandum or comparable disclosure package and Organizational Documents for a complete understanding of Advisory Fees and Expenses. The information contained herein is a summary only, qualified in its entirety by such documents, and does not preclude materially

different fee and expense terms for future Funds, Firstlook Vehicles, Co-Investment Vehicles, and other Clients sponsored or managed by the Adviser and its affiliates.

Carried Interest Payments

Please see Item 6 below regarding “Carried Interest” and other performance-based compensation that the Clients pay, depending on the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents.

Brokerage Fees

From time to time, the Adviser utilizes the services of broker-dealers or other intermediaries, including with respect to transactions in Digital Assets, to effect portfolio transactions for its Clients. Where the Adviser uses a broker-dealer relating to a particular Client, such Client will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, including potential conflicts relating to the selection and use of broker-dealers and other similar intermediaries, please see Items 11 and 12 below.

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

A portion of the profits of the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles are distributed to its Sponsor as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). The Sponsor is affiliated with the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by a Client is indirectly borne by investors in that Client.

The payment by some, but not all, Clients of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the performance of a Client) creates an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Clients paying Carried Interest or Clients paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Clients. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Clients, this conflict is mitigated, but not eliminated, by certain limitations on the ability of the Adviser to establish new investment funds and contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Please also see Item 11 below for additional information on these conflicts of interest and how the Adviser generally addresses conflicts of interest.

SPAC-Related Performance-Based Compensation

As participants in the sponsor of the Tribe SPACs, affiliates of the Adviser, including its Funds, have in the past received, and its Funds, principals and employees may in the future receive, performance-based compensation in the form of “founder shares”, warrants, and/or similar equity securities in existing and future Tribe SPACs.

For additional information, please refer to the prospectus and other applicable SEC filings made in connection with each such Tribe SPAC’s public offering and periodic reporting.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser currently provides investment supervisory services to Funds and Firstlook Vehicles and other investment vehicles as described in Item 4. Investment advice is provided directly to the Clients (subject to the direction and control of the Sponsors of the Client) and not individually to investors in the Clients.

Interests in the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. Investors in the Funds are generally “qualified purchasers” as defined in the 1940 Act, and include, among others, endowments, pension and profit sharing plans, banks, fund-of-funds, sovereign wealth funds, high net worth individuals, trusts, estates, corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies or other entities. In some cases, the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles accept “accredited investors” who do not meet the definition of “qualified purchasers,” including knowledgeable employees and other individuals.

The Adviser does not currently have a minimum size for a Fund or Firstlook Vehicle.

The Adviser does not currently but may in the future provide non-discretionary investment advisory services to Tribe SPACs and their sponsors. Individuals affiliated with the Adviser may also serve as executive officers and board members of Tribe SPACs that have not yet completed their initial public offering.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Funds and Firstlook Vehicles invest primarily in early stage and/or growth-stage privately held companies. The size and nature of investments in such companies have in the past varied and are expected to vary in the future. The Adviser’s Clients principally invest in technology companies, including without limitation information technology companies, and companies within the financial services, technology, healthcare, software as a service, enterprise, consumer, engineering, logistics and supply chain management, and space and space exploration industries and sectors. Many of the companies in which the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles invest are based in the United States; however, these Clients also invest outside of the United States, including in opportunities in North America, South America, India, Europe, Asia, and Africa, among other regions. The Funds and Firstlook Vehicles invest in private companies at all stages of a company’s development from seed to early stage, growth, and later-stage companies, including in some cases

in pre-public companies. The Adviser works closely with the portfolio companies in which the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles invest; however, the Adviser also makes passive investments in portfolio companies and other investment vehicles where its role is, by design, more limited.

Certain Funds and Firstlook Vehicles also invest and will invest in Digital Assets, early stage, technology and technology-related companies that are related to the cryptography, blockchain and cryptocurrency ecosystems, and will also lend and stake Digital Assets. The size and nature of these investments have in the past varied and are expected to vary in the future. These Funds and Firstlook Vehicles make these investments through a variety of structures and means, including privately, such as through SAFTs, SAFEs, preferred stock, and token warrant structures, developer secondaries, treasury buys, ecosystem funds, and third-party managed SPVs, among many others, and/or publicly, including through exchanges.

Finally, Tribe SPACs are publicly traded, blank check companies whose business purpose is to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more private businesses that seek to go public. Tribe SPACs are not formed with any particular target in mind and do not target businesses in any particular industry, sector or geographic region.

To underwrite its Clients' prospective investments, the Adviser draws upon its expertise in data science. Specifically, the Adviser leverages internally developed, proprietary software to evaluate the product-market fit of the services, products, and protocols developed by prospective portfolio companies and Digital Assets. The Adviser also performs fundamental research on prospective portfolio companies and investments, considering factors such as a portfolio company's team, market, vision, competition and core technology. The Adviser's underwriting process takes into account any number of considerations, which depend, for instance, on the company, its industry, and its products, and include both quantitative and qualitative factors. Certain early stage, enterprise, energy, and engineering companies, as well as many Digital Asset investments and passive investment funds in which Clients have invested and may invest, do not have sufficient data to permit the Adviser to leverage its proprietary systems to analyze a company's product-market fit and the Adviser's Clients have in certain circumstances invested and are reasonably anticipate to invest in some cases without the benefit of insights from its proprietary systems, at all or to a lesser degree.

General Risks

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

Reliance on the Adviser and Sponsor and Their Personnel. The investors will not have a right or power to participate in the management of the Clients and must rely on each Sponsor's management decisions, and in the case of a SPAC, that of its Board of Directors. In addition, investors will not receive detailed financial information issued by portfolio companies or issuers of Digital Assets in which a Client invests, which may be available to the Client. Accordingly, no investor should purchase any interest in a Client unless it is willing to entrust all aspects of management of such Client to the Adviser and applicable Sponsor, sponsor, or Board of Directors,

as applicable. Furthermore, the Adviser and Sponsors rely on their respective personnel to provide services to the Clients. Loss of key personnel would impede the Adviser's and Sponsors' ability to provide management services. In addition, the Adviser and Sponsors may be unable to retain and integrate additional necessary personnel and systems in the future which may impede each's ability to provide services to the Clients.

Investment Model. A Fund or Firstlook Vehicle in certain instances will not be able to maintain sufficient reserves to support each company's necessary growth. In some such cases, it is expected that other Funds or Firstlook Vehicles managed by the Adviser will participate in certain follow-on financing rounds. In addition, because neither the Sponsor nor investing partner for any Sponsor intend to take board seats in seed-stage investments, they will not be able to sufficiently control, or be adequately informed of, such company's activities and corporate operations.

Competition for Investments. Each Client will compete with other entities for the acquisition of investments in portfolio companies. Such competition may come from groups such as institutional investors, investment managers, industrial groups, operating companies and merchant banks that have greater resources than the Clients and are owned by large and well-capitalized investors. There has been in the past, and it is anticipated there will be in the future, intense competition for investments of the type in which the clients intend to invest, and such competition may result in less favorable investment terms than would otherwise be the case. Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the clients to participate in competitive bidding situations, the outcome of which cannot be guaranteed, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to a Client and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. Participation in competitive bidding situations will also increase the pressure on the clients with respect to pricing of a transaction, the speed with which it must execute, and the amount of diligence it is able to conduct on any given investment. Moreover, the Clients may incur bid, due diligence or other costs on investments that may not be successful. As a result, the clients may not recover all costs, which would adversely affect returns. A client may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to meet its investment objectives. Therefore, there can be no assurance that investments of the clients will meet any or all the investment objectives of the Clients, or that the Clients will be able to invest all of its available capital.

Unspecified Investments. The capital commitments received from investors in the Funds are generally placed into a blind pool. The Funds have not generally identified the particular investments they will make. Accordingly, an investor in a Fund must rely upon the ability of its General Partner in making investments consistent with such Fund's investment objectives and policies. An investor will not have the opportunity to individually evaluate the relevant economic, financial or other information that will be utilized by such General Partner in its selection of investments or otherwise approve of such investments. Moreover, the investment guidelines set forth in the Fund's Organizational Documents are subject to the good faith interpretation of the General Partner and transactions within such objectives are anticipated to be effected using a broad array of transaction types, structures and techniques. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in limited circumstances a General Partner may cause a Fund to purchase from an affiliated entity securities that were initially acquired by such affiliated entity prior to the first closing of the Fund. Please

refer to “*Cross Transactions*” and “*Principal Transactions*” in Item 11 for important disclosures relating to these transactions and related conflicts of interest.

Issuer and Non-Issuer Transactions. The Clients may acquire their investments through both issuer and non-issuer transactions. In the case of a non-issuer transaction, a Client will purchase securities from an existing investor (either directly or by means of a secondary market). In many cases, the price that a Client must pay to acquire securities in a non-issuer transaction will exceed the price that it would have paid if it were able to have acquired such securities directly from the issuer. Furthermore, in the event of a non-issuer transaction, there is no guarantee that a client will accede to the same rights (e.g., information rights, voting rights, rights of first refusal) as the selling investor.

Past Performance May Not Be Indicative of Future Results. Past investment performance by (i) prior associated funds or Clients, (ii) the Adviser or its affiliates, or (iii) a Sponsor, its managing members, or Investing Partners (regardless of whether in their individual or collective capacities) or the other investment professionals advising a Sponsor and/or a Client (together, the “Investment Team”) provides no assurance of future results. In addition, if for any reason one or more members of the Investment Team should cease to be involved with a Client, the performance of that Client may be harmed.

No Assurance of Investment Return. The Adviser’s and Sponsors’ task of identifying opportunities in private operating companies and Digital Assets, managing such investments and realizing a significant return for investors is difficult. Many organizations operated by persons of competence and integrity have been unable to make, manage and realize such investments successfully. There is no assurance that the clients will be able to invest capital on attractive terms or generate returns for its investors. There is no assurance that the Clients’ investments will be profitable and there is a risk that the Clients’ losses and expenses will exceed its income and gains. As such, there is no assurance of any distribution to the investors prior to, or upon, liquidation of a client.

Valuation of Securities and Digital Assets. Different methods of valuing securities and Digital Assets may provide materially different results. Actual realized returns on all unrealized investments will depend among other things on the value of the securities and Digital Assets at the time of disposition, any related transaction costs and the manner of sale. A Client’s investment program should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Sponsor’s assessment of the prospects of investments will prove accurate or that the Client will achieve its investment objectives. Accordingly, the actual realized return on all unrealized investments may differ materially from the values presented to an investor. In addition, given the complexities involved in valuing Digital Assets and the difficulty in confirming ownership of such assets, direct or indirect investments in Digital Assets by a Client could result in delays in the issuance of financial opinions by such Client’s auditors or the qualification, in whole or in part, of such opinions. Furthermore, the Sponsor of each Client may not be able to find an audit firm to present an unqualified audit of a Client’s assets, in which case investors may need to rely on unaudited financials.

Reliance on Data. The analytics to be employed by the Adviser are highly reliant on the gathering, cleaning, culling and analyzing large amounts of data from third-party and other external sources,

including prospective portfolio companies. It is not possible or practicable, however, to factor all relevant, available data into forecasts and/or investment decisions. The Adviser uses its discretion to determine what data to gather with respect to any strategy and technique and what subset of that data the strategies and techniques take into account to produce analyses and forecasts which may have an impact on investment decisions. In addition, due to the automated nature of aspects of such data gathering and the fact that much of this data comes from third-party sources, not all desired and/or relevant data will be available to, or processed by, the Adviser. In such cases, the Adviser will continue to generate analyses and forecasts and make investment decisions based on the data available to it. There is no guarantee that the data actually utilized in generating analyses or forecasts or in making investment decisions on behalf of Clients will be the most accurate data available or free of errors.

Reliance on Technology. The analytics utilized by the Adviser depend on technology, including hardware, software, and telecommunications systems. The data gathering, research, forecasting, portfolio construction, risk management, operational, back office, and accounting systems, among others, utilized by the Adviser are automated and/or computerized. Such automation and computerization depend upon software and third-party hardware and software, which may have errors, omissions, imperfections, and malfunctions (collectively, “Coding Errors”). Coding Errors in third-party hardware and software are generally entirely outside of the control of the Adviser and may go undetected for long periods of time or never be detected at all. Even if detected, the Adviser may choose, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix a Coding Error. Coding Errors may result in, among other things, the failure to properly gather and organize available data, the failure to take certain hedging or risk reducing actions and/or the taking of actions which increase certain risk(s) – all of which can and do have adverse (and potentially materially adverse) effects on the Clients and/or their returns. Investors in the Adviser’s Clients should assume that Coding Errors and their ensuing risks and impact are an inherent part of investing with the Adviser. Accordingly, the Adviser does not expect to disclose discovered Coding Errors to investors in its Clients.

Cybersecurity Breaches. The information and technology systems of the Adviser, the clients and their respective service providers may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. If these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, the Adviser, the clients and/or a service provider may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace such systems. The failure of these systems for any reason could cause significant interruptions in operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors. Such a failure could harm the reputation of the Adviser, the clients and their respective service providers, subject any such entity and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Economic Conditions. Changes in economic conditions, including, for example, interest rates, credit availability, inflation rates, industry conditions, government regulation, competition, technological developments, political and diplomatic events and trends, tax and other laws and innumerable other factors, can affect a Client’s investments and prospects materially and

adversely. None of these conditions is within the control of the Investing Partners, and it will not always be able to effectively anticipate these developments. These factors will affect the volatility and the liquidity of a Client's investments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair profitability or result in losses.

Inflation. Inflation is a sustained rise in overall price levels. Moderate inflation is associated with economic growth, while high inflation can signal an overheated economy. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money (i.e., as inflation increases, the values of a Client's assets can decline). Inflation may pose a risk to investors because it can reduce savings and investment returns. Central banks, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, generally attempt to control inflation by regulating the pace of economic activity. They typically attempt to affect economic activity by raising and lowering short-term interest rates. At times, governments may attempt to manage inflation through fiscal policy, such as by raising taxes or reducing spending, thereby reducing economic activity; conversely, governments can attempt to combat deflation with tax cuts and increased spending designed to stimulate economic activity. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and a Client's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to the Client and its investors.

Custody and Banking Risks. Clients will maintain funds with one or more banks or other depository institutions ("banking institutions"), which may include US and non-US banking institutions, and may enter into credit facilities or have other financial relationships with banking institutions. The distress, impairment or failure of one or more banking institutions with whom the Clients, their portfolio companies, the Sponsors and/or the Adviser transact may inhibit the ability of the Clients or their portfolio companies to access depository accounts or lines of credit at all or in a timely manner. In such cases, the Clients may be forced to delay or forgo investments or to call capital when it is not desirable to do so, resulting in lower performance for the Clients. In the event of such a failure of a banking institution where the Client or one or more of its portfolio companies holds depository accounts access to such accounts could be restricted and U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) protection may not be available for balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC (and similar considerations may apply to banking institutions in other jurisdictions not subject to FDIC protection). In such instances, the Clients and their affected portfolio companies may not recover such excess, uninsured amounts and instead, would only have an unsecured claim against the banking institution and participate pro rata with other unsecured creditors in the residual value of the banking institution's assets. The loss of amounts maintained with a banking institution or the inability to access such amounts for a period of time, even if ultimately recovered, could be materially adverse to the Clients or their portfolio companies. One or more investors or a Client's Sponsor could also be similarly affected and unable to fund capital calls, further delaying or deferring new investments. In addition, a Client's Sponsor may not be able to identify all potential solvency or stress concerns with respect to a banking institution or to transfer assets from one bank to another in a timely manner in the event a banking institution comes under stress or fails.

Pandemic Outbreak Risk. The global outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus ("**COVID-19**"), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental actions, including, without limitation, mandatory business closures, public gathering limitations,

restrictions on travel and quarantines, have meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. COVID-19 has and is expected to continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national and global economy. Furthermore, the full effects, duration and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the development of vaccines, community vaccination rates and mutation of COVID-19 into more contagious and/or deadlier forms are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to evolve.

The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on a Client and its portfolio companies' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of a Client to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Client intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Client's ability to fulfill its investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of Clients, portfolio companies, the Sponsors and the Adviser may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, restrictions on travel and movement, remote-working requirements and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

Risks of Military Conflict. In February 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military to invade two regions in eastern Ukraine (the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic regions). The following day, the United States, United Kingdom and European Union announced sanctions against Russia. Within days, President Putin commenced a full-scale invasion of Russia's pre-positioned forces into Ukraine, including Russia's forces pre-positioned in Belarus. In response, the United States, United Kingdom, and European Union imposed further sanctions designed to target the Russian financial system, and thereafter a number of countries have banned Russian planes from their airspace. The U.S. and allied countries have taken steps to prevent certain Russian banks from accessing international payment systems and implemented sanctions on certain Russia exports, including oil and natural gas. Additionally, the U.S. and allied countries have issued sanctions on certain foreign individuals and national leaders who have supported Russia's invasion of the Ukraine, restricting such persons from particular transactions in the U.S. and allied countries. Further sanctions may be forthcoming. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, related cyberattacks, the displacement of persons both within Ukraine and to neighboring countries and the increasing international sanctions could have a negative impact on various economies and business activity globally (including in the countries and companies in which the Clients may invest), and therefore could adversely affect the performance of the Client's

investments. Furthermore, given the ongoing and evolving nature of the conflict between the two nations and its ongoing escalation (such as Russia's early decision to place its nuclear forces on high alert and the possibility of significant cyberwarfare against military and civilian targets globally), it is difficult to predict the conflict's ultimate impact on global economic and market conditions, and, as a result, the situation presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Clients and the performance of their investments or operations, and the ability of a Client to achieve its investment objectives.

Non-U.S. Investments. Certain clients are anticipated to invest a sizeable portion of its aggregate capital commitments outside of the United States. Non-U.S. securities involve certain risk factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) differences between the U.S. and foreign securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative liquidity of some foreign securities markets, the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and less government supervision and regulation; (iii) certain economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic or social instability, including the risk of sovereign defaults, and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; (iv) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such securities and (v) less developed corporate laws regarding creditors' rights (including the rights of secured parties), fiduciary duties and the protection of investors. Additionally, certain countries in which the clients may invest have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, political and social instability that could adversely affect the clients' investments in such countries. Such instability could result from, among other things, popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions and popular unrest in opposition to government policies that facilitate direct foreign investment. Governments of certain of these countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. The clients generally do not intend to obtain political risk insurance. Accordingly, government actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in such countries, which could affect private sector companies and the return from investments. Exchange control regulations, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, restrictions on repatriation of capital, renunciation of foreign debt, political, economic or social instability or other economic or political developments could adversely affect the assets of the clients held in a particular country.

Climate Change Risk. Clients may acquire investments that are located in, or have operations in, areas that are subject to climate change. Any investments located in coastal regions may be affected by any future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of hurricanes and tropical storms, whether such increases are caused by global climate changes or other factors. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on a Client's business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include: increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes); sea level rise; fires; and extreme and changing temperatures. As a result of these impacts from climate-related events, a Client may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the Client's investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the Client's investments from severe weather; increased insurance premiums and deductibles or a decrease in the

availability of coverage for investments in areas subject to severe weather; decreased net migration to areas in which investments are located, resulting in lower than expected demand for both investments and the products and services of the Client's investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy costs impacting operational returns; changes in the availability or quality of water, food or other natural resources on which the Client's business depends; decreased consumer demand for consumer products or services resulting from physical changes associated with climate change (e.g., warmer temperature or decreasing shoreline could reduce demand for residential and commercial properties previously viewed as desirable); incorrect long-term valuation of an equity investment due to changing conditions not previously anticipated at the time of the investment; and economic distributions arising from the foregoing.

Long-Term and Illiquid Investments. An investment in the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles is a long-term commitment. Interests in these Clients are highly illiquid and have no public market value. No secondary market for the interests exists, and no such market will be established or supported by the Adviser or its affiliated Sponsors. Furthermore, the sale or transfer of interests in such Clients is subject to approval of the Adviser or its affiliated Sponsors and other restrictions contained in the governing documents. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate an investment in the event of an emergency or for any other reason. An investment in these Clients is suitable only for persons and entities that have no need for liquidity with respect to their investments and can withstand a total loss of capital. The interests in the clients have not been registered under the Securities Act, and no such registration is contemplated.

Diverse Investor Group. Investors may have conflicting investment, legal, tax, business and other interests with respect to their investments in a Client. The conflicting interests of individual investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Client, 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 decisions made by a Client's Sponsor, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments or distributions that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, particularly with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Client, the Sponsor of such Client will consider the investment and tax objectives of such Client and the investors as a whole, and not the investment, legal, tax, business or other objectives of any investor individually.

Independent Investment Vehicles. Each Fund and Firstlook Vehicle managed by the Adviser is raised as an independent investment vehicle. An investor in one Fund or Firstlook Vehicle may not necessarily be an investor in any other such Client. An investor who has elected to invest in multiple Clients may hold a different percentage interest in each. The Sponsor's carried interest in one Fund or Firstlook Vehicle will be determined without regard to the performance of any other Fund or Firstlook Vehicle. Each such Fund and Firstlook Vehicle has a different investment objective and risk profile, and each prospective investor should consult with his, her or its personal legal, tax and financial advisers before determining the extent of such person's participation in each such Client.

Economic Interest of the Sponsors. Because the percentage of profits allocated to the Sponsor will exceed the capital contribution percentage of the Sponsor, and because certain net losses otherwise allocable to the Sponsor will be specially allocated to all investors (up to the point that

the investors' capital account balances reach zero), the Sponsors may have an incentive to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than if the Sponsor received allocations on a basis identical to that of the investors.

Legal, Tax & Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax, and regulatory changes may adversely affect the Clients. New (or revised) laws or regulations or interpretations of existing law may be issued by the IRS or U.S. Treasury, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), the SEC, the U.S. Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, or other governmental regulatory authorities, or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Clients. The Clients also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur, but any regulation or change in enforcement or interpretation that restricts the ability of a Client to trade in securities could have a material adverse impact on a Client's performance. Moreover, a Client may have limited legal recourse in the event of a dispute, and remedies might have to be pursued in the courts of a variety of countries. There can be no assurance that regulations promulgated in countries where the Clients invest will not adversely affect a Client or its portfolio investments.

Dependence on the Management Team. Each Client will be dependent on the activities of the management team, and will be particularly dependent upon the individual investing partners of each Client ("Investing Partners"). The Sponsor of each Fund and Firstlook Vehicle will have sole discretion over the investment of the capital committed to such Client, as well as the ultimate realization of any profits, and the pool of capital in a Fund represents a blind pool of funds. Each such Client and its respective investors will be relying on the management expertise of the Investing Partners in identifying, acquiring, administering and disposing of such Client's investments. Past investment performance by the Investing Partners, whether in their individual or collective capacities, provides no assurance of future results. The loss of any of the Investing Partners could have a material, adverse effect on a Client. Additional members may be admitted to the Sponsor, either prior to or following a Fund's or Firstlook Vehicle's initial closing, and the investors will have no power to prevent any specific person from being admitted to the Sponsor as a member or officer thereof. If for any reason any of the Investing Partners should cease to be involved in the investment management of a Client, suitable replacements may be difficult to obtain and, as a result, that Client's performance may be adversely affected.

Limited Prior Management History. Certain Investing Partners may have limited prior management history. Additional management resources, in the form of additional members of the operational services team or other investment professionals, will be required in order for a Client to fully implement its investment and exit strategies, and there is no guarantee that the Adviser will be able to recruit and retain such additional professionals.

Other Activities. Subject to a Client's Organizational Documents, the Investing Partners will devote only such portion of their time to the affairs of a Client as they consider appropriate in their respective judgment to manage effectively the affairs of such Client. Other activities of the Investing Partners, such as serving on the board of directors of companies unrelated to a Client,

require them to devote substantial amounts of their time to matters unrelated to the business of such Client.

Indemnification. Each Fund and Firstlook Vehicle has indemnified its Sponsor, its partners, members, employees, agents, affiliates of the foregoing and the members of its advisory committee for liabilities incurred in connection with the affairs of such Client. Such liabilities may be material and have an adverse effect on the returns to the investors. For instance, in their capacity as directors of portfolio companies, a person may be subject to derivative or other similar claims brought by shareholders of such companies. The indemnification obligation of a Fund and Firstlook Vehicle would be payable from the assets of such Client, including the unpaid capital commitments of the investors therein. If the assets of a Client are insufficient, in certain circumstances the Sponsor may recall distributions made to the investors of such Client.

Portfolio Company Risks

Early Stage Investments. Certain Clients managed by the Adviser will pursue venture capital strategies and invest primarily in private, early- and growth-stage companies, principally in the technology industry. Such Clients may be the first source of professional financing for such companies. These companies typically have limited or no revenues, may not be profitable, and may require considerable additional capital to develop products, audiences, technologies, and markets, acquire customers and achieve or maintain a competitive position. This capital may not be available at all, or on acceptable terms. Furthermore, the products, audiences, technologies and markets of such companies may not develop as anticipated, even after substantial expenditures of capital. Such companies may face intense competition, including competition from established companies with much greater financial and technical resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a greater number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Typically, although a Client may be represented by a member of the Sponsor on a portfolio company's board of directors, each portfolio company will be managed by its own officers (who generally will not be affiliated with the Client or the Sponsor). Portfolio companies may have substantial variations in operating results from period to period and experience failures or substantial declines in value at any stage

Lack of Operating History. Although the key personnel of the Adviser have had extensive experience investing in the venture capital and private equity markets, the Clients are newly formed entities with no operating history upon which to evaluate the Clients' likely performance. Furthermore, Funds and Firstlook Vehicles expect to invest in companies that have relatively limited operating histories. Generally, very little public information exists about these companies, and such Clients will rely on the ability of the Adviser to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns. If the Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, a Client may not make a fully informed investment decision, and may lose money on its investment. These businesses frequently have less diverse product lines and a smaller market presence than larger competitors and will experience substantial variations in operating results. They will face intense competition, including from companies with greater financial, technical, operational and marketing resources, and typically depend upon the expertise and experience of a single individual executive or a small management team. In addition, companies will compete with each other for investment or business opportunities and the success of one could negatively impact the other. These factors could impair their cash flow or result in other events, such as bankruptcy,

which could limit their ability to repay their obligations, and may materially and adversely affect the return on, or the recovery of, the Client's investment. As a result, a Client may lose its entire investment in any or all of the companies in which it invests.

