

Item 1. Cover Page

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at CCO@crosspointcapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

March 30, 2023

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

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure, dated March 30, 2023 (the “Brochure”), serves as an update to Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP’s brochure dated March 29, 2022 (the “Prior Brochure”). This Brochure contains updates to the Prior Brochure, including, but not limited to: (i) additional information on fees and expenses, (ii) additional disclosure on the methods of analysis, investment strategies and risk of loss, and (iii) additional disclosure regarding conflicts of interest. In addition, Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP routinely makes updates throughout the brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” means Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP, a Delaware Limited Partnership, together (where the context permits) with its affiliated general partners of the Funds (as defined below) and other affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Funds. Such affiliates may or may not be under common control with Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP, but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP. These affiliates may be formed for tax, regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Funds, or may serve as general partners of the Funds.

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

The Funds make primarily long-term equity and equity-related investments in private companies. The Adviser’s advisory services consist of investigating, identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, structuring, negotiating and making investments on behalf of the Funds, managing and monitoring the performance of such investments and disposing of such investments. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or general partner to the Funds in order to provide such services.

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

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

Greg Clark, Matthew MacKenzie, and Stephen Luzco are all principal owners of Crosspoint Capital Partners, LP, through its general partner entity, Crosspoint Management Company, LLC. The ownership interests described herein are further outlined on Schedule A/B of the Adviser’s Form ADV Part 1A. The Adviser has been in business since December 2019. As of December 31, 2022, the Adviser manages a total of \$2,131,813,183 of client assets, all of which is managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser or its affiliates generally receive Advisory Fees and Carried Interest (each as defined below) or similar performance-based remuneration from a Fund. A Fund and/or its portfolio companies may also reimburse the Adviser and its affiliates for certain expenses and/or make other

payments to the Adviser or its affiliates for services provided to the portfolio companies, which, in certain circumstances, reduce the Advisory Fees payable to the Adviser. Additionally, consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Fund typically bears certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with the services provided to the Fund and/or the portfolio companies. Further details about certain common fees and expenses are set forth below.

Advisory Fees

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Funds, the Adviser receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”) typically calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital, with respect to such Fund. Advisory Fees may be reduced during the life of a Fund.

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

Certain investors in the Funds that are employees, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser, its affiliates or their personnel (including any related entity established by any of the foregoing, such as trusts, charitable programs, endowments or related programs, family investment vehicles and other estate planning vehicles) (collectively, “Adviser Investors”) will not typically pay Advisory Fees in connection with their investment in a Fund. Furthermore, the Adviser has in the past and may from time to time in the future establish certain investment vehicles through which Adviser Investors or other third parties may invest alongside one or more Funds in one or more investment opportunities, which do not pay Advisory Fees or Carried Interest. Notwithstanding that Adviser Investors will generally not pay Advisory Fees, Adviser Investors will pay for their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses or the pro rata portion of such Adviser Investors’ expenses will be allocated to the Adviser or the general partner of the applicable Fund.

The Advisory Fees paid by a Fund will generally be reduced by a percentage of: (1) the amount of fees paid by such Fund to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Fund to certain potential investors, (2) the fees incurred by the Adviser in connection with the organization of such Fund that exceed a limit specified in such Fund’s Organizational Documents and/or (3) certain Other Fees (as defined and described more in detail below under “*Other Fees*”) received by the Adviser or its affiliates. The amount and manner of such reduction, if any, is set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

In addition, the Adviser may waive or reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee paid by a Fund in full or partial satisfaction of any obligation of the Adviser and certain employees and affiliates

of the Adviser to invest in and alongside such Fund, which could result in acceleration of investor capital contributions. Due to waived or reduced Advisory Fees and/or the timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets, Fund investors may not receive the full benefit of reductions or offsets (e.g., during periods when the Adviser no longer receives Advisory Fees and receives compensation that would otherwise be subject to offset, the Adviser may be entitled to retain such compensation without remitting any such amounts to the applicable Fund or its investments) or may receive such benefit on a delayed basis (e.g., where such reductions or offsets exceed the Advisory Fees that would otherwise be due to the Adviser in a given period). Depending on certain elections that may be made by Fund investors, the Adviser may also be entitled to retain a portion of compensation that would otherwise be subject to reduction or offset in the manner described above.

Advisory Fees billed to and received from the Funds are payable semi-annually in advance. Upon termination of an Advisory Agreement, Advisory Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned to the Funds and distributed according to the distribution regime of each Fund.

Other Fees

Fees Payable by the Portfolio Companies

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

As noted above, the Adviser and its affiliates may also receive "monitoring fees" pursuant to monitoring agreements with portfolio companies of the Funds governing the advice, consultation and other similar ongoing services provided by the Adviser to such portfolio companies. The terms of a monitoring agreement may include (among other things) annual automatic renewals, the payment of monitoring fees (which may be fixed fees or calculated as a percentage of EBITDA or similar performance metric), and the acceleration of payment of the monitoring fees upon certain termination events, including the occurrence of an initial public offering or strategic exit. The accelerated monitoring fee may be calculated as the present value of hypothetical future payments, which may be based on an assumed growth in performance, based on an assumed growth of EBITDA or similar metric, and may be calculated using a discount rate as low as the risk-free rate, as determined by the Adviser. Since the monitoring agreements may have prolonged terms (often exceeding ten (10) years and/or subject to automatic extensions and renewal), the financial effect of such acceleration may be substantial, particularly in the event such circumstances occur early in the life of the Fund's investment in such portfolio company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of an initial public offering or other disposition,

monitoring fees will continue to be paid so long as the applicable Fund continues to hold an other than *de minimis* position in such portfolio company and the Adviser or its affiliates continue to provide the monitoring services.

The amount and timing of Other Fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates are generally specified in the agreement or other documentation governing the applicable transaction. Other Fees are often substantial and may be paid in cash, in securities of the portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies or investment vehicles (or rights thereto) or otherwise.

The Adviser will determine the amount of these fees in its own discretion, subject to agreements with sellers, buyers and management teams, the boards of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies, and/or third-party co-investors in its transactions, and the Adviser is not required by the Organizational Documents of the Funds to provide the Funds and the limited partners thereof with information regarding the amounts of these fees and reimbursements, although sometimes portfolio companies disclose these fees in materials. Although the Adviser or certain of its affiliates receive these fees and reimbursements from actual or prospective portfolio companies or other investment vehicles of the Funds, the opportunity to earn these fees and receive these reimbursements creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and such affiliates, on the one hand, and the Funds and the limited partners thereof, on the other hand, because the amounts of such fees and reimbursements are often substantial, the Funds and their investors do not have an interest in the Adviser or such affiliates and the rights of the Funds and their investors to these fees and reimbursements is limited to the offset provisions described in the Organizational Documents of a Fund. In many cases with respect to the implementation of the arrangements described above, there is not an independent third party involved on behalf of the relevant portfolio company and therefore the fees are not subject to a market check. A conflict of interest exists in the determination of any such fees and other related terms in the applicable agreement with the portfolio company by virtue of the Adviser acting on behalf of both parties. From time to time, the Adviser will, in its discretion, disclose to an investor the amount of Other Fees allocated to the Fund in which such investor has invested in account statements or other similar periodic reports delivered to investors.

From time to time, the Adviser (in its sole discretion) will agree to pay a portion of an Other Fee received from an actual or prospective portfolio company to a third party, such as a consultant, advisor, Operating Partner (as defined below in Item 11), finder, broker, co-investor and/or investment bank. The Adviser is not required to share the portion of the Other Fee paid to a third party with the Funds (or their investors) and, therefore, the portion of an Other Fee paid to such third party will not reduce the Advisory Fee. In addition, the Adviser or its personnel, on behalf of the Adviser, may from time to time receive stock of a portfolio company as an Other Fee due to the service of such personnel on the board of such portfolio company or as compensation for other services provided to such portfolio company. In such event, the recipient may act in its own interest with respect to the stock received as an Other Fee (including, for instance, determining to sell the distributed securities, or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as such recipient shall determine in its sole discretion). The ability of such recipients to act in their own interest with respect to the stock received as an Other Fee creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, as an adviser to the Funds and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Funds, on the other hand because the recipient's interests may not be aligned with those of the Funds and the recipient may

determine sell the stock received at a different time, or on different terms, then the Fund would sell its interest.

For the avoidance of doubt, any fees paid to the Adviser or its personnel after a Fund has exited (or is in the process of exiting) an investment are not considered “Other Fees” and do not reduce the Advisory Fee.

Allocation of Other Fees and Advisory Fee Offset

Although Other Fees are in addition to the Advisory Fees, the Adviser will in some circumstances reduce (and in other circumstances will not reduce) the amount of Advisory Fees paid by the applicable Fund in connection with the receipt of such Other Fees in accordance with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. Generally, under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, for purposes of calculating any Advisory Fee offset, Other Fees are net of out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with consummated or unconsummated transactions or in connection with generating any such fees.

To the extent an Other Fee relates to more than one Fund participating (or expecting to participate) in an investment, the Other Fee is generally allocated among such Funds pro rata based on the capital commitments of such participating Funds (or for an unconsummated investment, the proposed commitments of the Funds), or on such other basis that the Adviser determines to be fair and reasonable in its sole discretion. However, in determining how to allocate an Other Fee among more than one participating Fund, the Adviser will also take into account, among other things, the type of transaction (e.g., original acquisition or follow-on), the consideration involved in the transaction (cash or in-kind) and the value of the consideration.

To the extent an Other Fee relates to a Fund, co-investment vehicle or third-party investor that does not pay Advisory Fees or to capital committed by a Fund investor that does not pay Advisory Fees, the portion of such Other Fee allocable to the non-fee paying party will be retained by the Adviser and such amounts will not offset any Advisory Fee paid to the Adviser.

Expense Reimbursement

A portfolio company will typically reimburse the Adviser for expenses, including without limitation, travel and travel-related expenses, meals and entertainment expenses (including, as applicable, closing dinners and mementos, cars and meals, social and entertainment events with portfolio company management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers), expenses relating to training programs, meetings or other events (whether or not such programs, meetings or events are attended by portfolio company personnel), expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses), indemnification expenses, certain legal expenses (including legal costs associated with reviewing financing documents and agreements, whether on behalf of a portfolio company borrower or a lender) and similar out-of-pocket expenses, as well as consulting fees and other cash and non-cash compensation and expenses, incurred by the Adviser in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. Such reimbursed expenses are generally not included in the definition of “Other Fees” under the terms of the applicable Organizational Documents, and such reimbursements do not reduce the Advisory Fee. As used throughout this brochure, “travel and

“travel-related” expenses includes all travel expenses for the use of private aircraft, first class or business class travel, black car ground transportation, accommodations, meals, events and entertainment.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses, which could result in lower returns to investors.

Expenses

Adviser Expenses

To the extent provided in the Organizational Documents of the Funds and except as described herein as a Fund or portfolio company expense, the Adviser generally bears certain expenses and costs associated with the performance of its services, including expenses rent, utilities, office supplies, office equipment, travel, entertainment and the compensation and expenses of certain of the Adviser’s officers, directors and employees and other normal operating expenses that relate to the services provided to the Funds (other than Carried Interest described in Item 6 below).

Fund Expenses

Consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Funds, each Fund will bear all other expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its portfolio companies, all printing, legal, accounting, travel, environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) assessment, impact assessment, marketing, advertising, wholesaling, information technology, virtual data room and other fees and expenses (including reimbursements of fees and expenses of third parties, including legal and accounting advisers, and reimbursement of expenses of any placement agent to the extent such expenses, if incurred directly by a Fund’s general partner, would be payable by a Fund) incurred by the Fund, its general partner, the Adviser or their affiliates in connection with the start-up and organization of the Fund, any feeder funds, any parallel funds and the general partner, and fundraising for and the offering and sale of limited partnership interests in the Fund, any feeder funds and any parallel funds; the Advisory Fee; the fees and expenses of any placement agent utilized in connection with the offering and sale of limited partnership interests in the Funds, any feeder funds and any parallel funds; all fees and expenses of professional and similar services to, or in connection with the operation of, the Fund or any feeder funds (including legal, accounting, consulting, marketing, audit, actuarial, investment banking, reporting, valuation, appraisal, pricing, tax preparation, research and other information gathering, risk management, due diligence, administrator services and expert networks), all fees and expenses associated with information technology (including the costs of acquiring, licensing, developing, implementing or maintaining any virtual data room, specialty and custom software, hardware, or other technological system or database) and news quotation or other research, data or information database subscriptions, data management software and diligence software (including any research or other service that may be deemed to be bundled for the benefit of such Fund), as well as the information technology systems used to obtain such research and other information; all fees and expenses of maintaining a Fund’s books and records, and all filing and similar fees, in each case including reimbursements of any fees and expenses to advisers, ESG and impact consultants, service providers, agents, industry-matter research and

experts and other third parties, but also in each case only to the extent not reimbursed by entities in which a Fund invests or proposed to invest; all fees and expenses (including travel fees and expenses of the general partner, Adviser and their affiliates, interest or similar charges with respect to the warehousing of any investment for a Fund) related to research, discovery, sourcing, investigating, evaluating, diligencing, negotiating, structuring (including the fees and expenses associated with any alternative investment vehicles and fees and expenses associated with organizing, establishing, maintaining and administering intermediate or special purpose entities used to acquire, hold, or dispose of an investment or to otherwise facilitate a Fund's investment activities), hedging, making, holding (including other expenses of a portfolio company of the types described herein), developing, operating, managing, monitoring, servicing (including loan servicing), restructuring, refinancing or disposing of investments, including with respect to transactions that are not consummated (including certain advisory, transaction, consulting and other similar fees paid to the Adviser or the Adviser's affiliates and legal expenses incurred in connection with claims or disputes related to making investments or unconsummated or proposed investments and including any portion otherwise attributable to any co-investor to the extent not borne by such co-investor), in each case only to the extent that such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by entities in which a Fund has invested or proposed to invest; compensation, fees and expenses associated with companies and individuals, including Operating Partners, as more fully described below in "Operating Partners;" expenses related to meetings with one or more investors (including prospective investors during fundraising and current Fund investors), fees and expenses in connection with attending, participating in or sponsoring conferences, trade association meetings and similar events in connection with identifying, researching, investigating, developing, sourcing and evaluating investment opportunities or business sector opportunities, even if such expenses are not related to a specific transaction (including the evaluation of potential investments, regardless of whether such investment is ultimately consummated), compliance with any impact or ESG initiatives or principles, expenses incurred in connection with the disposition of investments (including closing, execution and other transaction costs), expenses and fees generated in the course of organizing, making, holding, developing, managing, monitoring, refinancing, maintaining, administering, restructuring, structuring, operating and negotiating joint venture arrangements and platform investments, including with respect to transactions that are not consummated; all fees, costs and expenses relating to compliance with tax, securities law or other legal or regulatory requirements applicable to a Fund or any feeder fund (including preparation and filing of Form PF and registration or other compliance obligations related to, or arising as a result of, the offering and sale of interests in a Fund or any feeder fund in any jurisdiction, including any such obligations arising under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or the securities laws of any jurisdiction, or from managing compliance with AEOI, FATCA or similar regimes but excluding any routine, ordinary expenses of the Adviser relating to its registration as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are not specifically related to the Fund); fees and expenses of third-party examinations or audits of a Fund, the general partner or the Adviser that are attributable to the operation of a Fund or requested by one or more limited partners; insurance costs and expenses, including, premiums of any director and officer liability, general partner liability, cybersecurity or other insurance for the Funds and for which the Adviser and its affiliates are the beneficiaries; all custody, depositary, currency conversion, transfer, registration and similar fees and expenses incurred by a Fund; all brokerage, and finders' fees and commissions and discounts incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of securities; all fees and expenses in connection with any borrowing or guarantees by a Fund or any feeder

fund, including interest, financing fees and other fees and expenses in connection with establishing a credit facility or arising from any letter of credit; all expenses of the advisory committee, including setup costs, speaker fees, honoraria, travel and the reasonable fees and expenses of accountants, auditors, financial advisors or any other advisors or experts retained to assist the advisory committee and of counsel to the advisory committee appointed in accordance with each Fund's Organizational Documents; all extraordinary expenses, including litigation, arbitration, and indemnification costs, expenses, judgments and settlements; all taxes, fees, duties, penalties and other governmental charges levied against a Fund or payable by a Fund and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of a Fund, expenses incurred in connection with tax preparation and filings, expenses relating to the preparing, printing and distributing of investor reports and notices physically or electronically (including software used to electronically distribute such reports and notices), fees and duties and any related interest and penalties other than amounts that are reimbursed or paid by, or that offset and reduce distributions to, any limited partner, pursuant to each Fund's Organizational Documents); all fees and expenses incurred by a Fund, any feeder fund and the general partner or its affiliates in connection with meetings of one or more investors and related activities, regardless of whether all investors are invited to participate in or attend such meetings, including setup costs, speaker fees, honoraria and travel fees and expenses incurred by the Adviser or its affiliates in connection with such meetings and activities (including on behalf of limited partners); all fees and expenses incurred in providing reports and notices to investors and all fees and expenses associated with making capital calls from and distributions to investors, including fees, expenses and costs of software and information technology used to facilitate all such activities; fees and expenses of guarantees and bridge financing (which may be payable to co-investors or vehicles participating in the relevant investment, the general partner, the Adviser or their affiliates, in each case, to the extent such entity provides such bridge financing), borrowing, financing, commitment and origination and similar fees and expenses (including the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining, negotiating, entering into, effecting, maintaining, varying, refinancing or terminating such borrowings and commitments and interest arising therefrom); fees and expenses incurred in connection with complying with provisions in side letters, including "most favored nation" provisions; fees and expenses associated with any amendments, modifications, revisions or restatements to the Organizational Documents of a Fund and, to the extent related thereto or otherwise related to the operation of the Fund, the general partner; fees and expenses in connection with the dissolution, liquidation and termination of a Fund; all other fees, costs, expenses and liabilities incurred in connection with the administration of a Fund or feeder fund or otherwise that may be authorized by the Organizational Documents of a Fund or that may be approved by the requisite percentage of limited partners in each Fund, or by each Fund's advisory committee.

