

**ITEM 1**  
**COVER PAGE**

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**PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE**

**SOLEL PARTNERS LP**

**July 31, 2023**

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*This brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualification and business practices of Solel Partners LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (617) 702-7399 or via email to [ADV-Request@solelpartners.com](mailto:ADV-Request@solelpartners.com). The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.*

*Additional information about Solel Partners LP is also available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).*

*Being a “registered investment advisor” or describing Solel Partners LP as being “registered” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.*

**ITEM 2**  
**MATERIAL CHANGES**

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This brochure is an update to the previous brochure filed by Solel Partners LP on March 28, 2023.

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## ITEM 4

### ADVISORY BUSINESS

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Solel Partners LP, a Delaware limited partnership (“**Solel**,” or the “**Investment Adviser**”), provides investment advisory services to private investment funds (collectively, the “**Funds**” and each a “**Fund**”) that are not registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the securities of which are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Solel Capital Partners GP, LLC, a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware (the “**General Partner**”), serves as the general partner of certain of the Funds. Solel and the General Partner were founded in 2018 and 2019, respectively, and are headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts. Craig Peskin and Peter Fleiss (together, the “**Managing Partners**”) are the owners and managing partners of Solel and are responsible for establishing overall investment strategy, sizing of positions and risk management for the portfolios of its managed funds.

Solel manages private investment funds that operate in a master-feeder structure (the “**Solel Capital Partners Funds**”). The Solel Capital Partners Funds include Solel Capital Partners, LP (“**Onshore Fund**”) and Solel Capital Partners (Offshore), L.P. (“**Offshore Fund**”), which are feeder funds that generally invest their assets through Solel Capital Partners Master Fund, L.P. (“**Master Fund**”). The investment objective of the Solel Capital Partners Funds is to compound capital over the long term and generate superior risk-adjusted returns. Solel will seek to achieve such investment objective by investing globally and across asset classes, with particular emphasis on consumer and retail, financials, business services, real estate and certain areas of technology and healthcare, as described more fully below in Item 8 and in the applicable Fund’s confidential offering memorandum, limited partnership agreement and/or related offering documents (collectively, the “**Confidential Offering Materials**”). Solel provides investment advice directly to the Funds and not to the Funds’ individual investors. Any investment restrictions for a particular Fund are established and set forth in its Confidential Offering Materials.

Solel also manages a co-investment vehicle called the Solel Benton Fund, LP (the “**Co-Investment Fund**”). The investment objective of the Co-Investment Fund is to compound capital over the long term and generate superior risk-adjusted returns by investing solely in a subset of securities of the Solel Capital Partners Funds that are listed in India, as described more fully in the Co-Investment Fund’s Confidential Offering Materials.

Solel, the Master Fund and the Co-Investment Fund are registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

As of December 31, 2022, Solel has discretionary regulatory assets under management of \$1,044,029,991. Solel does not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.

## ITEM 5

### FEES AND COMPENSATION

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Solel receives asset-based fees (“**Management Fees**”) from certain Funds, and the General Partner receives performance-based profit allocations (“**Profit Allocation**”) or carried interest (“**Carried Interest**”) from each Fund, as applicable. The terms and amounts of the Management Fee, Profit Allocation and Carried Interest are not negotiable by investors in the Funds, although the General Partner and Investment Adviser reserve the right to waive or modify the Management Fee, Profit Allocation and Carried Interest for particular investors, and it is expected that employees and their family members and other internal capital will not be subject to such fees. In addition, the General Partner may in the future authorize the creation of additional classes of limited partners in any of the Funds with differing fees.

The fees and expenses with respect to each Fund are described in detail in the applicable Fund’s Confidential Offering Materials. The descriptions below are brief summaries and are qualified in their entirety by such Confidential Offering Materials. With respect to the Solel Capital Partners Funds, Solel receives a monthly Management Fee paid in advance as of the first calendar day of each calendar month, and the General Partner is entitled to an annual Profit Allocation generally based on the net capital appreciation in an investor’s capital account in excess of a non-cumulative specified hurdle rate and subject to a modified high-water mark structure. With respect to the Co-Investment Fund, Solel receives Carried Interest distributions and no management fee from investors as described in the Fund’s Confidential Offering Materials.