Reliance on Portfolio Company Management Team. Funds and Firstlook Vehicles will generally hold minority equity positions in its portfolio company or companies, with limited control and information rights. Each portfolio company's day-to-day operations will be the responsibility of such company's management team. Although the Sponsor and the Adviser will be responsible for monitoring the performance of each investment by a Client, and the Client will seek to invest in companies operated by strong management, there can be no assurance that the existing management team, or any successor, will be able to operate a portfolio company in accordance with the Client's plans or policies. The success of each portfolio company depends in substantial part upon the skill and expertise of each portfolio company's management team. Additionally, portfolio companies will need to attract, retain and develop executives and members of their management teams. The market for executive talent is, notwithstanding general unemployment levels or developments within a particular industry, extremely competitive. There can be no assurance that portfolio companies will be able to attract, develop, integrate and retain suitable members of its management team and, as a result, a Client may be adversely affected thereby. In addition, certain portfolio companies, or employees of portfolio companies, may engage in misconduct or otherwise act or fail to act in a manner that adversely affects such portfolio companies or the Client, without the knowledge of the Sponsor. Instances of fraud, misconduct, and other deceptive or abusive practices committed by the management teams or other employees of portfolio companies in which a Client has an investment may undermine the Sponsor's due diligence, investment monitoring and compliance efforts with respect to such companies. Further, any discovery or allegation of any such deceptive or abusive practices could adversely affect the valuations of the Client's investments and may contribute to overall market volatility that may negatively impact the Client's investment portfolio.

Equity Investments. A Client's equity investments involve substantial risks and are subject to wide and sudden fluctuations in market value, with a resulting fluctuation in the amount of profits and losses. Equity prices are directly affected by issuer-specific events, as well as general market conditions. In addition, investing in stocks may be subject to heightened regulatory and self-regulatory scrutiny as compared to investing in debt or other financial instruments.

Lack of Diversification. Except as set forth in the applicable Organizational Documents, the Clients are not subject to any diversification requirements and may invest in a limited number of companies, Digital Assets, sectors, countries or regions. To the extent a Client concentrates its investments in a particular company, sector, country or region, its investments will become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse business or economic conditions affecting that particular company, sector, country or region. As a consequence, the aggregate return of the Clients may be adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of one or a small number of companies, Digital Assets, sectors, countries or regions in which the Clients have invested. In certain cases, the Clients may acquire majority or 100% interests in portfolio companies, which could further increase the vulnerability of a Client's portfolio. The Firstlook Vehicles generally invest in a single security issued by a single portfolio company, which means their performance entirely depends on the performance of one investment, making such Clients

particularly exposed to the unfavorable performance of a single company, sometimes operating in a single sector, country, or region.

Risks Related to Investments in the Technology, Media, and Telecommunications Sector. A significant portion of a Fund's investments (and in the case of a Firstlook Vehicle, the entirety of the investment) are expected to be made in equity and equity-related securities of technology (including fintech), media and telecommunications ("TMT") companies. These companies generally will be small and less-seasoned and their equity securities will tend to be more volatile than the overall stock market. TMT companies face special risks. A portfolio company may fail to acquire or develop necessary technology, it may acquire the rights to or develop a technology that is rendered obsolete by other technological developments, or its product or service may not prove to be commercially successful. For example, the services of many TMT companies must also integrate with a variety of network, hardware, mobile, cloud, and software platforms and technologies, and such companies need to continuously modify and enhance their services to adapt to changes and innovation in these technologies. If developers widely adopt new software platforms, a portfolio company may need to develop new versions of its own products to work with those new platforms. This development effort may require significant engineering, marketing, capital, and sales resources, all of which would affect the portfolio company's business and operating results. Any failure of the services offered by a portfolio company to operate effectively with future infrastructure platforms and technologies could reduce the demand for such company's products. If the company is unable to respond to such changes in a cost-effective manner, its services may become less marketable and less competitive or obsolete, and the company's operating results may be negatively affected. Neither a Client, nor the companies in which they invest, have any significant control over the rate of technological developments. The TMT industries may be subject to greater governmental regulation than many other industries and changes in governmental policies and the need for regulatory approvals may have a material adverse effect on the TMT industries. In some instances, laws or regulations have been adopted or proposed that may pose material challenges to technology-oriented companies' respective business models. There can be no assurance that laws or regulations will not be passed that will have a material adverse effect on portfolio companies. Other events affecting companies in the TMT sector will affect the value of a Client's portfolio. For example, if portfolio companies in this sector are unable to address adequately intellectual property issues (including litigation over proprietary rights to technology), product roll-out delays or failures, the inability to attract and retain qualified technical and managerial employees, disproportionately large research budgets, marketing expenses and market penetration by competitors, rapid obsolescence, new social trends, evolving industry standards and practices or changing customer needs, requirements and preferences, the revenue and operating results of such portfolio investments could be adversely affected.

Risks of Economic, Public Health and Other Crises. The business and operating results of companies in which the Clients invest may be impacted by worldwide economic conditions. Any conflict or uncertainty, including due to natural disasters, public health concerns, political unrest or safety concerns, could harm their financial condition and results of operations and cash flows. In addition, if the government of any country in which products are developed, manufactured or sold sets technical or regulatory standards for products developed or manufactured in or imported into their country that are not widely shared, it may lead some of their customers to suspend imports of their products into that country, require manufacturers or developers in that country to

manufacture or develop products with different technical or regulatory standards and disrupt cross-border manufacturing, marketing or business relationships which, in each case, could harm the business of investee companies. In addition, such companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions.

Distributions in Kind. It is possible that not all portfolio investments will be realized by the end of a Client's term. Although Sponsors generally expect that investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution, or be suitable for in-kind distribution at dissolution, a Client may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution. In such cases, in the Sponsor's sole and absolute discretion, there may be in-kind distributions by the Client to its investors of illiquid securities or instruments, whereas during the term of the Client, the Client may make in-kind distributions of marketable securities or Digital Assets. There can be no assurance that investors will be able to dispose of such securities, instruments or Digital Assets or that the fair market value of such securities, instruments, or Digital Assets determined by the Client for purposes of the determination of distributions and the calculation of the Sponsor's carried interest ultimately will be realized. In addition, if an investor receives distributions in kind of any portfolio investment from the Client, it may incur additional costs and risks in connection with the disposition of such assets. Any such distribution could put downward pressure on the price of the securities or Digital Assets.

Legal and Regulatory Risks to Portfolio Companies. Legal and regulatory changes could occur during the term of a Client. The products and services of portfolio companies and some Client assets may be subject to extensive and rigorous regulation by United States local, state and federal regulatory authorities and by foreign regulatory bodies. There can be no assurance that products and services developed by a Clients' portfolio companies will ever be approved by such governmental authorities, if such approval is required. There may be instances when the discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, service, manufacturer or facility could result in restrictions on the use or the manufacture of such product or delivery of such service, including costly recalls or even withdrawal of the product or service from the market. Such events, whether voluntarily or mandated by a regulatory authority, typically result in an immediate reduction or discontinuation of revenues from the product or service worldwide. If such an event were to occur, it would likely have a significant and adverse effect on the performance of a particular portfolio company and could have a material adverse effect on the aggregate performance of the clients.

Availability of Investment Capital. Early-stage investments often require several rounds of capital infusions before a portfolio company reaches full maturity. If an investor does not have funds available to participate in subsequent rounds of financing, that shortfall may have a significant negative impact on both the portfolio company and the face value of the investor's original investment. Although certain Clients may reserve sufficient liquidity to allow it to participate in follow-on rounds of financings, the Clients do not intend to provide all necessary follow-on capital required by a portfolio company. Accordingly, third-party sources of financing will likely be required. There is no assurance that such additional sources of financing will be available, or, if available, will be on terms beneficial to the Client's investment. Moreover, the Firstlook Vehicles are raised to invest in a single opportunity at a single point in time and do not hold reserves for future follow-ons, nor do they participate in such follow-on rounds. Any follow-on capital may be provided by another Client or successor Client of the Adviser. Furthermore, the Clients' capital

is limited or, in the case of Firstlook Vehicles is not available, and therefore may not protect the Clients from dilution in subsequent rounds of portfolio company financing.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular securities or Digital Assets are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Client from selling out of these illiquid investments at an advantageous price, if at all. The inherent nature of venture capital investing dictates a significant length of time between the initial investment and realization of gains, if any. Despite some historical examples of accelerated rates of return over a short period of time, venture capital investments, if successful, typically take five to ten years or more from date of investment to reach a state of maturity where liquidity is possible. A Client's investment portfolio will consist, to a significant extent, of investments in early-stage private companies and may, to a material extent, consist of investments in Digital Assets. All of these investments typically remain illiquid for extended periods of time. The marketability and value of each such investment will depend upon many factors beyond the Sponsor's control. Generally, the investments made by the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles will be illiquid and difficult to value, and there will be little or no collateral to protect an investment once made. At the time of such Clients' investment, certain portfolio companies or issuers of Digital Assets may lack one or more key attributes (e.g., proven technology, marketable product, complete management team, or strategic alliances) necessary for success. There may be no readily available market for a Clients' investments, many of which will be difficult to value, and the disposal of a portfolio investment by such Clients may be prohibited or delayed many years from the date of initial investment for legal and/or regulatory reasons. The public market for high technology and other emerging growth companies is extremely volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the development of portfolio companies, the ability of the Client to dispose of investments, and the value of investment securities on the date of sale or distribution.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, a Client may enter into bridge financings with portfolio companies, which will generally be structured on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities. Such bridge financings would typically, though not always, be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security. However, for reasons not always in the Client's control, such long-term securities may not be issued and such bridge financings may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such instruments may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by the Client.

Non-Controlling Investments. The Clients will typically hold non-controlling interests in its portfolio companies and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect its position in such portfolio companies. As a condition to an investment in a portfolio company, it is expected that appropriate rights generally will be sought to protect the Clients' interests to the extent possible, however, there can be no assurance that such minority shareholder rights will be available. Furthermore, the Clients will be significantly reliant on the management and boards of directors of such companies, which may include representation of other financial investors with whom the Clients are not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Clients. Co-investments with third parties in portfolio companies may involve risks not present in portfolio investments where a third party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party investor may have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on such portfolio investment, may have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with those of the Clients or

may be in a position to take action contrary to the Clients' investment objectives. In addition, the Clients may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of such third party co-investors.

Due Diligence Risks. Before making investments, the Adviser intends to conduct due diligence that it deems reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, the Adviser will rely on resources available to it, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third party investigations. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants, investment banks and other third parties may be involved in the due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the type and size of the investment. Such involvement of third party advisers or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to the Sponsor's reduced control of the functions that are outsourced. In addition, if the Sponsor and/or Adviser are unable to timely engage third-party providers, their ability to evaluate and acquire more complex targets could be adversely affected. Furthermore, the due diligence process may at times be subjective, particularly with respect to newly organized companies for which only limited information is available. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the due diligence investigation that the Adviser will carry 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 or that such an investigation will result in an investment being successful.

Expedited Transactions. Investment analyses and decisions by the Adviser may be undertaken on an expedited basis in order for the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles to take advantage of available investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Adviser at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the Adviser may not have access to the detailed information necessary for a full evaluation of the investment opportunity. Such Clients may conduct its due diligence activities over a very brief period of time and may assume the risks of obtaining certain consents or waivers under contractual obligations. In addition, the Adviser may rely upon independent consultants or advisors in connection with the evaluation of proposed investments. There can be no assurance that these consultants or advisors will accurately evaluate such investments.

Risks of Certain Dispositions. In connection with the disposition of an investment in a portfolio company or otherwise, a Client may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business. It may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the Sponsor may establish reserves or escrow accounts. In that regard, under certain circumstances described in the Client's Organizational Documents, the Sponsor may make distributions of cash or securities to investors that remain subject to recall for the payment (in whole or in part) of such contingent liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which might ultimately have to be funded by the Client.

Securities Laws Restrictions on Trading. A member, officer, employee or other representative of the Adviser or Sponsor or other affiliate of the Clients may serve as a director of a portfolio company. As a result, the Clients (through their representatives or otherwise) may receive or be deemed to receive information that would restrict its ability to cause the clients to buy or sell securities or Digital Assets of a company for substantial periods of time when profit could

otherwise be realized or loss avoided, which may adversely affect the Clients' ability to buy, sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of certain securities or Digital Assets. In addition, the ability of certain Clients to execute trades in securities or Digital Assets of these companies may also be restricted by securities laws, including but not limited to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act, as a result of the board participation or extent of ownership of the Clients and affiliated persons. The application of these laws to Digital Assets is unclear and, if applied with equal force, could impose similar restrictions of the sale of Digital Assets, presenting identical or similar risks to those described in this paragraph.

Failure of a Portfolio Company. Although the companies in which the Clients invest are carefully selected by the Adviser, it is possible that a Client may lose all or a portion of its investment in such companies. No assurance can be given that the failure of one or more of such companies will not have a material adverse effect on the Client's overall performance.

Nature of investments. Sponsors will have broad discretion in making Client investments. Client investments will generally consist of various instruments and other assets that may be affected by business, financial market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Sponsor will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on Client investments. Prices of Client investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the Client's activities and the value of the Client's investments. In addition, the value of the Client's portfolio may fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuates. No guarantee or representation can be made that the Client's investment objective will be achieved.

Digital Asset Risks

In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by or for certain Clients invested in Digital Assets, include the following:

Digital Assets Investment and Associated Risks. Certain Clients are expected to invest in Digital Assets which is defined to include a wide array of decentralized applications, distributed applications, decentralized autonomous organizations ("DAOs"), decentralized exchanges, digital currencies, virtual currencies, tokens (including without limitation securities tokens, utility tokens, protocol tokens, governance tokens, and any other type or kind of tokens), cryptofinance coins, digital assets, stablecoins, locked tokens, and instruments that are based on blockchain, distributed ledger or similar technologies (collectively, "Digital Assets"). Clients may also invest in equity, equity-based securities or convertible securities in early-stage companies operating in the Digital Asset, decentralized finance, Web3, and blockchain industries.

Digital Assets and the blockchain industry are rapidly evolving industries. The growth of these industries is subject to a high degree of risk and uncertainty. Any number of events may hinder the further development of these industries, the blockchain networks underlying Digital Assets and the popularity and mainstream acceptance of Digital Assets. The factors affecting the further development of the Digital Assets and the blockchain industries, include, but are not limited to:

- continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use of Digital Assets;
- government and quasi-government regulation of Digital Assets and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation and use of Digital Asset networks;
- changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences;
- the creation, development, and maintenance of the open-source software protocol of the Digital Asset networks;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including new means of using fiat currencies;
- the use of the networks supporting Digital Assets for developing smart contracts and distributed applications;
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to Digital Assets;
- the actual or perceived role that Digital Assets play in exacerbating climate change and actual or anticipated corresponding regulatory responses; and
- negative consumer or public perception of Digital Assets, for instance, the perception that Digital Assets may disproportionately facilitate criminal activities.

A variety of other factors may affect the price of a Client's Digital Assets, including, but not limited to, the general effects of supply and demand and investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, interest rates, currency exchange rates or future regulatory measures that restrict the trading of Digital Assets or the use of Digital Assets as a form of payment. There is no assurance that Digital Assets will maintain their long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future, or that acceptance of Digital Assets payments by mainstream retail merchants and commercial businesses will grow.

Digital Assets are loosely regulated and there is no central marketplace for exchange. The supply of a Digital Asset is generally fixed or determined by computer code, rather than established by a central actor. Trading prices for Digital Assets have historically been highly volatile. Digital Asset exchanges have been closed and are reasonably likely to continue to be closed due to fraud, failure, or security breaches. Any of a Client's assets that reside on an exchange that shuts down may be lost and unrecoverable.

A Client may acquire Digital Assets that it may not be able to subsequently sell or may decide to hold such Digital Assets due to factors such as uncertainty in respect of regulatory, tax or other considerations, during which time, in each case, such Digital Assets may lose some or all of its value.

Trading in Digital Assets Is Volatile and Speculative. Digital Assets represent a speculative investment and involve a high degree of risk. Investments in Digital Assets are subject to many specialized risks and considerations, including risks relating to technology, security, regulation, user/market acceptance, volatility and timing, only some of which are described in this section. As relatively new products and technologies, Digital Assets have not been widely adopted as means of payment for goods and services by major retail and commercial outlets. Conversely, a significant portion of the demand for Digital Assets is generated by speculators and investors

seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of Digital Assets. The relative lack of acceptance of Digital Assets in the retail and commercial marketplace limits the ability of end-users to pay for goods and services with Digital Assets. A lack of expansion by Digital Assets into retail and commercial markets, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased volatility. Further, due to the nascent nature of Digital Assets and the Digital Asset economy generally, and the continued emergence and development of significant and disruptive assets, products, practices and services that are expected in the Digital Asset economy, other risks and considerations are difficult to predict and evaluate, and may materialize and/or gain importance over time.

Investments in Digital Assets. A Client may hold and/or invest in Digital Assets either directly or indirectly. Digital Assets may be considered either commodities or securities under U.S. federal law and are part of a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a high degree of volatility in value/price and regulatory uncertainty. Digital Assets are generally not issued by any government, bank, or central organization, but instead exist only on an online, peer-to-peer, distributed network that acts as a public and immutable record of all transactions in the underlying Digital Assets. Digital Assets are, generally, not legal tender and are not backed by any government, and to the extent that third parties do refer to a Digital Asset exchange to value Digital Assets (for example, as denominated in a fiat currency or other cryptocurrency), such value may be extremely volatile and may diminish to zero. “Digital Asset exchange” refers to an exchange and/or other trading venue for Digital Assets and includes electronic marketplaces where participants/customers may trade, buy and sell Digital Assets, based on bid-ask quotations.

Volatility of Digital Asset Values. Trading prices for Digital Assets have historically been highly volatile. The value of the Digital Assets held by a Client could decline rapidly, including to zero. Digital Assets have not been in existence long enough to assess the volatility of market cycles with any precision and an investment in that Client may turn out to be substantially worthless.

Clients will generally hold their Digital Asset positions during periods in which their prices are flat or declining as well as during periods in which such prices are rising, and the Sponsor will generally not actively manage the Client based on daily price changes. For example, if a Client’s positions in Digital Assets are declining in value, the Client will generally not close out such positions except at the Sponsor’s sole discretion in accordance with its investment objective. Clients generally do not expect to sell its Digital Asset positions to attempt to avoid losses.

Risks of Flawed Source Code. If the source code or cryptography underlying a Digital Asset proves to be flawed or ineffective, malicious actors may be able to steal a Digital Asset held by others, which could negatively impact the demand for a Digital Asset and therefore adversely impact the price of a Digital Asset. In the past, flaws in the source code for Digital Assets have been discovered, including those that resulted in the loss of users’ Digital Assets. Discovery of flaws in, or exploitations of, the source code that allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules have occurred. In addition, the cryptography underlying a Digital Asset could prove to be flawed, ineffective or potentially insufficiently tested, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to steal a Client’s Digital Assets, which would adversely affect an investment in the Client. Even if a Client did not hold the affected Digital Asset, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying

Digital Assets generally could negatively impact the demand for Digital Assets and therefore adversely affect an investment in the Client.

If any of these exploitations or attacks were to occur, it could result in a significant theft of Digital Assets and a loss of public confidence in Digital Assets, which could lead to a decline in the value of Digital Assets and, as a result, adversely impact investment in the Client.

Digital Asset Exchanges and Trading Venue Risks. Venues through which Digital Assets trade (including, but not limited to, Digital Asset exchanges) are new and, in many cases, largely unregulated. Furthermore, many such Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues, including OTC trading venues, do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. Moreover, in the current regulatory environment, unregulated Digital Asset Exchanges have little incentive to become regulated (e.g., register with the Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”)) because doing so would prohibit them from facilitating the trading of Digital Assets that are unregistered. As a result of the largely unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues, including the most prominent exchanges or those that handle a significant volume of trading. Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or distribution limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of Digital Assets (including cryptocurrencies) for fiat currency difficult or impossible. Participation in Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues requires users to take on credit risk by transferring Digital Assets from a personal account to a third party’s account.

Over the past several years, a number of Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues. While smaller Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues more stable, larger Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and “malware” (i.e., software used or programmed by attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information or gain access to private computer systems). A Digital Asset exchange’s failure could adversely affect a Client’s investments and consequently an investment in the Client.

Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues that are regulated typically must comply with capital, cybersecurity, and anti-money laundering requirements, but are not typically subject to the same types of customer protection, transparency, and fair dealing requirements as markets that are SEC-regulated securities exchanges or CFTC-regulated futures exchanges. For example, most U.S. state and federal regulatory regimes for Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues generally have no specific requirements that exchanges detect, report or prevent manipulative trading activity, such as spoofing. Trading platforms, including some licensed by the New York State Department of Finance Services, may have substantial conflicts of interest, may not yet have implemented serious efforts to impede abusive trading activity, and may not have implemented sufficient protections of customer funds. Further, Digital Asset exchanges utilized by a Client may operate

outside of the United States and be subject to the laws thereof, and such Clients may have difficulty pursuing claims or enforcing judgments in such foreign jurisdictions, which may adversely affect those Clients and their operations and investments.

Most centralized Digital Asset exchanges require customers to open an account with the exchange and deposit Digital Assets prior to any trading. Unlike broker-dealers registered with the SEC, Digital Asset exchanges are not subject to any requirements to maintain possession of the Digital Assets deposited by customers. As a result, Digital Assets held in an account at an exchange are subject to the risk that the exchange operator may sell, lend or otherwise rehypothecate those Digital Assets, subjecting them to risk of loss. Exchanges may take risky positions with deposited Digital Assets. To the extent that a Digital Asset exchange, as a result of the rehypothecation of customer assets or otherwise, becomes insolvent or fails to return its customers' Digital Assets upon a withdrawal request, the rights of the exchange's customers to recover deposited Digital Assets are uncertain and those customers could incur material losses.

Furthermore, many Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of Digital Assets on Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

Many Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues support the trading of a wide variety of Digital Assets, including those that are likely to be considered securities under U.S. federal and state securities laws, and therefore may be acting improperly without licenses, for example as unlicensed national securities exchanges.

A lack of stability in Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues, manipulation of Digital Assets markets by Digital Asset exchange and trading venue customers and the closure or temporary shutdown of such exchanges and venues due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the Digital Assets generally and result in greater volatility in the market price of Digital Assets. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of a Digital Asset exchange and trading venue may impact a Client's ability to determine the value of its Digital Assets holdings. These potential consequences of an exchange's failure or failure to prevent market manipulation could adversely affect an investment in the Client.

The price of Digital Assets on Digital Asset exchanges may also be impacted by policies on or interruptions in the deposit or withdrawal of fiat currency into or out of larger Digital Asset exchanges. On large Digital Asset exchanges, users may buy or sell Digital Assets for fiat currency or transfer Digital Assets to other wallets. Operational limits (including regulatory, exchange policy or technical or operational limits) on the size or settlement speed of (i) fiat currency deposits by users into Digital Asset exchanges may reduce demand on such Digital Asset exchanges, resulting in a reduction Digital Asset prices on the Digital Asset exchanges and (ii) fiat currency withdrawals by users from Digital Asset exchanges may reduce supply on those Digital Asset exchanges, resulting in an increase in Digital Assets prices on such Digital Asset exchanges. To the extent that a Digital Asset exchange imposes fees or limits on the transfer or withdrawal of Digital Assets or fiat currencies, those fees or limits may impact Digital Assets prices on that exchange as a result of "exchange shopping" among Digital Asset exchange users. For example, a delay in U.S. dollar withdrawals on one exchange may temporarily increase the price on such

exchange by reducing supply (i.e., sellers transferring Digital Assets to another Digital Asset exchange without operational limits in order to settle sales more rapidly), but the resulting increase in price will also reduce demand because bidders on Digital Assets will follow increased supply on other Digital Asset exchanges not experiencing operational limits. To the extent that users are able or willing to utilize or arbitrage prices between more than one Digital Asset exchange, exchange shopping may mitigate the short-term impact on and volatility of Digital Assets prices due to operational limits on the deposit or withdrawal of fiat currency into or out of larger Digital Asset exchanges. A Client may also trade Digital Assets on an over-the-counter or “OTC” basis. Opportunities to trade Digital Assets OTC may be limited and OTC platforms may impose minimum trade size or other requirements that a Client is unable to satisfy.

Decentralized Exchange Risk. Certain Clients are reasonably expected to execute trades on decentralized exchanges. Decentralized exchanges are peer-to-peer marketplaces where users can trade Digital Assets without the need for an intermediary. Unlike centralized exchanges, users retain custody of their Digital Assets and trades are executed directly between users’ wallets. Transactions are facilitated and executed by a suite of interconnected smart contracts, which subjects users to the risks that those smart contracts may not operate as intended, or as expected, and that any transactions effected by the smart contracts may not be reversible. In particular, many decentralized exchanges rely on complex smart contracts (or collections of smart contracts) called automated market makers to fill buy and sell orders placed on the exchange. Automated market makers, as a general rule, only execute trades at the market price, as determined by an algorithm embedded in the automated market maker’s smart contract(s). As a result, it may be difficult or impossible to guarantee the price at which a buy or sell order will settle on a decentralized exchange, and in some cases, the sale or purchase price may not, in the Sponsor’s opinion, reflect the true market price of the relevant Digital Asset. All trades on a decentralized exchange are reflected on the relevant blockchain, and will therefore be subject to any transaction fees applicable to the network, which may be prohibitively high during times of network congestion (e.g., often correlating to periods of market stress and volatility). Users of decentralized exchanges are not subject to any anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism financing, or sanctions screening. To the extent that a Client trades Digital Assets on decentralized exchanges, it may unintentionally and/or unknowingly transact directly with a person or entity subject to sanctions, which may have material adverse consequences for the Client. Many Digital Assets custodians do not permit customers to trade on decentralized exchanges directly from custodial accounts. As a result, the Client may be required to withdraw Digital Assets held with custodians and “self-custody” those Digital Assets or hold them with a custodian that is not a “qualified custodian” for purposes of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 in order to engage with decentralized exchanges. Self-custody, in particular, could expose the Client to risk of loss as a result of a security breach, loss of private keys, or other circumstances mitigated by the use of a third-party custodian. Although one benefit of decentralized exchanges is that they often permit trading in a larger number (and larger number of pairs) of Digital Assets than is generally available via centralized exchanges, especially those located within the United States, this also increases the risk that a Client may make erroneous trades, which in nearly all cases will be irreversible and which may result in material losses to the Client. This risk may be exacerbated when a decentralized exchange lists a Digital Asset that has little utility or realistic outlook, but uses a name or ticker very similar to a successful or otherwise popular digital asset or project. Further, decentralized exchanges do not permit the conversion of Digital Assets to or from fiat currencies, so the Client may have greater exposure to stablecoins than if it were able to convert its holdings to cash on a centralized exchange. Finally, historically,

decentralized exchanges have had lower trading volumes than many centralized exchanges, which could result in poor trade execution and/or higher volatility. Any of the risks discussed above could have a material adverse effect on a Client as a result of its use of one or more decentralized exchanges.