The Funds will pay for the costs and expenses of services of the types described above that are provided by the general partner, the Adviser or their affiliates (including an allocable portion of personnel and related overhead expenses of the Adviser's in-house personnel) so long as (i) such services would, in the ordinary course, otherwise be provided by third-party service providers and such fees, costs and other expenses would be expenses of a Fund if such services were provided by third-party service providers, (ii) the Adviser reasonably believes that it is in the interests of a Fund to have in house personnel provide such services rather than third party service providers, and (iii) the costs of providing such services are no greater than the amount that would be charged by third party service providers providing such services in an arm's length transaction. Such

allocations require judgments as to methodology that the Adviser makes in good faith but in its sole discretion.

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

From time to time, the general partner of a Fund will create certain "special purpose vehicles" or similar structuring vehicles for purposes of accommodating certain tax, legal and regulatory considerations of investors ("SPVs"). In the event the general partner creates an SPV, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Fund, the expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the SPV will typically be borne by the SPV, and indirectly, the investors thereof. In addition, expenses of the types borne by a Fund but associated with any feeder fund or similar vehicle organized to facilitate the participation of certain investors in the Fund (including, without limitation, expenses of accounting and tax services) may be borne by the Fund and indirectly, the investors thereof (even if such investors do not participate in any such feeder fund or similar vehicle).

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by the Adviser, a Fund, a portfolio company, co-investors and/or a third party (each, an "Allocable Party") and if so, how such fees, costs and expenses should be allocated among the relevant Allocable Parties. Certain fees, costs and expenses may be the obligation of one particular Allocable Party and may be borne by such Allocable Party or, fees, costs and expenses may be allocated among multiple Allocable Parties. The Adviser allocates fees, costs and expenses in accordance with a Fund's Organizational Documents. To the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of a Fund, the Adviser will make allocation determinations among Allocable Parties in a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith judgment, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation (which such methodologies may include pro rata allocation based on the respective capital commitments of a Fund, pro rata allocation based on the respective investment (or anticipated investment) of an Allocable Party in an investment, relative benefit received by an Allocable Party, or such other equitable method as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion). The Adviser will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines in its sole discretion that such corrections are necessary or advisable to ensure allocations are equitable on an overall basis in its good faith judgment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance and a Fund will bear more or less of a particular expense based on the methodology used.

There may be occasions when one Allocable Party (the “Payor Allocable Party”) pays an expense common to multiple Allocable Parties (the “Allocated Parties”) (e.g., legal expenses for a transaction in which multiple funds and/or co-investors participate). On such occasions, each Allocated Party will reimburse the Payor Allocable Party for its share of such expenses, generally without interest, promptly after the payment is made by the Payor Allocable Party. In addition, there may be occasions where a Fund procures borrowing through a subscription line or credit facility in order to make an investment, syndicating out a portion of the investment to another Allocable Party. Subject to the Organizational Documents, the borrowing Fund will bear the entire cost of interest from the borrowing, even though the investment may ultimately be made by other Allocable Parties. Furthermore, while highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the Allocated Parties could default on its obligation to reimburse the Payor Allocated Party.

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

The Adviser, from time to time, enters into arrangements with third-party advisers and consultants who provide services relating to deal-sourcing and investment opportunities, for which such advisers and consultants are paid compensation or other fees and/or are reimbursed for certain expenses. Any fees and expenses associated with such investment opportunities will be allocated to the applicable Fund(s), consistent with the allocation process described above.

Co-Investment Vehicle Fees, Expenses and Expense Allocation

In certain cases, a co-investment vehicle, or other similar vehicle established to facilitate the investment by investors to invest alongside the Fund will be formed in connection with the consummation of a transaction. Consistent with the Organizational Documents of a Fund, in the event a co-investment vehicle is created to invest alongside a Fund, certain expenses (including those related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle, as well as expenses incurred in connection with making and holding an investment) are generally borne by the investors in such co-investment vehicle. In addition, a co-investment vehicle will also generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in connection with the making of an investment.

Unless the Adviser determines otherwise in its sole discretion or subject to negotiations with a particular co-investor, in general neither co-investment vehicles nor co-investors will bear any expenses relating to a proposed but not consummated transaction (“Dead Deal Costs”), even if a co-investment vehicle has been formed for the purpose of investing in the proposed transaction or if co-investors have otherwise committed to invest in the proposed transaction. As a result, Dead Deal Costs are generally borne by the Fund or Funds selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction which will result in the Fund bearing more than its pro rata share of

Dead Deal Costs. Similarly, co-investment vehicles (and co-investors) are not typically allocated any share of break-up fees received in connection with such an unconsummated transaction.

Dead Deal Costs may include, among other things, legal, accounting advisory, consulting or other third-party expenses (including amounts payable to Operating Partners (as defined in Item 11 below) and other third parties), any travel and travel-related expenses, all fees, costs and expenses of lenders, investment banks and other financing sources in connection with arranging financing for a proposed investment (including commitment fees), any break-up fees, reverse termination fees, topping, termination or other similar fees, costs of negotiating co-investment documentation (including non-disclosure agreements with counterparties), the costs from onboarding (i.e., KYC) investment entities with a financial institution, expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Funds, extraordinary expenses such as litigation costs and judgments and other expenses, and any deposits or down payments of cash or other property which are forfeited in connection with a proposed investment that is not consummated.

Any fees and expenses incurred in connection with the organization of a co-investment vehicle (including fees and expenses related to negotiating the governing documents of such co-investment vehicle as well as fees and expenses described above) that is expected to invest alongside the Funds in an investment are expected to be borne by the Funds to the extent such co-investment vehicle does not ultimately make such investment, whether or not such investment is consummated by the Funds.

From time to time, certain of the Funds will incur certain ongoing expenses that benefit a co-investment vehicle or co-investor (for instance, insurance premiums). In such instances, these ongoing expenses will be borne solely by the applicable Fund or Funds and will not be borne by any benefiting co-investment vehicle or co-investor.

In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates have discretion to (i) receive performance-based compensation, Advisory Fees or similar fees from co-investors and (ii) collect customary fees in connection with actual or contemplated investments that are subject to co-investment arrangements.

Carried Interest Payments

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

Brokerage Fees

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

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

With respect to each Fund a portion of the profits of each such Fund is distributed to its general partner, if any, as “carried interest” (the “Carried Interest”). Each general partner of a Fund is a related person of the Adviser. Carried Interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in

such Fund. Certain Funds and investors in such Funds (including Adviser Investors) may incur lower or no Carried Interest.

The payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) creates an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated, at least in part, by (i) certain limitations on the ability of the Adviser to establish new investment funds, (ii) contractual provisions requiring certain Funds to purchase and sell investments contemporaneously and/or (iii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. See also Item 11 below regarding allocation for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

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

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

The Adviser does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but minimum investment commitments may be established for investors in the Funds. The general partner of each Fund may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in the Organizational Documents of such Fund.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Funds will primarily pursue private investments headquartered in North America (and selectively in other geographic regions) in well-positioned businesses in the cybersecurity, data privacy and infrastructure software industries (the “Target Sectors”).

Risks

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

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

Competitive Marketplace

The Funds will be competing for investment opportunities with a significant number of other private equity investment funds that invest in the Target Sectors. Over the past several years, an increasing number of private equity funds have been or are being formed (and many existing funds have grown in size). Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by unrelated parties. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to the Funds and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. Some of these competitors may have more relevant experience, greater financial resources, a greater willingness to take on risk, or more personnel than the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliates. Also, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions. Other investors may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are identified, and even after an agreement in principle has been reached with respect to an investment, consummating the transaction is subject to a myriad of uncertainties, only some of which are foreseeable or within the control of the Funds. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to identify and consummate suitable investment opportunities for the Funds and to the extent that the Funds encounter competition for investment opportunities, returns to investors may decrease, including as a result of higher pricing, foregoing opportunities, or negotiating fewer transactional protections in order to remain competitive. Additionally, the Funds may incur bid, due diligence, negotiating, consulting or other costs on investments that may not be successful. As a result, the Funds may not recover all of their costs, which would adversely affect returns.

Risks Relating to Due Diligence of and Conduct at Portfolio Companies

Before making investments in any particular company, the Funds will typically conduct due diligence that they deem reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. Due diligence may entail evaluation of important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues. 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 of investment. Such involvement of third party advisors or consultants may present a number of risks primarily relating to the Funds' reduced control of the functions that are outsourced. In addition, if the Funds are unable to timely engage third-party providers, their ability to evaluate and acquire more complex targets could be adversely affected. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding a potential investment, the Funds will rely on the resources available to them, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations and/or consumer surveys. The due diligence investigation that the Funds carry out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful.

There can be no assurance that attempts to provide downside protection with respect to investments will achieve their desired effect and potential investors should regard an investment in the Funds as being speculative and having a high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to detect or prevent irregular accounting, employee misconduct or other fraudulent practices during the due diligence phase or during its efforts to monitor the investment on an ongoing basis or that any risk management procedures implemented by the Adviser will be adequate. In the event of fraud by any portfolio company or any of its affiliates, the Funds may

suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that portfolio company. An additional concern is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the portfolio company or the seller. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investment in such portfolio company. A Fund will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by portfolio companies and in certain instances their former owners in the due diligence process when it makes its investments, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. Under certain circumstances, payments to the Funds may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment. In addition, conduct occurring at portfolio companies, even activities that occurred prior to a Fund's investment therein, could have an adverse impact on such Fund.

Long-Term Investment

The Funds are intended for long-term investment and for investors who can accept the risks associated with making highly speculative, primarily illiquid investments in privately negotiated transactions. The investments of the Funds are unlikely to provide current income, which is not an objective of the Funds. It is anticipated there will be a significant period of time (up to five (5) years or more from the date of each Fund's final closing date) before each Fund has completed its investment program. Investments may typically take from three to seven (3 to 7) years from the date of initial investment to reach a state of maturity when realization of the investment can be achieved. Transaction structures may not provide liquidity for a Fund's investment prior to that time. In light of the foregoing, it is likely that no significant return from the disposition of a Fund's investments will occur for a significant period of time after the first closing of such Fund. Certain of the Fund's investments may not be disposed of in an advantageous manner prior to the date that such Fund will be dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund's term or otherwise. No assurance can be given in any such circumstances that a Fund will have received a return of its invested capital or that a Fund will otherwise be able to exit its investments by sale or other disposition (at attractive prices or at all). In addition, losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before realization of gains on successful investments. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, will generally occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment.

Concentration of Investments; Lack of Diversity

The Funds' portfolios are intended to be highly concentrated in a limited number of companies, increasing the vulnerability of the portfolio as compared with a portfolio that is more diversified. The performance of a few key holdings may substantially affect the Funds' aggregate returns. Concentration within a limited geographic focus will typically involve risks greater than those of investment funds that invest across or source investments from a broader geographic area. Furthermore, to the extent that the total capital raised in a Fund is less than the targeted amount, such Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies than anticipated and thus be less diversified.

Cybersecurity, Data Privacy and Infrastructure Software Investments

The Funds' investments will be made in the technology industry generally and primarily in the cybersecurity, data privacy and infrastructure software sectors specifically. A portfolio of investments in the technology industry may involve risks greater than those generally associated with diversified buyout fund portfolios, including significant fluctuations in returns. Instability, fluctuation or an overall decline within the technology industry will not be balanced by investments in other industries not so affected. If certain unexpected events occur or trends develop in respect of one or more of the sectors in which the Funds will invest, the Funds' performance

may be adversely affected. Moreover, the cybersecurity, data privacy and infrastructure software sectors are challenged by factors such as rapidly changing market conditions and participants, new competing products and continuous improvements in existing products. There is no assurance that the products or services sold by the Funds' portfolio companies will not be rendered obsolete or adversely affected by competing products or other challenges. Choosing companies and technologies in this volatile environment may be especially challenging, and the Funds could be adversely impacted if the Adviser is unable to accurately predict or respond to rapidly evolving technological trends.

Risks Associated with the Funds' Portfolio Companies

Typically, although members of the Adviser will often serve 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 Funds or the Adviser). The Funds may hold minority positions in portfolio companies and may acquire securities that are subordinated vis-à-vis other securities as to economic, management or other attributes. In such cases, the Funds will rely significantly on the existing management and boards of directors of such portfolio companies, which may include representatives of other investors with whom the Funds are not affiliated and whose interests or review may conflict with the interests of the Funds. Additionally, portfolio companies may have substantial variations in operating results from period to period, face intense competition, and experience failures or substantial declines in value at any stage.

Portfolio companies may need substantial additional capital to support growth or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such capital may not be available on attractive terms. A Fund's capital is limited and may not be adequate to protect such Fund from dilution in multiple rounds of portfolio company financings.

The public market for portfolio companies in which the Funds will invest is extremely volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the development of portfolio companies, the ability of the Funds to dispose of investments, and the value of investment securities on the date of sale or distribution by the Funds. In particular, the receptiveness of the public market to initial public offerings by the Funds' portfolio companies may vary dramatically from period to period. An otherwise successful portfolio company may yield poor investment returns if it is unable to consummate an initial public offering at the proper time. The receptiveness of potential acquirers to the Funds' portfolio companies will vary over time and, even if a portfolio company is disposed of via a merger, consolidation or similar transaction, the Funds' stock, security or other interests in the surviving entity may not be marketable. There can be no guarantee that any portfolio company investment will result in a liquidity event via public offering, merger, acquisition or otherwise, and there is a significant risk that the Fund's investments will yield little or no return. Generally, the investments made by the Funds 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 the Funds' investment, a portfolio company may lack one or more key attributes (e.g., proven technology, appropriate patent protection, marketable product, complete management team, or strategic alliances) necessary for success. Many or most of the Funds' portfolio companies will be dependent for their success upon the development, implementation, marketing and customer acceptance of new technologies that can be rendered obsolete or otherwise unattractive at any time. In most cases, investments will be long term in nature and may require many years from the date of initial investment before disposition. It is likely that a Fund will still hold some illiquid securities at the

time of such Fund's dissolution, with the result that such securities may be distributed in-kind or sold for a price that reflects their illiquid nature.

In some cases the Funds may be prohibited by contract or legal or regulatory reasons from selling certain securities or other instruments for a period of time (e.g., due to limitations on sale arising from contractual lockups, obligations to receive consent to transfer or assign interests, or rights of first offer), and as a result may not be permitted to sell portfolio companies at a time it might otherwise desire to do so. To the extent that there is no trading market for such portfolio companies, the Funds may be unable to liquidate that investment or may be unable to do so at a profit. Moreover, there can be no assurances that private purchasers of the Funds' portfolio companies will be found. In addition, practical limitations may inhibit the Fund's ability to liquidate certain of its investments in portfolio companies since the issuer will be privately held and the Funds will in certain cases own a relatively large percentage of the issuer's equity securities. Sales may also be limited by market conditions, which may be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issuers. The above limitations on liquidity of the Funds' investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

Adverse Consequences of Ownership of Controlling Interests in Portfolio Companies

It is expected that a Fund will own a controlling percentage of the common equity of companies which, depending upon the amount of equity owned by such Fund, contractual arrangements between the company and such Fund, and other relevant factual circumstances could result in an extension to one (1) year of the ninety (90) day bankruptcy preference period with respect to payments made to such Fund. In addition, because of its equity ownership, representation on the board of directors and/or contractual rights, a Fund may often be thought to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of its companies. This could expose the assets of a Fund to claims by a company, its other security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies.

Need for Follow-On Investments

Following its initial investment in a portfolio company, a Fund may determine to provide additional funds or otherwise increase its investment in such portfolio company (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents or for other reasons). There can be no assurances that such Fund will make any follow-on investments or that such Fund will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any determination by such Fund to not make a follow-on investment or its inability to make a follow-on investment may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such follow-on investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such determination or inability may result in a lost opportunity for such Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company or the dilution of such Fund's ownership in a portfolio company to the extent that a third party invests in such portfolio company.

Illiquidity of Portfolio Investments

The Funds' investments may consist of securities that are subject to restrictions on sale under U.S. securities laws. Generally, the Funds will not be able to sell these securities publicly in the U.S. without the expense, time and other burdens required to register the securities under the Securities Act, or will be able to sell the securities only under Rule 144 or other rules under the Securities

Act that permit only limited sales under specified conditions. When restricted securities are sold to the public, the Funds may be deemed a controlling person, or possibly an “underwriter,” with respect thereto for the purpose of the Securities Act and be subject to liability as such under the Securities Act.

Sales may in the future be limited by market conditions, which may be unfavorable for sales of securities of particular issuers or issuers in particular industries. The limitations on liquidity of the Funds’ investments could prevent a successful sale thereof, result in delay of any sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

Dependence on Patents and Other Intellectual Property

Certain of the Funds’ portfolio companies may rely on proprietary technology, as well as the technical expertise, creativity, and knowledge of portfolio company personnel. Software piracy and reverse engineering may result in counterfeit products. Although a portfolio company may use a variety of methods to protect its intellectual property, a portfolio company will likely depend heavily on patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret protection, as well as non-disclosure agreements with customers, suppliers, employees, and consultants. These measures, however, may not be adequate to protect a portfolio company’s proprietary technology, protect a portfolio company’s patents from challenge, invalidation or circumvention, or ensure that a portfolio company’s intellectual property will provide it with a competitive advantage.

A portfolio company’s pending and future patent applications may not issue as patents or, if issued, may not issue in a form that will provide such portfolio company with any meaningful protection or any competitive advantage. In addition, patents may be challenged, narrowed, invalidated, or circumvented, which could limit a portfolio company’s ability to stop competitors from developing and marketing similar products or limit the length of terms of patent protection it may have for its products. Additionally, changes in patent laws or their interpretation in the United States and other countries could also diminish the value of a portfolio company’s intellectual property or narrow the scope of a portfolio company’s patent protection. In addition, the laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions may not protect a portfolio company’s rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. As a result, a portfolio company’s patent portfolio may not provide it with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar to its own.

Bridge Financings

From time to time, the Funds may lend to portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or other refinancing or syndication. Such bridge loans would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always within the Funds’ control, such long-term securities may not be issued and such bridge loans may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such loans may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by the Funds. In addition, in the event a proposed refinancing or syndication of a portfolio company does not proceed as planned, such bridge loans may cause the Funds to be more concentrated in a single portfolio company than originally intended.