As described in fuller detail in each Fund’s Confidential Offering Materials, each Fund bears its own operational expenses, which may include, but are not limited to, (i) the Management Fee (if applicable); (ii) the fee paid to the Fund’s administrator; (iii) accounting and tax preparation expenses; (iv) research expenses and other expenses related to the investment process; (v) transaction fees and costs in connection with investing and trading, including brokerage commissions (including options and futures trades), spreads, mark-ups on securities, swaps and forwards, short borrowings and dividends, currency and other hedging costs, interest expenses in respect of margin accounts, repurchase agreements and other financing expenses and other similar costs and expenses; (vi) the cost of insurance benefitting the Funds, the General Partner and Solel; (vii) legal and regulatory compliance expenses related to the Funds and their operations; (viii) ongoing offering expenses; (ix) filing fees and expenses; (x) expenses related to the Advisory Committee; (xi) extraordinary expenses (e.g., litigation costs and indemnification obligations); (xii) any expenses relating to the winding down of the Funds; and (xiii) any other expenses related to the Funds’ ongoing operation. The Funds also bear their own organizational expenses and the organizational and operating expenses of any subsidiary funds or acquisition vehicles they establish. Solel may in its discretion allocate specific expenses to a Fund or a specific investor if it deems it fair and equitable to the Funds and their investors. Solel may pay or advance certain expenses of a Fund, subject to later reimbursement.

Any expenses incurred for the benefit of more than one Fund shall be allocated among the Funds in such manner as Solel considers fair and equitable, which may, among other things, include the following allocation methods: (i) a *pro rata* basis based on assets under management or (ii) relative benefit. Alternatively, in certain circumstances, as determined by Solel, expenses attributable to a particular investment may be allocated according to each Fund’s allocable portion of such investment. When using the *pro rata* methodology, the percentage used shall reflect the aggregate main account value of active investors less any un-expensed management fees.

Additional information about matters addressed in Item 5 can be found below in Item 6 (Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management”), Item 11 (“Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading”), Item 12 (“Brokerage Practices”) and in the Confidential Offering Materials.

## ITEM 6

### PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

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#### Solel Capital Partners Funds

As described in Item 5, the General Partner will receive performance-based Profit Allocations in accordance with the terms of the relevant Confidential Offering Materials. Profit Allocations are computed and charged in accordance with Section 205 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “*Advisers Act*”) and Rule 205-3 (including the client qualification provision) promulgated under the Advisers Act. Investors should note that (i) the fact that the Profit Allocation is allocated only in respect of net capital appreciation may create an incentive for Solel to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if the General Partner were compensated solely based on a flat percentage of assets under management and (ii) the General Partner may receive increased allocations because the Profit Allocation is calculated on a basis that includes unrealized appreciation as well as realized gains. If the General Partner receives a Profit Allocation in any year and a capital account subsequently suffers a net loss, the General Partner is entitled to retain any and all Profit Allocations previously allocated to it in respect of such capital account notwithstanding such net loss. Because each Fund is subject to a Profit Allocation as described in Item 5, Solel does not face the potential conflicts that may arise from differing fee arrangements among clients.

The Solel Capital Partners Funds currently invest through a “master-feeder” structure. Certain conflicts of interest in managing the Master Fund portfolio may exist due to differing tax and other considerations applicable to investors in each Solel Capital Partners Fund. These considerations may cause the Master Fund to structure or dispose of particular investments in a manner that is more advantageous to one Solel Capital Partners Fund than to another Solel Capital Partners Fund. In any event, notwithstanding the master-feeder structure, the Solel Capital Partners Funds have the authority to transact in the same or similar securities at different times, different prices, different rates and different sizes, via different trading venues and partners, in different execution environments, and/or in a different form. To mitigate such conflicts, Solel has adopted investment allocation policies and procedures to provide for fair and equitable allocation of investments and trades among the Solel Capital Partners Funds. Solel has also established an Advisory Committee with a majority of independent members with responsibility for monitoring conflicts of the kind set forth above, among others.

#### Co-Investment Fund

The General Partner is entitled to receive Carried Interest distributions. Proceeds are generally distributed to the limited partners until they have received their capital contribution plus a specified return on investment. Subject to the Co-Investment Fund’s ability to retain distribution proceeds as described in the Confidential Offering Materials, Carried Interest distributions will generally be made to the General Partner at a specified percentage subject to a catch-up provision and in such other manners as the General Partner may, in its sole discretion, determine, to the extent that distribution proceeds are available.