Risks of Non-U.S. Digital Asset Exchanges. Some of a Client's trading may be conducted on Digital Asset Exchanges outside the United States. The Client may have difficulty in successfully pursuing claims in the courts of such countries or enforcing in the courts of such countries a judgment obtained by the Client in another country. In general, certain less developed countries lack fully developed legal systems and bodies of commercial law and practices normally found in countries with more developed market economies. These legal and regulatory risks may adversely affect the Client and their operations and investments. Such non-U.S. exchanges may not view themselves as being subject to regulation by any U.S. governmental agency, including the SEC. In addition, although there is currently no direct, comprehensive federal oversight of Digital Asset Exchanges or trading platforms in the United States, trading on exchanges outside the United States may involve certain risks not applicable to trading on U.S. exchanges. For instance, certain foreign markets have, in the past, experienced a greater degree of disruption than U.S. exchanges. These factors could adversely affect the performance of a Client.

Digital Assets Counterparty Risk. Some of the markets in which a Client may affect Digital Asset transactions are "OTC" or "interdealer" markets. This exposes the Client to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a Digital Asset transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Client to suffer a loss. A Client is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of the Client's Digital Asset transactions with one counterparty. The ability of a Client to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Client in Digital Asset investments.

Moreover, a Client's investments in Digital Assets or options, futures, forward purchase agreements, or similar contractual arrangements to purchase Digital Assets in the future are susceptible to counterparties who are unable to honor their contractual obligations or bad actors who have no intention to do so. For instance, a Client may in the future have, the opportunity to acquire certain Digital Assets at an attractive discount to the current value. This may include situations where the Digital Assets are currently unvested but will vest in the future. To the extent a Client enters into an option, forward purchase, or similar agreement under which the Client pays consideration up front in exchange for a future transfer of the Digital Assets (such as when the unvested Digital Asset vests, either at once or over time), there is a risk that the counterparty will not honor its contractual promise to transfer the Digital Assets at the future date, either due to fraud or for other reasons (e.g., theft of the Digital Assets or a security breach). While the applicable Sponsor will attempt to mitigate this risk through escrow agreements or similar arrangements, such arrangements are not always possible in the Digital Assets economy or do not fully mitigate the counterparty risk. In addition, there is no guarantee that Digital Assets acquired under such contracts will appreciate in value between the strike price and the price at which the Digital Assets is valued upon vesting, resulting in potential losses to a Client.

More generally, whether a Client transacts with private buyers or sellers or through Digital Asset exchanges, the Client will take on credit risk every time it purchases or sells Digital Assets, and its contractual rights with respect to such transactions may be limited. Although transfers of Digital Assets or cash by a Client will be made to or from a counterparty which the Adviser believes is trustworthy, it is possible, that through computer or human error or through theft or criminal action, a Client's Digital Assets or cash could be transferred in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties. To the extent that a Client is unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third party or is incapable of identifying the third party which has received the Client's Digital Assets or cash through error or theft, the Client will be unable to recover incorrectly transferred Digital Assets or cash, and such losses will negatively impact the Client.

Increase in Recording Fees. If fees increase for recording transactions on a blockchain, demand for the related Digital Assets may be reduced and expansion of the network to retail merchants and commercial businesses may be slowed or reversed. For instance, miners and validators, functioning in their transaction confirmation capacity, collect fees for each transaction they confirm. If miners or validators for a particular Digital Asset network collude in an anticompetitive manner to reject low transaction fees, then Digital Asset users could be forced to pay higher fees, thus reducing the attractiveness of the Digital Asset network. Mining and validating occurs globally and it may be difficult for authorities to apply antitrust regulations across multiple jurisdictions. Any collusion among miners or validators may adversely impact the attractiveness of Digital Asset networks and may adversely impact an investment in a Client or the ability of a Client to operate.

Governance Risk. In many cases, Clients will invest directly in Digital Assets that lack the governance aspects that generally pertain to equity securities. Governance of decentralized networks is typically by voluntary consensus and open competition. Many digital asset networks have no central decision-making body or clear manner in which participants can come to an agreement other than through overwhelming consensus. The lack of clarity on governance may adversely affect a network's utility and ability to grow and face challenges, both of which may require solutions and directed effort to overcome problems, especially long-term problems. A holder of a Digital Asset generally does not have the right to appoint board members or otherwise vote on corporate actions of the entity that has issued the Digital Asset and, in any event, the entity that issued a Digital Asset generally does not retain any direct control rights with respect to the decentralized network of the Digital Asset, beyond those of an ordinary holder of the Digital Asset (although it may exert indirect control via development resources and economic investment in the related ecosystem). As a result, Clients will have limited, if any, ability to influence the actions of the issuer of the Digital Asset and/or the governance of the decentralized network of the Digital Asset. Governance of the networks for other Digital Assets may be formally directed by the companies that founded such networks. However, users may disagree with updates proposed by these companies, which may also lead to a lack of clarity on the governance of those networks. To the extent lack of clarity in corporate governance of Digital Assets systems leads to ineffective decision-making that slows development and growth, the Interests in a Client may be adversely affected. To the extent lack of clarity in governance of Digital Asset systems leads to ineffective decision-making that slows development and growth, the value of the Client's assets may be adversely affected.

Risks Associated with Blockchain Protocols. As Digital Assets are based on blockchain protocols, any malfunction, breakdown or abandonment of the protocol or other technological difficulties may have a material adverse effect on or prevent access to or use of Digital Assets. These include, but are not limited to, the non-exhaustive list set forth: (a) ineffectiveness of the informal groups of developers contributing to the protocols; (b) ineffectiveness of the network validators (“miners” or “block producers”) and/or of the consensus mechanisms to secure a blockchain network against confirmation of invalid transactions; (c) disputes among the developers or validators; (d) changes in the consensus or validation schemes that underlie a blockchain network, including but not limited to shifts between so-called “proof of work” and “proof of stake” schemes which negatively affect the blockchain network; (e) the failure of cybersecurity controls or security breaches of a blockchain network; (f) undiscovered technical flaws in a blockchain network; (g) the development of new or existing hardware or software tools or mechanisms that could negatively impact the functionality of the systems; (h) decrease in value of Digital Assets associated with a blockchain network; and (i) infringement of intellectual property rights by a blockchain network’s participants. Further, advances in cryptography or technical advances such as the development of quantum computing, could present risks to the Digital Asset and blockchain networks.

Failure of Blockchain Projects. Digital Assets and blockchain technologies are rapidly evolving areas from a regulatory, technology and utility perspective. Due to the technically complex nature of the Digital Asset and blockchain networks and platforms created by new projects and companies, they may from time to time face unforeseeable and/or unresolvable difficulties. Accordingly, the development of the Digital Asset and blockchain networks/ platforms could fail, terminate or be delayed at any time for any reason (including, but not limited to, the lack of funds). Such development failure or termination may render the related Digital Assets untransferable, or with no utility and/or obsolete.

Immutability and Irrevocability of Digital Assets Transactions. A blockchain is a chronologically ordered, ledger of all validated transactions across a Digital Asset network. It is shared among users for the applicable network. Each “block” in the “chain” contains a set of confirmed transactions. Just as the blockchain creates a public record of certain network transactions, it also creates an immutable one. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the blockchain, an incorrect transfer of Digital Assets or a theft of Digital Assets generally will not be reversible, and the Client may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. It is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, the Client’s Digital Assets could be transferred in incorrect quantities or to unauthorized third parties. To the extent that the Client is unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third parties or is incapable of identifying the third party that has received the Client’s Digital Assets through error or theft, the Client will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred Digital Assets. To the extent that the Client is unable to seek redress for such action, error or theft, such loss could adversely affect an investment in the Client. As a result, the immutable and irreversible nature of such transactions could have a material adverse effect on the Client’s investments and activities, particularly if the Client is unable to seek redress for such actions or omissions.

Potential Malicious Attack of Digital Asset Network. Digital Asset networks are subject to control by entities that capture a significant amount of the network’s processing power, a significant percentage of the Digital Asset issued and outstanding, or a significant number of developers or intermediaries important for the operation and maintenance of such Digital Asset network.

Certain blockchain networks, including the Bitcoin network, are secured by a proof-of-work algorithm that depends on the strength of processing power of participants to protect the network. If a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on a Digital Asset network, it may be able to alter the blockchain on which the network and most transactions rely by constructing fraudulent blocks or preventing certain transactions from completing in a timely manner, or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. However, it could not generate new Digital Asset units or transactions using such control. The malicious actor could “double-spend” its own Digital Assets (i.e., spend the same Digital Assets in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users’ transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the Digital Asset network or the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the relevant Digital Asset network.

A malicious actor may also obtain control over a Digital Asset network through its influence over core or influential developers. For example, this could allow the malicious actor to stymie legitimate network development efforts or attempt to introduce malicious code to the network under the guise of a software improvement proposal by such a developer. To the extent that a Digital Asset ecosystem fails to attract a significant number of users, there will be the possibility that a malicious actor may be able obtain to exert influence over the network in this manner.

Cryptographic Protection. Cryptography is evolving and there can be no guarantee of security at all times. Advancement in cryptography technologies and techniques, including but not limited to code cracking, hacking, the development of artificial intelligence and/or quantum computers, may create risks to all cryptography-based systems, including Digital Assets. Such technologies and/or techniques can be applied by bad actors with a view towards the theft, destruction, devaluation or other compromise of Digital Assets and their networks. Hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with the Digital Assets in a variety of ways, including but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing. Further, many networks rely on open-source software and unpermissioned distributed ledgers. Accordingly, anyone may intentionally or unintentionally compromise the core infrastructural elements of a network and its underlying technologies. Consequently, this may result in the loss of Digital Assets. Therefore, the security of Digital Assets cannot be guaranteed due to the unpredictability of cryptography and potential interference by hackers or other malicious groups or organizations.

Security threats could result in the halting of a Client's operations and a loss of assets. It is not uncommon for businesses in the Digital Assets space to experience large losses due to fraud and breaches of their security systems. Security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern in the industry. Any security breach caused by hacking, which involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses, could harm a Client's operations or result in loss of the assets. Transactions are irrevocable and stolen or incorrectly transferred Digital Assets may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed Digital Asset transactions could adversely affect an investment in such Clients.

Digital Assets Scalability Risks. Many Digital Asset networks face significant scaling challenges. As the use of Digital Asset networks increase without a corresponding increase in throughput of the networks, average fees and settlement times can increase significantly. Certain networks have been, at times, at capacity, which has led to increased transaction fees. Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain use cases for Digital Assets (e.g., micropayments), and can reduce demand for and the price of Digital Assets, which could adversely impact an investment in a Client. Additionally, Digital Assets which rely on proof-of-work validation utilize substantial resources to power the network. The environmental drain may curb adoption and growth of Digital Assets. There is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of Digital Asset transactions will be effective, or how long these mechanisms will take to become effective, which could adversely impact an investment in a Client.

Custody of Clients' Digital Assets. The applicable Sponsor will be responsible for arranging custody of Digital Assets. This may include any number of solutions, including without limitation via qualified or non-qualified custodians, multi-sig solutions, threshold cryptosystems, self-custodied hardware or software wallets, and/or in such other manner as reasonably determined by the applicable Sponsor to be industry practice and in the best interest of the Client.

Digital Asset exchanges, custodians, and other third-party wallet providers may require the applicable Sponsor to assign control of Digital Assets when such exchanges or wallets are utilized. Sponsors may take such reasonable steps as they determines are necessary to prevent the Client's Digital Assets from exposure to hacking, malware and general security threats, but the Client may not or may not be able to perform detailed diligence on third-party custody providers and exchanges, and, as a result, may not be aware of all security vulnerabilities and risks relating thereto. Therefore, there can be no assurance that such steps will be adequate to protect a Client's Digital Assets from such threats or that there will be no failure or penetration of the applicable security systems.

Certain third-party wallet providers may not indemnify a Client against losses of Digital Assets. Furthermore, insurance policies and fidelity bonds held by third-party wallet providers may be insufficient to cover losses of assets by the Client and other clients of the wallet provider. As a result, the recourse of the Client or the investor to such wallet providers may be limited. A loss of confidence or breach in the Client or the Client's exchanges or custodians' security and technology policies may adversely affect the Fund.

There can be no assurance that the custodians used by Clients will be deemed “qualified custodians” under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the so-called “custody rule”) or meet any other qualifications under any other regulatory regime. The custody rule, as amended, was adopted prior to the existence of Digital Assets, so it does not contemplate many of the practical or technical limitations or requirements applicable to custody of Digital Assets. Even among “qualified custodians,” not all Digital Assets can be custodied. Exactly how the custody rule (and any proposed amendments thereto) applies to the custody of all Digital Assets, for instance, Digital Assets that are deemed commodities, remains unclear. The SEC has issued limited guidance on the application of the custody rule to Digital Assets, and until such amendments are adopted the Fund may need to continue to operate without additional guidance.

Further, Digital Assets held by third parties may be transferred into “cold storage” or “deep storage,” in which case there could be a delay in retrieving those Digital Assets and, therefore, a delay in liquidating the Client’s Digital Assets, which could have a material, adverse effect on the Client.

In general, the Adviser’s Clients hope to utilize third-party custodians for its Digital Assets where the Sponsor concludes doing so is in the best interest of the Client. However, qualified third-party custodians that satisfy this requirement for certain Digital Assets in many cases are not available, in which case the Client will self-custody Digital Assets either temporarily or permanently. Moreover, even where there are qualified custodians, the Sponsor may conclude that it is not in the best interests of the Client to maintain Digital Assets with such custodians because to do so would require the Client to forgo superior risk-adjusted returns or take on unnecessary security risk vis-a-vis alternative custody solutions, among other potential reasons. To the extent the Client self-custodies Digital Assets, there can be no assurance that self-custody will adequately protect the security of such Digital Assets, exposing the Client to up to the complete loss of one or more (and potentially all) Digital Assets owing to a security breach or other failure of the Client’s self-custody procedures. In addition, regulators may not agree with the Client’s decision to self-custody a Digital Asset, resulting in the possibility of sanctions, fines or other regulatory reparations imposed on the Client, the Adviser or any of their respective affiliates by the SEC.

Risk of Loss of Private Keys. A Digital Asset is often controllable only by the possessor of unique private keys relating to the addresses at which the Digital Assets are held. The theft, loss or destruction of a private key required to access a Digital Asset may be irreversible, and any such private key would not be capable of being restored by a Client. Any loss of private keys relating to digital wallets used to store a Client’s Digital Assets, and/or the death, incapacity, or departure of one or more of the personnel of the applicable Sponsor and/or the Adviser’s team in possession of such private keys, could result in the loss of such assets, and the Client could incur substantial, or even total, loss of capital.

Lack of Sufficient Digital Asset Mining Incentives. Miners for Digital Assets may generate revenue from both newly created Digital Assets generally known as the “block reward” and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is below a miner’s cost, the miner may cease operations. If the award of new units of Digital Assets for solving blocks declines and/or the difficulty of solving blocks increases, and transaction fees voluntarily paid by participants are not sufficiently high, miners may not have an adequate incentive to continue mining and may cease their mining operations. For instance,

the reward for solving a new block on a Digital Asset's network may be reduced over time. This reduction may lower the aggregate hashrate of the Digital Asset's network as the incentive for miners decreases. Miners ceasing operations would reduce the collective processing power on the network, which would adversely affect the confirmation process for transactions (i.e., temporarily decreasing the speed at which blocks are added to the blockchain until the next scheduled adjustment in difficulty for block solutions) and make the Digital Asset's networks more vulnerable to a malicious actor or botnet obtaining sufficient control to manipulate the blockchain and hinder transactions. Any reduction in confidence in the confirmation process or processing power of a Digital Assets' network may adversely affect an investment in a Client.

Miner-Related Transactions. On many blockchain networks, miners participate in the ordering of the pool (generally known as the “mempool”) of Digital Asset transactions that have been proposed by users, but not yet validated and included in a “block”. As a result of this ability to participate in the ordering of proposed transactions, opportunities may arise for miners to identify particular proposed transactions in the mempool and attempt to select them for inclusion in a block being mined by the miner and/or to order such proposed transactions in a manner that benefits the miner (for example, by adding proprietary transactions created by the miner based on information about third-party proposed transactions). A Client may invest directly or indirectly in entities conducting mining operations in one or more blockchain networks who seek to benefit from identifying and executing upon such opportunities. These investments may include the acquisition of one or more Digital Assets (including cryptocurrencies) which are then lent to miners executing such strategies on proof-of-stake based blockchain networks. Transactions of this type may fail to produce the expected return for a number of reasons, including the ineffectiveness of the strategies developed by the relevant miner, an inability to execute on such a strategy, competition from other, better capitalized miners seeking to execute similar strategies, and lower-than-expected underlying transaction traffic on the relevant blockchain network. In addition, transactions of this type expose the miner and, potentially, a Client, to various regulatory risks, including to assertions that the miner is “frontrunning” third-party transactions in contravention of applicable securities law or commodities law regulations in one or more jurisdictions.

Risk Associated with Smart Contracts and Decentralized Finance (DeFi). Clients expect to invest and engage in automated protocols that function via smart contracts. Smart contracts are computer programs or protocols intended to automatically—without requiring the action of any “party” to the smart contract or other intermediary—execute, control or document certain pre-identified events and actions set forth in the code or terms of the smart contract. The code controls the execution, and transactions are trackable and irreversible. Smart contracts allow parties to exchange money, property, shares, or anything of value in a transparent way while avoiding the services of a middleman. Smart contracts create a variety of new risks to the users, often with no legal recourse, including but not limited to, coding errors (where an error in the implementation of the smart contract causes financial loss to one or both of the users), rug pulls (where the smart contract developers intentionally create backdoors in the code to withdraw assets of a Client or cause other losses), governance issues (where the holders of the governance tokens vote to take a decision which negatively affects the value of the funds in the smart contract), and high “gas fees” (where the transaction fees to execute the smart contract climb to high levels due to demand). There is no guarantee a Client will be protected in the event of any such issues with a smart contract with or through which it transacts, which may result in a total loss of the funds invested by the Client.

In particular, Clients may engage in decentralized finance (“DeFi”) protocols. DeFi protocols promote the use of decentralized networks and opensource software to create multiple types of financial services and products such as peer-to-peer lending, borrowing, automated asset management, derivatives, synthetic assets creation, staking certificates, decentralized exchanges and prediction markets.

The technological risks implicated by DeFi are rooted in the current limitations of blockchain technology. Many DeFi protocols are powered by the Ethereum network, which is subject to many of the risks discussed above, including malicious attacks, bugs, and network congestion. These can lead to high network transaction fees, failed transactions, and liquidation issues. In some cases, extreme network congestion has led some DeFi applications to stop functioning altogether.

Each DeFi application and protocol holds its specific risks. Risks include:

- *Liquidation risk.* Users of DeFi applications are often required to pledge collateral in the form of Digital Assets. If the value of pledged collateral declines sharply, the DeFi application may automatically liquidate the collateral. This, in turn, can contribute to or fuel a broader sell-off of the relevant Digital Asset (or Digital Assets in general) in the market, leading to uncertainty and instability in the broader Digital Asset market.
- *Technical risk.* The smart contracts or algorithm that automates portions of the DeFi protocol may not behave as intended by its developers. Even where a DeFi protocol’s code has been audited by a third party and/or been utilized in the market for a period of time, there will always remain the risk of undiscovered errors or vulnerabilities.
- *External Risks.* Many DeFi protocols rely on external data sources. The sources for data external to the relevant blockchain provide inadvertently incorrect or malicious data. An administrator for the protocol could also change a system parameter, either unintentionally or in bad faith. Finally, the DeFi protocol’s governance procedures could be co-opted. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on users of the DeFi protocol.
- *Economic Incentive Failure Risk.* Many smart contract protocols, especially DeFi protocols, rely on economic incentives to encourage network participants to perform certain actions. These incentives could fail to encourage the right behavior or be inadequate, leading to other users being adversely impacted.

DeFi is still in early stages of development. There is no guarantee that a Client’s investments in and/or trading on a DeFi protocol will not be supplanted by competing protocols that improve upon or surpass/supersede the DeFi protocol in which the Client invests and/or trades on. It is not known whether the DeFi protocols and exchanges in which a Client engages will become predominant protocols adopted by the global industry. If the DeFi protocols and exchanges in which a Client engages are surpassed or superseded, permanently fail, or if another protocol is developed that provides for faster transaction processing times or at lower expenses, the value of the Client’s investments associated with such DeFi protocols and exchanges could be materially impacted, resulting in a partial or complete loss.

Many DeFi services are offered by unincorporated entities that operate outside of regulatory structures that exist around more traditional financial products. This raises numerous risks and results in an uncertain regulatory environment for DeFi products. The lack of intermediaries, the anonymity of peer-to-peer transactions, and the global reach of DeFi present potentially increased risk of loss for a Client and its investments. DeFi protocols and exchanges are designed to be inherently decentralized, which means that a user often will not know and cannot ascertain, easily or at all, the identity of its counterparty in a transaction facilitated by the DeFi product. As a result, by investing in and/or trading on a DeFi protocol through a Digital Assets exchange (including decentralized exchanges), a Client faces the risk that it will trade with a counterparty that appears on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons list maintained by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") or similar sanctions lists maintained by foreign regulatory bodies or may otherwise trade with individuals or entities engaged in criminal activities, including money laundering, sex trafficking, child pornography, and theft, among others, in violation of applicable law. In many cases, these violations are "strict liability" offenses, where the intent or knowledge of the trading party is irrelevant. OFAC or another U.S. or foreign regulatory body may also deem interaction with an entire DeFi protocol, its associated wallets and its founders and/or core developers to be in violation of applicable anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism financing, or other laws that impose sanctions. To the extent a regulatory body, whether in the United States or elsewhere, takes action against the Sponsor, Adviser, the Client, any of their affiliates, or any of the Client's investments, these parties may face settlements, fines, censures, penalties, disgorgement of assets or profits, or other regulatory actions that could have a material adverse effect on the Sponsor, the Adviser, the Client, or any of their affiliates, resulting in a partial or complete loss of value.

Decentralized Autonomous Organization Risk. Clients may hold tokens and participate in the governance of DAOs. DAOs are blockchain-governed organizations that are collectively-controlled and operated by token holders, and are typically formed for a specific purpose. The purposes for which DAOs may be formed include, among other things, to pool and disburse funds to non-profit organizations, to pool assets for the purposes of further investing those amounts in other digital assets or non-digital assets, or to operate a defi platform. Certain day-to-day actions of a DAO, such as those necessary to facilitate trading on a Digital Asset exchange that is controlled by a DAO, are typically automatically initiated, facilitated and/or executed by interconnected smart contracts, while other actions require a vote of the holders of the DAO's governance tokens. Transactions effected by smart contracts may not always operate as intended, or as expected. Further, unintended transactions effected by or with the DAO's smart contracts may not be reversible. Actions requiring a vote of the DAO's governance tokens are subject to a risk that a single holder or group of holders may propose and approve actions that are not in the DAO's interest or not in the interests of certain of the other holders of its governance tokens. This risk increases as fewer governance tokens are voted, for instance, where a large number of governance tokens are held by custodians or other third-party wallet providers that do not permit owners to vote those tokens.

In addition, regulators and courts may adopt the theory that a DAO is an unincorporated association or general partnership and each of its token holders or a subset of token holders (e.g., those participate in its governance by voting their tokens) are subject to unlimited general liability for the actions of the DAO, its agents and, potentially, other token holders purporting to act on behalf of the DAO. As such, participation in the governance of a DAO (or any other decentralized

network in which token holders have governance rights) could expose a token holder to fines, penalties, and other liabilities, including civil suits. There is also the risk that defi platforms operated by DAOs are hacked, and that DAO token holders are held to be liable for such losses. In many cases DAOs implement legal structures (such as foundations or limited liability companies) to facilitate some or all of the activities of the DAO, often referred to as “legal wrappers,” with the intent that token holders will enjoy limited liability as a result. The effectiveness of legal wrappers has not been tested to any material degree in U.S. courts and there is no guarantee that a legal wrapper, where utilized, will shield token holders from general liability for the actions of the DAO, its agents and other token holders purporting to act on behalf of the DAO or from the DAO being treated as an unincorporated association or general partnership.

Proof of Stake and Staking Risk. Certain Digital Asset networks, such as the Ethereum network, operate on a system where only holders of the relevant Digital Assets (who are required to “pledge” an amount of their Digital Assets to a “smart contract” governing the network) may validate new blocks on the blockchain; these Digital Asset networks are said to use a “proof of stake” model and new blocks on the blockchain are sometimes said to be “verified” or “validated,” as opposed to “mined.” Digital Asset networks that use a proof of stake model typically reward validators with transaction fees. The process by which blocks are validated on proof of stake Digital Asset networks varies greatly, but typically new blocks are proposed by one holder of the Digital Asset (determined by an algorithm included in the smart contract governing the network) and agreed to by a consensus of other holders of the relevant Digital Asset. If validators demand higher transaction fees in exchange for validating new blocks in a Digital Asset blockchain, the demand for that Digital Asset and, accordingly, its value, may be adversely impacted. Further, one or more large validators could theoretically interfere with a network’s performance. Although they would not be capable of reversing transactions or double-spending Digital Assets (as is the case if one or more miners obtains a majority of the processing power on a proof-of-work network), the validators could materially slow the confirmation of new blocks, potentially indefinitely. Any such disruption would be likely to materially adversely affect market interest in the relevant Digital Asset, and may have an adverse impact on a Client and the Digital Assets markets generally.

A Client may stake its Digital Assets by pledging them to a validator node operator, which may be its custodian, a third party or a decentralized finance platform. In doing so, a Client will receive a portion of the transaction fees. Staking will be subject to additional risks, which will vary depending on the protocols that govern the networks.