Leverage

The Funds do not generally intend to use leverage at the Fund level for investment purposes. However, the Funds may borrow money to finance a portfolio investment or a Fund expense until

the date that capital contributions with respect to that investment or Fund expense is received from investors. The Funds may secure such borrowings by mortgaging, pledging, charging, assigning or otherwise collateralizing any part of the assets of the Fund, including the right to receive capital contributions from limited partners.

Portfolio companies may incur leverage. Leverage may have important adverse consequences to these companies and the Funds as a direct or indirect investor in these companies. The amount of a leveraged company's borrowings and the interest rates on those borrowings, which may fluctuate from time to time, as well as the fees and other costs of borrowing, may have a marked effect on a leveraged company's performance due to restrictive financial and operating covenants. Leverage may also impair such companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. Although portfolio companies may incur leverage, proceeds of this debt may be paid as a dividend to stockholders and not invested in operating or financial assets, or otherwise retained by the company. A leveraged company's income and net assets will tend to fluctuate at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used. Moreover, a portfolio company with a leveraged capital structure will be subject to increased exposure to adverse economic factors such as a significant rise in interest rates or deterioration in the condition of that portfolio company or its industry. In the event that a portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, the value of any equity investment by the Funds in such portfolio company could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

LIBOR Replacement and Other Reference Rates Risk

Payment obligations, financing terms and investments in many financial instruments (including debt securities and derivatives) may be tied to floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced its intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR and the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate for GBP LIBOR). Various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR and markets are developing in response to these new rates, but questions around the liquidity of the new rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. It is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Funds. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the Funds or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses for the Funds. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could also deteriorate during the transition period, effects could occur at any time.

Foreign Currency Tax Effects and Hedging Transactions

The Funds may invest in debt obligations denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in partnerships or other pass-through entities whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, and the Funds may, but are not required to, utilize currency hedging transactions to manage the risks associated with fluctuations in currency exchange rates; these investments and transactions may generate gains or losses attributable to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Gains and losses attributable to changes in currency rates generally are treated as ordinary for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless the applicable Fund qualifies for and makes certain elections to change the character of such gains and losses. In the absence of such elections, a Fund could be required to treat as, and allocate to the investors as, ordinary income the net amount of its gains on certain transactions to the extent attributable to changes in currency exchange rates.

Assumption of Contingent Liabilities

In connection with an investment, the Funds may assume, or acquire a portfolio company subject to, contingent liabilities. These liabilities may be material and may include liabilities associated with pending litigation, regulatory investigations, environmental actions, or payment of indebtedness among other things. To the extent these liabilities are realized, they may materially adversely affect the value of a portfolio company. In addition, if the Funds have assumed or guaranteed these liabilities, the obligation would be payable from the assets of the Funds, including the remaining commitments of limited partners.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Portfolio Companies

In connection with the disposition of an investment, the Funds and the Adviser may be required to make (and/or be responsible for another person's or entity's breach of) representations about the business and financial affairs of the company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business, the conditions of its assets and the extent of its liabilities, in each case generally in the nature of representations and warranties typically made in connection with the sale of similar businesses, and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. The Funds may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which might ultimately have to be funded out of proceeds subsequently received by the Funds or out of capital not yet drawn down. In addition, limited partners may be required to pay to the Funds amounts which are required to be withheld or otherwise borne by the Funds for tax purposes and indemnify the Funds, Adviser and other investors for any taxes or other amounts owed by or otherwise allocable to such limited partner.

Improvements in Portfolio Company Operations Critical to Investment Success

The success of the Funds' investment strategies depends on the effectiveness of efforts to improve the operating performance of portfolio companies following investment. Initiatives that may need to be taken in an effort to achieve improvements in operating performance include, among others, introductions of new products, changes in sales, marketing and distribution methods, implementation of new sourcing arrangements, reductions in manufacturing, overhead and other costs, enhancements and changes in the management team and identification, consummation and integration of add-on acquisitions. The proper identification and implementation of initiatives important to the achievement of improved operating performance is difficult and often requires substantial resources. The capabilities and resources of a portfolio company, even with the assistance of the Adviser, may be insufficient to affect such proper identification and

implementation, and there can be no assurance that portfolio companies will be successful in achieving improvements in operating performance. The failure to achieve improved operating results following investment is likely to lead to losses or poor returns on investment.

Valuation of Investments

There is expected to be no actively traded market for most of the Funds' portfolio companies. When estimating the fair value of portfolio companies for which no public market valuations exist, the Adviser will apply a methodology that, based on its judgment, is appropriate in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investments. Ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of the Adviser; however, the valuation of such investments will be difficult, may be based on imperfect information and is subject to inherent uncertainties, and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had a ready market existed for such investments, from values placed in such investments by other investors and from prices at which such investments may ultimately be sold. In addition, third-party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of the Funds' assets or, if available, may not be considered reliable. Valuations (including, for instance, determination of when an investment should be written down or written off) of the Funds' investments will nevertheless impact the Adviser's track record, the timing of distribution of Carried Interest, and the calculation of Advisory Fees and therefore, the Adviser has incentives that may not align with the Funds or the Funds' investors.

Investment in Restructurings

The Funds may, particularly in the context of a follow-on investment, invest in the securities and obligations, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default, of companies experiencing or expected to experience significant financial difficulties and material operating issues, including companies that may have been, are or will become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or other restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation processes. Investments in such companies involve a substantial degree of risk that is generally higher than the risk involved in investing in companies that are not in financial or operational distress. Given the heightened difficulty of the financial analysis required to evaluate distressed companies, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the value of the assets of a distressed company securing its debt and other obligations or correctly project the prospects for the successful restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation of such company. Therefore, in the event that a portfolio company does become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or a restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation is required, the Funds may lose some or all of their investment or may be required to accept illiquid securities with rights that are materially different than the original securities in which the Funds invested. Further, such investments could, in certain circumstances, subject the Funds to certain additional potential liabilities that may exceed the value of the Funds' original investment therein. For example, under certain circumstances, a lender who has inappropriately exercised control over the management and policies of a debtor may have its claims subordinated or disallowed or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such actions. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments to the Funds and distributions by the Funds to the limited partners may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance, preferential payment or similar transaction under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws. Furthermore, investments in restructurings may be adversely affected by local statutes relating to, among other things,

fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims.

Multi-Step Transaction

In the event that the Funds determine to effect an investment in a portfolio company by means of a multi-step transaction (e.g., a first-step cash tender offer, a stock purchase followed by a merger, or a simultaneous acquisition and concurrent merger of two separate companies), there can be no assurance that the remainder of such portfolio company can be successfully acquired. As a result, the Funds may acquire only partial control over such a portfolio company or partial access to its cash flows to service any debt incurred in connection with its acquisition.

Investment in Junior Securities

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

Investments in Small Capitalization Companies

The Funds may invest a portion of their assets in companies with small market capitalizations, including growth stage companies. Those companies involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in larger or more established companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization companies are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization companies, and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies is higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. Companies with new products or services could sustain significant losses if projected markets do not materialize. Further, such companies may be small players in their industries and may face intense competition from larger companies and therefore entail a greater risk than investment in larger companies. In addition, there may be fewer potential investors for smaller companies, making an investment in those companies highly illiquid.

Investments in Less Established Companies

The Funds may invest in the securities of less established companies or early stage companies. Investments in such early stage companies may involve greater risks than are generally associated with investments in more established companies. Less established companies tend to have lower capitalizations and fewer resources and, therefore, often are more vulnerable to financial failure. Such companies also may have shorter operating histories on which to judge future performance and in many cases, if operating, will have negative cash flow. Start-up enterprises may not have significant or any operating revenues, and any such investment should be considered highly speculative and may result in the loss of a Fund's entire investment.

Debt Securities

While the Funds will invest primarily in equity securities, they may invest in debt securities of existing or new portfolio companies or other issuers in instances where the Adviser believes it would be beneficial for the Fund to do so. Debt securities are subject to creditor risks, including the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a "fraudulent conveyance" under relevant creditors' rights laws and so-called lender liability claims by the issuer of the obligations. Further, the laws with respect to creditors and other investors in non-U.S. jurisdictions may not be as comprehensive or as well developed as in the United States, and the procedures for the judicial or other enforcement of such rights may not be as effective as in the United States, and conflicts of

interest could arise in the event that the Funds and/or their affiliates own both debt and equity securities of the portfolio company. Additionally, adverse credit events with respect to any portfolio company, such as missed or delayed payment of interest and/or principal, bankruptcy, receivership, or distressed exchange, can significantly diminish the value of the Funds' investments in any such company. The Funds' investments may be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, pre-payment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation held by the Funds earlier than expected. In addition, depending on fluctuations of the equity markets, warrants and other equity securities may become worthless. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Funds' rate of return objectives will be realized. Any secured debt is secured only to the extent of its lien and only to the extent of underlying assets or incremental proceeds on already secured.

Investments in Pass-Through Entities

A Fund's investment portfolio may include interests in one or more operating "pass-through entities" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A Fund's investment in an operating pass-through entity could result in: (i) the generation of taxable income for the Fund and its investors, even though they will not necessarily receive the cash flow related to such taxable income, (ii) the generation of "unrelated business taxable income" for tax-exempt investors and income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (including, without limitation, as a result of the Fund's direct or indirect investments in operating pass-through entities or in "United States real property interests") for non-U.S. investors, and (iii) the treatment of the Fund (and therefore its Partners, including non-U.S. investors) as being engaged in the conduct of a United States trade or business. The Adviser may establish one or more parallel funds that would generally make investments into operating businesses that are treated as pass-through entities through one or more "blocker" entities that are treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Investment in New Technologies

The Funds may invest in new technologies. While investments in newly developing technologies offer the opportunity for capital appreciation, such investments also involve a higher degree of risk than more developed technologies. Certain new technologies are more costly and time-consuming to reach viability and such companies may have difficulty establishing a market presence. Developing technologies are also more likely to have undeveloped regulatory frameworks and therefore there is a greater risk that regulatory developments may adversely affect the industry.

Service on Boards of Directors, Material Non-Public Information, Etc.

Individual members of the Adviser serve as officers or directors of portfolio companies and public and other companies that are not portfolio companies. In their capacity as officers or directors of such companies (or even simply by virtue of the Funds' status as a significant shareholder of a portfolio company or other activities in connection with their responsibilities to the Adviser), such individuals may become subject to fiduciary or other duties which adversely affect the Funds. For example, a Fund may be unable to sell or otherwise dispose of an investment if a member of such Fund's general partner is in possession of material, non-public information ("material non-public information") relating to the issuer thereof. Nevertheless, the Funds' Organizational Documents will not preclude the Adviser from serving as officers or directors of portfolio companies or otherwise acquiring material, non-public information regarding portfolio companies. Conversely, the Funds' Organizational Documents will not require that members of the Adviser serve as

officers or directors of portfolio companies, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will have a legal right to influence the management of any portfolio company.

Availability of Insurance against Certain Catastrophic Losses

The Adviser may seek to require portfolio companies to obtain liability, fire, flood, extended coverage and rental loss insurance with insured limits and policy specifications that they believe are customary for similar investments. However, certain losses of a catastrophic nature, such as wars, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other similar events, may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on the related investments. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. Most insurers are excluding terrorism coverage from their all-risk policies. In some cases, the insurers are offering significantly limited coverage against terrorist acts for additional premiums which can greatly increase the total costs of casualty insurance for a portfolio company. As a result, not all portfolio companies may be insured against terrorism. If a major uninsured loss occurs, the Funds could lose both invested capital in and anticipated profits from the affected portfolio company.

Financial Market Fluctuations

The Funds' investment programs are intended to extend over a period of years, during which the business, economic, political, regulatory, and technology environment within which the Funds operate may undergo substantial changes. Various sectors of the U.S. and global financial markets and the broader current financial environment have been, and continue to be, characterized by uncertainty, volatility and instability. The financial services industry generally and investment activities are affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, availability of credit, lack of price transparency, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in tax and other applicable laws and regulations, trade barriers, national and international and environmental and socioeconomic circumstances. There can be no assurance that such economic and market conditions will be favorable in respect of both the investment and disposition activities of the Funds. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and may affect the Funds' ability to make investments and the value of the investments held by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. The Funds' performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events, such as events similar to the onset of the credit crisis in 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the United States in 2011, which, among other things, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies, investors' risk-free rate of return and the ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities (including their ability to sell new securities in the public high-yield debt market or otherwise). To the extent that such marketplace events occur, they may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such an economic downturn could adversely affect the financial resources of corporate borrowers in which the Funds have invested and result in the inability of such borrowers to make principal and interest payments on outstanding debt when due. In the event of such default, the Funds may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in such companies, which could, in turn have an adverse effect on the Funds' returns.

The ability to realize investments depends not only on portfolio companies and their historical results and prospects, but also on political, market and economic conditions at the time of such realizations. The trading market, if any, for the securities of any portfolio company may not be sufficiently liquid to enable the Funds to sell these securities when the Adviser believes it is most advantageous to do so, or without adversely affecting the stock price. The Funds may be adversely affected to the extent that it seeks to dispose of any of their portfolio companies into an illiquid or volatile market, and the Funds may find themselves unable to dispose of investments at prices that the Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The duration and ultimate effect of current market conditions and whether such conditions may worsen cannot be predicted. The ability of portfolio companies to refinance debt securities may depend on their ability to sell new securities in the public high yield debt market or otherwise.

Force Majeure Risk

Portfolio companies may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, epidemic, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labor strikes). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party (including a portfolio company or a counterparty to the Funds or a portfolio company) to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, the cost to a portfolio company or the Funds of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which the Funds may invest specifically. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more portfolio companies or its assets, could result in a loss to the Funds, including if their investment in such portfolio company is canceled, unwound or acquired (which could be without what the Fund considers to be adequate compensation). Any of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the performance of the Funds and their portfolio investments.

Market Disruption, Health Crises, Terrorism and Geopolitical Risk

A Fund is subject to the risk that war, terrorism, global health crises or similar pandemics, other related geopolitical events, extreme weather and climate-related events and other events affecting the financial markets may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of a Fund's investments. War, terrorism and related geopolitical events, as well as global health crises and similar pandemics, extreme weather and climate-related events and other events affecting the financial markets have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Those events as well as other changes in world economic, political and health conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments. At such times, a Fund's exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

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 Fund's assets can decline). Inflation may pose a risk to investors because it can reduce savings and investment returns. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had in the past, and may in the future have, negative effects on economies and financial markets, particularly in emerging economies. Furthermore, wages, prices of inputs and borrowing costs increase during periods of inflation, which can negatively impact returns on investments. Governmental efforts to curb inflation often have negative effects on the level of economic activity. 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 Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to the Fund and its investors. Further, certain countries, including the U.S., have recently seen increased levels of inflation and there can be no assurance that continued and more wide-spread inflation will not become a serious problem in the future and have an adverse impact on a Fund's returns. If inflation continues to increase, the real value of a Fund's investments could decline and the interest payments on a Fund's borrowings, if any, may increase.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine

On February 21, 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. On February 24, 2022, 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 recently 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, and therefore could adversely affect the performance of the Funds' investments. Furthermore, given the ongoing and evolving nature of the conflict and its ongoing escalation (such as Russia's recent 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 Funds and the performance of their investments or operations, and the ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives.

Custody and Banking Risks.

The Funds 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 Funds, their portfolio companies, their general partners and/or the Adviser transact may inhibit the ability of the Funds or their portfolio companies to access depository accounts or lines of credit at all or in a timely manner. In such cases, the Funds 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 Funds. In the event of such a failure of a banking institution where a Fund 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 Funds 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 Funds or their portfolio companies. One or more investors or a Fund’s general partner could also be similarly affected and unable to fund capital calls, further delaying or deferring new investments. In addition, a Fund’s general partner 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.

Coronavirus Outbreak Risks

The ongoing global outbreak of the 2019 coronavirus (“COVID-19”), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental actions, including mandatory business closures, vaccine mandates, public gathering limitations, restrictions on travel and quarantines, has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. The global impact of COVID-19 has been evolving over the course of the pandemic and, at different points of time has and may continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national and global economy. The full effects, duration and costs of the COVID-19 pandemic are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to evolve.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on complex information technology and communications systems to perform necessary business functions, investment vehicles such as the Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks, breaches or failures including, among other things, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial-of-service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and disruptions due to similar efforts

of hackers and other parties. In general, cyber attacks result from deliberate attacks, but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber attacks. Successful cyber attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Funds, the Adviser and/or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Funds or the Fund's investors. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of investor transactions, impact the Funds' ability to value its assets, cause the release of private investor information or confidential information of the Funds, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Funds to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds may also incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The Funds and their investors could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Funds or the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans and systems in order to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems; for instance, the Funds and the Adviser cannot control the cybersecurity systems of third-party service providers. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments despite (or in some cases because of) the industry sectors in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investments therein to lose value. In the event that the Funds incur any liabilities as a result of a cybersecurity breach, including due to wire fraud, the Adviser and its affiliates will not be liable to the Funds for such liabilities unless such cyber security breach, including due to wire fraud, is directly attributable to the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Adviser or its affiliate, as the case may be.

Regulatory Risks

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Funds that may have an adverse impact on the Funds. In addition to the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), new laws or revised regulations may be imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the U.S. Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Funds. The Funds may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

The Funds may invest in portfolio companies that operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to extensive legal and regulatory restrictions and limitations and to supervision, examination and enforcement by regulatory authorities. New and existing regulations and burdens of regulatory compliance may directly impact the business and results of the operations of, or otherwise have a material adverse effect on, portfolio companies that are subject to regulation, failure to comply with any of these laws, rules and regulations, some of which are subject to interpretation and may be subject to change, could result in a variety of adverse consequences, including civil penalties and fines, which may have material adverse effects. Additionally, foreign investment in securities of companies in certain of the countries in which the Funds may invest is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment above certain ownership levels or in certain sectors of the country's economy and increase the costs and expenses of the Funds. While regulation of foreign investment has liberalized in recent years throughout much of the world, there can be no assurance that more restrictive regulations will not be adopted in the future. Some countries require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales by foreign

investors and foreign currency. The Funds could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital interests and dividends paid on securities held by the Funds, and income on such securities or gains from the disposition of such securities may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by certain countries where the Funds invest or in other jurisdictions.