The General Partner, in its sole discretion, may waive or modify the Carried Interest for any investor, including but not limited to Solel’s employees.

Additional information about matters addressed in Item 6 can be found in Item 11 (“Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading”) and in the Confidential Offering Materials.

**ITEM 7**  
**TYPES OF CLIENTS**

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Solel's clients are the Funds to which it provides investment management and administrative services. Investors in the Funds may consist of U.S. and non-U.S. institutional investors, charitable foundations, endowments, pension plans, funds of funds, private or family-owned investment entities, trusts and individuals. Investors in the Funds must meet certain qualification requirements under applicable federal securities and commodities laws as set forth in each Fund's Confidential Offering Materials. The Solel Capital Partners Funds' stated minimum initial investment is \$10,000,000. The Co-Investment Fund's minimum initial investment is \$5,000,000. Minimum investment amounts may be waived by the General Partner in certain circumstances and do not apply to investors who are Solel employees, affiliates, family members and similar parties.



## ITEM 8

### METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

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Solel generally employs a value-oriented approach, defined as searching globally for attractive assets that, in Solel's view, trade at a material discount to a growing intrinsic value and/or offer a hard catalyst to close that discount.

Solel invests globally, opportunistically and across asset classes, with particular emphasis on industries it knows well, including consumer and retail, financials, business services, real estate and certain areas of technology and healthcare, but may invest in other sectors as well. Solel seeks to capitalize on its deep industry knowledge and long-term orientation to take advantage of market dislocations. Opportunities may generally result from significant corporate developments whether legal, regulatory, transactional, leadership changes or earnings related, and also may arise from macro or geopolitical concerns. In addition to investing in companies that it believes will grow over the long term, Solel may also invest in shorter-term, event-driven situations, where it has identified a security trading at a discount and believes that there will be a hard catalyst in the future to close the discount. Solel intends to pursue this investment strategy as long as such strategy is in accord with a Fund's investment objective. In addition, it may also formulate and implement new strategies to carry out the investment objective of the Funds.

While the Solel Capital Partners Funds generally invest primarily in global equities and to a lesser extent global distressed credit, each Solel Capital Partners Fund has broad and flexible investment authority. Accordingly, a Solel Capital Partners Fund's investments may at any time include, but will not be limited to, long or short positions in U.S. or non-U.S. publicly traded common stocks, preferred stocks, stock warrants and rights, exchange traded funds, interests in master limited partnerships, convertible securities, American and global depository receipts, foreign exchange deliverable and non-deliverable forward contracts, spot foreign exchange, swaps, options (purchased or written), credit-linked notes, futures contracts, restricted securities, high-yield debt, loans and bank debt, distressed debt securities, "new issues," debt and equity indices, U.S. government obligations and securities, other forward contracts, other derivative instruments, money market funds and other "over-the-counter" instruments, special purpose acquisition companies, partnership interests and other securities or financial instruments; including those of private companies.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that the Funds' investors should be prepared to bear. The following is a summary of some of the material risks associated with the strategies expected to account for a significant portion of the Funds' investments. This summary does not attempt to describe all of the risks associated with an investment in any of the Funds or to provide a complete description of the individual risks referenced. Although no summary can fully describe all of the risks associated with an investment, each Fund's Confidential Offering Materials contain a more complete description of the risks associated with an investment in such Fund.

There can be no assurance that a Fund's investment objectives will be achieved, and each investor must be prepared to bear risks, including the risk of loss of all, or substantially all, of its investment in the Fund. The Funds are not a complete investment program and should represent only a portion of an investor's portfolio management strategy.

• **Judgment; Uncertainties; Analysis:** The individual judgment and discretion of Solel's personnel are fundamental to the implementation of its strategies. The success of the investment strategy that the Funds will pursue depends upon Solel's ability to identify and take long positions in respect of

securities that are undervalued and, in the case of the Solel Capital Partners Funds, identify and take short positions in respect of positions that are overvalued. The identification of investment opportunities in the implementation of a long/short investment strategy is subject to uncertainties.