To the extent that a Client delegates its staking power to its custodian, a third party or decentralized finance platform, the Client will be subject to liquidity risk. Staked assets cannot be moved until they are unstaked through an “unbonding period”, the length of which can vary depending on a Digital Asset’s protocol. However, certain DeFi platforms that offer staking services issue derivative tokens to users that pledge Digital Assets to a staking pool. The price of derivative tokens is correlated with the price of the pledged Digital Asset; however, there is no guarantee that this will always be the case. Derivative tokens can be sold, in which case the user may forego its staking rewards, or otherwise utilized to generate additional returns. The derivative tokens can be exchanged for the original Digital Assets, and, typically, any associated staking rewards, at any time, subject to any unbonding period. If Digital Assets must be transferred to a third party to permit staking (as may be the case with large centralized institutions), staked Digital Assets will be subject to the same risks as those held in other custodial relationships.

Additionally, there can be no assurance that a validator node operator will remain fully operational while the Client's Digital Assets are staked. If a validator node operator goes offline or becomes unavailable for validations, it will be subject to "slashing" which may result in a partial or complete loss of the Client's pledged assets. Slashing may also occur due to technical errors or bad acts by a validator node operator during the validation or attestation process.

Digital Asset networks that currently operate on a proof-of-work basis may transition to a proof-of-stake model. The Ethereum network transitioned from proof-of-work to a fully proof-of-stake network (designated the "Merge") on September 15, 2022. Although the Merge appeared to be consummated without any material issues, there are currently no other Digital Asset networks that have effectively implemented a proof-of-stake algorithm at Ethereum's scale, so there remains uncertainty as to how Ethereum's transition to proof-of-stake will affect the network and the various Digital Assets that rely on the network. The Merge may lead to a decrease in the value and/or an increase in the volatility of Ether, other Digital Assets recorded on the Ethereum blockchain or the Digital Asset market more broadly.

Risks Related to Open-Source Networks. Certain Digital Asset networks operate based on open-source protocol maintained by the groups of core developers. As these network protocols are not sold and their use does not generate revenues for development teams, core developers may not be directly compensated for maintaining and updating the network protocols. Consequently, developers may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with the networks. There can be no guarantee that developer support will continue or be sufficient in the future. Additionally, some development and developers are funded by companies whose interests may be at odds with other participants in the network or with investors' interests. To the extent that material issues arise with certain Digital Asset network protocols and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable or unwilling to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, the Digital Asset networks and an investment in the Fund may be adversely affected.

Blockchain "Fork" Risk. The software powering Digital Assets are generally open source, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it, and then propose that the users and miners of the Digital Asset adopt the modification. If less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "fork" of the network, with one prong running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of the Digital Asset running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. Forks may occur after a significant security breach. Additionally, a fork could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software. Such a fork could adversely affect the Digital Asset's viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of the Digital Asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This would result in a permanent fork, causing a Client to potentially hold amounts of both the original Digital Asset and the new alternative. Furthermore, a hard fork can introduce new security risks. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool's hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the Digital Asset network, thereby making Digital Assets that rely on proof of work more susceptible to attack. A fork in the

network of a particular Digital Asset could adversely affect an investment in a Client or the ability of the Client to operate.

Limited Ability to Realize “Fork” or “Airdrops”. If a Client holds a Digital Asset at the time of a hard fork creating two Digital Assets, it would generally be expected to hold an equivalent amount of both the old and new assets following the hard fork, although there is no guarantee that the Client will receive an equivalent amount of such assets. Similarly, a Client may hold a Digital Asset that is subject to an automatically granted “airdrop” for that asset or a different existing or new Digital Asset. However, Clients may not be able, or it may not be practical, to secure or realize the economic benefit of the new asset for various reasons. For instance, a custodian or security service provider may not agree to provide a Client access to the new asset. In addition, a Client may determine that there is no safe or practical way to custody the new asset, or that trying to do so may pose an unacceptable risk to the Client’s holdings in the old asset, or that the costs of taking possession and/or maintaining ownership of the new Digital Asset exceed the benefits of owning the new Digital Asset. Further, Clients are unable to foresee the type of Digital Assets that it may acquire through forks or airdrops and the tax consequences of such acquisitions is unclear.

Additionally, laws, regulation or other factors may prevent Clients from benefitting from the new Digital Asset even if there is a safe and practical way to custody and secure the new Digital Asset. For example, it may be illegal for a Client to sell the new Digital Asset, or there may not be a suitable market into which the Client can sell the new Digital Asset (either immediately after the fork or ever).

In addition, a Digital Asset held by a Client may become subject to an airdrop that is not automatically granted, whereby the promoters of a new or existing Digital Asset announce to holders of another Digital Asset that they will be entitled to claim a certain amount of the promoted Digital Asset for free only upon an affirmative action by such holders signaling that they wish to receive the promoted asset, usually within a certain timeframe set by the promoter. For the same reasons as described above with respect to hard forks, a Client may or may not choose, or be able, to participate in an airdrop, or may or may not be able to realize the economic benefits of holding the new Digital Asset. The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain and a Client’s participation would be subject to the applicable Sponsor’s discretion. The applicable Sponsor does not intend to cause Clients to take any action to redeem or access any airdrop that requires the Client to apply to a third party or to otherwise take actions that differ from those that are required for the Client to take control of a forked Digital Asset. Any inability to recognize the economic benefit of a hard fork or an airdrop could adversely impact an investment in a Client.

As a general matter, a Client will assess airdrops or hard forks on a case-by-case basis. There is no guarantee that such Client will be able to sell a new Digital Asset at a favorable price, including because of a lack of liquidity for the new Digital Asset.

Airdropped Currencies. Digital Asset issuers may give away their Digital Assets for free (“air drops”) in order to promote their Digital Assets and create inclusivity. In other cases, Digital Asset issuers may use airdropped tokens for malicious purposes, such as to deceive the recipient into wiring or transferring assets to the issuer. Typically, the Digital Assets are air dropped into random

wallets or to specific wallets that meet certain requirements. A Client may receive additional units of Digital Assets from time to time as a result of air drops. Such air drops may be worthless and have no impact on the Client or generate unwanted phantom income and corresponding income tax for the Client and its investors. Others may dilute the value of the existing outstanding units. Additionally, on a periodic basis, the Adviser reviews the listing of air dropped tokens for material positions that should be included in the Client's investment balance. To the extent the value is de minimis, air drops are excluded.

Digital Asset Lending Risk. A Client may in the future earn additional income from lending its Digital Assets. In a Digital Asset lending transaction, a Client would lend certain of its Digital Assets to a borrower (which might be a custodian, another third party or a decentralized finance platform), and the Client may be compensated for such loan. Upon termination of a Digital Asset lending transaction, the borrower is obligated to return the borrowed Digital Assets to the Client. This obligation of the borrower to return the loaned Digital Assets gives the Client credit exposure to the borrower, and there is no limit on the amount of the Client's Digital Assets that may be lent at any one time. To the extent a Client loans one or more of its Digital Assets, the Client will generally receive collateral from the borrower in the form of Digital Assets. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of loaned Digital Assets or even loss of rights in the Digital Assets loaned or sold or in the collateral if the borrower fails to perform under the terms of the Digital Asset lending transaction or fails financially. If the borrower fails to perform under the terms of the Digital Asset lending transaction or fails financially, the Client may be unable to liquidate the Client's collateral in a timely manner and/or the collateral may not be sufficient to cover any losses suffered by the Client, particularly where the value of the collateral posted falls quickly or is subject to a "flash crash" or similar incident. Furthermore, where a borrower becomes insolvent while in possession of Digital Assets lent to it by the Client, the Client's rights to a return of those assets may be unclear under applicable bankruptcy laws, and in some cases the Client may not receive a return of any of its Digital Assets. A Client may engage an agent to arrange loans of Digital Assets by the Client (a "lending agent"), and that lending agent may be paid a fee by the Client or may otherwise share in the profits from the Client's Digital Asset lending transactions. This fee or share of profits may represent a material portion of the income generated by the Client by entering into Digital Asset lending transactions. The market for Digital Asset lending transactions is new and evolving. As such, the market for Digital Asset lending transactions may be riskier than the more traditional securities lending market, and may expose a Client to unforeseen risks. A Client may also sell its Digital Assets in Digital Asset reverse repurchase transactions to the extent that a market develops for such transactions, or may enter into other transactions with similar effect to Digital Asset lending transactions or reverse repurchase transactions.

Stablecoins. A Client may hold a material portion of its investments in Digital Assets that are characterized as stablecoins, and as a result the Client may be exposed to risks that stablecoins pose for the Digital Assets markets. Stablecoins are Digital Assets designed to have a stable value over time as compared to typically volatile Digital Assets and are typically marketed as being pegged to a fiat currency, such as USD. Although the prices of stablecoins are intended to be stable, in many cases their prices fluctuate, sometimes significantly. This volatility has in the past impacted the price of other Digital Assets. The majority of transactions in the Digital Asset ecosystem are pairs of stablecoins with other tokens. Because stablecoins are systemically important to the Digital Asset ecosystem, volatility in stablecoin prices could foreseeably have an

outsized impact on the market that is difficult to predict. In addition, some Digital Asset exchanges, including those with significant global volumes, are reliant upon stablecoins because they cannot obtain or choose not to obtain banking relationships, and therefore cannot receive or send fiat currencies to or from customers.

Stablecoins can, in general, be redeemed for their intended pegged value. For instance, a stablecoin that is “pegged” at one U.S. dollar will generally be redeemable for one U.S. dollar or one dollar’s worth of a different Digital Asset. Stablecoins that can be redeemed for fiat currency are typically centralized, issued by a corporate entity, and backed by reserves that are generally comprised of cash or cash equivalents. Reserves are generally equal to, or in excess of, the total outstanding redeemable value of all issued stablecoins. Where reserves fall below the outstanding value of all issued stablecoins, or there is uncertainty about the existence or value of any reserves, the price of the stablecoin may fluctuate and/or “depeg,” which would have a materially adverse effect on the stablecoin and potentially the larger Digital Assets markets.

Other stablecoins are often referred to as algorithmic stablecoins. Algorithmic stablecoins operate on a variety of models. For instance, for some algorithmic stablecoins, if the price of the stablecoin moves above or below its pegged value by a specified amount, either additional stablecoins will be automatically issued or a portion of issued stablecoins will be automatically “burned” (e.g., destroyed), in each in an attempt to bring the price of the stablecoin back to its peg. Stablecoins would be added or subtracted from the wallets of holders as of the date of the automatic adjustment. Other algorithmic stablecoins are issued alongside another Digital Asset native to the same blockchain (e.g., its paired staking token). New issuances and redemptions of these algorithmic stablecoins can only be effected for the paired staking token; a redemption of the stablecoin will be satisfied in the paired staking token. Where there are large redemptions of an algorithmic stablecoin, correspondingly large amounts of the paired staking token will be issued, which may dilute the staking token’s value and require even more of that token to be issued to satisfy future redemptions. This pattern of large redemptions and parabolic dilution has occurred in the past and resulted in catastrophic losses for holders of the relevant stablecoin, the paired staking token and the larger Digital Assets markets. A Client may invest in algorithmic stablecoins, but even if the Client does not, it may suffer material losses as a result of market distortions caused by the failure of an algorithmic stablecoin.

Although there are many different versions of stablecoins in existence, most are currently subject to limited regulation and are therefore subject to higher risk of theft, fraud, or operational problems relative to cash and cash equivalents. It is difficult to predict what direction the U.S. government may take in legislating stablecoins; however, recent regulatory scrutiny has been placed specifically on stablecoins that suggests possible legislation which would require stablecoin issuers to be insured depository institutions and to comply with activities restrictions that limit affiliation with commercial entities. Further possible legislation may require custodial wallet providers who hold stablecoins to be subject to appropriate federal oversight, to meet appropriate risk-management standards, or other standards such as limits on affiliation with commercial entities or on use of users’ transaction data. In addition, legislation may proscribe algorithmic stablecoins or restrict them in a manner that makes them impractical. Any legislation enacted to address the risks associated with stablecoins could affect the growth and usability of stablecoins, which could decrease the value of Digital Assets held by a Client.

Stablecoins are a relatively new phenomenon, and it is impossible to know all of the risks that they could pose to participants in the Digital Asset markets. Volatility in stablecoins, operational issues with stablecoins (for example, technical issues that prevent settlement), concerns about the sufficiency of any reserves that support stablecoins, or regulatory concerns about stablecoin issuers or intermediaries, such as exchanges, that support stablecoins, could impact individuals' willingness to trade on exchanges that rely on stablecoins and could impact the price of Digital Assets, and in turn, an investment in a Client.

Price Manipulation. The number of Digital Assets traded for a given network and the number of venues available for trading may be very low, making the market price of the Digital Assets more easily manipulated. While the risk of market manipulation exists in connection with the trading of any security, the risk may be greater for Digital Assets because in some cases so few Digital Assets are available for trading. Likewise, the Digital Asset exchanges and trading venues available for trading Digital Assets may be limited and become unavailable due to legal, technological or business requirements.

Diversification and Concentration. A Client's investments may be or become significantly concentrated in a single (or limited number of) Digital Assets. Such limited diversification may result in the concentration of risk, which, in turn, could expose a Client to losses disproportionate to market movements in general if there are disproportionately greater adverse price movements with respect to such Digital Assets.

Public Perception of Digital Assets. As a relatively new technology, Digital Assets are not yet widely adopted as a means of payment for goods and services. Banks and other established financial institutions may refuse to process funds for Digital Asset transactions, process wire transfers to or from Digital Asset exchanges, Digital Asset-related companies or service providers, or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in Digital Assets, including, potentially, a Client. Even when banks and other financial institutions are willing to engage, in many cases the processes they impose on participants within the Digital Asset economy, such as a Client, are burdensome and time intensive, which is expected to frequently slow down the Client and may impair its ability to take advantage of favorable investment opportunities. Furthermore, market capitalization for Digital Assets as a medium of exchange and payment method may always be low. Further, a Digital Asset's use as an international currency may be hindered by the fact that it may not be considered as a legitimate means of payment or legal tender in some jurisdictions. To date, speculators and investors seeking to profit from either short- or long-term holding of Digital Assets drive much of the demand for it, and competitive products may develop which compete for market share. Further, certain Digital Assets or payment systems may be the subject of a U.S. or foreign patent application, or successfully patented, or, alternatively, mathematical Digital Assets network source codes and protocols may be patented or owned or controlled by a public or private entity. A Client could be adversely impacted if Digital Assets fail to expand into retail and commercial markets.

Intellectual Property Rights Claims May Adversely Affect the Operation of Digital Asset Networks. Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the operation of various Digital Asset networks and their source codes relating to the holding and transfer of such assets. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in a Digital Asset's long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and

transfer Digital Assets may adversely affect an investment in a Client. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent a Client and other end-users from accessing a Digital Asset network or holding or transferring their Digital Assets, which could force the Client to liquidate the Client's Digital Assets (if such liquidation of the Client's Digital Assets is possible). As a result, an intellectual property claim against a Client could adversely affect an investment in the Client.

Uncertain Regulatory Environment for Digital Assets. In addition to the above regulatory risk relating to Tokenized Fundraises, the overall regulatory environment for Digital Assets remains uncertain. Numerous U.S. federal agencies have asserted whole or partial regulatory authority over Digital Assets, including, but not limited to, the SEC, the CFTC, the FTC and the FinCen. Whether and to what extent Digital Assets will be regulated by any existing federal agencies or by new legislation passed by the U.S. Congress is unknown and the effect such regulation (or lack thereof) on the overall market value for Digital Assets and on specific Digital Assets is unknown.

Digital Assets currently face an uncertain regulatory landscape in not only the United States but also in many foreign jurisdictions. Many regulatory bodies have not yet issued official statements regarding determinations on regulation of digital assets, users or networks. As a result, there remains significant uncertainty regarding these regulator's future determinations and actions with respect to the regulation of digital assets and Digital Asset Exchanges. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the digital assets. Such laws, regulations, orders, or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of digital assets by users, merchants and service providers outside the United States and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the digital asset economy, or otherwise negatively affect the value of digital assets.

The effect of any future regulatory change on a Client is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse.

In response to the U.S. regulatory environment in respect of Digital Assets, some non-U.S. issuers of Digital Assets have limited participants in their offerings to non-U.S. investors. Due to applicable law and any contractual restrictions, a Client may be prohibited or limited in its ability to invest in certain Digital Assets. The applicable Sponsor will seek to structure a Client's investments in Digital Assets in order to maximize its access to Digital Assets. However, neither a Client nor the Sponsor can provide any assurance that the Client will be able to successfully avoid any limitations on its ability to invest in certain Digital Assets, which could limit the scope of the potential investments by the Client.

Tax Risk of Digital Assets Investments. A Client will make investments in and conduct activities with respect to Digital Assets (including Staking Activities, as described herein). The tax treatment of such investments and activities is unclear. The United States Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has issued preliminary guidance concerning the tax treatment of certain "virtual currencies" (defined as a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and/or a store of value that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency). However, there are many other types of Digital Assets and related activities the treatment of which remains unclear, and the IRS guidance does not address all aspects of the ownership or transfer of Digital Assets or activities related thereto. A Client's investments

in and activities with respect to Digital Assets may result in the Client recognizing ECI or UBTI (defined below), and could require Partners to recognize taxable income or gain before the disposition of the Digital Assets, or on an accelerated basis.

It is also unclear what additional guidance on the treatment of Digital Assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any such alteration of the current IRS positions or additional guidance could result in adverse tax consequences for a Client and its investors and could have an adverse effect on the value of Digital Assets the Client invests in, and therefore may have an adverse effect on the value of the Client.

U.S. tax rules impose certain information reporting requirements on certain entities acting as “brokers” with respect to certain Digital Assets, as well as certain filing obligations on persons who receive at least \$10,000 worth of certain Digital Assets in one or more related transactions in connection with the conduct of a trade or business. Potentially severe penalties apply for non-compliance. It is possible that the Master Fund and/or Feeder Fund may be required to report and/or making filings and provide certain information about the investors and a Client’s investments to the IRS.

Because of the uncertain nature of the rules related to Digital Assets, a Client’s investments in Digital Assets could result in unexpected and potentially retroactive recognition of taxable income for investors in the Client, which could potentially result in substantial investment losses for such investors. Each investor should consult with and rely on its own independent tax counsel as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of a Client’s investment in Digital Assets and income and loss therefrom based on such investor’s particular circumstances, as well as to applicable state, local or non-United States tax laws.

The applicable Sponsor intends, in consultation with appropriate professional advisors, to cause its Clients to take positions for U.S. federal income tax purposes that are reasonable under then-current interpretation of U.S. federal income tax law. However, those tax positions that may ultimately be treated differently in the course of an audit by the IRS, or the regulations promulgated by the IRS may change over time, and a court may ultimately agree with the IRS as opposed to a Client. As a result, investors may be subject to adverse tax consequences associated with their investment in a Client.

Transfer Restrictions and Liability. The transfer of Digital Assets is subject to restrictions imposed on securities and Digital Assets by federal, state, and foreign governmental authorities. The regulation of Digital Assets is rapidly evolving and highly unpredictable. There is a substantial risk that these governmental authorities may adopt additional restrictions on the offer, sale and trading of Digital Assets, including a possible ban of all trading. The Adviser, Sponsors, and Clients are unable to provide assurance that further restrictions on the offer, sale and trading of Digital Assets will not be adopted by other governmental authorities, nor that the effect of such restrictions on the value of a Client’s investments in Digital Assets would not be material and adverse. Non-U.S. Digital Asset Exchanges may also place restrictions on the ability of a Client to create an account or otherwise transaction on the exchange, which may materially limit the Client’s opportunity to dispose of a Digital Asset and potentially require the Client to sell Digital Assets at a below-fair market valuation.

Additionally, the SEC has taken the position that most Digital Assets are securities. To the extent a Client's investments in Digital Assets are considered securities, the resale of such securities without registration or an applicable exemption from registration could expose the Client to liability for violation of the securities laws and claims brought by both the SEC and by private plaintiffs. In some cases, these claims cannot be waived as a matter of law, even by a willing buyer. While a Client may have the ability to mitigate these risks through contractual and/or other means, there is no guarantee that the Client will do so or, to the extent that it does, that such mitigants will insulate the Client from liability, in whole or in part.

Unanticipated Risks. Digital Assets are a new and untested technology. In addition, there are other risks associated with and/or related to Digital Assets including, but not limited to, any type of technology risks and risks that the applicable Sponsor and Adviser are unable to anticipate.

Legality of Digital Assets. It may be illegal, now or in the future, to issue, acquire, own, hold, transfer, sell or use Digital Assets in one or more countries, including the U.S. Although currently most Digital Assets are not regulated or are lightly regulated in most countries, including the U.S., one or more countries may take regulatory actions in the future that severely restricts the right to issue, acquire, own, hold, transfer, sell or use Digital Assets or to exchange Digital Assets for fiat currency. Such an action may restrict a Client's ability to hold or trade Digital Assets, and could result in termination and liquidation of the Client at a time that is disadvantageous to investors, or may adversely affect an investment in the Client.

Risks of internet disruptions. A disruption of the internet may affect the use of Digital Assets and subsequently the value of the interests in a Client. Many Digital Assets are dependent upon the internet. A significant disruption in internet connectivity could disrupt a currency's network operations until the disruption is resolved and have an adverse effect on the price of Digital Assets. In particular, some variants of Digital Assets have been subjected to a number of denial-of-service attacks, which have led to temporary delays in block creation and in the transfer of the currency. While in certain cases in response to an attack, an additional "hard fork" has been introduced to increase the cost of certain network functions, the relevant network has continued to be the subject of additional attacks. Moreover, it is possible that as Digital Assets increase in value, they may become more attractive targets for hackers and subject to more frequent hacking and denial-of-service attacks.

Digital Assets are also susceptible to border gateway protocol hijacking, or BGP hijacking. Such an attack can be a very effective way for an attacker to intercept traffic en route to a legitimate destination. BGP hijacking impacts the way different nodes and miners are connected to one another to isolate portions of them from the remainder of the network, which could lead to a risk of the network allowing double-spending and other security issues. If BGP hijacking occurs on a Digital Asset network, participants may lose faith in the security of Digital Assets, which could affect the value of those Digital Assets and consequently the value of the interests in a Client. Any future attacks that affect the ability to transfer the Digital Asset could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Digital Asset held, whether as collateral or otherwise, certain Digital Asset companies and the Client's investment in them.

SPAC-Related Investment Risks

Clients have in the past invested and may invest in units of, shares of, warrants to purchase stock of, and other interests in special purpose acquisition companies or similar special purpose entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities (collectively, “SPACs”), including SPACs affiliated with the Adviser. The funds raised by the SPAC in its initial public offering (“IPO”) are held in trust until the SPAC successfully consummates an initial business combination (“IBC”). If the SPAC fails to consummate an IBC within a specified amount of time, usually 12 to 24 months (which may be extended in certain circumstances), or if the transaction does not obtain the requisite approval from the public investors, the trust proceeds are returned to the public investors.

Clients have also invested and may invested in a SPAC through a private placement in connection with an IBC, including through a private investment in public equity (“PIPE”) transaction. In such event, a Client would not have a claim to assets in the trust account and would not be entitled to redeem its investment in connection with the IBC. In addition, in connection with any such investment, a Client may agree to vote in favor of an IBC and not to redeem shares purchased in the IPO or in the open market. Clients may also be required to agree not to transact in or hedge the securities of the SPAC for a specified period of time. As a result, a Client could have a prolonged period of exposure to a particular SPAC without the ability to liquidate or hedge the position. Such investments are also subject to the risks associated with PIPEs as discussed in “*Private Investments in Public Equities*” below. For additional information, including as to potential conflicts of interest related to SPAC investments, please refer to Item 11, “*Conflicts of Interest - Conflicts Relating to Special Purpose Acquisition Companies.*”

Risks Related to Lack of Operating History. Because SPACs and similar entities have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking to complete a business combination with one or more companies, the value of each of their securities is largely dependent on the ability of the entity’s management to identify and complete a successful business combination within the designated time period. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, and may encounter substantial competition for attractive targets, particularly given the substantial increase in SPACs in recent periods. An investment in a SPAC is subject to a variety of risks, including, among others, that (i) as a newly formed company with no operating history, there is little basis on which to evaluate the SPAC’s ability to consummate a successful IBC; (ii) an attractive business combination target may not be identified at all and the SPAC may be required to liquidate and return any remaining monies to investors; (iii) investors may not be afforded an opportunity to vote on the proposed business combination; (iv) a business combination, if effected, may prove unsuccessful and an investment in the SPAC may lose value; (v) the warrants or other rights with respect to the SPAC held by a Client may expire worthless or may be repurchased or retired by the SPAC at an unfavorable price; (vi) a Client may be delayed in receiving any redemption or liquidation proceeds from a SPAC to which it is entitled; (vii) an investment in a SPAC may be diluted in connection with the business combination or by additional financings; (viii) no or only a thinly traded market for shares of or interests in a SPAC may develop, leaving a Client unable to sell its interest in the SPAC or to sell its interest only at a price below what the Client believes is the SPAC interest’s intrinsic value; (ix) the values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and may depreciate significantly over time; (x) assets in the SPAC may be subject to third-party claims, which could reduce the per share liquidation price received by the investors in the SPAC; (xi) the investor would be unable to redeem due to the failure to hold the securities in the SPAC on the record date or the failure to vote against the acquisition; and (xii) a

SPAC investment may be subject to an extended lock-up period and other restrictions on resale and redemption, including those in connection with a private placement voting and support agreement.

Risks Related to At-Risk Capital. In addition, the sponsor of a SPAC (the “SPAC Sponsor”) and a Client may invest in certain “at-risk” capital of a SPAC, in order, for instance, to finance certain underwriting and other third-party expenses incurred in connection with the SPAC’s IPO and ongoing operations. In exchange for funding the at-risk capital, the SPAC Sponsor and the Client may receive private placement warrants of the SPAC, units of the SPAC or shares of the SPAC, and the Client may also receive direct or indirect limited liability company interests in the SPAC Sponsor. An investment in the at-risk capital of a SPAC is subject to complete loss if the SPAC does not complete a business combination within the designated time period. Investments in a SPAC Sponsor consist of securities issued on a private placement basis, which are subject to legal and contractual lock-ups and transfer restrictions and are illiquid. In connection with a business combination, a SPAC Sponsor may agree to forfeitures, earn outs, additional lock ups, or other agreements that may have the effect of reducing the value of any such investments.