Absence of Regulatory Oversight

The Funds have not registered and do not intend to register with the SEC as investment companies pursuant to the Investment Company Act in reliance upon an exemption available to privately offered investment companies and, accordingly, the provisions of the Investment Company Act are not applicable to the Funds.

If the SEC or a court of competent jurisdiction were to find that the Funds are required to have, but in violation of the Investment Company Act had failed to, register as an investment company, possible consequences include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) the SEC could apply to a district court to enjoin the violation; (ii) investors in the Funds could sue the Funds and recover any damages caused by the violation; and (iii) any contract to which the Funds are a party that is made in, or whose performance involves, a violation of the Investment Company Act would be unenforceable by any party to the contract unless a court were to find that under the circumstances enforcement would produce a more equitable result than non-enforcement and would not be inconsistent with the purposes of the Investment Company Act. Should the Funds be subjected to any or all of the foregoing, the Funds would be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, neither the Adviser is registered as a broker-dealer under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (the “Exchange Act”) or with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and, consequently, the Adviser is not subject to the record-keeping and specific business practice provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules of the FINRA.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Regulation of the Private Equity and Financial Services Industries

The Funds’ ability to achieve their investment objectives, as well as the ability of the Adviser to conduct its operations, is based on laws and regulations which are subject to change through legislative, judicial or administrative action and could be adversely affected by future legislative, judicial or administrative action.

There has been significant discussion recently regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and increased regulation of the private investment fund and financial services industries. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis in 2008, there have been unprecedented legislative and regulatory actions taken by numerous governments and their agencies. This enhanced oversight and regulation, and the need for significant additional rule-making by various governmental bodies, has created uncertainty in the financial markets, including the private fund industry. Many of the regulators to which the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliates are expected to be subject globally, including governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations, are empowered to conduct investigations and administrative proceedings that can result in fines, suspensions of personnel or other sanctions, including censure, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion of applicable licenses or members. Even if an investigation or proceeding did not result in a sanction or the sanction imposed against the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliates were small in

monetary amount, the adverse publicity relating to the investigation, proceeding or imposition of these sanctions could harm the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliates' reputations, which may adversely affect the Funds' investment performance by hindering its ability to obtain favorable financing or consummate a potentially profitable investment.

In the United States, the Dodd-Frank Act, which was enacted in 2010, significantly revises and expands the rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority of U.S. federal bank, securities and commodities regulators. It is unclear how these regulators will exercise these revised and expanded powers and the extent to which their rulemaking, supervisory or enforcement actions will adversely affect the Funds. Most recently, the SEC has proposed numerous, and in some cases sweeping, new rules affecting the private equity industry in the last two years. The Dodd-Frank Act, as well as future rules promulgated thereunder and related legislation, may have an adverse effect on the alternative asset management industry generally and on the Adviser or the Funds, specifically.

The regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private investment funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Funds and the ability of the Funds to effectively employ their investment strategy. Increased scrutiny and potential legislation applicable to private investment funds and their sponsors may also impose significant administrative burdens on the Adviser and may divert time and attention from portfolio management activities. In addition to, and in particular in light of, the changing global regulatory climate, the Adviser and/or the Funds may be required to register under certain foreign laws and regulations, and need to engage distributors or other agents in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions in order to market interests to potential investors. The effect of any future regulatory change(s) on the Funds could be substantial and adverse.

HSR Act Regulation and Enforcement

The growth of the private equity industry and the increasing size and reach of private equity transactions has prompted additional governmental attention to the industry and its practices. Acquisition by the Funds of equity securities may result in reporting and compliance obligations under the U.S. Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the "HSR Act"). Compliance with the HSR Act could significantly delay the closing of a transaction, lead to deal abandonment, increase the cost of operating the Funds, and/or infringe upon the ability of the Funds to engage in certain transactions.

Risks Arising from Potential Control Group Liability

As a result of their equity ownership, representation on the board of directors and/or contractual rights, the Funds may be deemed to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of one or more portfolio companies. This could expose the assets of a Fund to claims by a portfolio company, its other security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies. Under Title IV of ERISA, employers who sponsor defined benefit pension plans or contribute to so-called "multiemployer" plans may be liable to the plan or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") in the event of a full or partial plan termination or withdrawal from participation. This liability extends to other entities within the same "controlled group" as well as other "trades or businesses under common control." In 2013, the First Circuit Court of Appeals, in *Sun Capital Partners III, L.P. et al. v. New England Teamsters & Trucking Industry Pension Fund*, found that a private fund (alone or with other funds) could be treated as a "trade or business" for this purpose,

depending upon the level of active management and certain other factors, and remanded the case to the District court for a factual determination. A subsequent 2016 District Court of Massachusetts decision applied the “investment plus” test articulated by the appeals court and ultimately found that two private equity funds operated by the same sponsor were “trades and businesses” for purposes of ERISA. Further, the court found that the funds, neither of which itself owned a controlling 80% interest in the portfolio company, were deemed to be part of a partnership in fact as a result of their joint investment and prior activities, and therefore were jointly and severally liable for the pension withdrawal liability of such former portfolio company. The First Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court’s application of the partnership in fact test, but it did not dispute the legal framework. This is currently an unsettled area of law, and significant questions remain regarding the potential application of the Sun Capital holding and rationale to similar factual situations. If a Fund were to be deemed a “trade or business” with the requisite level of ownership of an investment, either alone or with another fund advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, a Fund could face liability for the Title IV obligations of its portfolio companies. In addition, other portfolio companies which are deemed to be in a controlled group or under common control with an entity sponsoring or contributing to a Title IV plan could also be liable for these funding obligations.

Tax Reform Risks

On December 22, 2017, P.L. 115-97 (the “Tax Act”), originally introduced in Congress as the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, was enacted. There continues to be uncertainty regarding certain aspects of this law and its application, and the current administration has announced that it is contemplating further legislation that may result in significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition, under current law, capital gains in respect of a general partner’s right to Carried Interest will be 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 capital gains that Fund investors are allocated is one year. This Carried Interest holding period requirement could affect investment decisions, including the timing and structure of dispositions and other realization events, and it could adversely impact returns for investors. For example, the holding period requirement may incentivize the general partner to cause a Fund to hold an investment for longer than three years in order for the general partner to obtain a preferential tax rate on Carried Interest, even if there are attractive realization opportunities prior to that time. 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 in the general partner. A general partner and the Adviser may take these potential adverse consequences into account in their management and operation of the Funds and in addressing these adverse consequences, the interests of the general partner and the Adviser, on the one hand, may diverge from the interests of the investors, on the other hand.

United Kingdom Exit from the European Union

The United Kingdom left the European Union on January 31, 2020 (commonly referred to as “Brexit”). During an 11 month transition period, the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to a Trade and Cooperation Agreement which sets out the agreement for certain parts of the future relationship between the European Union and the United Kingdom from January 1, 2021. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not provide the United Kingdom with the same level of rights or access to all goods and services in the European Union as the United Kingdom

previously maintained as a member of the European Union and during the transition period. In particular the Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not include an agreement on financial services, which is yet to be agreed. Accordingly, uncertainty remains in certain areas as to the future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union.

From January 1, 2021, European Union laws ceased to apply in the United Kingdom. However, many European Union laws have been transposed into English law and these transposed laws will continue to apply until such time that they are repealed, replaced or amended. Depending on the terms of any future agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom on financial services, substantial amendments to English law may occur, and it is impossible to predict the consequences on the Funds and their investments. Such changes could be materially detrimental to investors.

Although one cannot predict the full effect of Brexit, it could have a significant adverse impact on the United Kingdom, European and global macroeconomic conditions and could lead to prolonged political, legal, regulatory, tax and economic uncertainty. This uncertainty is likely to continue to impact the global economic climate and may impact opportunities, pricing, availability and cost of bank financing, regulation, values or exit opportunities of companies or assets based, doing business, or having service or other significant relationships in, the United Kingdom or the European Union, including companies or assets held or considered for prospective investment by the Funds.

The future application of European Union-based legislation to the private fund industry in the United Kingdom and the European Union will ultimately depend on how the United Kingdom renegotiates the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in the European Union. There can be no assurance that any renegotiated terms or regulations will not have an adverse impact on the Funds and their portfolio companies, including the ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives. Brexit may result in significant market dislocation, heightened counterparty risk, an adverse effect on the management of market risk and, in particular, asset and liability management due in part to redenomination of financial assets and liabilities, an adverse effect on the ability of the Adviser to manage, operate and invest the Funds and increased legal, regulatory or compliance burden for the Adviser and/or the Funds, each of which may have a negative impact on the operations, financial condition, returns or prospects of the Funds.

Areas where the uncertainty created by the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union is relevant include, but are not limited to, trade within Europe, foreign direct investment in Europe, the scope and functioning of European regulatory frameworks (including with respect to the regulation of alternative investment fund managers and the distribution and marketing of alternative investment funds), industrial policy pursued within European countries, immigration policy pursued within European Union countries, the regulation of the provision of financial services within and to persons in Europe and trade policy within European countries and internationally. The volatility and uncertainty caused by the withdrawal may adversely affect the value of the Funds' portfolio companies and the ability to achieve the investment objectives of the Funds.

Anti-Corruption Law Considerations

The Adviser and the Funds are committed to complying with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) and other anti-corruption laws, anti-bribery laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, to which they are subject. As a result, the Funds may be adversely affected because of their unwillingness to participate in transactions that potentially violate such laws or regulations. Such laws and regulations may make it difficult in certain circumstances for the Funds to act successfully on investment opportunities and its portfolio companies to obtain or retain business.

In recent years, the U.S. Department of Justice and the SEC have devoted greater resources to enforcement of the FCPA. In particular, U.S. regulators recently have been focused on private equity firms and their compliance with the FCPA.

While the Adviser has developed and implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure strict compliance by the Adviser and its personnel with applicable anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations, such policies and procedures may not be effective in all instances to prevent violations. In addition, in spite of the Adviser’s procedures, affiliates of a portfolio company, particularly in cases where the Funds or another Adviser sponsored fund or vehicle does not control such portfolio company, may engage in activities that could result in FCPA and/or UKBA violations. Any determination that the Adviser has violated the FCPA, the UKBA or other applicable anti-corruption laws or anti-bribery laws could subject us to, among other things, civil and criminal penalties, material fines, profit disgorgement, injunctions on future conduct, securities litigation and a general loss of investor confidence, any one of which could adversely affect the Adviser’s business prospects and/or financial position, as well as the Funds’ ability to achieve their investment objective and/or conduct their operations.

Economic Sanctions Laws

Economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit the Adviser, its professionals and the Funds from transacting with or in certain countries and with certain individuals and companies. In the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) administers and enforces laws, Executive Orders and regulations establishing U.S. economic and trade sanctions. Such sanctions prohibit, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to, certain foreign countries, territories, entities and individuals. These entities and individuals include specially designated nationals, specially designated narcotics traffickers and other parties subject to OFAC sanctions and embargo programs.

The lists of OFAC prohibited countries, territories, persons and entities, including the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, as such list may be amended from time to time, can be found on the OFAC website at <http://www.treas.gov/ofac>. In addition, certain programs administered by OFAC prohibit dealing with individuals or entities in certain countries regardless of whether such individuals or entities appear on the lists maintained by OFAC. These types of sanctions may significantly restrict the Funds’ investment activities in certain emerging market countries.

Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering Requirements

In response to increased regulatory concerns with respect to the sources of funds used in investments and other activities, the Funds may request prospective and existing investors to provide additional documentation verifying, among other things, such investor's identity and the source of funds used to purchase interests in the applicable Fund. The Adviser may decline to accept a prospective investor's subscription if this information is not provided or on the basis of such information that is provided. Requests for documentation may be made at any time during which an investor holds any interest in a Fund. The Adviser may be required to provide this information, or report the failure to comply with such requests, to governmental authorities, in certain circumstances without notifying the investor that the information has been provided. The Adviser will take such steps as it determines may be necessary to comply with applicable law, regulations, orders, directives or special measures that may be required by government regulators. Governmental authorities are continuing to consider appropriate measures to implement anti-money laundering laws and at this point it is unclear what steps the Adviser may be required to take; however, these steps may include prohibiting such investor from making further capital contributions to a Fund, depositing distributions to which such investor would otherwise be entitled to an escrow account and causing the withdrawal of such investor from a Fund.

Climate Change

The Funds 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 the Funds' 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, the Funds may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the Funds' investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the Funds' 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 Funds' investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy costs impacting operational returns; disruptions of critical infrastructure (such as undersea cables, satellites and other aspects of global telecommunications systems) for the products and services of investments; changes in the availability or quality of water, food or other natural resources on which the Funds' 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.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers

Misconduct by employees of the Adviser, service providers to the Adviser or the Funds and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to such Funds. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk

procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Funds, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to such Funds. The Adviser has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that the Adviser will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Broker-Dealer Registration

Neither the Adviser, nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Adviser Registration Related General Partners

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

Related General Partners

Various limited partnerships serve as general partners of the Funds, and are related persons of the Adviser. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser and the general partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

Recommendations of Other Investment Advisers

The Adviser does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its partners, officers, principals, employees, and other personnel of the Adviser, as well as officers, principals, employees and other personnel 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 will under certain circumstances purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Fund, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics 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 the CCO at CCO@crosspointcapital.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

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

Conflicts of Interest

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

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

Resolution of Conflicts

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

- 1) The Adviser will consider the appropriateness of an investment from the viewpoint of a Fund;
- 2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the Organizational Documents for the Funds;
- 3) Generally, each Fund has an advisory committee whose Members are not affiliated with the general partner of such Fund, play an important role in resolving conflicts of interest by approving or disapproving the appropriateness of decisions that involve significant conflicts of interest referred to it by the appropriate Fund's general partner (however on any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, the general partners will be guided by their good faith discretion);
- 4) The Adviser has implemented certain policies and procedures designed to reduce and mitigate certain conflicts of interest;
- 5) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of the Fund; and
- 6) Where the Adviser or one or more of the Adviser's affiliates deems appropriate in its sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties will be used to help resolve conflicts such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price. In addition, the willingness of a third party to make an investment on the same terms as a Fund would demonstrate the fairness of the transaction to such Fund.

While the Adviser endeavors to resolve all conflicts in a fair and impartial manner, there can be no assurance that its own interests will not influence its conduct and decisions. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will identify or resolve all conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the Funds and the Funds' investors are not entitled to receive notice or disclosure of the actual occurrence of conflicts or have any right to consent to them as they arise.

Conflicts

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

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients

In connection with its investment activities, the Adviser has in the past and may in the future encounter situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities (including follow-on investments) among various clients and other persons, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

The Adviser makes allocation determinations consistently with the Funds’ Organizational Documents and in accordance with its written policies and procedures.

The Funds are generally subject to investment allocation requirements (collectively, “Investment Allocation Requirements”). Investment Allocation Requirements are generally set forth in the Fund’s Organizational Documents. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures and/or allow the Adviser discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Adviser will follow the process set forth below.

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

- **Obligation to Offer:** the Adviser may be required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Funds.
- **Related Investments:** the Adviser may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.

- Legal and Regulatory Exclusions: the Adviser may determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

Subject to the requirements of a Fund's Organizational Documents, opportunities for investments will then be allocated among the eligible Funds in a manner that the Adviser and its affiliates, believe in their sole discretion to be appropriate given factors they believe to be relevant. Such factors include, but are not necessarily limited to, each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus; transaction sourcing (and with respect to an investment opportunity originated by a third party, the relationship of a particular Fund to or with such third party); each Fund's liquidity and reserves (including whether a Fund is able to commit to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity); each Fund's diversification (including the actual, relative or potential exposure of a Fund to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing portfolio); lender covenants and other limitations; any "ramp-up" period of a newly established Fund; amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment (including whether a Fund is able to invest all capital required to consummate a particular investment opportunity) and anticipated co-investment (if any); the size, liquidity and duration of the investment; each Fund's targeted rate of return; stage of development of the prospective portfolio company or other investment and anticipated holding period of the portfolio company; composition of each Fund's portfolio and each Fund's investment concentration parameters (including parameters such as geography, industry, issuer, volatility, leverage or other similar risk metrics); the suitability as a follow-on investment for a current portfolio company of a Fund or to upsize an existing investment; timing expected necessary to execute an investment; the use of leverage in the proposed capital structure; the availability of other suitable investments for each Fund; supply or demand of an investment opportunity at a given price level; risk considerations; cash flow considerations; the likelihood of current income; the centrality of an investment to a Fund's strategy; asset class restrictions; the seniority of an investment and other capital structuring criteria; industry and other allocation targets; minimum and maximum investment size requirements; tax and accounting implications; whether an investment opportunity requires additional consents or authorizations from the Fund, investors or Third Parties; whether an investment opportunity would enable a Fund to qualify for certain programmatic benefits or discounts that are not readily available to other funds including, but not limited to, the ability to enter into credit arrangements with certain financial or governmental institutions; legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the Organizational Documents of each Fund. Additionally, investments sourced by an affiliate of the Adviser that are appropriate for Funds advised by such affiliate may first be made available to such Funds. The application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above will often result in allocation on a non-pro rata basis and there can be no assurance that a Fund will participate in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives. The Adviser makes allocation determinations based solely on the Adviser's expectations at the time such investments are made, however investments and their characteristics may change and there can be no assurance that an investment may prove to have been more suitable for another Fund in hindsight.

Allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process. For example, in allocating an investment opportunity among Funds

with differing fee, expense and compensation structures, the Adviser has an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to the Funds from which the Adviser or its related persons derive, directly or indirectly, higher fees, compensation or other benefits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities among the Funds based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund or (ii) the profitability of any Fund. While the Adviser will determine how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment and considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

The Adviser and/or a Fund will under certain circumstances invest in the securities offerings of a portfolio company held by another Fund (including through initial public offerings), which would result in the Adviser and/or a Fund receiving an allocation of portfolio company securities. In addition to conflicts of interest arising from the allocation of such securities, this arrangement also leads to similar conflicts described below under “*Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales.*”

A conflict also arises in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either a Fund or a portfolio company of another Fund. In making such an allocation determination, the Adviser will consider some one or more of the factors set forth above and will make a determination in its good faith discretion.