- ***Market Risks in General:*** The Investment Adviser's strategies are subject to certain market risks, including, but not limited to, directional price movements, deviations from historical pricing relationships, changes in the regulatory environment and changes in market volatility. Certain strategies to be employed by the Investment Adviser have from time to time incurred sudden and dramatic losses as a result of such market events. In addition, a downturn or contraction in the economy, in the capital markets, in the banking sector or in certain industries or geographic regions thereof, may restrict the availability of suitable investment opportunities for Funds and/or the opportunity to liquidate any such investments, each of which could prevent the Funds from meeting their investment objectives. Any economic downturn or contraction could also result in the diminution or loss of the investments made by the Funds. The particular or general types of market conditions in which a Fund may incur losses or experience unexpected performance volatility cannot be predicted, and a Fund may materially underperform other investment funds with substantially similar investment objectives and approaches.

The prices of the Funds' investments can be highly volatile and may have extreme reactions to changes in interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programs and governmental policies, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, the expanded influence of social media platforms on the market, combined with the access to costless retail brokerage can exacerbate the volatility of particular issuers. Such changes may fundamentally change the trading or investment conditions underlying the Solel analysis on which the Funds relied when making an investment and may therefore result in losses. Price volatility also may result in a "margin call" on the Funds, requiring the Funds to post additional collateral to a broker or even result in the forced liquidation of an asset, causing losses to the Fund.

- ***Event Driven Investing:*** Solel's investment strategy includes pursuing investments in issuers involved in, or the target of acquisition attempts or tender offers or issuers involved in work outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, asset sales, changes in control, distributions, bankruptcies and similar transactions. The Funds may make certain investments in anticipation of such events. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of business enterprise, there exists the risk that the transaction in which such business enterprise is involved either will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time, or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Funds of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, a Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss.

- ***General Sector Risks:*** Solel focuses on consumer and retail, financials, business services, real estate and certain areas of technology and healthcare. Investments in the foregoing sectors are subject to specific risks associated with such sectors described in the Funds' Confidential Offering Materials. The Funds' investments in sectors other than the foregoing sectors will be subject to risks associated with such other sectors.

- ***Concentration; Lack of Diversification Requirements:*** The Funds will generally concentrate a majority of the portfolio in a limited number of equity, equity-related, and other instruments, and, in the case of the Co-Investment Fund, will hold securities of a single issuer. The equity markets are speculative and highly issuer-specific. In addition, the Funds are not subject to formal diversification requirements as to the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any particular country,

sector, asset class, issuer, instrument, market or strategy. With such concentration and lack of diversification, losses incurred in a single position or a limited group of positions will likely have a material adverse effect on the Funds' overall financial condition that might otherwise be mitigated with a more diversified portfolio. Concentration risks are acute in the Co-Investment Fund and other co-investment vehicles.

- ***Directional Investment:*** Many of the positions that will be taken by the Funds will be designed to profit from forecasting absolute price movements in a particular instrument. Predicting future prices is inherently uncertain and the losses incurred, if the market moves against a position or sector, will often not be hedged. The speculative aspect of attempting to predict absolute price movements is generally perceived to exceed that involved in attempting to predict relative price fluctuations.

- ***Liquidity of Investments:*** The Funds may from time to time invest in restricted, as well as thinly traded, instruments and securities, including privately placed securities and instruments. There may be no trading market for these securities and instruments, and the Funds might only be able to liquidate these positions, if at all, at disadvantageous prices. As a result, the Funds may be required to hold such securities despite adverse price movements. In addition, if the Funds make a short sale of an illiquid security or instrument, it may have difficulty in covering the short sale, resulting in a potentially unlimited loss on that position.

- ***Short Selling:*** Short selling (i.e., borrowing and selling a security with the intent of replacing it later at lower cost) creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, since the potential increase in the replacement cost of the security is not limited. In addition, the timing of closing a short sale may not be in Solel's control as there can be no assurance that the Solel Capital Partners Funds will be able to borrow the securities for the planned duration of the trade, or that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. Closing out a short position in an illiquid market, or being forced to purchase replacement securities, can increase the Solel Capital Partners Funds' risk of loss on a short sale.