Private Investments in Public Equities. Clients have in the past invested and may invest in PIPEs, and thereby take a position in a public company. In a PIPE transaction, the Client may be required to enter into a lock-up agreement and be subject to securities law restrictions on its ability to liquidate the shares. As a result, a Client may be required to bear price risk for an extended period of time. In addition, such Client may have to commit to purchase a specified number of shares at a fixed price, with the closing conditioned upon, among other things, the SEC’s preparedness to declare effective a resale registration statement covering the resale, from time to time, of the shares sold in the private financing. To the extent that the public market for such companies declines, the PIPE transaction may generate losses or returns that do not justify the risk associated with such investments. In addition, due to securities law regulations, such Client may be restricted from selling, or hedging its exposure to, such securities that it has acquired through a PIPE and in certain circumstances, all the securities of such public company acquired by the Client whether through a PIPE or otherwise, during a time when such Client would otherwise seek to do so. For example, such Client may be required to hold such security even though the value of such security is continuing to decrease. Such restrictions could have an adverse effect on such Client and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

Securities Laws Restrictions on Trading. Certain members, officers, employees or other representatives of the Adviser, its affiliates or other affiliates of a Client have in the past served, and may in the future serve, as directors of a certain portfolio companies or executive officers of a Tribe SPAC. As a result, Clients (through representatives or otherwise) will receive or be deemed to have received information that would restrict their ability to buy or sell securities of a company for substantial periods of time when profit could otherwise have been realized or loss avoided, which will adversely affect its ability to buy, sell or distribute securities. In addition, the ability to execute trades in securities of these companies will be restricted by securities laws, including but not limited to Section 16 of the Exchange Act, and Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act, as a result of the board or officer participation by the Adviser or its affiliated personnel and/or to the extent a Client owns such securities.

* * *

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment with the Adviser. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Organizational Documents. Prospective investors should refer to the Organizational Documents and any other materials that may be provided by the Adviser and consult with their own advisers prior to engaging the Adviser's services.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

The Adviser has no applicable information to disclose on this item.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Certain limited liability companies serve as Sponsors of the Clients. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the Sponsors, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser maintains a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its members, officers and employees, as well as officers and employees of its affiliates and certain independent contractors (collectively, "Adviser Personnel"). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (as amended, the "Advisers Act"), establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. Adviser Personnel and their families and households are permitted to purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Client, including Digital Assets, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest. Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension or dismissal. Adviser Personnel are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware. Adviser Personnel are required to annually certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: Tribe Capital Management, LLC, 5940 S Rainbow Blvd, Suite 400, PMB 84487, Las Vegas, NV 89118.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser and certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser from time to time invest in and alongside a Client, either through the Sponsor, as direct investors in a Client or otherwise. A Client or its Sponsor, as applicable, routinely 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.

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

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser engages in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for its own account, and provides investment advisory, management and other services to the Clients and their investments. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of the Clients will from time to time conflict with the interests of the Adviser or one another. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below and herein or in the Organizational Documents for the relevant Client. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, references in this section to conflicts of interest that may apply to the Adviser should be understood to apply to the Adviser and its affiliates, including the Sponsors.

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

- A Client will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered from the viewpoint of the Client;
- Many important conflicts of interest will be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the Organizational Documents for the Client;
- Where the Adviser deems appropriate, a Client may retain an independent investor representative to serve as an independent fiduciary acting on behalf of a Client and may resolve potential conflicts of interest;
- Where the Adviser deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker or valuation agent to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price; and
- Prior to subscribing for interests in a Client, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Client.

In addition, certain provisions of a Client's Organizational Documents are designed to protect the interests of investors in situations where conflicts exist, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. In certain instances, some of such conflicts of interest will be resolved in a manner adverse to a Client and its ability to achieve its investment objectives, even where disinterested parties are consulted to review such conflicts.

Other Activities of the Adviser and its Affiliates. Conflicts of interest are reasonably expected to arise from the fact that the Adviser and its affiliates provide investment management services to multiple Clients and may in the future organize other investment funds, manage accounts that may either invest in a Client, co-invest with a Client, or follow an investment program similar to or different from a Client's program.

Certain Clients may have investment objectives, programs, strategies and positions that are similar to or that conflict with those of another Client, or that compete with or have interests adverse to that Client. Such conflicts could affect the prices and availability of securities and Digital Assets in which a Client invests. Even if a Client has investment objectives, programs or strategies that are similar to those of another Client, the Adviser may give differing advice or take different action with respect to the investments held by, and transactions of, the Clients that may differ from the advice given or the timing or nature of any action taken with respect to the investments held by, and transactions of, other Clients due to a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, differences between the investment strategy, financing terms, regulatory treatment and tax treatment of the various Clients. Additionally, the Adviser's advice to certain Clients may, from time to time, conflict or compete with other Clients' investment activities, including for instance, by recommending that some Clients buy or sell securities and Digital Assets at different times than other Clients, or when a Client is doing the opposite. If Clients invest in the same securities and Digital Assets, the prices at which those securities and Digital Assets can be purchased or sold and availability of those securities and Digital Assets could be affected. As a result, the Clients may have different portfolios and investment returns, potentially materially so, and the Adviser may take actions that benefit one Client to the detriment of another Client and vice versa. Conflicts of interest can also arise when the Adviser makes decisions on behalf of a Client with respect to matters where the interests of the Adviser or one or more other Clients differs from the interests of the Client.

Liquidation of Assets of Clients. The Adviser and its affiliates provide investment management services to Clients that have investment objectives, programs or strategies that are or may be similar to one another, which is reasonably contemplated to result in overlapping positions among the Clients. Regardless, the Adviser's advice to one Client may, from time to time, conflict or compete with another Client's investment activities, including for instance, by recommending that one Client buy or sell securities or Digital Assets at different times than another Client or vice versa. If one Client invests in the same securities and/or Digital Assets as another Client, the prices at which those securities and Digital Assets can be purchased or sold and availability of those securities and Digital Assets could be affected. As a result, different Clients may have different portfolios and investment returns, potentially materially so, and the Adviser may take actions that benefit one Client to the detriment of another Client and vice versa. In addition, such Clients may have different or additional terms from one another, including different fees, information rights and liquidity rights. Additional information may affect an investor's decision to invest additional

capital in, to remain invested in, to withdraw from or to terminate a Client, as applicable. Any such withdrawals or terminations could cause any such Client to liquidate its positions ahead of another Client, which may have a material adverse effect on the Client and the investor's investments therein.

Lack of Exclusivity. Except as otherwise provided in the Organizational Documents of a Client, the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel will devote so much of their time to the affairs of a Client as in the judgment of the Sponsor the conduct of such Client's business shall reasonably require, and are not restricted from forming other Clients, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even if such activities may be in competition with existing Clients and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser, its affiliates or its or their personnel. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Adviser, its affiliates and its personnel will not be devoted exclusively to the business of a Client but will be allocated between the business of one Client and the management of other Clients and businesses.

Investments by Principals and Employees of the Adviser in Clients. The principals and certain employees of the Adviser are expected to personally invest, directly and/or indirectly, in Clients. Such investors will be in possession of information relating to those Clients that is not available to other investors and prospective investors. The principals and employees of the Adviser may also invest in other Clients. It is expected that the size and nature of these investments will change over time without notice to investors. Investments by the principals and employees of the Adviser in Clients could incentivize the principals and employees of the Adviser to increase or decrease the risk profile of the Client.

Investments in Securities and Digital Assets by Adviser Personnel. The Code of Ethics of the Adviser places restrictions on personal trades by employees, including that they disclose their personal securities and Digital Assets holdings and transactions to the Adviser on a periodic basis, and requires that employees pre-clear certain types of personal securities and Digital Assets transactions. Subject to internal compliance policies and approval procedures, employees of the Adviser may engage, from time to time, in personal trading of securities and Digital Assets, including securities and Digital Assets in which a Client has invested or may invest.

In addition, Clients may from time to time to invest in securities or Digital Assets of companies in which the Adviser, its Adviser Personnel, and other related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have previously invested for their own accounts.

The Adviser Personnel may give advice or take action for their own accounts that may differ from, conflict with or be adverse to advice given or action taken for a Client. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or Digital Assets held by or potentially considered for purchase by a Client. The Adviser or Adviser Personnel from time to time may recommend securities or Digital Assets to Clients, or buy or sell securities or Digital Assets for Client accounts, at or about the same time that the Adviser or Adviser Personnel buy or sell the same securities or Digital Assets for its and/or their own account.

These actions present a conflict because the Adviser or Adviser Personnel are in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect a Client (e.g., place their own trades before or after the

Client trades are executed in order to benefit from any price movements due to the Client's trades). In addition to affecting the objectivity of the Adviser and Adviser Personnel, these practices may also harm the Client by adversely affecting the price at which the Client's trades are executed.

The Adviser, Adviser Personnel and other related persons of the Adviser also may buy securities or Digital Assets in transactions offered to but rejected by a Client. A conflict of interest will arise because the Adviser, Adviser Personnel and other related persons of the Adviser, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Client. In such circumstances, the Adviser, its related persons and its supervised persons will not share or reimburse the Client and/or the Adviser for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity.

Adviser Personnel may, and currently do, invest in Clients. Such investments pose a risk that Adviser Personnel who are in a position to control the allocation of investment opportunities will favor those Clients in which they invest, particularly in the case of limited opportunities (such as initial public offerings and private placements) or other investments that are otherwise subject to limited capacity. Adviser Personnel have access to information that is not available to other investors in such Clients. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of one Client's investments vary from those of other Clients. If the Adviser, its related persons or its supervised persons have made large capital investments in or alongside a Client they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the interests of the Adviser, its related persons and its supervised persons generally aligns the interest of such persons with a Client, such persons will have differing interests from Clients with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity), creating conflicts of interest.

While the Adviser's Code of Ethics and related procedures are designed to mitigate the conflicts associated with these practices, there is no guarantee that such procedures will mitigate or eliminate such conflicts.

Allocations of Trades and Investment Opportunities. The Adviser intends to allocate investment opportunities to its Clients in accordance with its investment allocation policies and procedures, which policies and procedures permit the Adviser to take into account some or all of a wide range of factors determined in the Adviser's sole discretion, related to each Client and to the investment itself. Investment opportunities will generally be allocated among those Clients for which participation in the respective opportunity is considered appropriate, taking into account, among other considerations: (a) each Client's investment objectives and investment focus; (b) transaction sourcing and completion (including, with respect to an investment originated by a third party, the relationship of a particular Client to such third party) and the provision of strategic value with respect to one or more actual or prospective transactions or other initiatives over time; (c) each Client's size, percent invested, liquidity and reserves (including whether a Client is able to commit to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity and the extent to which the Adviser in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time, believes the applicable Client should limit its exposure to less liquid investments); (d) structural and operational differences between the Clients; (e) each Client's diversification (including the actual, relative or potential exposure of a Client to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing portfolio); (f) lender covenants and other limitations; (g) amount of capital available for investment by each Client as well as each Client's projected future capacity for investment (including whether

a Client is able to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity); (h) the nature, size, availability, supply and demand at given price levels, liquidity and duration of the investment; (i) future ability to put capital to work in an investment; (j) each Client's targeted rate of return; (k) stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment; (l) composition of each Client's portfolio and each Client's investment concentration parameters (including, without limitation, parameters such as geography, industry, market conditions, issuer, volatility, leverage or other similar risk metrics); (m) suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Client or to upsize an existing investment; (n) the use of leverage in the proposed capital structure; (o) the availability of other suitable investments for each Client; (p) risk considerations; (q) cash flow and account liquidity considerations; (r) the centrality of an investment to a Client's strategy; (s) asset class restrictions; (t) industry, geography, and other similar or related factors; (u) minimum and maximum investment size requirements; (v) tax and accounting implications; (w) whether an investment opportunity requires additional consents or authorizations from Clients, their investors or third parties; (x) legal, contractual or regulatory constraints, including obligations imposed by federal or state law (such as ERISA, the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, and/or the Advisers Act) and the ability of a Client to participate (or not participate) in investments issued in certain jurisdictions; (y) any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the applicable offering and Organizational Documents of each Client and in Side Letters and (z) such other criteria as the Adviser deems relevant in its sole discretion.

The Adviser will have no obligation to advise one Client to purchase or sell a security or Digital Asset, enter into a transaction, or provide an investment opportunity to that Client solely because the Adviser advises another Client to purchase or sell the same security or Digital Asset, or enter into a transaction with respect to such investment and the Adviser will have no obligation to provide an investment opportunity to one Client as a result of providing such investment opportunity to any other Client, in each case, if, in its reasonable opinion, such security, transaction or investment opportunity does not appear to be suitable, practicable or desirable for the Client. Moreover, certain of the Organizational Documents of existing Clients (and likely successor Clients) currently provide and may in the future provide such Clients with priority of access over other Clients as to investment opportunities, even where such investments are suitable, practicable and desirable for a Client, including potentially as to securities and Digital Assets. This creates a conflict of interest insofar as it requires the Adviser to provide investment opportunities to such Clients and, only once such Clients have had their share, will such opportunities be made available to other Clients.

Furthermore, when a Client is ramping up its investment or trading strategies, it may receive larger allocations of certain securities of portfolio companies or Digital Assets than other Clients in order to obtain its desired risk and portfolio size. Conversely, when Clients ramp up their investment and trading strategies, other Clients may receive reduced or no allocations of certain portfolio company securities. And for certain periods of time while multiple Clients are pursuing the same or similar investment strategies and have available capital to invest, such Clients may invest alongside one another and in the same opportunities in equal or varying proportions.

Co-Investment Vehicles and the Firstlook Program. The Adviser and/or its affiliates have in the past formed and are reasonably anticipated to form in the future one or more special purpose vehicles for the purpose of effectuating an investment in a particular investment opportunity,

including vehicles through its Firstlook co-investment program (the “Firstlook Program”, each such special purpose vehicle or series thereof, a “Firstlook Vehicle”, and collectively with such other special purpose vehicles, the “Co-Investment Vehicles”). The Firstlook Vehicles raise money from third-party co-investors who pay carried interest to the manager of the Firstlook Vehicle (the “Manager”) and certain administrative fees to the Adviser. The administrative fees are compensation for the considerable time, effort, and resources the Adviser dedicates to operating the Firstlook Program, which include, among others, retaining employees to raise third-party capital. Each Firstlook Vehicle is treated as a separate client of the Adviser under the Advisers Act.

The Funds have in the past invested, and may in the future invest, in the Firstlook Vehicles on a fee and carry free basis. In addition, the Funds have in the past funded, and may in the future fund, all or a portion of each Manager’s minimum commitment to the applicable Firstlook Vehicle, and have in the past received, and may in the future receive, corresponding portions of the carried interest from those respective Firstlook Vehicles. The share of carried interest allocated to a Fund and the share allocated to the Adviser or Adviser Personnel, or their affiliates is determined in accordance with each Client’s Organizational Documents. Where multiple Funds participate in a Firstlook Vehicle, the Adviser has in the past allocated, and may in the future allocate, the Manager’s minimum commitment and corresponding proportionate share of the carried interest pro rata based on the respective aggregate amounts invested by such participating Funds in the portfolio company or other opportunity underling such Firstlook Vehicle; provided, that within each line of business operated by the Adviser and its affiliates, to the extent any Funds in such line of business are participating in such Firstlook Vehicle, such minimum commitment and corresponding proportionate share of carried interest will generally be awarded solely to the Fund representing the most recent vintage of Funds participating in such line of business and not to predecessor Funds within such line of business, even in instances where the successor Fund and the predecessor Fund are both participating in such Firstlook Vehicle. The Adviser may determine to commit different amounts to different Firstlook Vehicles in its sole discretion, the Adviser may not make any Manager minimum commitment at all, and it may choose to keep or share a different percentage of the carried interest for future funds. The administrative fees and any carried interest paid to the Adviser or its affiliates from the Firstlook Vehicles are in addition to the carried interest and management fees paid by the Funds and do not offset or otherwise reduce such compensation.

From time to time, the Adviser has in its discretion waived or reduced the carried interest charged to third-party investors to induce investment of additional amounts or for other strategic reasons and anticipates doing so in the future. While this benefits the participating Funds by increasing capital to fund deals that are committed and might otherwise result in the Funds taking a larger share than desired, this also increases the Adviser’s assets under management, which benefits the Adviser. In addition, from time to time, the Adviser has in the past permitted and may in the future permit its personnel and supervised persons to invest in Firstlook Vehicles on a fee- and carry-free basis, providing a benefit to the Adviser and its personnel that would otherwise have gone to the Tribe Funds in the form of additional carried interest.

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates have assigned and expect to assign carried interest payable to the Manager (and that would otherwise have been assigned to the Funds) to third parties who have assisted the Adviser in sourcing deals and investors for the Firstlook

Vehicles, advising founders, and/or that are playing a role in advising the Adviser, the Funds, and/or their portfolio companies on a go-forward basis. When the Manager assigns carried interest to third parties, the Funds have been and are anticipated to be diluted their pro rata share of the carried interest but nevertheless fund their full share of the Manager's minimum commitment, including the share of the minimum commitment attributable to the portion of the carried interest granted to third parties. Where the Adviser or its affiliates participate, the carried interest that it receives will also be diluted by such grants but the corresponding capital interest attributable to such third-party grants will be funded by the Funds, not the Adviser.

On account of the potentially significant benefit that the carried interest described above provides to the applicable Clients, certain Clients have in the past paid or reimbursed the Adviser for and advance the organizational, syndication, and operating expenses, including without limitation, legal, audit, tax, and insurance expenses incurred by or on behalf of certain of the Firstlook Vehicles (collectively, the “**Firstlook Expenses**”), and it is anticipated that certain Clients will bear their respective portions of future Firstlook Expenses. Funds that participate in future Firstlook Vehicles are anticipated to each bear a proportionate share of Firstlook Expenses that pertain to the Firstlook Vehicles in which such Funds invest or from which they receive carried interest. That proportionate share is based on each such Fund's relative ownership of the relevant Firstlook Manager (and not its proportionate ownership of the Firstlook Vehicle). The amounts paid by the Fund in respect of Firstlook Expenses are not interest bearing. In most but not all cases, those payments are expected to be reimbursed if and when the underlying Firstlook Vehicle disposes of its investment and receives proceeds. There is no guarantee, however, that the Firstlook Expenses advanced by a Fund will be repaid, and the Fund will bear the risk of non-payment or partial payment. The Firstlook Expenses have in the past been substantial and may in the future be substantial.

The Firstlook Program as described above raises potential conflicts of interest, including those described below.

The Adviser's Receipt of Administrative Fees from Third-Party Co-Investors in the Firstlook Vehicles. While third-party co-investors (and not the Funds) pay an administrative fee to the Adviser, the Adviser's receipt of such administrative fee is a benefit made available as a result of the Funds' underlying investment in the portfolio company and its commitment to the Firstlook Vehicle. While the fee is compensation for services described above, the Adviser will profit from the receipt of the fee and the fee has been and could continue to be substantial. These administrative fees have been and will be in addition to the carried interest, fees and expense reimbursement that the Adviser and its affiliates receive from the Funds and will not offset the management fees or carried interest payable by the Funds.

Adviser Funding of the Manager's Minimum Commitment & Receipt of Carried Interest from Firstlook Vehicles. While third-party co-investors (and not the Funds) pay carried interest to the Manager of the Firstlook Vehicles, to the extent the Adviser funds a portion of the Manager's minimum commitment and receives a corresponding share of the carried interest, that compensation is a benefit that was made available as a result of the Funds' minimum commitment to the Manager and the Firstlook Vehicle. Additionally, the

Adviser could have allocated such portions of the Manager's minimum commitment to the Funds, but will instead have allocated such commitments to itself. Moreover, such carried interest will be in addition to the management fees, carried interest, and expense reimbursement that the Adviser and its affiliates receive from the Funds and will not offset the management fees or carried interest payable by the Funds.

In addition, the Adviser will have the opportunity to determine which Firstlook Vehicle it wants participate in, and, in certain instances, will have insight or knowledge about actual or prospective investments made or to be made by the Firstlook Vehicles. The Adviser will have an incentive to purchase more of the Manager's minimum commitment in Firstlook Vehicles that it views as most favorable, and therefore will generate more carried interest to the Adviser or its affiliates. This will reduce the availability of carried interest to the Funds. Similarly, the Adviser and its affiliates will have an incentive not to purchase any or only a small portion of the Manager's minimum commitment in Firstlook Vehicles that it does not believe or knows will not perform as favorably, leaving the Funds to bear the cost of all or most of the Manager's minimum commitment. To help mitigate this conflict, the Adviser intends to choose a percentage before the Firstlook Vehicle makes an investment and will maintain that percentage for all series of that Firstlook Vehicle and will only deviate therefrom with the approval of the Advisory Board of the applicable Fund.

Waiver of Carried Interest and Grants to Third Parties. By (i) waiving carried interest payable by third-party investors, (ii) granting such carried interest to third parties who assisted with sourcing deals and investors for Firstlook Vehicles, diligencing, and advising on deals on a go-forward basis (and in so doing, in many cases performing functions similar to those performed by the Adviser), (iii) on occasion, granting carried interest from Firstlook Vehicles to Adviser Personnel and supervised persons (in lieu of the Funds), and (iv) permitting Adviser Personnel or supervised persons to invest in Firstlook Vehicles on a fee- and carry-free basis, which carry would otherwise have done to the Tribe Funds, the Adviser has obtained and will continue to obtain benefits, including in the form of additional assets under management, increased administrative fees, receipt of carried interest, and favorable investment terms from the Funds' investment of capital in the Firstlook Program, posing a conflict of interest. These benefits are in addition to any carried interest and management fees payable by the Funds and do not reduce or offset those benefits.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. When multiple Funds invest via a Firstlook Vehicle in the same opportunity at the same time, the Adviser faces a conflict of interest as to the allocation of the Manager's minimum commitment and the proportionate share of carried interest that will be awarded to each of the Funds. To mitigate these conflicts of interest, the Adviser has in the past and will in the future allocate the Manager's minimum commitment and corresponding proportionate share of the carried interest pro rata based on each Fund's underlying investment in the portfolio company or opportunity. Where, however, multiple Funds in the same line of business participate, the Adviser has in the past allocated and anticipates in the future allocating the Manager's minimum commitment and carried interest to the most recent fund in a particular line of business and not to predecessor Funds.

Treatment of Firstlook Expenses. A Fund's reimbursement and advancement of Firstlook Expenses is a related-party transaction in that the same individuals control both the Adviser, the Fund, and the Firstlook Vehicles. Such reimbursements will not be subject to market forces, will not reflect any discount for collections risk, and there is no assurance that the transactions will be done at fair value. There is no guarantee the Firstlook Expenses or any future Firstlook Expenses advanced by a Fund will be repaid, and the Fund will bear the risk of non-payment or partial payment. In addition, if only a portion of the Firstlook Expenses are reimbursed, there is no assurance that the Funds will be reimbursed on terms more favorable than other persons entitled to reimbursement with respect to the Firstlook Expenses.

Moreover, the Adviser benefits from the Funds reimbursing the Adviser for or advancing the Firstlook Expenses insofar as it generates cash for the Adviser and its principals that otherwise would not exist and may make it easier for the Adviser to raise capital through the Firstlook Program and thus potentially increase its assets under management. Furthermore, the Adviser will continue to collect those administrative fees from Firstlook Vehicles, generating cash flow for the Adviser that all else equal would not exist because the Adviser will keep and not offset the administrative fees against management fees paid by investors.

Additionally, reimbursing and/or advancing Firstlook Expenses benefits certain Clients, including the Firstlook Vehicles, over others, including the Funds. The Funds will generally advance and/or reimburse, and may ultimately bear, expenses of such Firstlook Vehicles and their Firstlook Managers without interest or other compensation for, e.g., the "time value" of such advancement/reimbursement or the risk of non-repayment. This benefits investors in the Firstlook Vehicles and potentially the Adviser to the extent that the returns of such Firstlook Vehicle on a net basis is improved. This creates a potential conflict of interest for the Adviser insofar as reimbursing and/or advancing the Firstlook Expenses could benefit the Firstlook Vehicles and Adviser at the expense of a Fund.

Friends & Family Co-Investments. The Adviser from time to time may establish certain investment vehicles, classes or subpartnerships of a Fund through which certain employees of the General Partner, the Adviser or their affiliates, certain business associates, and/or other "friends of the firm" will invest on a no-fee, no-carry basis. Additionally, the Adviser or its affiliated Sponsors from time to time may establish certain investment vehicles via which such persons may invest alongside or through a Fund in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles will, in certain instances, be contractually required to purchase and sell certain investment opportunities at substantially the same time and substantially the same terms as a Client. It is anticipated that such co-investment vehicles will not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities. Except as limited in the applicable Organizational Documents, the Adviser has the option to offer one or more Clients, Adviser Personnel or third parties the opportunity to invest alongside the Client. This situation frequently (but not exclusively) will arise when the amount of capital necessary to complete a transaction exceeds the amount the Adviser determines is appropriate for a Client, after taking into account additional capital to be contributed by other Clients and any co-underwriters and co-sponsors (including other

third-party managed pooled investment vehicles in which the Adviser or its personnel may hold an interest), as well as other parties or consultants that assisted in sourcing or completing the transaction or provide or have provided other strategic value to the Adviser or its affiliates over time. There are circumstances where the Adviser determines, for strategic or other reasons, the amount that could have otherwise been invested by a Client will instead be allocated, in the Adviser's sole discretion, to one or more co-investors (for example, in the context of co-investors that the Adviser believes in its sole discretion provide potential direct or indirect strategic value to the Adviser or its affiliates (including, without limitation, with respect to fundraising or deal sourcing over time)).

The amount of fees and compensation (the "Portfolio Fees") generated as a result of co-investments in connection with any portfolio company, including the management fees, administrative fees and any carried interest retained by the Adviser, affiliated Sponsors, or their affiliates will not reduce the management fees and carried interest paid by a Client and will therefore be retained by the Adviser or such affiliate, except to the extent that they choose, in their sole discretion, to share all or a portion of such Portfolio Fees with the applicable Client.

The allocation of co-investment opportunities will, in many or all cases, also involve a benefit to the Adviser in addition to the receipt of Portfolio Fees, including the receipt of advisory fees or allocation of carried interest or other incentive fee from the co-investor, perceived or actual strategic value to the Adviser or its affiliates (including, without limitation, with respect to direct or indirect fundraising or deal sourcing over time), and/or capital commitments to Clients (including successor Clients). Moreover, the nature and amount of Portfolio Fees generated from Clients and co-investors has in the past varied, and is expected in the future to vary, among such vehicles and co-investors. As a result of the foregoing, the Adviser could be incentivized to, and from time to time will, allocate a greater portion of an investment to a co-investor than it would have otherwise allocated absent such an arrangement or economic terms, including but not limited to allocating to co-investors that pay higher advisory fees or carried interest than other potential co-investors.