The Adviser also reserves the right to make independent decisions regarding recommendations of when a Fund should purchase and sell investments, and the Adviser's affiliates reserve similar rights with respect to the clients that they advise. As a result, one Fund may be purchasing an investment at a time when another Fund is selling the same or a similar investment, or vice versa. A Fund may invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

Funds from time to time invest in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction where another Fund has already made an investment. Conflicts may arise in connection with such investments. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for more than one Fund at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts also arise in determining the terms of investments, especially where the Adviser and/or an affiliate control the structure of a transaction and its capitalization. For example, investments by a Fund in transactions controlled by another Fund may be subject to investment terms, including with respect to liquidity or governance, that may be more restrictive than those preferable for such Fund if it were investing without another Fund. As another example, if a Fund is investing in debt securities, it will have an interest in structuring debt securities that have financial terms (such as interest rates, repayment terms, seniority, covenants and events of default) that are more restrictive than other Funds, as an equity owner, desires. In the event one Fund has a controlling or significantly influential position in a portfolio company, it will have the ability to elect some or all of the board of directors of such portfolio company, thereby controlling the policies and operations, including the appointment of management, future issuances of securities, payment of dividends, incurrence of debt and entering into extraordinary transactions. In addition, a controlling Fund is likely to have the ability to determine, or influence, the outcome of operational matters and to cause, or prevent, a change in control of such a company. Such management and operational

decisions will, at times, be in direct conflict with other Funds that have invested in the same portfolio company that do not have the same level of control or influence over the portfolio company. There can be no assurance that the return on a Fund's investments will not be less than the returns obtained by other Funds participating in the transaction.

Employees, partners and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates will under certain circumstances make large capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, and therefore often have additional conflicting interests in connection with joint investments. Such interests will vary and may create an incentive to allocate particularly attractive investment opportunities to the Fund in which such personnel hold a greater interest. The existence of these varying circumstances presents conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund. Each of the Adviser and each of its affiliates responsible for making such decisions will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and capitalizing portfolio companies, including the amount and terms of securities and allocation of securities among the Funds, using its best judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion.

The appropriate allocation among the Funds of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments often may not be clear, especially where more than one Fund participates. For instance, if more than one Fund is considering making an investment that is not consummated, allocation of the expenses generated for the account of such Funds (such as expenses of common counsel and other professionals) will be made in good faith. In general, each affiliate of the Adviser responsible for making such decision will participate in the resolution of all such matters using its best judgment, considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion.

Further conflicts arise once a Fund has made an investment in a portfolio company in which other Funds have also invested. For example, questions arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or winding up inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring, will raise conflicts of interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties of a portfolio company, or to finance growth or other opportunities, a Fund may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided, such Fund will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser and its affiliates responsible for making such decisions in their sole discretion. In the event one Fund is unable to fund its share of additional capital (e.g., in the event such Fund does not have sufficient available capital), the other Fund may be obligated to fund more than its share of such amount. In such event, one Fund will gain greater exposure to such investment than may have been intended and the other Fund will be diluted in such investment. The returns of each Fund may be negatively impacted as a result of the foregoing. Investments by more than one Fund in a portfolio company also raise the risk of using assets of one Fund to support positions taken by another Fund, or that a Fund may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote.

There may be differences in timing of entry into, or exit from, a portfolio company for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio or liquidity needs. In addition, where more than one Fund of the Adviser (or its affiliates) invests in the same portfolio company, there can be no

assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time or on the same terms. Investments disposed of at different times will likely be disposed of at different valuations and, as a result, each Fund may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Fund. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Fund. At the same time, if the Adviser determines it is advisable for a Fund to exit an investment at the same time as another Fund of the Adviser or its affiliates, the term of which may expire sooner than the former Fund's, such Fund may dispose of its interest earlier than it ordinarily would have and may, as a result, experience lower returns than it otherwise may have earned on such investments. In addition, investors may receive different consideration (for instance, investors in one Fund may receive cash whereas investors in another Fund may be provided the opportunity to receive distributions in-kind) which may impact the realized return ultimately received by each Fund. The Adviser will seek to resolve all such conflicts using its best judgment but in its sole discretion.

Finally, in certain circumstances, if more than one Fund is participating in an investment, one Fund may bear more than its pro rata share of expenses relating to such investment if the other Fund or Funds does not have the resources to bear such expenses (including, for instance, as a result of insufficient reserves and/or the inability to call capital to cover such expenses).

In such circumstances described above, the Adviser could take steps to reduce the potential conflicts of interest between the various Funds, including causing a Fund to take certain actions that, in the absence of such conflict, it would not take (e.g., a Fund may divest itself of an asset it otherwise may have retained, the Adviser may establish information barriers, certain matters may be referred to an advisory committee or a third party, or a Fund may only invest in securities that the Adviser believes would align the interests with other investing Funds). Any such steps could have the effect of benefiting one Fund or the Adviser at the expense of another Fund.

The Funds may make investments to finance follow-on acquisitions. Follow-on investments present conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving portfolio companies in which another Fund has invested or will invest. Recapitalization transactions present conflicts of interest, 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. Each other affiliate of the Adviser will resolve all such conflicts using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion.

Furthermore, a conflict of interest also arises because a Fund that participates in a follow-on investment in a portfolio company held by another Fund will benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the original Fund and from operational or other information about such portfolio company acquired from the original Fund's ownership of interests in the portfolio company. In such circumstances, such benefitting Fund or Funds will not be required to reimburse the original Fund for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment. An investment by a Fund in a portfolio company in which another Fund invests at a later stage may be made at a higher or lower valuation than the investment in such portfolio company by such other Fund and an investment by one or more other Funds in any such portfolio company may dilute the original Fund's interest in such portfolio company.

The Funds may in many cases own a significant or controlling percentage of the common equity of portfolio companies which, depending upon the amount of equity owned by them, any relevant contractual arrangements between such portfolio company and the participating Funds and other relevant factual circumstances, could result in an extension of bankruptcy preference periods with respect to payments made to such Funds and/or subordination of its claims to other creditors and/or recharacterization of debt claims into equity claims. In addition, because of their equity ownership, representation on the boards of directors, and/or contractual rights, the Funds will often be thought to control, participate in the management of or influence the conduct of portfolio companies. These factors could expose the assets of the Funds to claims by a portfolio company, its security holders, its creditors or governmental agencies.

Warehousing

In certain limited circumstances, a Fund may purchase a warehoused investment opportunity from the Adviser, one of its affiliates, their respective partners, directors, officers or employees or their respective affiliates. In limited circumstances, the warehoused investment acquired by a Fund may represent only a portion of the applicable investment in the portfolio company held by the Adviser, one of its affiliates, their respective partners, directors, officers or employees or their respective affiliates (as applicable). In such cases, following the acquisition of the warehoused investment, such Fund would in certain circumstances hold different classes of interests or parts of the capital structure of such portfolio company than some or all of the interests held by the Adviser, one of its affiliates, their respective partners, directors, officers or employees or their respective affiliates (as applicable). See also “Principal Transactions” and “Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser” below. A Fund may employ leverage on a temporary basis, including pursuant to a secured credit facility, in order to fund the purchase of such warehoused investment on such terms as are set forth in such Fund’s Organizational Documents. Subject to the Organizational Documents of each Fund, the warehoused portion of such an investment will generally be purchased by a Fund at cost, including any costs or expenses associated with consummating the transaction, plus an interest charge. There is a risk that an investment may decrease in value during the warehousing period (or increase in value by less than the applicable interest charge) and such warehousing arrangement may nonetheless require a Fund to purchase such investment from the Adviser or its affiliate at the pre-agreed purchase price, and such Fund may be required to bear the loss in connection with such investment.

Cross Transactions

In certain cases, the Adviser may seek to cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund or it may seek to cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) may have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Fund that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates generally receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant funds involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant funds.

Depending on the transaction structure, these transactions may disproportionately benefit the purchasing, selling, or merging Fund (or the Adviser as a result of its interests in a particular Fund), and one Fund may incur expenses or forego gains that would have been obtained had it not entered into such transaction. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to support a less successful portfolio company of an older Fund by causing a newer Fund with a longer remaining term and investment period to purchase a part or all of such portfolio company in order to provide the Adviser additional time to potentially manage it to a successful exit and increase the likelihood of the Adviser or an affiliate receiving Carried Interest. Conversely, the Adviser may be incentivized to sell an attractive investment in an older Fund to a newer Fund to increase the amount of fees received by the Adviser or an affiliate with respect to such an investment. Determining the valuation or other terms of such transactions may also create a conflict of interest due to the Adviser's consideration of the particular terms (including the fee terms) of the Funds and the Adviser's interest in such Funds. Such acquisition or merger may result in the acquiring entity purchasing a Fund's portfolio company at a valuation that is: (a) not the highest price than could have been obtained in the market had there been a robust sales process with multiple third party bidders or (b) higher than the value of the company resulting in an overvaluation.

Under certain circumstances, the Adviser may wish to reduce the investment of one or more Funds in an investment and increase the investment of other Fund(s) in such investment, and may, therefore, effect such transactions by directing the transfer of such investment between such Funds or through any other transaction structure (for example, distribution of portfolio company interests from one Fund and contribution of such interests to another Fund). Any costs and expenses associated with any such transaction will be borne by such Funds in accordance with such Funds' Organizational Documents and to the extent not addressed in the applicable Organizational Documents, in accordance with an allocation that the Adviser deems in good faith to be fair and reasonable.

To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements and policies and procedures of the relevant Funds. There can be no assurance that any such conflicts can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to each Fund or portfolio company nor is there any assurance that such transaction will be equally or similarly profitable or advantageous to each participating Fund.

Principal Transactions

Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a "principal transaction"), the investment adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client's consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser's management of the Funds, the Adviser and its affiliates from time to time, under certain circumstances, engage in principal transactions. The Adviser will establish certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the Funds regarding any proposed principal transaction and that any required prior consent of the transaction be received. Generally, each Fund's Organizational Documents will provide that the each Fund's general partner may grant any such approvals required under Section 206(3).

Continuation Transactions

From time to time the Adviser may determine that it is in the best interest of a Fund holding the investment (the “selling Fund”) to transact with another Fund (the “purchasing Fund”) in order to provide the selling Fund’s investors with an option to either: (1) receive cash proceeds from the selling Fund’s sale or transfer of such portfolio company and/or (2) “roll” (i.e., retain) their interest in such portfolio company. These types of transactions are often referred to as “continuation transactions.” In connection with such continuation transactions, Adviser may require the investors in the purchasing Fund to make an additional investment in a Fund or commit to invest a future Fund. In addition to those conflicts of interest described above under “*Cross Transactions*”, conflicts of interest arise in these continuation transactions because (i) the Adviser and its affiliates are charging investors in the purchasing Fund an Advisory Fee and Carried Interest (which economics are likely to be different than the selling Fund) and the transactions have the potential to result in the receipt of additional Advisory Fees and Carried Interest by the Adviser and its affiliates; (iii) the Adviser and Adviser Personnel are expected to have the ability to make material investments in the purchasing Fund, which may cause them to take actions that benefits the purchasing Fund; (iv) the Adviser is actively involved in negotiating the terms of the sale on behalf of the selling Fund, on the one hand, and the purchasing Fund, on the other hand (including allocation of expenses incurred in the transaction); and/or (v) because of the requirement for an investor in the purchasing Fund to make an investment in a Fund or a commitment to invest in a future Fund, which (a) incentivizes the Adviser to favor such investors because of the potential for the Adviser and its affiliates to earn additional Advisory Fees with respect to any such investment or commitment to invest, and (b) could affect the price such investors offer to purchase the asset from the selling Fund. Additionally, conflicts of interest arise in continuation transactions as a result of the allocation of fees and expenses, because fees and expenses will be incurred in connection with the transaction, and the Adviser might determine to allocate bankers’ fees and certain other fees and expenses solely to selling investors and not to the “rolling investors” or “new investors” in the purchasing Fund or vice versa.

To the extent not addressed in a Fund’s Organizational Documents, the Adviser will address conflicts of interest that arise in connection with continuation transactions as set forth above under “*Cross Transactions*.”

Conflicts Relating to the Key Persons’ Other Investment Activities

Each Fund’s key persons will continue to pursue and oversee other investment activities during the life of such Fund. The interests of other clients and portfolio companies may conflict with the interests of the limited partners and the portfolio companies. Subject to the limitations set forth in each Fund’s Organizational Documents, key persons may buy or sell interests in, or provide financing to, portfolio companies, or advise portfolio companies or competitors of a Fund’s portfolio companies, for their own account. In addition, key persons may provide a variety of products and services to portfolio companies, including financial advisory services, and may receive various forms of compensation from such portfolio companies. Any fees or benefits received by key persons for such outside investment activities will not benefit the Funds and their limited partners.

Conflicts Relating to Co-Investment Opportunities

The Adviser has in the past and expects in the future to establish certain investment vehicles through which certain personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates, or other persons will from time to

time invest alongside the Funds in one or more investment opportunities. Such vehicles, referred to herein as “co-investment vehicles,” generally are created to purchase and sell each investment opportunity at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms as the Funds. Such co-investment vehicles sometimes do not, but may at times, pay advisory fees or Carried Interest. The Adviser expects to determine from time to time that it is desirable for all or any portion of an investment opportunity to be purchased by Third Parties, including, without limitation, limited partners in the Funds, investors in any parallel funds, strategic partners, other investors or such persons acting as finders or brokers of transactions. No investor has any rights, entitlements or priority to participate in any such co-investment opportunity, subject to any side letter entered into with an investor that provides such investor with certain rights in respect of co-investments. Decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer such co-investment opportunities and the terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser. Such co-investment opportunities may, and typically will be offered to some and not other investors, and investors may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunity than originally requested and an investor may be offered fewer co-investment opportunities than other investors in the same Fund, with the same, larger or smaller capital commitments to such Fund than such investor, in each case in the sole discretion of the Adviser. In addition, Third Parties (e.g., other Funds managed by the Adviser, consultants, joint venture partners, Adviser Investors, persons associated with a portfolio company and other third parties, including persons who the Adviser believes will provide a benefit to a Fund and/or one or more portfolio companies or who provide a strategic sourcing or similar benefit to the Adviser, a Fund, and/or a portfolio company and one or more of their respective affiliates, due to industry or regulatory expertise or otherwise), will from time to time be offered such co-investment opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser. Each co-investment opportunity (should any exist) is likely to be different and allocation of each such opportunity will be dependent upon the facts and circumstances specific to that unique situation (e.g., timing, industry, size, geography, asset class, projected holding period, exit strategy and counterparty). Non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities do not require the Adviser to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity. The Adviser may from time to time agree to give particular investors, Funds, 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 Funds or their investors to be offered certain co-investment opportunities.

The Adviser’s exercise of its discretion in allocating co-investment opportunities among investors and Third Parties, may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more advantageous to some such persons than others. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement 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 Advisory Fees and/or Carried Interest based on the availability of co-investment opportunities offered to such parties). While the Adviser will determine how to allocate co-investment opportunities in good faith, considering its own interests and such factors as it deems relevant (including, but not limited to, whether the co-investor may invest in future Funds sponsored by the Adviser; the ability to participate (in terms of, for example, staffing, expertise, and other resources or similar synergies) efficiently and expeditiously in such investment opportunity without harming or otherwise prejudicing such Fund(s), in particular when

the investment opportunity is time-sensitive in nature, as is typically the case (including whether the potential co-investment party has a complicated tax structure that would require particular structuring implementation or covenants that would not otherwise be required); the Adviser's evaluation of the size and financial resources of the potential co-investment party; whether the potential co-investment party will make commitments to invest in other Funds (including concurrently with the applicable co-investment) as well as commitments to future funds raised by the Adviser; whether the co-investment opportunity is being provided in connection with a potential investment in or acquisition of interests through a secondary transfer of the Funds (i.e., a stapled co-investment opportunity); whether the Adviser believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential co-investment party will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to current or future Funds sponsored by the Adviser and/or the Adviser and/or the applicable portfolio company and whether the potential co-investment party has demonstrated a long-term and/or continuing commitment to the potential success of current or future Funds and/or the Adviser; the character and nature of the co-investment opportunity (including the potential co-investment amount, structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry); whether a potential co-investment party has a history of participating in opportunities and the Adviser's evaluation of its past experiences and relationships with that potential co-investor, such as the willingness or ability of such person to respond promptly and/or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Adviser; any confidentiality concerns the Adviser has that may arise in connection with providing the other account or person with specific information relating to the investment opportunity in order to permit such potential co-investment party to evaluate the investment opportunity; the level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity; the ability of a potential co-investment party to aid in operating or monitoring a portfolio company or the possession of certain expertise by a potential co-investment party and the potential co-investment party's relationship with the potential management team of the portfolio company and whether the potential co-investment party has any existing positions in the portfolio company; the extent to which a potential co-investment party has been provided a greater amount of co-investment opportunities relative to others; whether a potential co-investment party has other alternative access to investment in the portfolio company; whether the potential co-investment party could 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); any interests a potential co-investment party has in any competitor of a portfolio company; the ability of a potential co-investment party to hold investments for longer periods of time (or indefinitely); the Adviser's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the potential co-investment party to legal, regulatory, competitive, confidentiality, reporting, public relations, media or other burdens that make it less likely that the other account or person would act upon the investment opportunity if offered; the Adviser's evaluation of whether 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; the Adviser's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential co-investment party may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential co-investment party is involved in the same industry as a target company

in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential co-investment party, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with the potential co-investment party's commitment but in its sole discretion).

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment and some factors may be more or less important depending upon the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. There can be no assurance that the actual allocation of a co-investment opportunity or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

The Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity exceeds the amount the Adviser determines would be appropriate for the Funds (after taking into account any portion of the opportunity allocated by contract to certain participants in the applicable deal, such as co-sponsors, consultants and advisers to the Adviser and/or the Funds or management teams of the applicable portfolio company, certain strategic investors and other investors whose allocation is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the applicable Fund), and any such excess may be offered to one or more co-investors pursuant to the procedures included in the Funds' Organizational Documents or, to the extent not addressed in such Funds' Organizational Documents, in accordance with the above paragraphs. From time to time there will be circumstances where the Adviser determines, for strategic or other reasons, the amount that could have otherwise been invested by a particular Fund is instead allocated to one or more co-investors.