- ***Reliance on Others:*** Solel will rely on the financial information made available by the issuers in which the Funds will invest and on information obtained from other third-party research service providers. In addition, Solel may engage and retain strategic advisors, consultants, senior advisors and other similar professionals to provide research information. Solel has no ability to independently verify such information and is dependent upon the integrity of the management of these issuers and the financial reporting process in general, as well as the reliability of other research service providers of information.

- ***Governmental Intervention; Market Disruptions:*** Global financial markets have in prior years gone through pervasive and fundamental disruptions that have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an "emergency" basis, and typically has been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which, in itself, has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. Market disruptions may from time to time cause dramatic losses for the Funds, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

The Funds may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it

difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. The financing available to the Funds from banks, dealers and other counterparties is typically reduced in disrupted markets. Such a reduction may result in substantial losses to the Funds. Similarly, the failure of certain financial institutions may cause the Funds and businesses in which the Funds invest to be unable to access deposits or borrow from financial institutions on favorable terms, which can negatively affect the value or performance of such businesses and restrict the availability of suitable investments for the Funds, each of which could prevent the Funds from meeting their investment objectives.

Market disruptions may from time to time cause dramatic losses for the Funds, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk. Market disruptions may and have resulted from any number of causes, including but not limited to, the revelation of underlying weaknesses in the economy (e.g., credit crisis, subprime mortgage meltdown, etc.), political action and policy changes (e.g., central bank monetary policy, trade negotiations and changes to tariffs, withdrawal from pacts or agreements with other countries, implementation of sanctions, etc.), natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorist events, threats of or actual war and other events.

- **Counterparty Risk:** The Funds have established relationships to obtain financing, derivatives and prime brokerage services that permit the Funds to trade in a variety of markets or asset classes. There is no assurance that the Funds will be able to maintain such relationships and a failure to do so would limit the Funds' trading activities and could create losses. The Funds could also suffer losses if there were a default or insolvency by prime brokers, custodians, brokerage firms and other financial institutions with which the Funds do business. Some of the markets in which the Funds may invest are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets, including many derivatives and debt markets, in which the terms of transactions are not standardized and are negotiated on an individual basis. This exposes the Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction because of a dispute over the terms of the contract or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Funds to suffer a loss.

- **Leverage and Financing Risk:** In accordance with Solel's investment strategy, the Funds can employ leverage, including through borrowings of funds, use of margin accounts, repurchase agreements, options and similar derivatives, and such leverage may magnify the effect of events that have adverse effects on the Funds' portfolios and the losses that result.

- **Equity Investments:** The Funds' equity investments may involve substantial risks and may be subject to wide and sudden fluctuations in market value, with a resulting fluctuation in the amount of profits and losses. There are no absolute restrictions in regard to the size or operating experience of the companies in which the Funds may invest (e.g., relatively small companies may lack management depth or the ability to generate internally, or obtain externally, the funds necessary for growth, and companies with new products or services could sustain significant losses if projected markets do not materialize). Equity prices are directly affected by issuer specific events, as well as general market conditions. Equity investments are subordinate to the claims of an issuer's creditors and, to the extent such securities are common securities, preferred stockholders. Dividends customarily paid to equity holders can be suspended or cancelled at any time. In addition, in many countries investing in common stocks is subject to heightened regulatory and self-regulatory scrutiny as compared to investing in debt or other financial instruments. For the foregoing reasons, investments in equity securities can be highly speculative and carry a substantial risk of loss of principal.

• ***Options, Swaps and Other Derivatives:*** The Solel Capital Partners Funds may purchase and sell options on securities, currencies and commodities on national and international exchanges and in over-the-counter markets. The Solel Capital Partners Funds can also enter into swaps or functionally equivalent instruments where the value of the instrument is determined by reference to the value of one or more underlying securities, assets or indexes. Options, swaps and similar derivative instruments represent leveraged investments and may result in greater volatility in the Funds' portfolios, particularly when they are used for investment rather than as a hedge on a related investment position.

• ***Futures:*** Solel uses futures contracts as part of the Solel Capital Partners Funds' investment and hedging strategies, the value of which depends upon the price of the security, commodity, index or other asset underlying the contract. The prices of futures contracts are highly volatile, and price movements can be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, market risk of the underlying asset, government fiscal or monetary policies, and political and economic events. In addition, any such futures position is also subject to the risk of illiquidity as a result of exchange and/or regulatory changes or the failure of any of the relevant exchanges, clearinghouses, or counterparties.