In addition, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may form vehicles to co-invest alongside a Client in one or more investments (each, a "Co-Investment Vehicle"). In such cases, the Co-Investment Vehicle would have a priority right to make co-investments in some or all of the investments made by a Client. The existence of such a priority right would significantly reduce or eliminate co-investment opportunities available to investors in a Client.

Subject to any explicit restrictions contained in the Organizational Documents of the relevant Clients or any side-letter or other terms negotiated with respect to such Client, the Adviser will have complete discretion to determine to whom, in what order (i.e., before, alongside or after a Client is allocated any of such opportunity) and if or when the Adviser will offer and award co-investment opportunities. In particular:

- The Adviser may give some or all of any co-investment opportunity to one or more Clients, Co-Investment Vehicles or any of its personnel, consultants, advisors, strategic partners or other third parties, including persons it believes will provide a benefit to a Client and/or one or more portfolio companies or who provide a strategic sourcing or similar benefit to

the Adviser, a Client, and/or a portfolio company and one or more of their respective affiliates, due to industry or regulatory expertise or connections or otherwise;

- the Adviser has complete discretion on whether to offer to any investors in a Client any co-investment opportunities, and investing in a Client does not give an investor any rights, entitlements or priority to co-investment opportunities;
- the Adviser is permitted to offer co-investment opportunities to some but not all investors; and
- allocations of co-investment opportunities between investors often will not correspond to their pro rata interests in a Client and an investor may be offered fewer co-investment opportunities than other investors in a Client, with the same, larger or smaller capital commitments to such Client.

Each co-investment opportunity (should any exist) is likely to be different and allocation of each such opportunity will be dependent upon the Adviser's assessment (in its sole discretion) of the facts and circumstances specific to that unique situation (e.g., timing, industry, size, geography, asset class, projected holding period, exit strategy and counterparty). The Adviser from time to time will agree to give particular investors, Clients, or other third parties priority access to co-investment opportunities. The existence of such priority or other contractual co-investment access rights could affect the Adviser's decision to offer certain opportunities for co-investment and could limit the ability of a Client or its investors to be offered certain co-investment opportunities.

While the criteria the Adviser uses in making discretionary co-investment decisions vary from opportunity to opportunity, the most important factors with respect to co-investors not affiliated with the Adviser are likely to include the Adviser's assessment at the time of:

- certainty of funding—that is, whether the potential co-investor has the financial resources to provide the requisite capital in a timely fashion;
- certainty of execution—for example, whether a potential co-investment party has a history of participating in opportunities and/or the sophistication and experience of the potential co-investor and its ability to promptly respond to and complete a co-investment opportunity, including an evaluation of whether the potential co-investment party has a complicated tax structure that would require particular structuring implementation or covenants that would not otherwise be required;
- the size of the potential co-investor's commitment to one or more Clients and the anticipated importance of the potential co-investor to future fundraising campaigns of the Adviser or its affiliates;
- the ability of the potential co-investor to make a meaningful contribution to the transaction, such as in sourcing or completing the transaction or providing operational skills or insight; and

- the overall strategic benefit to the Adviser and its affiliates over time (including, without limitation, with respect to fundraising) of offering a co-investment opportunity to the potential co-investor.

Other criteria that may from time to time be relevant include the Adviser's assessment at the time of:

- the expertise of the potential co-investor with respect to the geographic location or business activities or industry of the prospective target company or investment;
- the ability of a potential co-investment party to aid in operating or monitoring a portfolio company or the possession of certain expertise by a potential co-investment party and the potential co-investment party's relationship with the management team of the potential portfolio company and whether the potential co-investment party has any existing positions in the portfolio company;
- the extent to which a potential co-investor has been provided a greater amount of co-investment opportunities relative to others;
- whether the potential co-investment party would require any governance rights that would complicate the transactions (or, alternatively, whether the potential co-investment party would be willing to defer to the Adviser and assume a passive role in governing a portfolio company);
- the investment objectives and existing portfolio of the potential co-investor;
- the legal or regulatory constraints to which the proposed investment is expected to give rise;
- the reporting, public relations, competitive, confidentiality or other issues that may also arise as a result of the co-investment;
- the Adviser's evaluation of whether a particular potential co-investment party has provided value in the sourcing, establishing relationships, participating in diligence and/or negotiations for such potential transaction or is expected to provide value to the business or operations of a portfolio company post-closing;
- personal relationships between a potential co-investment party and the Adviser, its affiliates and their personnel, as well as tangible and intangible benefits derived from such personal relationships; and
- any other facts or circumstances deemed appropriate or relevant in the Adviser's sole discretion.

The Adviser expects that these factors will lead it to favor some investors in a Client and other potential co-investors over others with respect to the frequency with which it offers them co-investment opportunities. The Adviser is not required to, and will not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment; some factors may be more or less important

depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances; and factors not listed or addressed above may also be considered as the Adviser deems relevant at the applicable time in its sole discretion. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities among potential co-investors and in the manner discussed above often will not result in proportional allocations among such co-investors, and such allocations will likely be more or less advantageous to some relative to others. For example, the Adviser will in certain circumstances be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic or other arrangements with such persons (including, for example, whether the Adviser and/or the applicable general partners are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional management fees and/or carried interest based on the availability of co-investment opportunities offered to such parties). In addition, co-investments will not necessarily be made on the same terms as a Client's investment. For example, co-investors are anticipated in certain circumstances to purchase their interests in a portfolio investment at the same time as a Client or to purchase their interests from the applicable Client after such Client has consummated the full investment in the portfolio investment (also known as a post-closing sell down or transfer). Co-investors sometimes will not pay the same or any advisory fees or carried interest in connection with the co-investment and the amount of advisory fees or carried interest charged has in the past varied, and is expected in the future to vary, from co-investor to co-investor. Moreover, investors in Clients and other third parties approached as potential co-investors generally do not bear any transaction costs of investments unless a binding commitment has been obtained from such co-investors and are not subject generally to the same risks to which the relevant Clients are throughout the investment process.

In the event that the Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity to co-investors, there can be no assurance that it 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 a Client; or that expenses incurred by a Client with respect to the offering of the co-investment will not be substantial. A Client will bear the risk that any or all excess portion of an investment is not sold or is sold on unattractive terms. Further, it is possible that a potential co-investment party may experience financial, legal or regulatory difficulties and may from time to time have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Client and as a result, may take a different view from the Adviser as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to a Client's interests. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in finding co-investors for a particular opportunity (or finding fewer than expected), a Client will consequently have greater exposure to the related investment opportunity than was intended, and would bear a greater portion (and potentially all) of any fees, costs and expenses related to such investment including, but not limited to, break-up fees, and hold a larger than expected portion of such investment, which could make the Client more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions. Moreover, an investment by a Client that is not offered to co-investors as anticipated could significantly reduce the Client's overall investment returns. Therefore, it is possible that if a Client overcommits to an investment, it will bear a disproportionate allocation of the risks associated with the transaction without being compensated for assuming such risks. Additionally, the amount that a Client targets for an investment versus allocates to co-investors may change over the course of the diligence and negotiation process, resulting in the Client having a greater or lesser share of the investment than initially targeted or intended.

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

Except as discussed above with respect to the Firstlook Program, investors in a Co-Investment Vehicle typically bear all expenses related to the vehicle's formation and operation, and the vehicle will also generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in the making of an investment. However, if the potential investment is not consummated, the full amount of any expenses relating to the potential but not consummated investment and the formation and related costs of the Co-Investment Vehicle to which investors have not yet been admitted will typically be borne entirely by the Clients the Adviser selects in its discretion as proposed investors for such investment, rather than the Co-Investment Vehicle or other co-investors. With respect to Co-Investment Vehicles, any fees or reimbursements to be received by such Co-Investment Vehicles are generally negotiated on a vehicle-by-vehicle basis.

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates have discretion to receive performance-based compensation, management fees or similar fees from co-investors.

Allocation of Expenses Among Funds and Co-Investors. The Adviser intends to allocate expenses among Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles in accordance with the applicable Organizational Documents and the Adviser's policies and procedures. Generally, Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles that own an investment will share in expenses related to such investment, including in certain cases expenses originally charged solely to any Fund. However, it is not always possible or reasonable to allocate or re-allocate expenses to a Co-Investment Vehicle, depending upon the circumstances surrounding the applicable investment (including the timing of the investment), the financial and other terms governing the relationship of the Co-Investment Vehicle to any Fund with respect to the investment and the nature of the expense (*e.g.*, (i) research expenses that are not specifically related to an investment (but may benefit one or more such investments), (ii) research expenses that are subscription-based, aggregated together or otherwise paid for as a single bill or lump sum payment, (iii) other similar expenses that are difficult to divide and allocate specific costs or expenses to a single investment, and (iv) any research products or services obtained with soft dollars generated by the Fund that are specific to, and benefit one or more such investments, and paid for with soft dollars. As a result, there will under certain circumstances be occasions where Co-Investment Vehicles do not bear a proportionate share of such expenses as compared to expenses borne by investors in the Funds and other Tribe Clients.

In addition, the Adviser and/or a Sponsor will from time to time negotiate with investors in a Co-Investment Vehicle on particular terms and those terms may result in the Co-Investment Vehicle bearing less than a proportionate amount of certain or all expenses, or bearing no expenses at all, resulting in the Fund bearing up to all of the expenses incurred with respect to a particular deal. Such expenses could include, without limitation, legal, tax, structuring, and financing costs, among others. Moreover, expenses (*e.g.*, broken deal expenses) associated with potential co-investment opportunities that are ultimately not consummated are unlikely to be borne by contemplated co-investors, unless a binding commitment to pay for broken deal expenses has been obtained from such co-investors; rather they will generally be borne by the Funds and Clients that would have

participated in the opportunity. Such expenses that will generally be borne by the Funds will under certain circumstances involve expenses that are particularly attributable to co-investors.

The Funds' expected share of expenses from both consummated and unconsummated investment opportunities is based on any number of factors deemed fair and equitable by the Adviser. In general, expenses from investment opportunities are expected to be allocated pro rata based on gross assets under management of each Fund as of the prior calendar year-end in which the expenses are paid. However, the Adviser may deviate from pro rata allocations with respect to expenses that, in the Adviser's view, disproportionately benefit a particular Fund. When considering whether to allocate in a different manner with respect to a particular expense, the Adviser may consider any number of factors, including, without limitation, transaction-related expenses, frequency of transactions and other factors deemed appropriate by the Adviser in order to treat all Funds in a manner that the Adviser deems to be fair and equitable. Where the Adviser determines that an expense disproportionately benefits a particular Fund, the Adviser may charge all or part of the expense to that Fund, which in certain cases may result in the Fund bearing all of such expenses.

If any of the expenses of the Fund are incurred jointly for the account of more than one Fund, such expenses will generally be allocated among the applicable Funds, in proportion to the size of the investment made by each in the activity or entity to which the expense relates, or based on their respective amounts of capital under management, or in such other manner as the general partner or the Adviser, in their discretion, consider fair and equitable.

Certain of the Adviser's determinations with respect to whether specific expenses should be borne by the Adviser or by its Clients require subjective judgments. The Adviser has a conflict of interest when making such judgments because the Adviser will bear the costs of any expenses not allocated to a Client. Similarly, certain of the Adviser's determinations with respect to whether specific expenses should be borne by the Funds or a Co-Investment Vehicle, require subjective judgments. The Funds may have different expense terms, and as a result, the Adviser may have a conflict of interest when determining which Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles will bear a specific expense. In addition, the allocation of certain expenses may affect the size or performance of, and therefore the fees or allocations earned by the Adviser with respect to, certain Clients, and therefore the Adviser will face a conflict of interest when determining how to allocate expenses among such Clients. The Adviser seeks to allocate expenses in a manner that it deems to be fair and equitable but there is no guarantee that it will in fact allocate expenses in such a manner or that it will not act on these conflicts of interest.

Certain products or services, the costs of which are borne exclusively by one Client, may also benefit the Adviser and its affiliates, other Clients, or third parties directly or indirectly. The Adviser has a conflict of interest in determining whether such expenses should be borne by the one Client because the Adviser and its other Clients also receive benefits from the products and services provided.

Follow-On Investments. Client investments to finance investments in portfolio companies in which another Client has previously invested, or the Adviser allowing another Client to invest in portfolio companies of a Client, 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 as between a Client and the previously invested Client(s). Subject to the respective Organizational Documents of the Clients, the Adviser will have sole discretion to allocate follow-on investment opportunities in portfolio companies of the Clients among such vehicles, and it may be incentivized to allocate such opportunities among its Clients in a manner that benefits the Adviser and its affiliates over the interests of the investors in such Clients. In addition, a Client may participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which another Client has already invested or will invest. Other conflicts of interest may arise, including determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

Conflicts Relating to Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (“SPACs”). The Adviser and/or its affiliates have in the past sponsored, and may in the future sponsor, advise, acquire, control, special purpose acquisition companies (“Tribe SPACs”). In connection therewith, Clients have received and may from time to time to receive founder shares and warrants in such SPACs (the “Founder Shares”) as the sponsor or co-sponsor of the SPAC (the “SPAC Sponsor”) and affiliates of the Adviser may receive Founder Shares in future. The Founder Shares may have certain preferential rights. The Adviser, its affiliates, and Clients may provide, from time to time, at-risk capital to the Tribe SPACs in exchange for private placement warrants, private placement units, private placement common stock, or other privately placed securities (each, a “Private Security” and collectively the “Private Securities”) issued by the Tribe SPAC in the private investment in public securities (“PIPE”) transactions that commonly occur upon the closing of a SPAC’s initial public offering. The Adviser anticipates that one or more existing or future clients, including potentially a Client, may provide the at-risk capital for such future Tribe SPACs. The receipt by the Adviser, its affiliates and/or its Clients of Founder Shares, Private Securities, shares of common stock of a Tribe SPAC, or any other form of equity or compensation from a Tribe SPAC will create a conflict of interest if a Client invests in the Tribe SPAC. Among other things, the SPAC Sponsor could be incentivized to take increased investment risk or complete an initial business combination with a privately-held target company (the “IBC”) on terms that are less favorable to a Client in order to complete an IBC within the Tribe SPAC’s designated time period, which generally ranges from 12 to 24 months unless otherwise extended (the “Designated Time Period”), to avoid losing the value of its investments. In particular, if the IBC does not occur prior to the applicable deadline, the Founder Shares and Private Securities will, pursuant to the express terms thereof, expire worthless (even though the SPAC Sponsor would have paid substantial consideration for the Private Securities). If the IBC does not occur prior to the applicable deadline, the SPAC’s funds held in trust must be used entirely to redeem the SPAC shares held by public shareholders. This conflict will magnify as a Tribe SPAC nears the end of the Designated Time Period.

Moreover, a Tribe SPAC could acquire pre-existing portfolio companies of a Client. This creates additional conflicts of interest, including, for example, the following: (i) the SPAC Sponsor may be motivated to acquire a pre-existing portfolio company of a Client (including a poorly performing portfolio company) or to acquire a portfolio company from a Client at a higher price in order to avoid losing its investment in Private Securities or Founder Shares if it does not consummate an IBC within the Designated Time Period and because the Adviser, an affiliate, or a Client would likely receive carried interest upon the sale of a portfolio company to the Tribe SPAC (which would be in addition to the performance-based fee for the Tribe SPAC represented by the

Founder Shares) and (ii) the Adviser or an affiliate thereof may be incentivized to cause a portfolio company of a Client to sell such portfolio company at a lower price (including potentially below fair value) to the Tribe SPAC in order to increase the value of the Sponsor's Founder Shares and/or Private Securities. In the event that a Tribe SPAC completes an IBC with an existing portfolio company of a Client, consent by or notice to such Client's advisory board or similar governing body, if any, may or may not be required pursuant to the Client's Organizational Documents. To the extent existing or future Clients provide at risk capital to one or more of the Tribe SPACs, these conflicts may be amplified insofar as one Client, as sponsor, could disproportionately benefit from consummating an IBC to the detriment of (i) the Tribe SPAC, (ii) a portfolio company of a Client that is the subject of a de-SPAC, or (iii) a Client providing PIPE financing to the Tribe SPAC.

Furthermore, conflicts could arise between a Tribe SPAC and Clients as to the allocation of investment opportunities. While the Adviser would establish policies and procedures to address such conflicts of interest, and while the Adviser expects the target opportunities for such Tribe SPACs to differ from its Funds and Firstlook Vehicles, there is no guarantee that these mitigants will be successfully mitigate or eliminate such conflicts.

In addition, the Adviser's principals and employees have in the past spent and may in the future spend significant time working on the Tribe SPACs and their proposed IBCs, including in connection with business and financial due diligence. This poses conflicts of interest in the allocation of time of the Adviser's principals and employees to the Adviser's other Clients. Certain principals of the Adviser who are managing investments held by other Clients have in the past served, and may serve, as officers and/or directors of a Tribe SPAC, and/or otherwise assist in the Tribe SPAC's exploration of potential IBC opportunities. Similarly, executives of portfolio companies invested in by Clients have in the past served, and may in the future serve, on the board of the directors of certain of the Tribe SPACs. The time spent by these individuals and personnel in connection with the Tribe SPAC's activities may be substantial and could detract from time spent directly managing the Adviser's other Clients and in the case of executives, the portfolio companies held by the Clients.

To the extent a Client invests in a PIPE transaction involving a Tribe SPAC, that would also create conflicts of interest. A PIPE investment provides certain benefits to the overall transaction as it increases the likelihood of a successful IBC by providing committed capital for the IBC, which also benefits the Sponsor and holder of the Founder Shares and Private Warrants, including the Adviser, its affiliates, or Clients. This creates the incentive for the Adviser to cause a Client to make such a PIPE investment even if on terms and conditions that are not favorable to the Client in light of the investment's valuation and risk, among other considerations.

Relationship with PIF Capital and its Affiliates. PIF Capital Management, Ltd. ("PIF") is an independent adviser that was organized in May 2020 by Omar Chohan and Raaid Hossain. Messrs. Chohan and Hossain became advisors and supervised persons of the Adviser in the third quarter of 2020. While Messrs. Chohan and Hossain may from time to time participate in the investment decision-making process at the Adviser, they have no formal vote or influence over the Adviser's investment decisions, although they may have such vote or influence in the future. As advisors to the Adviser, Messrs. Chohan and Hossain perform certain services to the Adviser, including sourcing investments for Clients, diligencing prospective investments in portfolio companies,

providing advice and counsel to current portfolio companies, and leading special situations and capital markets opportunities.

PIF advises several clients, including PIF US LP, PIF Global LP, PIF Fund I L.P., PIF US Special Assets LLC and PIF Momentum SPV I LLC (collectively, the “PIF Funds”). Messrs. Chohan and Hossain have served as principals of PIF since each PIF Fund’s inception, and continue to serve in that capacity. Investment decisions for the PIF Funds were and continue to be formally approved by an investment committee, of which Messrs. Chohan and Hossain are members.

Effective as of September 2020, the Adviser and PIF entered in a joint venture arrangement, pursuant to which (i) the incentive allocation payable by certain Firstlook Vehicles is shared (x) between PIF and its affiliates and (y) the Funds, (ii) affiliates of PIF received a minority interest in the general partner a Fund and (iii) affiliates of the Adviser received a minority interest in the general partner of the PIF Funds.

In addition, the PIF Funds have in the past invested, and may invest in the future, in certain Tribe Funds on a fee-free and carry-free basis, and a Fund has invested in a PIF-affiliated special purpose vehicle, also on a fee-free and carry-free basis. These transactions could constitute related-party transactions and create potential conflicts of interest, including with respect to different compensation arrangements and the payment of carried interest or other performance-based compensation and management or administrative fees, which, depending on the circumstances, could incentivize the Adviser and/or its personnel to favor or prioritize one Client or PIF Funds over another Client, for example where the Client is considering an investment alongside another Client or PIF Fund. The Adviser believes these potential conflicts are mitigated by the fact that the Clients and the PIF Funds will largely pursue different investment strategies but there is no guarantee that these conflicts will be mitigated or eliminated. Please refer to “*Other Activities; Conflicts of Interest - The Adviser May Have Different Compensation Arrangements with Other Accounts; - Carried Interest and Management Fee; and - Investments in Affiliated Investment Vehicles*” for additional disclosures relating to these potential conflicts of interest.

Conflicting Investment Interests. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for Clients at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company’s capital structure, and acquisitions and dispositions of such investments may occur at different times and on different terms. For instance, one Client may invest in both the debt and equity of the same portfolio company or invest in the debt of a portfolio company the equity of which is held by another Client, including companies in which affiliates or personnel of the Adviser serve on the board of directors. In addition, Clients have in the past and are anticipated in the future to hold securities, including convertible notes, SAFEs, and preferred stock, that are senior in the capital structure to securities that are or might be held by another Client. This may include preferred stock with liquidation preferences that differ from and are senior to the liquidation preferences held by another Client, as well as preferred stock that is senior in the capital structure to common stock held by a Client.

These kinds of differing and overlapping investments can occur in the Digital Assets space as well. For instance, one Client might own an equity interest in a portfolio company entity that issues Digital Assets (directly or through an affiliated) to another Client or such Clients in differing quantities. Or one Client might acquire Digital Assets, such as SAFTs, tokens, or token warrants,

in or from a portfolio company the equity of which is held by another Client. Likewise, one Client might own equity or an equity-like investment in a protocol or company (such as a token or other Digital Asset) and another Client might lend to that same entity, protocol or company (such as through staking or yield farming), or vice versa.

Conflicts arise in determining the terms of such investments since the interests of Clients may vary or be contrary to one another in the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph. Once those rights have been determined and negotiated, conflicts may then also arise in enforcing those rights, particularly in certain M&A, bankruptcy, or insolvency scenarios where the amount of proceeds to be received from a transaction are insufficient to meet the liquidation preference on the preferred, as well as potential conflicts of interest on how an investment should be managed (i.e., to ensure payoff of the preferred or maximization of the value of the common) and the negotiation of terms for one Client's investment vis-a-vis securities held by another Client. These include, among other things, conflicts with respect to (i) one or more of the Clients holding economic and other rights and incentives with respect to its portfolio investments that are different than the rights and incentives that another Client would have with respect to its investment in the same portfolio company, (ii) decisions regarding whether rights, obligations, covenants, and protective provisions should be negotiated, enforced, modified or waived, or whether notes, debt, and other similar instruments should be refinanced, including those issued by companies the tokens or equity of which are owned by another Client or vice versa, (iii) decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation or default by a portfolio company, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, the terms of any work-out or restructuring, (iv) decisions with respect to whether additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties and whether a Client will supply such additional capital, in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser, (v) decisions with respect to whether to approve a merger, acquisition, or other liquidation event that may benefit one Client but not another Client (or to varying degrees), including such decisions taken in both a capacity of the member of the board of directors and as a shareholder, (vi) decisions on how to vote or stake tokens held by one Client that could have a material effect on the value of the debt or equity held by another Client, and (vii) decisions regarding how an investment is managed, which may result in different returns depending on a Client's holdings within the capital structure. Any of these decisions, actions, or omissions may affect one Client favorably and another Client negatively. In these circumstances, in the event of an actual conflict, the Adviser would endeavor to act in the best interest of each of its clients, including the Fund (e.g., the Adviser might approve of a proposed merger on behalf of the preferred stock but not approve it on behalf of the common stock).

In certain circumstances, investments by a Client in a portfolio company or Digital Asset will also raise the risk of using assets of the Client to support positions taken by another Client or vice versa, or that one Client may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. The Adviser may also express inconsistent or contrary views either: (i) with respect to investments held by a Client as between the Client, on the one hand, and one or more other Clients, on the other hand; or (ii) of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that any conflict that arises will be resolved in favor of a Client. In certain circumstances the Adviser may cause a Client to take (or refrain from taking) certain actions that it would not take (or refrain from taking) in the absence of such conflict. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the return of the Client

would be equal to and not less than any other Client participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed. Employees and related persons of the Adviser have made and will likely continue to make capital investments in or alongside the Clients, and therefore will have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments, including, without limitation, as a result of such persons' access to information concerning such investments, which investors in the Client may not have. Prior investments in the portfolio companies or Digital Assets may have been made by certain Clients at valuations (and share prices) lower than the valuation of the portfolio companies or Digital Assets in a financing round that a Client participates in. The investors in a Client will have no right in or to such earlier purchased shares or earlier available valuation or prices.

Cross-Guarantees, Cross-Collateralization and Common Special Purpose Vehicles of the Funds and Co-Investment Vehicles. In certain circumstances one Client, including a Fund, a Co-Investment Vehicle, its or their holding companies, special purpose vehicles, and/or its or their portfolio companies, could enter into cross-collateralization arrangements (including with respect to asset pools and purchase agreements that benefit multiple Clients) with other Clients (including other Co-Investment Vehicles) and their portfolio companies, particularly in circumstances in which better financing terms are available through a cross-collateralized arrangement. Any cross-collateralization arrangements among Clients could result in a Client losing its interests in otherwise performing investments due to poorly performing or non-performing investments of another Client in the collateral pool. Similarly, a lender could require that it face only one portfolio company of the Client, even though multiple portfolio companies of the Client would benefit from the lending, which would typically result in (i) the portfolio company facing the lender being solely liable with respect to the entire obligation, and therefore being required to contribute amounts in respect of the shortfall attributable to other portfolio companies, and (ii) portfolio companies of the Clients being jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the obligation, liable on a cross-collateralized basis or liable for an equity cushion (which cushion amount may vary depending upon the type of financing or refinancing (e.g., cushions for re-financings may be smaller)). The portfolio companies of the applicable Clients benefiting from a financing may enter into a back-to-back or other similar reimbursement agreements to ensure no portfolio company bears more than its pro rata portion of the debt and related obligations. It is not expected that the portfolio companies would be compensated (or provide compensation to other portfolio companies) for being primarily liable, or jointly liable, for other portfolio companies pro rata share of any financing.

In addition, a Client investment may be made through one or more special purpose vehicles through which other Clients (including Co-Investment Vehicles) also invest in the underlying portfolio company. Such special purpose vehicles may enter into hedging, leveraging or other arrangements with respect to some or all of the assets of the special purpose vehicle. In addition to the applicable considerations set forth in the prior paragraph, if such Clients engage in the arrangement in a non-pro rata manner, for example, if a Client's liabilities under a hedge position borne at the special purpose vehicle is disproportionately higher than its interest in the underlying investment that is being hedged, the potential loss to such Client on such hedge position could be in excess of its interests in the underlying investment, potentially to the detriment to one Client and to the benefit of another Client invested through the same special purpose vehicle.