The amount of other fees generated as a result of co-investments in connection with any portfolio company will not constitute Other Fees and will not reduce the Advisory fees paid by the Funds and could therefore be retained by the Adviser. 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 other fees, including the receipt of advisory fees or allocation of Carried Interest from the co-investor, which would be determined separately from the Fund, and/or the expectation of capital commitments to successor Funds. As a result of the foregoing, the Adviser could be incentivized to allocate a greater portion of an investment to a co-investor than it would have otherwise allocated absent such an arrangement or economic terms.

If co-investment vehicles are formed to make investments alongside a Fund, the co-investment vehicle will have a priority right to make co-investments in some or all of the investments made by such Fund. The existence of such a priority right will significantly reduce or eliminate co-investment opportunities available to the investors in the Funds.

In the event the Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity to co-investors, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. As a consequence, the Fund may bear the entire portion 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. An investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce a Fund's overall investment returns. Funds bear the risk that any or all excess portion of an investment 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 Fund 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 Fund's investment objective. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Fund may consequently hold a greater concentration and have greater exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto. Therefore, it is possible that a Fund that overcommits to an investment will bear a disproportionate allocation of the risks, including credit risks for amounts funded utilizing the Fund's subscription facility, associated with the transaction without being compensated for assuming such risks. Such an unsuccessful co-investment offering may also limit the Funds' ability to execute further investment transactions. In instances where a co-investment is syndicated, it may first be funded by a Fund either by calling capital from such Fund's investors or utilizing a subscription facility. In such cases, investors in the Fund are initially bearing such cost of capital. While the Adviser expects that co-investors would bear their pro rata share of the cost of capital resulting from third-party expenses (such as any interest charged in respect of borrowings on the Fund's subscription facility), the Fund may not necessarily recoup any portion of origination expenses or other costs allocable to the extension of credit or initial funding by investors in the Fund.

The Adviser or its affiliates will under certain circumstances establish dedicated co-investment vehicles for specific investors in order to facilitate investments by the relevant investors as co-investment parties alongside a Fund which have more favorable rights and/or terms than the Funds and/or other co-investors. Any such vehicle will be established at the Adviser or its affiliates' sole discretion and the Adviser and its affiliates have no obligation to offer a similar opportunity to any other investor.

The Adviser will determine the appropriate allocation among co-investors and the Funds of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments. Generally, if a proposed transaction is not consummated, no such co-investment vehicle generally will have been formed, and the full amount of any costs related to an unconsummated transaction would therefore be borne entirely by the Fund selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed transaction. In addition, if a potential investment is not consummated and a co-investment vehicle has been formed (or co-investors have committed to invest in a proposed transaction), the full amount of any expenses relating to such potential but not consummated investment would be borne entirely by the Fund selected by the Adviser as proposed investors for such proposed investment, rather than the co-investment vehicle or co-investors. Furthermore, to the extent a co-investment vehicle is formed in connection with a proposed transaction, expenses relating to such co-investment vehicle (including, for instance, expenses related to its organization and formation solely for the benefit of such co-investment vehicle and other expenses incurred in connection with making an investment) will, in certain situations, be borne by a Fund, regardless of whether such proposed transaction is consummated.

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

Secondary Transfers

In addition, to the extent the Adviser is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, the Adviser will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors:

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

Fee Structure

The Advisory Fee is payable even if the Funds lose all of their capital. Because the Advisory Fee is payable through liquidation of a Fund and there is a fixed commitment period after which capital from investors in the Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Advisory Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure creates an incentive to defer the realization of investments and/or deploy capital when the Adviser would not otherwise have done so.

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the general partners of the Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the Organizational Documents of such Funds. Such general partners are affiliates of the Adviser. The existence of the general partners' Carried Interest creates an

incentive for the general partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than it would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. However, the investment made by the Adviser or its affiliates in or alongside the Funds, the clawback obligation of the general partner (as described below) and the fact that the preferred return is calculated on an aggregate basis reduces the incentive to make speculative investments or otherwise time the sale of an investment in a manner motivated by the personal benefit of the Adviser personnel.

Pursuant to the Tax Act, capital gains realized by the general partner in respect of its right to carried interest distributions will generally be treated as “short-term” capital gain subject to higher tax rates unless the relevant holding period with respect to such gain exceeds three years. The corresponding holding period requirement with respect to other limited partners is one year. As noted above, the new holding period requirement could affect investment decisions, including the timing and structure of dispositions, and could adversely impact returns for investors. For example, the holding period requirement may incentivize the general partner to cause the Funds to hold an investment for longer than three years in order for the members of the general partner to obtain a preferential tax rate on allocations attributable to its entitlement to carried interest distributions, even if there are attractive realization opportunities prior to that time.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of each Fund, the general partner is required to return certain excess amounts (net of taxes) of Carried Interest distributions as a “clawback.” This clawback obligation may create an incentive for the general partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the winding up of a Fund if the disposition and/or winding up would result in a realized loss to the Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the general partner.

In addition, the general partner is incentivized to hold on to investments that have poor prospects for improvement in order to receive ongoing Advisory Fees in the interim and, potentially, a more likely or larger Carried Interest distribution if such asset’s value appreciates in the future. This incentive is increased by the presence of the clawback obligation of the general partner.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of each Fund, the general partner may elect to receive its Carried Interest in the form of an in-kind distribution of securities of a portfolio company, including for purposes of permitting one or more general partner personnel to donate such securities to charity (which may include private foundations, fund or other charities so chosen by such personnel), while disposing of limited partners’ share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the limited partners. Any tax efficiencies to such general partner personnel associated with this form of charitable giving may have the effect of reinforcing or enhancing the general partner’s incentives otherwise resulting from the existence of its Carried Interest and therefore, the general partner may have a conflict of interest in making decisions on behalf of the Funds (including, for instance, the timing of disposition of investments). The general partner is particularly incentivized to receive distributions in-kind of securities that it expects to increase in value, and in cases where the increase occurs, if the limited partners received cash distributions instead of in-kind distributions, the limited partners will be denied the benefits of that increase had the Fund retained the securities and the general partner will receive more value from the securities than it would have had its Carried Interest been paid in cash.

Conflicts Relating to Fund Level Borrowing

The Funds from time to time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including making new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors) in portfolio companies and paying Fund expenses and liabilities, including organizational expenses. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would be generally used for all partners in such Fund on a pro-rata basis, including the general partner and any other persons contributing a portion of the general partner's commitment to a Fund (whether made as an investment in a Fund or alongside a Fund), and may remain outstanding for an extended period of time before the general partner calls capital from the partners. Although borrowings by a Fund have the potential to enhance overall returns that exceed such Fund's cost of funds (including interest rate, lender fees and transaction costs), such borrowings increase the potential exposure of the Fund to a particular investment above the level that the Fund would typically have if the investment had been limited to equity. Any such borrowings will further diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than the Fund's cost of funds. In addition, borrowings by a Fund are secured by capital commitments made by the limited partners to such Fund and the documentation relating to such borrowings provides that during the continuance of a default under such borrowings, the interests of the limited partners may be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing. The general partner and other persons making the general partner's commitment to a Fund who participate in such borrowings pending satisfaction of capital contribution obligations will also benefit from the credit of such Fund and the other limited partners without compensating such Fund for such benefit (other than by bearing a proportionate share of expenses as described below). Certain parties participating in an investment (including any co-investment party are not expected to bear their pro rata share of expenses relating to the subscription facility used for making an investment (including, without limitation, interests expenses, origination and other costs). As a result, a Fund is expected to bear a disproportionate cost in connection with the extension of credit. In addition, because co-investment parties and the general partner are not expected to be parties to the subscription facility, a Fund will bear a disproportionate amount of the credit risk in incurred the debt on behalf of the other parties.

To the extent a Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions, the Fund's investors generally will later make corresponding capital contributions, but the Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds (in which case the general partner and any other persons contributing a portion of the general partner's commitment to a Fund shall each bear such person's proportionate share of such interest expense and any other expense in connection such borrowing). As a result, the Fund's use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and generally make net IRR calculations higher or lower than such calculations otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing. In addition, these borrowings can impact the Carried Interest the Fund's general partner receives, as these calculations of Carried Interest generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions as well as the level of the organizational structure at which such borrowed funds are borrowed. It is expected that the interest will accrue on any such outstanding borrowings at a lower rate than any preferred return, which will begin accruing when capital contributions to fund such investments, or repay borrowings used to fund such investments, are actually made to the relevant Fund. As a result, such borrowings can also increase the Carried Interest received by the general partner or will result in the Fund's general partner receiving Carried Interest earlier than it would otherwise have by decreasing the amount of distributions

from the Fund that are required to be made to Fund investors in satisfaction of any preferred return. The general partner therefore has a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the general partner may receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings. Furthermore, the use of Fund-level borrowing for investment purposes are treated as investment capital for purposes of calculating the relevant Fund's Advisory Fee. Therefore, investors pay Advisory Fees on borrowed amounts used to fund an investment even though such amounts would not accrue a preferred return as described above.

In addition, 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. 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. Moreover, the existence of a subscription facility may impair an investor's ability to transfer its interest in a Fund as a result of restrictions imposed on such transfers by the lender.

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

The use of Fund-level borrowings will differ based on available credit facility capacity and contractual terms applicable to each Fund and each such credit facility. Therefore, as the subscription credit facilities utilized by the Funds may have different terms, while the Funds may be invested in the same investment, and while the valuation of such investment would be consistently determined pursuant to the relevant Organizational Documents, the investment return can, in certain circumstances, differ among the Funds as a result.

Management of the Funds

The Adviser expects that it or its personnel will in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with objectives which may be either substantially similar to, or different from (and potentially conflicting with), those of the current Funds. The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to the investments of one or more Funds that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies will not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Fund is generally not able to invest through the same investment vehicles, have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences will result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that Adviser Personnel responsible for managing a particular Fund will have responsibilities with respect to other Funds managed by the Adviser, including funds and accounts raised in the future. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services or functions of these Adviser Personnel. Adviser Personnel have an incentive to allocate more time, services or

functions to Funds from which such personnel drive a higher economic benefit and/or better-performing Funds.

The Adviser may consider and reject an investment opportunity on behalf of one Fund and the Adviser may subsequently determine to have another Fund make an investment in the same company. A conflict of interest arises because one fund will, in such circumstances, benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the original Fund considering the investment. In such circumstances, the benefitting fund or funds will not be required to reimburse the original Fund for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment.

In connection with evaluating a potential investment that is not consummated a Fund will incur Dead Deal Costs. Such Dead Deal Costs are, from time to time, rolled forward and capitalized into the following subsequent consummated transaction. In such cases, another Fund and new co-investors may participate with the original Fund in the subsequent consummated transaction. As a result, the other Fund (and/or new co-investors) that were not participating in the unconsummated transaction will under certain circumstances be responsible for bearing a portion of Dead Deal Costs incurred by the original Fund.

In addition, the Adviser receives various kinds of portfolio company data and other information, including related to or created in connection with financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors, ESG and other metrics, financial information, commercial and transactional information, user data, cost data and related data or information, some of which is sometimes referred to as “big data.” This information may, in certain instances, include confidential and/or sensitive information received as a result of one Fund’s investment (or prospective investment) in a portfolio company. As a result, the Adviser is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends and financial opportunities, enhance and improve operations of portfolio companies, and otherwise develop investment strategies or identify specific investment or business opportunities. The Adviser also intends to utilize such data for purposes of identifying new investments opportunities for the Funds. Information from a portfolio company owned by a Fund may enable the Adviser to better understand a particular industry and develop and execute investment strategies in reliance on that understanding for the Adviser and other Funds that do not own an interest in such portfolio company, without compensation or benefit to such Fund or its portfolio companies. Further, data is expected to be aggregated across the Funds and their respective portfolio companies and, in connection therewith, the Adviser is expected to serve as the repository for such data, including with ownership, use and distribution rights therein. The Adviser may also share data from a portfolio company of one Fund with a portfolio entity of another Fund, which may increase a competitive disadvantage for, and indirectly harm, such portfolio company. Portfolio companies may incur incremental expenses in collecting and organizing information requested or required to be furnished to the Adviser (which expenses are indirectly borne by the Funds). The Adviser may, from time to time in the future, enter into information sharing and use arrangements with portfolio companies. The Adviser expects to utilize this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Fund or Funds from which such information was obtained. Furthermore, except for (a) contractual obligations to third parties to maintain confidentiality of certain information or otherwise limit the scope and purpose of its use or distribution, (b) policies, practices and procedures designed to ensure confidentiality

of trade secrets and (c) compliance with applicable data privacy laws, laws prohibiting insider trading, anti-competition laws and laws protecting national security interests, the Adviser is generally free to use data and information from a Fund's activities in its sole discretion for the benefit of the Adviser and other Funds. The sharing and use of "big data" and other information present potential conflicts of interest and any benefits received by the Adviser or its personnel will not be subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions or otherwise shared with a Fund or its investors. In addition, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments in portfolio companies based on the data and information expected to be received and/or to utilize such information in a manner that benefits the Adviser, the general partner and/or certain Funds.

The Adviser and its affiliates will from time to time also enter into formal or informal arrangements with portfolio investments 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 Funds and the Funds' portfolio companies to better discern economic or other trends and developments. The Adviser believes that all Funds benefit from these arrangements in ways that would be impossible without the ability to aggregate data from across the Adviser's businesses and the Funds' portfolio companies. However, information sharing may involve conflicts of interest between the Funds and/or between the Funds 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. Therefore, the Adviser and its affiliates may utilize such data outside of Fund activities in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Adviser, without directly compensating or otherwise benefiting the Funds. As a result, the Adviser may have an incentive to pursue investments (on its own behalf or on behalf of the Funds) 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 Funds.

The Funds will, from time to time, enter into borrowing arrangements that require the Funds to be jointly and severally liable for the obligations. If one Fund defaults on such arrangement, other Funds may be held responsible for the defaulted amount.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Adviser

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

In addition, the Adviser will under certain circumstances compete against, or engage in business with (i.e., through co-investments and joint ventures) another investment adviser with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. Such relationships may influence decisions that the Adviser makes with respect to the Funds.

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

Personal investments by investment professionals and other personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates and persons related thereto can present potential conflicts of interest. The Adviser or its affiliates' partners, directors, officers, employees and such persons' family members will, under certain circumstances and subject to certain restrictions as set forth in each Fund's Organizational Documents, buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts, including making investments in securities of public and private issuers alongside Clients at different times or in non-pro rata amounts, or in different classes or levels of the capital structure. Such Adviser Personnel and their family members will from time to time buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to the Funds, or could under certain circumstances buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by the Funds. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. In such circumstances, the investing Adviser personnel will not share or reimburse the relevant Fund(s) and/or the Adviser for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity. Investors will not have access to the results of such trading because of its confidential nature. Also, a Fund could from time to time invest in securities of companies in which Adviser Personnel have previously invested for their own accounts, subject to satisfying the limitations set forth in the Organizational Documents. Furthermore, Adviser Personnel and other related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates could from time to time invest for their own accounts in securities of companies in which the Funds have previously invested, subject to satisfying the limitations set forth in the Organizational Documents. As a result, such persons could have materially different investments results than a Fund. Moreover, where such Adviser Personnel hold interests in different classes or types of securities in a single portfolio company, further conflicts of interest may arise (such as if questions arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, whether payments should be accelerated, or whether debt should be refinanced). Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring or other concessions that may be given in such a situation raise conflicts of interest, and the Adviser may be incentivized to choose a course of action that benefits one Fund to the detriment of another Fund. Such Adviser personnel owning separate classes or types of interests may consider their own interests and not the interests of a Fund in voting their own interests in such situations. Furthermore, Adviser personnel are not required to dispose of their interests at the same time as a Fund and may make independent decisions regarding disposition of such personal investments, which determinations

may be made considering only their own interests and may be different from the decisions made on behalf of such Fund.

In addition, Adviser Personnel have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in industries and sectors in which the Funds invest or other industries that gives rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, certain Adviser Personnel and their family members will from time to time invest in private equity funds, private venture capital funds, hedge funds, real estate funds, mutual funds and other investments, including potential competitors of the Funds and/or which invest in similar industries and sectors as the Funds (including investments for purposes of sourcing future investment opportunities). Such Adviser Personnel have a conflict of interest with respect to their personal investment holdings. There could be situations in which such investment vehicles invest in the same portfolio companies as the Funds and there may be situations in which such investment vehicle purchases securities from, or sells securities to, a Fund. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Funds. In the event Adviser Personnel make an investment with the intent to source future investments for the Funds, there is a greater likelihood that the Funds will make investments in the same portfolio companies in which Adviser Personnel hold an interest as described above. Such personnel may be incentivized to cause a Fund to act in a manner that benefits such other investment vehicles and indirectly, themselves as investors in such investment vehicles. The Adviser has established policies and procedures requiring certain approvals for certain investments by such Adviser personnel and their family members, but does not necessarily restrict all such purchases. Additionally, certain Adviser personnel are officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies or assets which are actual or potential investments of the Funds, service providers to the Funds or other counterparties of the Funds and the portfolio companies. The Adviser manages these conflicts in its sole discretion.

Adviser Personnel serve as officers or directors of portfolio companies and public and other companies that are not portfolio companies (see “Service on Boards of Directors, Material Non-Public Information, Etc.” in Item 8 above and “Positions with a Portfolio Company,” below).

Adviser Personnel will from time to time have family members that are actively involved in industries and sectors in which the Funds invest or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in such industries and sectors (including service providers described below) or other industries, which gives rise to conflicts of interest. For example, such family members might be officers, directors, personnel or owners of companies that are actual or potential investments of the Funds or other counterparties of the Funds and the portfolio companies. Moreover, in certain instances, the Funds 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 in respect of which such family members have other involvement. The fees for services provided by such service providers may or may not be at the same rate charged by other third party service providers and the Adviser is not required to select service providers who may have lower rates (or to engage in any benchmarking of such fees). In most such circumstances, the Funds’ Organizational Documents will not preclude Funds from undertaking any of these investment activities or transactions.