Client Level Borrowing. From time to time, Clients borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses and liabilities, to pay management fees, organizational expenses, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under any hedging transactions, and/or to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor's default or exclusion. If a Client borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of a new investment or to make a follow-on investment, the borrowing would be used for the benefit of all partners in such Client on a pro-rata basis, including the general partner. Clients may also utilize subscription facilities to benefit co-investment parties. For example, a Client's borrowing may include amounts to fund a co-investment party's pro rata share of an investment or related expenses. While the Adviser expects that all benefitting parties (including the general partner and any co-investment party) will bear their pro rata share of the interest expenses, the Client will bear a disproportionate amount of the credit risk in incurring the debt on behalf of the other parties and may disproportionately bear origination and other costs allocable to the extension of credit.

To the extent a Client uses borrowed funds in advance of or in lieu of capital contributions, such Client's investors will generally make corresponding capital contributions on a later date, but such Client will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds in the interim. As a result, such Client's use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and generally make net internal rate of return (IRR) calculations higher than they otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions.

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

Borrowing by a Client will generally be secured by capital commitments made by the investors to the Client and/or by the Client's assets, and documentation relating to such borrowing may provide that during a continuing default under such borrowing, the interests of the investors may be subordinated to such Client-level borrowing. Moreover, tax-exempt investors should note that the use of borrowings by the Fund may cause the realization of unrelated business taxable income.

The use of Client-level borrowings will differ based on available credit facility capacity and contractual terms applicable to each Client and each such credit facility. Therefore, while multiple Clients may be invested in the same investment, and while the valuation of such investment would be consistently determined pursuant to the Adviser's applicable valuation policy, because the subscription credit facilities utilized by the Clients may have different terms, the investment returns can, in certain circumstances, differ among the Clients as a result.

On account of the foregoing, the applicable Sponsor faces conflicts of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the Sponsor and/or the Adviser may receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings.

Conflicts with Portfolio Companies. Officers, members, and employees of the Adviser may serve as directors and officers of certain portfolio companies of a Client and, in that capacity, will be required to make decisions that they consider in the best interests of such portfolio companies and their respective shareholders. In certain circumstances, for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of a portfolio company, actions that may be in the best interests of the portfolio company may not be in the best interests of a Client and vice versa. Applicable law may require, for instance, that a director take into account all stakeholders (including, without limitation, employees, creditors, and shareholders) when making decisions, not just shareholders (including a Client). Accordingly, in these situations, there will be conflicts of interest between such individual's duties as an officer, member, or employee of the Adviser and such individual's duties as a director or officer of such portfolio company. Such individuals may make decisions for a portfolio company that negatively impact returns received by a Client. In addition, to the extent an officer, member, or employee of the Adviser serves as a director on the board of more than one portfolio company, such officer, member, or employee's fiduciary duties among multiple portfolio companies may create a conflict of interest.

Cross Transactions. In certain cases, the Adviser expects that a Client will, from time to time, purchase investments from another Client or sell investments to another Client, including with respect to Co-Investment Vehicles, Firstlook Vehicles, and one or more parallel funds of a Client, if formed (each such transfer, a "Cross Transaction"). Such Cross Transactions may be executed (i) with the assistance of a broker-dealer that executes and books the transaction at the close of the market on the day of the transaction or (ii) as an "internal cross", where the Adviser instructs the custodian for the Client to book the transaction at the price determined in accordance with the Adviser's valuation policy (the "Valuation Policy"). The Adviser anticipates that Cross Transactions would occur for a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, tax purposes, liquidity purposes, to adjust concentrations, to meet investment restrictions and limitations, due to the time horizon or terms of the applicable Client, to rebalance the portfolios of the Clients involved, or to reduce transaction costs that may arise in an open market transaction, among others.

Cross Transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Client may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Client by selling underperforming assets to another Client in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) will, from time to time, have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Client that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates generally receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Clients involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Clients. In addition, members and affiliates of the applicable Sponsor may give advice to (and recommend investments for) one Client that differs from advice given to or investments recommended or made by another Client. Even if the applicable Clients invest in the

same securities, conflicts of interest may still arise. For example, it is possible that as a result of legal, tax, regulatory, accounting or other considerations, the terms of such investment (including with respect to price and timing) for the Clients may not be the same. Additionally, the Clients may take a different approach on the price and timing of the disposition of the same securities due to factors such as, for example, different expected termination dates and/or investment objectives (including target return profiles). This means that different clients may exit from the same or similar investments at different times, at different prices, and with different returns, and such differences may be the result of sales to and purchases from one Client to another.

If the Adviser decides to engage in a Cross Transaction, the Adviser will, as an initial matter, follow the requirements of the Organizational Documents of the relevant Clients. To the extent such matters are not addressed by the applicable Organizational Documents, the Adviser will follow its policies and procedures with respect to Cross Transactions. If the Adviser effects an internal Cross Transaction, the Adviser will not receive any fee in connection with the completion of the transaction.

Except as specifically provided in the Organizational Documents of a relevant Client, the Adviser and its affiliates will not have any obligation to provide notice to investors of co-investment or cross-investment opportunities or the fact that co-investments or cross-investments have taken place. By investing in a Client, investors are expressly consenting to the conflicts of interest posed by Cross Transactions and their consent will not be sought in connection with any individual cross transaction except as otherwise required by applicable law. An investor that desires to co-invest or cross-invest with the Fund, but has not been granted specific co-investment or cross-investment rights, must assume that no such rights exist.

Principal Transactions. Section 206 of the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and Clients, on the other hand. Generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security or Digital Asset from, or sell a security or Digital Asset 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 Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates have in the past engaged and may in the future engage in Principal Transactions, including the sale of certain warehoused investments to the Clients. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to Principal Transactions, including those disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Client regarding any proposed Principal Transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received.

Secondary Sales. To the extent the Adviser has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund or Firstlook Vehicle pursuant to a Client’s Organizational Documents, or is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, the Adviser or its affiliate will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors: (i) the evaluation by the Adviser of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations; (ii) 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 Clients and/or the Adviser and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment; (iii) whether the potential purchaser would subject the Adviser, the applicable Client, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, tax, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens; (iv) any and all requirements in the Client's Organizational Documents; and (v) such other facts as the Adviser deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

A purchaser's potential investment into a future Client 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 Client.

Side Letters and Other Preferential Arrangements with Certain Investors. Certain investors have in the past invested and are reasonably anticipated in the future to invest in Clients pursuant to side letter agreements or other arrangements, including interests in a Sponsor or the Management Company or in one or more other Clients with terms different than those of a Client, that have the effect of altering or supplementing the material terms of a Client (such arrangements, "Side Letters"). Such arrangements have in the past afforded and/or may afford certain investors different terms from the terms of the Client, including, without limitation, with respect to carried interest, management fees, expenses, participation in a Client's Advisory Board, co-investments, subscription rights to other investment vehicles, the content and frequency of reports, notice of events or information not provided to other investors, tax and regulatory structuring and reporting assistance, "most favored nation" rights and other matters. Investors that have been granted additional access to portfolio information or other enhanced transparency may be able to make investment decisions (including, without limitation, increasing their capital commitments, participating in co-investments, making outside investments or dispositions or entering into hedging transactions designed to offset exposure to investment positions taken by a Client) based on information not generally available to other investors. In some cases, such investment decisions made by these investors on the basis of such information could adversely affect the market value of a Client's portfolio and therefore the value of investors' interests in the applicable Client. In addition, certain investors have in the past and may in the future contribute capital to a Client indirectly through the Sponsor of such Client, which may reduce the amount of capital that must be contributed by the Sponsor and the other members of the investment team and may therefore reduce the economic alignment between such persons and the investors. The terms and conditions of any such Side Letters will be agreed to solely at the discretion of a Client, its general partner and/or the Adviser, as applicable, and may be more favorable than those offered to any other investor. The Adviser and its affiliates will not be required to disclose any such arrangements to other investors unless otherwise required to do so pursuant to applicable law or regulation or the terms of an applicable agreement.

Investors that receive such beneficial arrangements (including the right to bear or pay reduced carried interest or management fees or the right to receive a share of the carried interest or management fees earned by a Sponsor or the Adviser) may include members or affiliates of a Sponsor or their family members.

The Adviser and its affiliates consider many factors in deciding whether to accord investors in Clients customized terms via a Side Letter and are more likely to grant preferential treatment to the following types of investors:

- investors that have made or have proposed to make relatively large commitments to the Client, that the Adviser perceives as important to future Client fundraising campaigns or sourcing of investments, or that the Adviser otherwise believes may prove of strategic or other value to the Adviser and its affiliates over time;
- investors that are subject to specific legal, tax or regulatory requirements or policies applicable to them; and
- other investors meeting any other criteria the Adviser and its affiliates consider reasonable in its or their discretion.

The Adviser and its affiliates have no obligation to offer any such additional rights, terms or conditions to any investor in any Client, except to the extent required by Side Letter or the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client.

Proxy Voting Policy. In compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, the Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. The general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions (collectively, “***Proxies***”), in a prudent and diligent manner that will serve the applicable Client’s best interest and is in line with each Client’s investment objectives.

The Adviser generally expects to vote Proxies in accordance with the recommendations of portfolio company management/board of directors. However, there are many complexities to proxy votes and the Adviser will vote against a proposal or recommendation of a portfolio company’s management/board of directors if it determines, in its sole discretion, that such a vote is in the best interests of the applicable Client.

The Adviser will process Proxy votes it receives for U.S. and non-U.S. Proxies. Certain types of matters that are the subject of a Proxy vote may require a more detailed analysis than the analysis required for some routine or uncontested matters. The Adviser will abstain from voting or affirmatively decide not to vote if it determines, after considering a variety of factors, that abstaining or not voting is in the best interests of the Clients.

In effecting the Adviser’s policy of voting Proxies in the best interests of the Clients, there may be occasions where the voting of such Proxies may present an actual or perceived conflict of interest between the Adviser and one or more Clients. Some of these potential conflicts of interest situations include, but are not limited to: (i) business relationships, (ii) personal relationships or (iii) familial relationships. If there is an actual or apparent material conflict of interest between the interests of the Adviser and the Clients, the Adviser will endeavor to resolve such conflict in a manner that is consistent with the Adviser’s assessment of the best interest of the Clients.

The Adviser May Have Different Compensation Arrangements with the Clients. The Adviser could be subject to a conflict of interest because varying compensation arrangements among its Clients (including with respect to co-investments) could incentivize the Adviser to manage the Clients differently. These and other differences could make one Client less profitable than other Clients. Further, the payment of carried interest or performance fees at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Client) creates an incentive for the

Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to a Client paying carried interest or performance fees at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Clients.

Valuation. A Client's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with the Valuation Policy and all values assigned to such assets and liabilities in accordance with the Valuation Policy are final and conclusive as to all of the investors. In making valuation determinations, the Adviser may be subject to a conflict of interest, especially, though not exclusively, with respect to illiquid securities and Digital Assets, as the valuation of such assets and liabilities affects the value of its assets under management, the Adviser's performance and track record, and in certain cases, its compensation, including its management fee. There is no guarantee that the value determined with respect to a particular asset or liability by the Adviser will represent the value that will be realized by a Client on the eventual disposition of the related investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of the investment. In addition, Digital Assets, particularly those that are not traded on a market, may be difficult to value and such valuations may be inherently subjective. While the Adviser intends to conduct such valuations in good faith, there is no guarantee that it will not exercise such subjectivity in a manner that benefits the Adviser, a Sponsor, or its and their affiliates and by investing in a Client, investors expressly consent to such potential conflicts of interest

Carried Interest and Management Fee. Sponsors and affiliates of the Adviser will receive a performance-based carried interest in connection with the management of a Client.

The carried interest gives rise to potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, the following:

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Carried interest creates an incentive for the Adviser, a Sponsor, or its and their affiliates to direct the best investment ideas to, or to allocate or sequence trades in favor of, (i) Clients with performance compensation arrangements over Clients that are not subject to—or from which the Adviser, a Sponsor, or its and their affiliates will not receive—performance compensation, and (ii) Clients from which the Adviser, a Sponsor or its and their affiliates will receive a greater performance compensation over Clients from which the Adviser, a Sponsor, or its and their affiliates will receive lesser performance compensation.

Valuation. Carried interest creates an incentive for the Adviser, a Sponsor, and its or their affiliates to provide biased valuations to the extent such valuations would improve the performance of the Client and thus the Adviser's track record and its ability to fundraise successfully.

Risk. Carried interest creates an incentive for the Adviser to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if a performance-based compensation arrangement were not in effect.

Tax Treatment. U.S. federal income tax rules treat income with respect to carried interest as short-term capital gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes if certain holding period requirements are not met. A Sponsor may take these holding period requirements into consideration in making investment decisions, including the timing of dispositions, for a Client, which could adversely affect returns for investors. In addition, these holding period requirements could subject employees or other individuals performing services for a Client who hold direct or

indirect interests in the affiliated Sponsor and benefit from carried interest to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax on such carried interest than was the case under prior law. Further, there are currently administrative and legislative proposals to further change the tax treatment of carried interest in ways that may be adverse to partners of the Sponsors.

Effect of Carried Interest. A Sponsor's ability to achieve the investment objectives of a Client depends to a substantial degree on its ability to retain and motivate its investment professionals and other key personnel, and to recruit talented new personnel. While it is inherently uncertain what position the current administration or future administrations will take in the future, U.S. federal income tax rules provide that carried interest and gain on the sale of investment services partnership interests are subject to a three year holding period in order to be classified as "long-term capital gains," while the corresponding holding period requirement with respect to an investor's interest generally is one year. This holding period requirement could affect investment decisions, including the timing of dispositions, and could adversely impact returns for investors. This holding period requirement could adversely affect employees or other individuals performing services for a Client who hold direct or indirect interests in a Sponsor or otherwise benefit from the carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the Adviser, Sponsors, and its or their affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for Clients.

Other Fees. From time to time, members and employees of the Adviser have in the past provided and may in the future provide services or serve as directors or advisory board members of certain portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies or other entities. In connection with such services, such persons may receive fees or other similar compensation attributable to such employees' services (i.e., director fees, origination fees, broken deal fees, etc.). The Adviser and its affiliates will keep any such fees or similar compensation earned by them in connection with the provision of such services, subject to the applicable provisions of a Client's Organizational Documents.

Distributions In-kind to a Sponsor. The governing documents of a Client permit the Sponsor to cause the Client to distribute some or all of the Sponsor's share of securities or Digital Assets resulting from an investment disposition by the Client to the Sponsor or its affiliates (including direct and indirect members, partners, officers, employees and other similar personnel) in-kind, while disposing of investors' share of such securities or Digital Assets and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities or Digital Assets to the investors. When the Sponsor and its affiliates receive securities or Digital Assets in-kind and investors receive a share of cash proceeds, the Sponsor will receive such securities or Digital Assets before the investors' share of such securities or Digital Assets are sold and net cash proceeds are distributed. A Sponsor therefore calculates its allocation of shares based on its own estimates. To the extent such estimates are ultimately inaccurate, a Sponsor could receive more shares than it is entitled to receive. In addition, the process of estimating and distributing securities or Digital Assets in-kind to Sponsors can, and sometimes will, result in a delay of the sale of the securities or Digital Assets allocable to investors and ultimately result in a less favorable sale price for such securities or Digital Assets, reducing the proceeds distributed to investors. A Sponsor is particularly incentivized to receive distributions in-kind of securities or Digital Assets that it expects to increase in value, and in cases where the increase materializes, if investors received cash distributions instead of in-kind distributions, such investors will be denied the benefits of that increase had the Client retained the securities or Digital Assets, and the Sponsor will receive more value from the securities or Digital

Assets than it would have had its carried interest been paid in cash. A Sponsor may from time to time also elect to receive its carried interest in the form of an in-kind distribution of securities or Digital Assets of a portfolio company for purposes of permitting one or more direct or indirect officers (including direct and indirect managing members, partners, officers, employees and other similar personnel of the Sponsor) to donate such securities or Digital Assets to charity (which may include private foundations, fund or other charities so chosen by such person). Any tax efficiencies to such personnel associated with this form of charitable giving may have the effect of reinforcing or enhancing the Sponsor's incentives otherwise resulting from the existence of its carried interest and therefore, the Sponsor may have (and is permitted to act upon) conflicts of interest in making such decisions on behalf of a Client (including, for instance, the timing of disposition of investments).

The Sponsors have the sole power to determine whether to make in-kind distributions. In certain instances for certain Clients, the valuation of in-kind distributions to all investors, including for purposes of calculating carried interest to a Sponsor, will be based on a lag and will not be valued as of the date such distribution is declared (such date, the "***Declaration Date***"); however, when a Sponsor determines to make a distribution in-kind only to itself, carried interest is determined based on the net sales price investors receive when the securities or Digital Assets are sold. A Sponsor has the sole power to choose whether to make in-kind distributions to all investors, to make in-kind distributions only to itself or to sell the security and not distribute in-kind to any investor. Accordingly, if the value of an investment has been decreasing, a Sponsor has an incentive to effect an in-kind distribution to all investors to obtain a higher valuation and a higher carried interest, as opposed to an in-kind distribution solely to itself, and such determination is in the sole discretion of a Sponsor. In addition, investors may not receive the distributed securities or Digital Assets until a date following the Declaration Date due to operational or other requirements or practical considerations. Accordingly, the value of such securities or Digital Assets may differ, or decrease, among the valuation date(s), the Declaration Date and the date such securities or Digital Assets are actually received. A Sponsor is subject to additional conflicts of interest with respect to in-kind distributions. For example, a Sponsor has an incentive to distribute securities or Digital Assets in-kind when there are liquidity constraints or other restrictions on sale that do not apply to a distribution in-kind. It also has an incentive to distribute securities or Digital Assets in-kind where doing so would be advantageous to a Sponsor for tax purposes. These incentives may lead the Sponsor to favor in-kind distributions under certain circumstances. As stated above, it is in a Sponsor's sole discretion whether to declare a distribution in-kind, and to whom to declare a distribution in-kind. Sponsors will factor in their own interests in making these decisions regarding distributions in-kind, and may exercise this discretion in ways that are inconsistent over time and from time to time.

In the event a Client's Sponsor, or its affiliates (including direct and indirect members, partners, officers, employees and other similar personnel), receive distributions in-kind from an investment disposition, each of the Sponsor and its affiliates will generally act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities or Digital Assets and may determine to sell the distributed securities or Digital Assets (which may include selling its securities or Digital Assets prior to the time at which the investor sells its distributed securities or Digital Assets), or hold on to the distributed securities or Digital Assets for such time as such person shall determine. The ability of each such Sponsor and its affiliates (including direct and indirect members, partners, officers, employees and other similar personnel) to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict

of interest between such Sponsor, the Adviser or their affiliates and the Clients to the extent that such Clients continue to hold interests in the same securities. These conflicts may be exacerbated due to the enhanced knowledge and information a Sponsor has relative to the investors with respect to such securities or Digital Assets.

Management of Multiple Clients and Conflicts Relating to Information. The Adviser receives and generates various kinds of portfolio company data and other information, including information related to financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors and other metrics. Some of this information is expected to come from third-party data aggregators. This information may, in certain instances, include material non-public information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Client's investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio company. As a result, the Adviser is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment strategies. The Adviser enters into information sharing and confidentiality arrangements with portfolio companies and other sources of information that may limit the internal distribution and use of such data. The Adviser has in the past used and is likely in the future to use this information in a manner that has provided and may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or to certain other Clients without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Client from which such information was obtained. In addition, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio companies based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. The Adviser has in the past utilized and is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Adviser, its affiliates or certain Clients in a manner that may otherwise present a conflict of interest resulting from the particular facts and circumstances, but does not intend to specifically disclose such conflicts to the relevant Clients. The Adviser and its affiliates may also enter into formal or informal arrangements with portfolio investments, venture capital firms (including those whose affiliated funds invest in a Client), and other third parties to facilitate the sharing of data and/or data analytics. Subject to applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements, these information sharing arrangements are designed to allow the Adviser, the Clients and their portfolio companies to better discern economic or other trends and developments. Information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Clients and/or between the Clients and the Adviser. For example, data analytics based on inputs from one portfolio company may inform business decisions by other portfolio investments, or investment decisions by the Adviser and its affiliates, without the source of the data being directly compensated. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure exactly the benefits any particular entity receives from these kinds of arrangements, or to provide specific and direct monetary compensation for such information. The Adviser and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Client activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, without directly compensating or otherwise benefiting the Clients. As a result, the Adviser has an incentive and is permitted to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Clients) based on the data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits the Adviser and/or investments held by other Clients.

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with other activities of the Adviser and Adviser Personnel may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. Clients will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, a Client may not be able to initiate a transaction that it

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

Management of Internally Developed Technologies. The Adviser has in the past developed and will continue to develop internally various technologies and applications using portfolio company data and other information, including information related to financial, industry, market, blockchains, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors and other metrics. The Adviser is likely in the future to use such technologies in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or to certain other Clients without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Client, even though the cost of acquiring the relevant data and developing such technologies are expected to be borne by Clients. The Adviser has in the past utilized and is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Adviser, its affiliates or certain Clients in a manner that may otherwise present a conflict of interest resulting from the particular facts and circumstances, but does not intend to specifically disclose such conflicts to the relevant Clients. The Adviser has an incentive and is permitted to develop technologies (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Clients) based on the data that may be accessible as a result of owning such investments, and/or to utilize such data in a manner that benefits the Adviser and/or investments held by other Clients. Additionally, the Adviser anticipates that it may develop technology internally for the benefit of specific portfolio companies of the Client. This might include without limitation technology relating to the development of a specific protocol or mining application. While the cost of this development will be borne by Clients, the fruits of those efforts would redound to the benefit of not only the Client but also the Adviser and future Clients that might leverage the technology developed for and paid by the Client.

Incubation of Portfolio Companies. The Adviser, its affiliates or personnel have incubated and may from time to time incubate companies, some or all of which may become portfolio companies of a Client. These incubated companies may be financially backed by the Adviser, one or more Clients, or other Tribe-affiliated entities, and such entities may receive common stock, promissory notes or other interests in such incubated companies. The Adviser may enter into advisory agreements with the portfolio company, pursuant to which the portfolio company will, in consideration for the Adviser's services, provide compensation.

The Adviser's potential incubation of portfolio companies presents certain potential conflicts of interest, including those related to:

- allocation of advisory compensation between itself and a Client, since the Adviser will have the opportunity to determine which incubations it wants to participate in, and will have insight or knowledge about actual or prospective investments made or to be made by the Client, the Adviser will have an incentive to allocate a larger share of advisory compensation to itself for incubations it views as most favorable or that are actual or prospective investments of the Client and an incentive to allocate a smaller share for investments it does not believe or knows will not perform as favorably or that are not actual or prospective investments of the Client;
- time and attention, since the time, resources, and attention devoted to such companies may otherwise detract from the time and attention devoted to the Client;

- allocation of investment opportunities, both as between the Adviser and Clients and between and among Clients, since the Adviser or its principals will be in a position to decide whether to incubate a company using Adviser resources versus Client resources and, once so incubated, whether to make investment opportunities in such companies available to the Clients (and in what proportions) versus other third-party investors; and
- principal transactions, to the extent a Client were investing in a company incubated by the Adviser, including conflicts related to determining the value at which such investments would be made and the appearance of using the Client to support an investment that, directly or indirectly, benefits the Adviser, its principals, or its personnel or their respective equity or other interests in such incubated company.

Adviser and Principal Owner Loans. The Adviser and a principal owner of the Adviser have in the past loaned funds to certain Clients on a short-term basis for the purpose of bridging a temporary funding gap. The Adviser and/or its principals may make these types of loans from time to time in the future. The determination of whether or not to make these loans and terms of any lending is made in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its principal owners making the loan. These loans create potential conflicts of interest. Although the Adviser and its principal owners will only make loans to Clients when they believe that doing so will be beneficial to the Client, there is a possibility that the Adviser and/or the principal owners, because of their financial interest or other reasons may favor a loan made to a Client without determining whether financing could be obtained from another lender on terms that are more favorable to the Client receiving the loan. Further, to the extent that there is a risk that a Client will default on such a loan, the Adviser will have a conflict of interest in advising the Client because the amount of such loan will be at risk. Moreover, the Adviser has an incentive to favor a Client to which such a loan has been made relative to over other Clients that have not received such a loan.

Other Benefits. The Adviser, its affiliates and their personnel and related parties will receive intangible and other benefits, discounts and perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Client, which will not offset or reduce management fees or otherwise be shared with the Client its or their portfolio companies or investors. For example, airline or hotel stays will result in “miles” or “points” or credit in loyalty or status programs, and such benefits will, whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value, inure exclusively to the benefit of the Adviser, its affiliates or their personnel or related parties receiving it, even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by the Client, investors and/or by the portfolio companies. Similarly, the Adviser, its affiliates and their personnel and related parties, and third parties designated by the foregoing, also may receive discounts on products and services provided by portfolio companies and customers or suppliers of such portfolio companies.

Business with and Among Portfolio Companies and Investors and Prospective Investors. Given the diverse nature of the Adviser’s business and the portfolio companies in which Clients have invested, there may be situations where the Adviser is in the position of recommending the services of a portfolio company of one Client to other portfolio companies of another Client or to the Client itself, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments and/or discounts to the Adviser, an affiliate, or a portfolio company. The Adviser will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between

it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for the Clients, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies. The benefits received by a portfolio company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Clients and its portfolio companies receiving the service.

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

Current and former officers, directors, and executives of portfolio companies have in the past invested, and may in the future invest, in a Client. While the Adviser believes this may help align portfolio company management teams with the best interests of the Client and otherwise strengthen the relationships among the Adviser and such teams, the Adviser may, in certain circumstances, be incentivized to take (or refrain from taking) certain actions with respect to a portfolio company in order to maintain the goodwill with such portfolio company management team investor(s).

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

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may in the future engage in business opportunities arising from a Client'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 Client's investment and may vary from the applicable Client's interest (e.g., whether to make a follow-on investment and, if so, a Client's allocation thereof).

The Adviser and its affiliates may in the future hire part-time or full-time employees (including interns and secondees) who are employees of, or relatives of such employees, or are otherwise associated with, an investor, portfolio company or service provider. There is no guarantee the

Adviser can or will control the associated conflicts of interest (including, for instance, preferential hiring practices and benefits to one investor over another investor) and there may be a continuing appearance of a conflict of interest. Specifically, personnel of a portfolio company also may in the future be seconded to the Adviser or its affiliates on a temporary basis or serve in an internship capacity including at cost or at no cost. To the extent portfolio company personnel are seconded at cost or at no cost, the portfolio company, and therefore any applicable Client, will ultimately bear the cost of such compensation.

Additionally, a Client's portfolio companies may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with portfolio companies of other Clients managed by the Adviser or its affiliates that may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with the Adviser, and which may provide economic or other benefits to the Adviser and/or its affiliates. For example, the Adviser may in the future cause portfolio companies to enter into agreements regarding group procurement (which may depend on the volume of services purchased under these agreements and which may be pooled across multiple portfolio companies and discounted due to scale), benefits management, data management and/or mining, technology development, purchase or title and/or other insurance policy (which may be pooled across multiple portfolio companies and discounted to scale) and other similar operational initiatives that may result in fees, better pricing, rebates, servicing payments, commissions or similar payments and/or discounts being paid to the Adviser, its affiliates or a portfolio company, including related to a portion of the savings achieved by the portfolio company. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest because its economic benefit may incentivize the Adviser to maintain such arrangements. It should not be assumed that a company related to, or otherwise affiliated with, the Adviser will only take actions that are beneficial to, or not opposed to, the interests of a Client and its portfolio companies.

From time to time a Client could hold an investment in a different layer of the capital structure than an investor or another party with which the Adviser has a material relationship, in which case the Adviser could have an incentive to cause the Client or the portfolio company to offer more favorable terms to such parties.

Selection of Intermediaries, Exchanges, and Counterparties. The Adviser is subject to conflicts relating to its selection of intermediaries, exchanges, and counterparties (including decentralized and centralized providers of staking and yield farming services) on behalf of a Client. Portfolio transactions for a Client will be allocated to intermediaries, exchanges and counterparties on the basis of numerous factors, and will not necessarily always be allocated to the third party with the lowest pricing. Certain intermediaries, exchanges and counterparties provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser or its Clients, but not necessarily beneficial to the Client engaging that intermediary, exchange, or counterparty, which may create an incentive for the Adviser to allocate transactions to those intermediaries, exchanges or counterparties.

In certain circumstances, the Clients use portfolio companies as intermediaries, exchanges and counterparties. A Client may also engage one or more intermediaries, exchanges and counterparties in which the Adviser and/or its affiliates (including its principals and employees) has made an investment. When the Adviser determines to use a portfolio company (or company in which the Adviser and/or its affiliates has made an investment) instead of using an unaffiliated third party as an intermediary, exchange or counterparty for the Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates have has a conflict of interest because of its and their financial interest in the success of

the a Client and its portfolio companies, on the one hand, and in the intermediary, exchange or counterparty, on the other hand. In these instances, the Adviser may not always evaluate whether there are other unaffiliated third parties that would be able to perform better than the intermediary, exchange, or counterparty used or at less of a cost to the Client.

These include conflicts relating to the Adviser's selection of blockchain intermediaries, exchanges and counterparties on behalf of a Client. The Adviser, its affiliates, and a number of its Clients have invested or will invest in various Digital Asset exchanges, brokers, and intermediaries, and the Adviser anticipates that the Adviser, its affiliates, and its Clients will continue to invest in companies within the Digital Asset-economy, including brokers, intermediaries, exchanges, custody providers, service providers, and other counterparties ("Crypto Counterparties"). Various Crypto Counterparties owned by the Adviser, its affiliates, and its Clients or that may in the future be owned by them, are or could be deemed related parties of the Adviser, its affiliates and/or the Adviser or its affiliates, now or in the future (the "Related Crypto Counterparties").

Clients have in the past required and are anticipated in the future to require, the services of these Related Crypto Counterparties to conduct their business. This has in the past included and is reasonably anticipated in the future to include, for instance, the exchange of U.S. dollars into stablecoins and is anticipated in the future to include the sale, trading, and custody of tokens on exchanges, whether centralized or decentralized, and in accounts with companies or protocols that are owned in part by the Adviser, its affiliates, and Clients, which services will require the payment of money or other compensation by a Client to the Related Crypto Counterparties, providing a benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, and such Clients that have ownership interests therein.

To the extent applicable to its business, portfolio transactions and business for a Client will be allocated to Crypto Counterparties, including the Related Crypto Counterparties, on the basis of numerous factors and not necessarily lowest pricing. Crypto Counterparties, including the Related Crypto Counterparties, may provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser, its affiliates, or a Client but not necessarily beneficial to another Client. By virtue of the Adviser's exclusive management authority over its Clients, investors will have no right to request which Crypto Counterparties a Client uses, and should not expect a Client to accommodate any such requests. To the extent the Adviser, its affiliates, and its Clients have an ownership interest in the Related Crypto Counterparties and future Related Crypto Counterparties, the Adviser faces a conflict of interest over the selection and use of such counterparties and could be incentivized to select such Related Crypto Counterparties over others where the Adviser, its affiliates and the Clients have no interest, even if the Client would receive worse execution and/or services, or pay higher commissions and/or fees.

The Adviser may be incentivized to cause its Clients to invest in Crypto Counterparties where the Clients use such services, including, without limitation, in Crypto Counterparties that focus on storage, security and custody of Digital Assets. In such cases, businesses in which one Client invests may receive services or compensation from another Client, when effecting investments and transactions in tokens and other Digital Assets or other activities incident thereto. In addition, to the extent that the Adviser, its affiliates, or a Client invests in Digital Asset exchanges or tokens thereof, the Adviser may have an interest in causing a Client to make investments in such companies.

Pledge of a Sponsor's Interest. The Organizational Documents of certain Clients permit a Sponsor to pledge its economic interests in the Client as collateral ("GP Interest"). In accordance with this right, Sponsors have in the past pledged its or their economic interests in certain Clients, and expects in the future to pledge its economic interests in Clients, as collateral in connection with loans made to the Sponsor, the Adviser, or its and their affiliates. This collateral may include both the Sponsors' capital interest and its carried interest in a Client. These loans generally will be used to fund the Sponsor's commitment to such Client. It is possible, however, that some of the proceeds of these loans will be used to fund other expenses of the Sponsor, the Adviser, and its affiliates and commitments that the Sponsor and/or its affiliates have to other Clients.

Outside Activities of Investors and Relationships with Investors. Investors have in the past, and may have in the future, have business interests and engage in activities in addition to their investment in a Client, including business interests and activities in direct competition with the Clients and the portfolio companies. None of the Clients, any investor or any other person shall have any rights by virtue of the Client's Organizational Documents or any related agreements in any business ventures of any investor. Investors will from time to time enter into relationships with, engage in transactions with, and provide services to, the Adviser, its affiliates, the Clients or the portfolio companies. Such relationships are reasonably anticipated to, from time to time, include but are not limited to (i) providing leverage or other financing to a Client or its portfolio companies as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion; (ii) introducing investment opportunities; (iii) sharing data, information, and research; (iv) assisting with business development opportunities; and (v) engaging in co-investment transactions alongside each other. Investors, and in certain cases the Adviser and its affiliates, will have conflicting loyalties in these situations, including incentives to provide such investors better terms in a Client or information rights.

Outside Activities of Adviser Personnel, their Family Members, and Strategic Partners. Certain personnel and other professionals of the Adviser have family members, relatives, or strategic partners that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which the Clients invest or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including the advisors and service providers described elsewhere in this Statement) or other industries, which gives rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, such family members or relatives might be officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies or assets which are actual or potential investments of the Clients, service providers to the Clients or other counterparties of the Clients and the portfolio companies and/or assets.

In addition, certain of the principals and/or personnel of the Adviser have in the past and are expected in the future to provide advice to their family members, relatives, and other third parties with respect to investments, including investments in similar industries and sectors. For instance, Adviser Personnel have in the past advised, and may in the future advise, funds that are not sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Adviser Personnel have also in the past served, and may in the future serve, as board members, principals, owners, founders, partners, officers, directors, advisors, consultants, or employees of companies and organizations that are not owned by Clients. This creates a conflict of interest insofar as the time that these individuals devote to managing such investments is not spent managing the Clients and their advice with

respect to such persons may differ (due to any number of factors) from the advice provided to the Clients.

Moreover, in certain instances, the Clients or the portfolio companies may purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with companies that are owned by such family members or relatives or in respect of which such family members or relatives have other involvement. Certain family members, relatives, and certain strategic partners, and the firms with which they are associated, are expected to invest in Clients and are anticipated to be granted more favorable terms as compared to other investors. A Client's Organizational Documents will not preclude it from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions. Investors rely on the Adviser to manage these conflicts in its sole discretion.

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

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

The nature of the relationship with each such Operations Support Provider and the time devotion requirements of each such Operations Support Provider may vary significantly. Certain Operations Support Providers may be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to Clients and/or the portfolio companies. These arrangements may be memorialized in a formal written agreement or may be informal, and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated Operations Support Services to be provided. In certain cases, Operations Support Providers have attributes of Adviser Personnel (for instance, they may have dedicated office space, receive Adviser administrative support services, participate in general meetings or events for Adviser Personnel, have Adviser e-mail address or business cards), even though they are not

employees, affiliates or personnel of the Adviser. Operations Support Providers may be offered the ability (or may have a preferred right) to co-invest alongside Clients or may be offered the opportunity directly by the portfolio company to invest in the company, including in investments in which such Operations Support Provider is involved or participates in the management thereof.

Service Providers. Services required by a Client (including some services historically provided by the Adviser or its affiliates to the Clients) may, for certain reasons including efficiency and economic considerations, be outsourced in whole or in part to third parties or licensed software providers, in each case in the discretion of the Adviser or its affiliates. This can create a conflict of interest because the Adviser and its affiliates have an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Clients to, among other things, leverage the use of Adviser Personnel and retain (on a net basis) a greater proportion of any associated fees and compensation paid by the applicable Clients. Such services may include, without limitation, deal sourcing, asset management, information technology and system-support professionals, licensed software, depository, data processing, client relations, administration, custodial, marketing and marketing-reviews, accounting, valuation, trading, legal, human resources, client services, compliance, corporate secretarial and tax support, director services and other similar services. Outsourcing may not occur universally for all Clients and accordingly, certain costs may be incurred by a Client for a third-party service provider that are not incurred for comparable services by other Clients. The decision by the Adviser to initially perform a service for a Client in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional services) in whole or in part to a third-party service provider in the future and the Adviser has no obligation to inform such Clients or investors of such a change. In addition, the compensation (including salaries and bonuses) of certain internal service providers (such as internal accountants and legal staff) dedicated in whole or in part to certain Clients may be billed to such Clients in proportion to the time spent on the Client, provided such expenses are no greater than those that the Client would pay from a third-party service provider of comparable quality. This benefits the Adviser because the cost of these personnel would otherwise be borne out of the management fee payable by the Client and the management fee paid by the Client will not be reduced in connection with such arrangements. Furthermore, internal staff may “shadow” or otherwise review the reports of other services provided by such third parties. The costs and expenses of any such third-party service providers will be borne by the relevant Clients.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may engage certain service providers to provide services to the Adviser, the Clients and/or the portfolio companies, including services during the due diligence and acquisition process. In certain circumstances, such service providers or their affiliates have in the past been and may in the future be investors in a Client or affiliates of such investors and may include, for example, investment or commercial bankers, outside legal counsel, pension consultants, placement agents, and/or other investors who provide services. The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an investor’s admission to a Client, or during the term of such investor’s investment in the Client. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Adviser may give such an investor preferred economics or other terms via Side Letter with respect to its investment in a Client, enhanced information or may have an incentive to offer such an investor co-investment opportunities that the Adviser would not otherwise offer to such investor. In addition, the Adviser will have a conflict of interest in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Clients or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Clients or

will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates, will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser and/or will provide financial sponsorship of events held by the Adviser (such as transaction closing dinners or outings, or informational summits or training events for the Adviser or portfolio company personnel). The Adviser generally has an incentive to recommend the products or services of certain investors or prospective investors in the Clients to the Clients or their portfolio companies for use or purchase, even though the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Clients or the portfolio companies.

The Adviser has in the past, and generally may in its discretion, contract directly with, or recommend to a Client or to a portfolio company thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with a portfolio company of a Client. This has in the past included custodial, banking, and human resources services but may include other types of service providers. The Adviser may also in its discretion contract directly with, or recommend to a Client or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with a related person of the Adviser or an affiliate. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser, because of its financial or other business interest, has an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

Additionally, employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other economic or other interests in certain service providers. These relationships can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Client or a portfolio company. There is a possibility that the Adviser, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Certain other service providers to the Adviser, the Clients and/or the portfolio companies, or affiliates of such service providers, may also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel (or family members thereof), or the Adviser portfolio companies. For example, a service provider will, from time to time, provide the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel with services with respect to its or their personal affairs. These have included in the past and may in the future include fund administration, banking, accounting, tax, and legal services, among others. These relationships may influence the Adviser's decision to select or recommend an advisor or service provider to perform services for the Clients or the portfolio companies (the cost of which will generally be borne directly or indirectly by the relevant Clients or the portfolio companies, as applicable). Such service providers (or their employees) may also source investment opportunities, be co-investors or commercial counterparties or entities in which the Adviser and/or the Clients have an investment, and payments by a Client and/or such portfolio companies may indirectly benefit the Adviser and/or such Client.

The Adviser, its personnel, Clients and a Client's portfolio companies may engage common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, its personnel, the Clients, and/or the portfolio companies. As a result, the Adviser or its personnel from time to time receive a more

favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by the Clients and/or the portfolio company, or from time to time receive a discount on services even though the Clients and/or the portfolio companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Clients and/or portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it, or its personnel, receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Clients and/or the portfolio companies. Neither the Clients nor investors in the Clients will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to the Adviser, its personnel and family members or its affiliates, and the management fee paid by any Client will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount.

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

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

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

Diverse Investor Group. The investors in a Client are expected to have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in the Client. The conflicting interests of individual investors generally relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Client, the structuring or the acquisition of investments and the timing of disposition of investments. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the decisions made by the relevant Sponsor including with respect to the nature or restructuring of investments that may be more beneficial for one investor (or such Client's Sponsor) than for another investor (or such Client's Sponsor), especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. The Client's Sponsor will make such decisions in its sole discretion, and there is no assurance that the outcome, particularly with respect to tax, will be the most beneficial possible to any particular investor and the Sponsor can take into account its interests and those of its affiliates in making such decisions.

Future Business Lines. The Adviser has in the past created, and may in the future create, separate business lines, including special purpose acquisition companies, hedge funds, credit funds, and hybrid funds, in which its affiliates, portfolio companies of a Client and third parties may engage or in which such persons may otherwise interact or invest. As a result of these activities, the Adviser is subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest, greater regulatory oversight and more legal and contractual restrictions than if it had one line of business.

The Clients may participate in transactions related to the Adviser's separate lines of business, and the Adviser may therefore benefit in the launch of such businesses due to the support from such Clients. Investors will generally not receive a benefit from any fees earned by the Adviser or its personnel from these other businesses.

Proprietary Trading by the Adviser and its Personnel. In anticipation of the launch of new products, certain principals and employees of the Adviser have in the past formed and may in the future form proprietary vehicles (the "Proprietary Accounts"), funded in whole or in part by the Adviser or its affiliates, to experiment with, develop, and refine various trading strategies. These trading strategies have traded or are expected to trade in securities and/or Digital Assets (and/or derivatives on securities or Digital Assets) that are held by one or more of the Clients or in securities and Digital Assets that such Clients would reasonably anticipate acquiring in the future. These proprietary trading vehicles might also trade in securities and Digital Assets (and/or derivatives on securities and Digital Assets) issued by portfolio companies of a Client. This activity could result in the Proprietary Accounts taking positions that are inconsistent with the positions taken by the Clients. For instance, the Proprietary Accounts might sell short a token that the Clients are long (including, for instance and without limitation, current positions held by one or more of the Clients) resulting in the Proprietary Accounts (and thus principals of the Adviser or its affiliates) taking profit from the decrease in price of a securities or Digital Assets held by the Clients. In many cases, the market for securities or Digital Assets, including those likely to be held by a Client, are or may be thinly traded, which makes it more likely that trades by the Proprietary Accounts would have the ability to move the market price of the investments held by the Clients. This could also result in situations where the Proprietary Accounts invest in an opportunity that otherwise would have been available to one of the Clients. In addition, there could be scenarios where the Clients acquire a Digital Asset, whether via a token generation event, a treasury buy, an over-the-counter purchase, or otherwise, that is currently held by a Proprietary

Account, which could have the effect of increasing the value of the investment held by a Proprietary Account and enabling it to engage in profit taking.

The Proprietary Accounts' trading activity, as described above, presents certain conflicts of interest insofar as it (i) will permit the Adviser and its affiliates to generate a track record for the marketing of future products, providing a benefit to the Adviser and its affiliates in the form of future assets under management, management fees, performance fees, and/or carried interest; (ii) may result in the Proprietary Accounts generating profits from trading in securities or other Digital Assets owned by Clients, including through positions that are inconsistent with the positions taken by the Clients, which profits will accrue to principals of the Adviser and will not reduce or otherwise offset the management fees earned by the Adviser from the Clients; (iii) may result in the Proprietary Accounts investing in Digital Assets that the Clients otherwise would have desired to invest in but could not (or at prices higher than desired) because of the Proprietary Accounts' trading activity; and (iv) may result in the Clients acquiring, selling, or otherwise disposing of Digital Assets or other securities held by the Proprietary Accounts, which could increase the value of positions held by such Proprietary Accounts, permitting them to take profits and thereby benefit principals of the Adviser. Please refer to "*Investments in Digital Assets and Securities by Adviser Personnel*" and "*Conflicting Investment Interests*" in this Item 11 for additional disclosures.

Advisory Board Approvals. The Sponsors of certain Clients have established advisory boards (the "Advisory Boards") consisting of certain representatives of investors with the Adviser and the applicable Sponsor. The Advisory Boards are authorized, on behalf of the Clients and the investors, to consider, provide advice with respect to, and in their sole discretion, consent, approve or disprove, and/or ratify any transactions and conflicts of interest brought before it. These may include, but are not limited to, principal transactions, Cross Transactions, related-party transactions and other transactions and relationships involving potential conflicts of interest (i) as between the Client and the Adviser and its affiliates and (ii) as between the Client and another Client. The Advisory Boards may approve of such transactions prior to or contemporaneous with, or ratify such transactions subsequent to, their consummation. Any decision of an Advisory Board will be binding on all investors in the corresponding Client and be deemed to constitute the consent of the Client. In no event will any principal transaction, Cross Transaction, related-party transaction or other transaction or relationship involving conflicts of interest, be entered into unless it complies with applicable law. Although the Advisory Boards are intended to act as the representative of the investors, the interests of the members of the Advisory Boards may not be aligned with the interests of other investors and members of the Advisory Boards may themselves be subject to various conflicts of interest. For example, members of the Advisory Boards have included and may include investors in, or members of the advisory board of other Clients, and members of an Advisory Board have invested and may invest personally in the Adviser, its affiliates, and/or its and their Clients. Further, such members may be incentivized to approve matters presented by the Adviser and its affiliates because they consider cooperation with the Adviser and its affiliates with respect to Client matters to be a strategy that will increase the likelihood of receiving allocations in future co-investment or fund investment opportunities offered by the Adviser and its affiliates.

In general, the investors will not be entitled to control the selection of members of the Advisory Boards or to review the actions or deliberations of the Advisory Boards. In addition, Advisory Board members have no fiduciary obligations to the Clients or its investors other than to act in good faith. Advisory Board members may take into consideration their own interests in a particular

matter and are not required to take into consideration the interests of the Client or any of the other investors.

In lieu or addition to the Advisory Board, the Sponsor of certain Clients is empowered to appoint an independent investor representative (the “Independent Investor Representative”), acting as a fiduciary on behalf of the Client’s investors, to consider, advise on, approve, consent, and ratify any transaction or transactions that present a potential conflict of interest. Although the Independent Investor Representative is intended to act as a representative of the investors, the interests of the Independent Investor Representative may not be aligned with the interests of other investors and may themselves be subject to various conflicts of interest. For instance, the Independent Investor Representative is paid for its services, may serve in such a capacity for multiple Clients, and may view cooperation with the Adviser and its affiliates with respect to Client matters to be a strategy that will increase the likelihood of it being retained for its services or its services being expanded.

It is critical that investors refer to the relevant confidential Organizational Documents for a complete understanding of applicable risks and conflicts of interest. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As Clients invest primarily in early and growth-stage private companies and Digital Assets, the Adviser anticipates that it will generally utilize brokers for Client transactions in limited circumstances (e.g., money market instruments pending investment in a portfolio company, securities held as a result of initial public offerings of portfolio companies, going-private transactions, exchanges of fiat currency into stablecoins, etc.). However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Clients, the Adviser maintains written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to brokerage practices.

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

The Adviser generally does not make use of brokers for the purposes of purchasing or selling securities and Digital Assets on behalf of the Clients because the securities and Digital Assets that the Adviser typically purchases or sells on behalf of the Clients are generally acquired and/or disposed of in privately negotiated sale transactions. To the extent that the Adviser does use brokers for the purposes of purchasing or selling securities and Digital Assets on behalf of the Clients, the Adviser follows the policies and procedures described below.

Under its policies, the Adviser may consider any number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer’s compensation. Such factors include, but are not limited to, financial stability of the broker; the actual executed price of the security and the broker’s commission rates; research (including economic forecasts, investment strategy advice, fundamental and technical advice on individual securities, valuation advice and market analysis and the timeliness of research and market information); custodial and other services provided by such brokers and/or dealers that are expected to enhance the Adviser’s general portfolio management capabilities; the size and type of the transaction; the difficulty of execution and the ability to handle difficult trades; the operational

facilities of the brokers and/or dealers involved (including back office efficiency, security, cybersecurity, and ability to maintain confidentiality); business reputation; and the ability to handle a block order for securities and distribution capabilities. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or a series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. The Adviser need not negotiate "execution only" commission rate, and thus a Client may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate.

The Adviser has not entered into any formal "soft dollar" arrangements. Nonetheless, on an unsolicited basis the Adviser may receive products or services from broker-dealers and other counterparties that the Adviser believes are generally made available to all advisers doing business with such counterparties. Such research services could include economic research, market strategy research, industry research and company research. As a general matter, research provided by these brokers would be used to service all of the Clients. However, each and every research service may not be used for the benefit of each and every Client, and brokerage commissions paid by one Client may apply towards payment for research services that might not be used in the service of such Client. Research services may be shared between the Adviser and its affiliates.

Aggregation of Trades

In the limited circumstances where the Adviser trades publicly traded securities or Digital Assets for its Clients (e.g., securities held as a result of initial public offerings or where a Client receives securities in a publicly traded company following merger and acquisition activity), the Adviser may, but is not required to, aggregate (or bunch) the orders of more than one Client for the purchase or sale of the same publicly traded security or Digital Asset. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for Clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular transaction.

When an aggregated order is completely filled, the Adviser generally allocates the securities purchased or proceeds of sale pro rata among the participating accounts, based on the purchase or sale order, and all transaction costs on the order will generally be allocated pro rata to all participating Clients. Adjustments or changes may be made under certain circumstances and the In aggregating trades, the Adviser relies on the judgment of the portfolio management teams as to what course of action is likely to be fair and in the best interests of the relevant accounts on an overall basis, over time.

The Adviser or its related persons may also participate in an aggregated order.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The Adviser closely monitors the Funds' and Firstlook Vehicles' investments. The portfolios are reviewed by the Adviser's investment professionals on a periodic basis.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Client within 90 days after the fiscal year end of such Client, as well as quarterly performance reports within 45 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Adviser and the applicable Sponsor, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Client to one or more investors in such Client as they deem appropriate. Tribe SPACs are publicly traded corporations subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and other applicable law.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Adviser by non-Clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Item 11 above.

At times, the Adviser and/or a Sponsor of a Client will engage a third-party placement agent to distribute interests in a Client to investors in exchange for a placement fee with respect to such investors' subscriptions to the Client. Under certain placement agent arrangements, the Client may, subject to any limitations set forth in its Organizational Documents, reimburse such fees. The Advisory Fees received by the Adviser are generally reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the amount of such fees paid by the Client. To the extent that fee offsets are applied to Advisory Fees, the Adviser indirectly bears the cost of the placement fee. To the extent a Client does not pay Advisory Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Client.

The solicitation arrangements described above involve potential conflicts of interest because the placement agent may have an incentive to favor sales of interests in a Client over sales of other investment products for which the agent will receive lower or no fees. Prospective and existing investors should consider this potential conflict of interest when evaluating any recommendation or referral by an agent regarding an investment in a Client of the Adviser's.

For a more complete discussion regarding placement agent arrangements and fees applicable to a particular Client, please refer to the appropriate Organizational Documents. The Adviser does not currently receive an economic benefit from anyone who is not a Client for providing investment advice or other advisory services to Clients.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser. Affiliates of the Adviser are deemed to have custody of the assets of pooled investment vehicles and seek to comply with Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, by meeting the conditions of the pooled vehicle annual audit provision.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds and Firstlook Vehicles, subject to the direction and control of the Sponsor of each Client, and not individually to the investors in such Clients. Services are provided to these Clients in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Client and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Client. Investment restrictions for the Client,

if any, are generally established in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client. Any investment advice rendered by the Adviser to a Tribe SPAC is non-discretionary in nature and any recommendation as to a particular de-SPAC is subject to the approval of a majority of the Board of Directors of the SPAC and the SPAC's shareholders.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

To the extent the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of its Clients, the Adviser complies with its proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that in cases where the Adviser votes proxies with respect to client securities, such proxies are voted in the best interests of each client.

The Adviser's Clients are not permitted to direct their votes in a particular solicitation.

As noted in Item 11, the Adviser has business relationships with issuers whose securities the Adviser recommends to its clients. In the event the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority by a Client with respect to its investment in such securities, the Adviser will seek to ensure that proxies in respect of such securities are voted in the best interest of that Client.

If a material conflict of interest between the Adviser and a Client exists, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in its proxy voting policies and procedures is in the best interests of the Client or take some other appropriate action.

Copies of proxy voting policies are available to any Client or prospective Client upon written request to: Tribe Capital Management, LLC, 5940 S Rainbow Blvd, Suite 400, PMB 84487, Las Vegas, NV 89118.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.