From time to time, Adviser Personnel invest in funds or other entities managed by limited partners of a Fund, which could incentivize such Adviser Personnel to afford the limited partner preferential

or favored treatment, such as, for example, increased access to co-investment opportunities, and could create conflicts of interest to the extent such other funds compete with a Fund for investment opportunities or invest in competing portfolio companies.

Holding Companies

The Funds may create a platform for acquiring companies in a particular industry for the purpose of creating synergies across, and adding value to, such companies (e.g., merging companies together to create economies of scale or running certain companies in a coordinated manner). In such instances, a holding company (a “Holding Company”) would generally be created that would acquire and manage the companies in the platform. The investments in the Holding Company may be managed together (including, for example, the use of common service providers, combined and/or otherwise sold together as part of a single transaction or series of related transactions). The Holding Company would be staffed with personnel responsible for sourcing, acquiring and managing companies for the Holding Company. In certain circumstances, such platform employees may include former employees or current or former senior advisors or consultants to the Adviser and its affiliates. All of the Holding Company’s costs and expenses, initial or ongoing and for any purpose, including compensation for its personnel (which compensation may include, among other things, salary, benefits, and the granting of profit participation in certain investments of the Holding Company and/or capital interests in such investment or the underlying assets), overhead expenses (including, without limitation, rent, property taxes and utilities allocable to the workspaces) and all expenses related to sourcing would be borne by the Holding Company (and, therefore, indirectly borne by the Fund). Such costs and expenses will not offset the Advisory Fee and are in addition to the Advisory Fees and other compensation (e.g., Carried Interest) received by the Adviser or its affiliates. In addition, as the Adviser or its affiliates earns Advisory Fees and Carried Interest from the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates will benefit from the assets, income and gains from the Holding Company.

Service Providers

Services required by a Fund (including some services historically provided by the Adviser or the general partner) will from time to time be outsourced in whole or in part to third parties or licensed software, in each case in the discretion of the Adviser. This can create a conflict of interest because the Adviser has an incentive to outsource such services at the expense of the Funds to, among other things, leverage the use of Adviser personnel. Such services may include, without limitation, deal sourcing, asset management, information technology, 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. The decision by the Adviser to initially perform a service for a Fund in-house does not preclude a later decision to outsource such services (or any additional services) in whole or in part to a third-party service provider in the future and the Adviser has no obligation to inform such Funds or investors of such a change. Such services may also supplement or be performed alongside services performed by the Adviser. In addition, certain internal service providers (such as internal accountants) 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 Funds.

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

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

Additionally, former Adviser employees may also become employees, officers or directors of, or otherwise be engaged by, third-party service providers that provide services to the Adviser, the Funds and/or portfolio companies. While employed by the Adviser, the cost of the compensation, benefits and attributable overhead provided to these individuals are paid by the Adviser unless a Fund's Organizational Documents permit certain allocations of internal expenses to the Fund. If a former Adviser employee becomes an employee or consultant of a third party that also provides services to a Fund, such former Adviser employee may be assigned by such third party to provide services to that account. In such instance, the cost of the third-party service provider attributable to the former Adviser employee working on the Fund will be borne entirely by the Fund and no such amounts will reduce the management fee paid or the carried interest distributed by such Fund on the basis that such person used to be a former Adviser employee.

Additionally, Adviser Personnel, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other economic or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that an Adviser may have with a service provider can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a portfolio company. The Adviser will have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in Funds or will provide the Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates or is interested, 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, informational summits or training events for the Adviser or portfolio company personnel) or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. Although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes will enhance portfolio company performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Fund(s)), 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 Funds and/or the portfolio companies, or affiliates of such service providers, will from time to time also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with the Adviser, its affiliates, or their

respective portfolio companies. Such service providers (or their employees) may also source of investment opportunities, be co-investors or commercial counterparties or entities in which the Adviser and/or the Funds have an investment, and payments by a Fund and/or such portfolio companies may indirectly benefit the Adviser and/or such Fund.

The Funds have in the past and may, from time to time in the future pay a fee to an investment bank with respect to a particular transaction which fee may, in whole or in part reflect a payment to the investment bank for finding deals for the Adviser and the Funds in the future. As a result, the Fund paying the fee to the investment bank may not receive the benefit of the future deals sourced by the investment bank and the other Fund to which a deal is allocated will not be required to reimburse the paying Fund for such fee.

Investors have in the past or may from time to time in the future be introduced to the Adviser, or may be brought in a Fund, by a third-party consultant from which the Adviser or a Related Person purchase products and to which the Adviser or a Related Person may make payments, including in connection with conferences sponsored or hosted by the third-party consultant.

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

The Adviser or its affiliates engage certain service providers (including law firms) on behalf of the Funds 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 or secondee capacity, pursuant to various arrangements including at cost or at no cost. The Adviser is, from time to time, a beneficiary of these arrangements as well. Such personnel may provide under certain circumstances 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 will be allocated in the Adviser's discretion taking into consideration the usage of such personnel. The Advisory 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 is borne by the service provider and not the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser from time to time expects to cause the Funds to bear the full cost and expense of engaging certain third-party service providers on behalf of a portfolio company. In the event a Fund is not the sole shareholder of the portfolio company, other shareholders will benefit from the costs incurred by such Fund and will not reimburse the Fund for their pro rata portion of the cost of any such service provider.

Operating Partners

The Adviser, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies will from time to time retain individuals and companies, including part-time or full-time employees, former employees and affiliates of the Adviser, employees of such affiliates, partners of the general partner or equivalent persons of a Fund, portfolio companies of the Funds, independent contractors, third party consultants (including specialized consultants, advisers, external executives, management consultants and operations experts who have held roles such as chief operating officer or leader of business functions (e.g., head of sales), similar professionals and industry advisory roundtable members), members of the Operations Group (as defined below) (who may in some cases be partners of the general partner or equivalent) and/or other individuals designated as “operating partners” or “senior advisors,” to provide operational support, specialized operations and consulting services, diligence and similar or related services to, 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 (such companies or individuals, “Operating Partners”). These services will include high-level insight, technical or professional expertise or extensive day-to-day roles, and will include support to the general partner on behalf of the Funds or portfolio companies regarding, among other things, the company’s management (including serving in management positions as a full-time or part-time employee of the company or on the board of directors of the company, or by otherwise participating in determining corporate strategy), the company’s revenue and margin management (including determining sales/marketing 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 and related technical assistance (including technological research, development, engineering solutions, evaluation, quality assurance, product testing, validation and verification), corporate communications (including marketing and public relations), customer service, sustainability (including, strategy, policy and reporting development), and similar value creation planning and implementation or other operational matters. These services will from time to time also include “front office” functions with respect to the Funds, such as sourcing, diligencing or other investment-related functions. Such services may also include oversight of other members of the Operations Group or other Operating Partners. The Adviser has established a dedicated operations group (the “Operations Group”) that will collaborate with the investment team and company management to drive operational improvements and business transformation. From time to time, the Adviser expects to engage, or for portfolio companies or the Funds to engage, the services of Operating Partners employed by Crosspoint Labs, LLC or its subsidiaries, including Crosspoint Labs, AS (collectively, “Crosspoint Labs”), an affiliate of the Adviser, including through contracts with Crosspoint Labs or the Adviser. It is expected that the services provided by the Operating Partners will expand over time.

The nature of the relationship with each such Operating Partner and the time devotion requirements of each such Operating Partner may vary significantly. Certain Operating Partners will from time to time be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. These arrangements are in certain circumstances memorialized in a formal written agreement or and in other circumstances are informal and are negotiated individually, depending upon the anticipated services to be provided. Such providers will from time to time be subject to contractual obligations to exclusively provide certain services to the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. By contrast, some Operating Partners, including those employed by Crosspoint Labs, may provide services to third parties in addition to their work for

the portfolio companies and the Funds. In certain cases, Operating Partners have attributes of Adviser investment 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 performing different functions and, in some cases, will not in fact be employees, affiliates or personnel of the Adviser or be persons covered under the Adviser's compliance policies. At times Operating Partners, including Operating Partners employed by the Adviser or its affiliates, may also provide services directly to the Adviser (for which no Fund or portfolio company would compensate such Operating Partner). Operating Partners are expected to be offered the ability (and will from time to time have a preferred right) to co-invest alongside the Funds, including in employee co-invest vehicles, and will in certain circumstances be offered the opportunity directly by a portfolio company to invest in such company or be granted an equity award in such company in exchange for services provided, including in investments in which such Operating Partner is involved or participates in the management thereof. Operating Partners will in some cases receive retainers, salary, bonuses and/or other compensation and employee benefits (including vacation time and sick leave) from the Adviser, as well as a share of Carried Interest (or bonuses determined in a manner similar to Carried Interest) from the Funds. Amounts paid by the Adviser to the Operating Partners will typically be offset or reimbursed by payments received by Operating Partners from portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies or the Funds, which payments are described further below.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of the Funds, fees, compensation (including profit participations, long-term incentive plans or other equity or similar incentives) and expenses, and any attributable overhead associated with services provided by Operating Partners (including annual fees, retainer fees and success fees) will generally be paid and/or reimbursed by the portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies and/or the Funds (and not by the general partner, the Adviser or any of their respective affiliates). Such expenses will be determined at the discretion of the general partner taking into account the particular services, will from time to time include an equity or other interest in the portfolio company (which from time to time will include special vesting rights) or other incentive-based compensation (e.g. Carried Interest) to the Operating Partner, and will generally be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Operating Partner, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such companies.

Compensation from portfolio companies may but will not necessarily in all cases be made on an arm's length basis. The Adviser will propose services of Crosspoint Labs and other Operating Partners to portfolio companies where it deems appropriate, but generally intends to leave the determination to utilize such services to the management of such portfolio company and any subsequent negotiation of fees would be undertaken by such management. While the Adviser recognizes a Fund's ownership position in many portfolio companies may create a perceived or actual influence on the decisions of management, it is generally not the Adviser's intent to require portfolio companies to utilize particular services of Crosspoint Labs and in many cases the Adviser will be unable to influence a portfolio company's decision, in particular where the applicable Fund does not own a majority interest in the portfolio company and/or where such Fund co-owns a portfolio company with other large private equity firms or investors who have control or important

influence over portfolio company decisions. In such manner, persons other than the Adviser will be responsible for setting the compensation paid by portfolio companies to Operating Partners on an arms' length basis. In cases where such compensation is made on an arm's length basis, it nonetheless will not always be determined by comparison to market rates, particularly in situations where it is negotiated directly between such Operating Partner and the applicable portfolio company. In the case of Crosspoint Labs and its personnel, the Adviser generally will maintain control over the rate schedules set for its services and amount of compensation agreed to with any particular portfolio company. It will also have control in certain negotiations, such as when a Fund directly engages Crosspoint Labs or another Operating Partner. In cases where the Adviser controls the negotiations of setting Operating Partner compensation outside of Crosspoint Labs, the Adviser may, but is not required to, choose to set rates charged by Operating Partners based on available market information regarding what other third-party service providers would charge for similar services, taking into account any adjustments it deems appropriate for the scope of services being provided, particular expertise of such Operating Partner and flexibility or availability of such Operating Partner to perform such services under the timing considerations of such portfolio company relative to other third-party service providers. However, in the case of services provided by Operating Partners at Crosspoint Labs to portfolio companies, the Adviser believes that the nature of such services is not easily susceptible to comparison to other service providers given the lack of comparable services and expertise, and therefore expects generally to offer standard compensation packages to be charged to portfolio companies for such services (including for access to the Crosspoint Labs team generally where no specific project parameters or scope of services have been predetermined). Such Crosspoint Labs compensation packages are generally expected to include, in whole or in part, the receipt of an equity award issued by the applicable portfolio company from its equity incentive plan reserved for equity issuances to its employees and consultants. The amount of any such equity award that the Adviser will accept as compensation for services provided by Operating Partners at Crosspoint Labs to an applicable portfolio company in any particular instance will generally be determined by the Adviser in its discretion taking into account such factors it deems appropriate, such as consideration of market practice around such grants to consultants or senior employees and arrangements that will permit the provision of long-term incentive compensation to the applicable Operating Partners that is competitive with compensation that such Operating Partners have earned in their past positions with public and private companies or could be able to earn in the future. Amounts paid to an entity employing or serving as an Operating Partner, including Crosspoint Labs, may be used to pay compensation of employees of such entity, cover other expenses and overhead of such entity (including of the type described above) or reserved for future payment and use in connection with long-term incentive plans of such entity's employees and other personnel. The determination of whether a service falls within the category of services described herein, and whether the services will be paid by the portfolio companies, the Funds, or the Adviser, will be made by the general partner in its sole discretion.

These expenses will from time to time also be incurred in respect of portfolio companies prior to the closing of the investment. In addition, an Operating Partner's benefits described herein (including for the avoidance of doubt, compensation arrangements) will, in certain circumstances, continue after termination of status as an Operating Partner. Operating Partners will, from time to time, be offered the ability to invest in a Fund or in a particular investment as a co-investor on preferred economic terms (including on a no-fee/no-carry basis). In the event an Operating Partner is paid an annual retainer, the value provided to the relevant Fund and/or portfolio company by

such Operating Partner may vary year to year and there can be no assurance that the annual retainer paid will be commensurate with the value provided by the Operating Partner. Operating Partners may receive compensation from multiple sources at the same time and amounts paid by the Funds and/or a portfolio company will, from time to time, reduce any fee and expense arrangements, stipends or other fees paid by the Adviser. For example, the Adviser, as the sole owner of Crosspoint Labs, will be responsible for covering any shortfall between the operating costs (including employee compensation, overhead and other fixed and ongoing expenses) of Crosspoint Labs and the direct and indirect payments by portfolio companies, Funds or third parties to Crosspoint Labs for its services. This raises a conflict of interest as payments made to an Operating Partner by the Funds and/or a portfolio company reduces any payments to such Operating Partner by the Adviser. In addition, an Operating Partner's benefits described herein will, in certain circumstances, continue after termination of status as an Operating Partner. To the extent services are provided for the benefit of a Fund, without reference to a particular portfolio company, fees and expenses of Operating Partners in connection with such services are borne by the Fund and, indirectly, the investors. Additionally, to the extent Crosspoint Labs provides services to third parties, there could be conflicts in how an allocation of overhead or similar costs is determined. The Adviser will generally be empowered to make such determinations in its discretion in a manner it considers fair and equitable, which may include the relative revenue, size or other similar measure of portfolio companies relative to such metrics for other companies paying for the services of Crosspoint Labs. It is not expected that such allocation will be based on time worked for applicable projects. In the event one or more Operating Partners (directly or indirectly) is providing services with respect to the Fund and one or more Funds, subject to the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund or investment vehicle, such expenses generally will be allocated among the Funds as determined by the general partner in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent any such fees, compensation or expenses (including those paid to Crosspoint Labs) are payable by a Fund or a portfolio company (including indirectly in the case of payments made to the Adviser or its affiliates for payment to an Operating Partner), such fees, compensation and expenses will not offset or otherwise reduce any Advisory Fees or other compensation otherwise payable to the Adviser or its affiliates, but (as noted above) will typically reduce the compensation and benefits received by the Operating Partner from the Adviser. The determination of whether an Operating Partner is paid by a portfolio company, a Fund or the Adviser will be made by the general partner in its sole discretion.

The general partner's determination as to whether a service is a service that falls within the category of services described herein, the categorization of any fees and expenses (e.g., as advisor expenses) and the allocation of such fees and expenses shall be binding on a Fund and its investors. Over time, certain existing and former employees of the Adviser (including senior personnel) may transition to an Operating Partner role, which will shift the burden of compensating such persons from the Adviser to the applicable Fund and/or its portfolio companies. Similarly, certain Operating Partners have in the past transitioned, and may in the future transition, to being full-time employees of the Adviser in a different, non-Operating Partner role and, as a result, the allocable share of the compensation paid to, and other costs and overhead of, such non-Operating Partner employee will become expenses paid by the Adviser, and any future fees (but not any previously incurred fees) received by such persons will reduce the Advisory Fee. It may be difficult to distinguish services provided by the Operating Partners from the investment advisory services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and its affiliates. Additionally, certain Operating Partners may in the future transition to being full-time employees of a portfolio company or former portfolio

company, in which case the costs of their employment would be borne by such company and there would continue to be no reduction in the Advisory Fee for such amounts (even if such Operating Partner were to continue to receive certain benefits as described above).

Although the use of Operating Partners and allocation of fees and expenses paid to them may subject the Adviser and its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser believes any such potential conflicts of interest are mitigated either by its limited intended role in certain instances in the decision to utilize such services and/or the enhanced value driven by the use of such services, including from the expertise and particular skillset of such Operating Partners, the expected savings to the portfolio companies (and, in turn, the applicable Fund) that will be applied if the cost of the Operating Partner is lower than market rates for the services provided, or if the services provided by the Operating Partner are consistent with the business strategy the Adviser has for the relevant portfolio company.

Diverse Membership

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

Investor Due Diligence Information

The general partner of each Fund will make available, prior to the closing of this offering, to each prospective investor the opportunity to ask questions of, and receive responses from, a representative of the general partner concerning the terms and conditions of this offering and to obtain any additional information, if the general partner possesses such information or can acquire it without unreasonable effort or expense, necessary to verify the accuracy of the information set forth herein. The Organizational Documents of certain Funds permit such Fund's general partner to withhold information from certain limited partners or investors in the Fund in certain circumstances. For instance, information will typically be withheld from limited partners that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The general partner will often elect to withhold certain information to such limited partners for reasons relating to the general partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such limited partners of receiving such information. In addition, due to the fact that different potential investors may ask different questions and request different information, the general partner will from time to time provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors. None of the responses or additional information provided is or will be integrated into a Fund's Organizational Documents, and no prospective investor may rely on any such responses or information in making its decision to subscribe for interests in a Fund.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

The application of a Fund's Organizational Documents, and the Adviser's policies and procedures are expected to vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment by two or more Funds in different classes of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure) and, as such, there may be a degree of variation and potential inconsistencies, in the manner in which potential or actual conflicts are addressed.

From time to time the Adviser is expected to, in its discretion, enter into transactions with investors in one or more Funds, prospective investors in a Fund, co-investors, Adviser Investors or Third Parties to dispose of, or "sell down," all or a portion of certain investments held by one or more Funds. In exercising its discretion to select the purchaser(s) of such investments, the Adviser will comply with the requirements set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s), or to the extent not addressed in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund(s), the Adviser may consider some or all of the factors it deems relevant. The sales price for such transactions will be mutually agreed to by the Adviser and such purchaser(s); however, determinations of sales prices involve a significant degree of judgment by the Adviser and the Adviser is not obligated to solicit competitive bids for such sales transaction or to seek the highest available price, which means the Adviser may not obtain the highest price for the transaction. Furthermore, subject to the Organizational Documents, the Adviser may charge (or may decide not to charge) a purchasing party interest costs for the time period between the closing of the applicable Fund's investment in a portfolio company to the date of the transfer of interests in such portfolio company to the applicable purchasing party. There can be no assurance, in light of the performance of the investment following such a transaction, that such transaction will ultimately prove to be the most profitable or advantageous course of action for the applicable Fund(s).

The Funds may, from time to time, enter into equity commitment arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that upon the closing of a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio company, it will purchase equity securities in a transaction. Furthermore, in certain instances, the Funds will also enter into (a) limited guarantee arrangements whereby, subject to any applicable documentation, a Fund agrees that if a transaction with respect to a potential portfolio company is not consummated, such Fund will pay a percentage of the total value of the transaction as a "reverse termination fee" to the seller entity and (b) full guarantee arrangements where a Fund agrees to close a transaction even if the debt financing for such transaction is not available or has not been funded. While certain co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to the Fund (including co-investment vehicles through which Adviser Personnel participate) are generally obligated to pay their proportionate share of the equity purchase price, such co-investment vehicles are generally not direct parties to the equity commitment arrangement or guarantees and, in any event, are not obligated to pay their proportionate share of any reverse termination fee. Therefore, in the unlikely event that a co-investment vehicle defaults on their obligations with the Fund to pay its proportionate share of the equity purchase price (if any) or such an arrangement does not exist, the Fund would be held responsible for the entire equity purchase price, reverse termination fee or other applicable obligations.

Business with and Among Portfolio Companies and Investors and Prospective Investors

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

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

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

Current and former officers and executives of portfolio companies may also invest in a Fund. While the Adviser believes this aligns portfolio company management teams with the best interests of the Fund, 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.

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

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

In certain instances, a portfolio company of a Fund may compete with, be a customer of, or be a service provider to, another Fund's portfolio company. In providing advice to a portfolio company,

the Adviser is not obligated to, and need not, take into consideration the interests of other relevant portfolio companies or Funds. As a result, a conflict of interest may arise in these instances because advice and recommendations provided by the Adviser to a portfolio company of one Fund may have adverse consequences to a separate portfolio company owned by another Fund. 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, increasing its own prices or commencing litigation against another portfolio company.

From time to time a Fund's portfolio company will be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with other portfolio companies of such Fund or other Funds. These agreements, transactions and other arrangements will involve payment of fees and other amounts, none of which will result in any offset to the Advisory Fee. Such agreements, transactions and other arrangements will generally be entered into without the consent or direct involvement of the Funds and/or the Adviser or the consent of any advisory committee.

In addition, the Adviser may cause a Fund to enter into a transaction with a portfolio company or the Fund or another Fund, including purchasing an asset from, or selling an asset to, a portfolio company. This creates a conflict of interest as the interests of the purchasing or selling Fund differ from those of the counterparty portfolio company.

Portfolio companies may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with portfolio companies of other Funds managed by the Adviser that, although the Adviser determines to be consistent with the requirements of such Fund's Organizational Documents, may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with the Adviser, and which may provide economic or other benefits to affiliates of the Adviser that are not subject to the Advisory Fee offset provisions described herein. 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, 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. While the Adviser may have a conflict of interest because its economic benefit may incentivize the Adviser to maintain such arrangements, the Adviser believes that such agreements benefit the portfolio companies due to increased access to quality products and services at beneficial pricing and the Adviser's benefits from such arrangements are reduced because the Adviser only benefits at the same rate as the portfolio companies. However, 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 Fund and its portfolio companies.

The Adviser and its affiliates may, from time to time hire part-time or full-time employees (including interns) who are relatives of, or are otherwise associated with an investor, a portfolio company or a service provider. Although the Adviser uses reasonable care to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest with respect to each particular situation, there is no guarantee the Adviser can control all such conflicts of interest and there may be a continuing appearance of a conflict of interest (including, for instance, preferential hiring practices).

While less common, from time to time a Fund 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 Fund or the portfolio company to offer more favorable terms to such parties (including, for instance, financing arrangements).

Positions with a Portfolio Company

Adviser Personnel will often serve as officers or directors of portfolio companies. While conflicts of interest may arise in the event that such Adviser Personnel's fiduciary duties as a director or officer conflict with those of the Funds, it is expected that generally the interests of the Funds and such employee will be aligned. For instance, such positions could impair the ability of a Fund to sell the securities of an issuer in the event Adviser Personnel receive material non-public information by virtue of his or her role, which would have an adverse effect on the Fund. Furthermore, an Adviser Personnel serving as a director or officer to a portfolio company owes a fiduciary duty or other obligation to the portfolio company, on the one hand, and the relevant Fund, on the other hand, and such Adviser Personnel may be in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interest of the Fund, or is not in the best interest of the portfolio company. Adviser Personnel serving as directors or officers may make decisions for a portfolio company that negatively impact returns received by a Fund investing in the portfolio company. In addition, to the extent any Adviser Personnel serves as the director or officer of more than one portfolio company, such Adviser Personnel's fiduciary duties among the two portfolio companies may create a conflict of interest. Certain decisions made by a director or officer may subject the Adviser, its affiliates or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In general, the Funds will indemnify the Adviser and Adviser Personnel from such claims. Adviser Personnel serving in a director or observer role are required to remit any remuneration they may receive as directors to the applicable Funds. Adviser Personnel and Operating Partners may in the future, on occasion leave the employment of the Adviser or its affiliates or the Operating Partner and become an officer or employee of a portfolio company, which will shift the burden of compensating such persons from the Adviser to the applicable portfolio companies, and any fees received by such persons as an employee of the portfolio company will not reduce the Advisory Fee. In addition, Adviser Personnel have in the past and will under certain circumstances become temporary or part-time employees at a portfolio company, or will from time to time dedicate a substantial portion of their time to provide services that the Adviser determines in good faith but in its sole discretion are of the type that (i) could reasonably be expected to be obtained from third-parties or by adding (or adding to the duties of existing) portfolio company personnel (for example, without limitation, providing chief financial officer or controller services to a portfolio company) and (ii) are not otherwise required to be performed by the Adviser under the Fund's documents. In such instances, the portfolio company will under certain circumstances bear the relevant portion of compensation of such officer or employee as determined by the Adviser in good faith but its

sole discretion at a cost not to exceed that which is generally available from a comparable independent third party. Any such amounts would not result in any offset against the Advisory Fee or otherwise be shared with the Funds or the limited partners. Other than such arrangements and employees who are Operating Partners, Adviser Personnel are generally prohibited from receiving consulting, management or other fees personally from portfolio companies. The time spent by Adviser Personnel performing such functions will create conflicts with respect to time such persons have available to devote to other activities of the Adviser.

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

In addition, the Adviser may continue to receive other fees from a portfolio company after a Fund has fully exited its ownership interest (for instance, in respect of consulting arrangements or group purchasing arrangements). In such circumstances, any fees received with respect to such exited investment is not subject to the Advisory Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Funds and/or investors.

In connection with co-investment opportunities, some co-investors (which may include one or more investors in the Funds) are often provided with the opportunity to serve on the board of directors or board of advisors of the applicable portfolio company. Positions on the board of directors or board of advisors of such portfolio companies provide such co-investors with voting rights, access to information and the ability to potentially influence the operations and decision-making of the portfolio company that are not available to other investors in the Funds. In certain cases, co-investors have contractual rights that require the approval of the co-investors for certain major actions relating to the applicable portfolio company, such as a sale of the company or the issuance of additional equity by the company. Such rights may limit the ability of the Adviser to take actions with respect to the portfolio company that the Adviser considers to be in the best interests of the Funds.

Certain personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates may also be temporarily seconded to or otherwise engaged by certain portfolio companies on either a full-time or a part-time basis to provide services to such portfolio companies. In such instances, the portfolio companies will pay such person's directors' fees, salaries, consultant fees, other cash compensation, stock options, other equity grants or other compensation and incentives and may reimburse the Adviser or such persons for any travel costs or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of their services. The Adviser may also advance compensation to seconded employees and be subsequently reimbursed by the applicable portfolio companies. Any compensation customarily paid directly by the Adviser or its affiliates to such persons will typically be reduced to reflect amounts paid directly or indirectly by the portfolio company even though the Advisory Fee paid or Carried Interest distributed by the Fund to the Adviser will not be reduced. Any amounts paid to such persons by a portfolio company (or paid by the Adviser and reimbursed by a portfolio company) will not reduce the Advisory Fee otherwise payable to the Adviser or any Carried Interest otherwise distributable to the Adviser or its affiliates. All or a portion of any such

compensation and incentives will be borne by the Fund, directly or indirectly, via its ownership interest in such portfolio company. In certain instances, whether an individual who provides services to a portfolio company should be categorized as an Operating Partner, an employee of the Adviser, a former employee of the Adviser, or a seconded employee may not be clear. In such cases, the Adviser will make a determination in good faith based on an evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights

The Adviser will under circumstances enter into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures and other preferential economic rights, information and reporting rights, excuse or exclusion rights, waiver of certain confidentiality obligations, co-investment rights, certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or policy requirements of a particular investor, modification of representations, indemnification and/or liability and other obligations, additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor, veto rights and liquidity or transfer rights. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Adviser (or applicable general partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund. Also, investors will have no recourse against a Fund, the applicable Fund's general partner, the Adviser or their respective affiliates in the event that certain investors receive additional or different rights or terms pursuant to such side letters, some of which rights may impact the rights and/or increase the obligations of other investors. In addition, side letter arrangements with certain investors of the Funds impose additional restrictions on investing in certain types of assets, geographies or industries in order to meet certain legal, tax, regulatory, internal policy or other requirements of such investors. While these restrictions are intended to apply solely to such investors, they may ultimately restrict the investments made by an applicable Fund.

Generally, each Fund has established an advisory committee consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all limited partners are permitted to designate a member to the advisory committee because those designating limited partners will, for instance, have greater information rights. The advisory committee may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory committee. Representatives of the advisory committee may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser, Adviser Personnel, and its affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory committee.

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

Other Conflicts

The Organizational Documents of a Fund establish complex arrangements among the Funds, the Adviser, investors, and other relevant parties. From time to time, questions may arise regarding

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

The Adviser and the Funds will generally engage common legal counsel and 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 Funds may be investors in a Fund, and may also represent one or more portfolio companies or investors in a Fund. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Funds, 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. Additionally, the Adviser and the Funds and the portfolio companies of the Funds may engage other common service providers. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, the Funds, and/or the portfolio companies. This will from time to time result in the Adviser receiving a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than the rates payable by the Funds and/or the portfolio company, or the Adviser from time to time receiving a discount on services even though the Funds and/or the portfolio companies receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and the Funds and/or portfolio companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds and/or the portfolio companies. Neither the Funds nor investors in the Funds will receive the benefit of any such favorable rate or discount provided to the Adviser or its affiliates, and the Advisory Fee paid by any Fund will not be reduced in connection with such favorable rate or discount.

The Adviser and its personnel may, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses may result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to the Adviser and/or its personnel, and such benefits, rewards and/or amounts (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value), will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is being borne by the Funds, its investors and/or the portfolio companies. Any such benefits, rewards and/or amounts will not be subject to the offset arrangements described above or otherwise shared with such Fund, its investors and/or the portfolio companies. In addition, airline travel incurred as a Fund expense for an Adviser personnel travelling for appropriate Fund-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a portfolio company, a prospective portfolio company or other Fund-related matter) may benefit such Adviser personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

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

In addition, from time to time, the Adviser will under certain circumstances recruit a management team to pursue a new “platform” opportunity expected to lead to the formation of a future portfolio company, or to undertake a “build-up strategy” to acquire and develop assets in a particular sector or involving a particular strategy. In other instances, a new platform could be formed to recruit an existing or newly formed management team to build such platform through acquisitions and organic growth. In certain circumstances, such platform employees may include former employees of the Adviser, or current or former senior advisors or consultants to the Adviser and its affiliates. The structure of each platform and the engagement of personnel will vary, including whether a management team’s services are exclusive to the platform and whether the members of the management team are employed directly by the platform or indirectly through a separate management company established to manage such platform. Platform structures may change during the investments’ hold period, for instance, in connection with restructurings or dispositions. The management team of a platform investment may provide services with respect to other platform investments of more than one Fund, or provide the same or similar services for unaffiliated parties. The services provided by the platform management team could be similar to, and in some cases overlap with, the services provided by the Adviser to the Funds. The Fund will bear the expenses of the management team or portfolio company, as the case may be, including any sourcing costs and management costs, overhead expenses, management or other fees, employee compensation (including cash compensation and profits-interest), diligence expenses or other related expenses in connection with backing the management team or the build out of the platform company. Such expenses may be borne directly by the applicable Fund as Fund expenses or indirectly as the Fund bears the start-up and ongoing expenses of the newly formed platform portfolio company. Such costs and expenses will not offset the Advisory Fee and are in addition to Advisory Fees and other compensation (e.g., Carried Interest) received by the Adviser and its affiliates (including the general partner or its equivalent).

The Adviser may cause one or more Funds to purchase, and/or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to insure the applicable Funds, the applicable general partner, the Adviser and/or Adviser Personnel and their respective agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Funds. This may include a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more “umbrella” or other insurance policies maintained by the Adviser that cover one or more Funds and/or the Adviser (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties). The Adviser will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such “umbrella” or other insurance policies among one or more Funds, and/or the Adviser on a fair and reasonable basis, and may make corrective

allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in a Fund bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies.

The Adviser may, from time to time, require, cause or invite the Funds and/or a portfolio company to make contributions to charitable initiatives, or other non-profit organizations that the Adviser believes could, directly or indirectly, enhance the value of the Funds' investments, assist in completing an acquisition of a portfolio company or other transaction (whether or not documented at the time of such acquisition or transaction) or otherwise serve a business purpose for, or be beneficial to, the Funds or their portfolio company. Such contributions could be designed to benefit employees of a portfolio company, the community in which a portfolio company operates or a charitable cause essential to, or consistent with, the business purpose of a portfolio company. In certain instances, such charitable initiatives could be sponsored by, affiliated with or related to current or former employees of the Adviser, portfolio company management teams, advisors, service providers, vendors, joint venture partners, and/or other persons or organizations associated with the Adviser, the Funds or the portfolio companies. These relationships could influence the Adviser's decision whether to require, cause or invite the Funds or the portfolio companies to make charitable contributions. Further, from time to time, such charitable contributions by the Funds or the portfolio companies could supplement or replace charitable contributions that the Adviser would have otherwise made. Also, in certain instances, the Adviser may, from time to time, select a service provider or other counterparty to the Funds or their investments based, in part, on the charitable initiatives of such person where the Adviser believes such charitable initiatives could, directly or indirectly, enhance the value of the Funds' investments or otherwise be beneficial to the portfolio companies.

A general partner, or its affiliates, may receive distributions in kind from an investment disposition. In the event the general partner, or its affiliates, receive such a distribution, the general partner will generally act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and may determine to sell the distributed securities (which may include selling its securities prior to the time at which the investor sells its distributed securities), or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as the general partner shall determine. The ability of the general partner to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between the general partner or affiliate, as an adviser to the Fund, and the Fund. These conflicts may be exacerbated due to the enhanced knowledge and information the general partner has relative to the limited partners with respect to such securities.

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

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As Funds invest primarily in private equity ventures, the Adviser anticipates that investments in publicly traded securities will be infrequent occurrences (e.g., money market instruments pending investment in a portfolio company, securities held as a result of initial public offerings of portfolio companies, going-private transactions, etc.). However, to meet its fiduciary duties to the Funds,

the Adviser has adopted written policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling publicly traded securities.

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

For each of the Funds, the Adviser has, subject to the direction of such Fund's general partner, if applicable, sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. In placing each transaction for a Fund involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek "best execution" of the transaction. "Best execution" means obtaining for a Fund account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer. Best execution is not limited solely to the consideration of the best available commission rate.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker's or dealer's execution capability, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker or dealer, and the quality of service rendered by the broker or dealer in other transactions. In addition, the Adviser may consider the use of Electronic Communications Networks ("ECNs") when placing trades on behalf of the Funds. When purchasing or selling over-the-counter securities with market makers, the Adviser generally seeks to select market makers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold.

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

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

Aggregation of Trades

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

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

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The investment portfolios of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Adviser's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Adviser closely monitors the portfolio companies of the Funds and generally maintains an ongoing oversight position in such portfolio companies. The portfolios are reviewed by a team of investment professionals on a periodic basis.

Reporting

Investors in the Funds typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Fund after March 15th of each calendar year, as well as quarterly performance reports within 45 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Adviser and the applicable general partner, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Fund to one or more investors in such Fund as they deem appropriate.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

The Adviser may from time to time engage one or more persons to act as a placement agent for a Fund in connection with the offer and sale of interests to certain potential investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee in an amount equal to a percentage of the capital commitments for interests made by such potential investors to such Fund that are subsequently accepted. Such Fund will bear the costs of such placement agent fees, subject to any limitations set forth in its Organizational Documents. Advisory Fees received by the Adviser are generally reduced by the amount of such fees paid by the Fund.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the direction and control of the general partner of each Fund and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Services are provided to the Funds in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Funds and/or Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Fund.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

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

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

Funds generally cannot direct the Adviser’s Vote.

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

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

Where the Adviser’s CCO deems appropriate in his or her sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts or to otherwise assist the Adviser in fulfilling all or part of

its voting obligations. In this regard, the Adviser can retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or professionals to assist with Voting decisions and/or to which Voting and/or consent powers may be delegated in accordance with its proxy voting policies and procedures.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Fund and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any client or prospective client upon written request to: CCO@crosspointcapital.com.

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.