• ***Hedging:*** Solel employs hedging techniques that involve one or more of the following risks: (i) imperfect correlation between the performance and value of the instrument and the value of securities or other objective; (ii) possible lack of a secondary market for closing out a position in such instrument; (iii) losses resulting from interest rate, spread or other market movements not anticipated by Solel; (iv) the possible obligation to meet additional margin or other payment requirements, all of which could worsen the Funds' position; and (v) default or refusal to perform on the part of the counterparty with which the Funds trade.

• ***Distressed Securities:*** The Funds may invest in securities of, or claims against, entities experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including notes, loans, commercial paper, partnership interests and similar financial instruments or in securities backed by distressed assets. In addition to the inherent risk of investing in a troubled business, these investments pose additional risks attendant to their structural complexity, limited information, claims of competing creditors and stakeholders, and illiquid markets. These factors contribute to typically higher-than-average price volatility for such assets and may result in losses for the Funds.

• ***Risk of Certain Debt Investments and Interest Rate Fluctuations:*** The Solel Capital Partners Funds may invest in bank debt, bonds, structured finance or other fixed income securities, including "higher yielding" (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities that are often below "investment grade." Issuers of such debt may face ongoing uncertainties and ultimately default on interest and principal payments. Changes in economic conditions, prevailing interest rates or competitive and other industry factors may all result in the default of the issuer or a significant reduction in the securities' value on account of a perceived risk of default.

• ***International Investments:*** The Funds (particularly the Co-Investment Fund, which invests exclusively in non-U.S. securities) invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers (including non-U.S. governments) and securities priced in non-U.S. currencies that pose currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability) as well as risks attendant to the imposition of withholding or other local taxes and political or social instability. Investing outside the United States involves political and economic considerations that create greater risks than investing in the United States. These risks include, among other things, greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and general social, political and economic instability; the small relative size of the

securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion, restrictions on the repatriation of capital (possibly requiring government approval), imposition of withholding and other taxes and certain government policies that may restrict the Funds' investment opportunities. Other risks include: (i) less publicly available information; (ii) varying levels of governmental regulation and supervision; and (iii) the difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction and uncertainties as to the status, interpretation and application of laws. Moreover, non-U.S. companies are generally not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting disclosure standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to United States companies. Investments in emerging markets present the further risks of securities markets that are smaller and more volatile than the securities markets of the U.S. and that other market participants may have superior information. The Funds may invest in undeveloped, non-U.S. countries that are considered to be "emerging markets." These markets present unusual risks, including government instability, political risk, lack of or less than transparent priority, increased likelihood of default, the imposition of currency controls, expropriation risk, the application of various laws and regulations, including anti-money laundering laws and non-U.S. tax laws. Fundamental investing strategies in emerging markets are subject to increased risks due to the risk of other market participants having better access to relevant market information and the increased risk of government policies or regulations, which may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities.

- ***Currency Exchange Exposure and Currency Hedging:*** Because the Funds may invest in non-U.S. securities that are denominated or quoted in non-U.S. currencies, whereas the functional currency of the Funds is denominated in U.S. dollars, performance may be significantly affected, either positively or negatively, by fluctuations in the relative currency exchange rates and by exchange control regulations. To the extent the Funds seek to hedge currency exposure, it may not always be practicable to do so. Moreover, hedging may not alleviate all currency risks. Furthermore, the Funds may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

- ***Systems Failure:*** Solel's strategies will be dependent to a significant degree on establishment and proper functioning of relationships with third-party service providers, including third-party traders, and the internal and external systems established for the Funds' activities. On a daily basis, the Funds will rely heavily on third-party service providers and third-party financial, accounting and other data and information technology systems to execute trades and settle transactions across numerous and diverse markets and to evaluate certain securities, monitor the portfolios and capital, and generate risk management and other reports that are critical to oversight of the Funds' activities. Despite conducting reasonable due diligence on third-party service providers, Solel may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third parties or third-party systems. Accordingly, systems failures, whether due to the failure of third parties upon which such systems are dependent, or the failure of Solel's hardware or software, could disrupt trading or make trading impossible until such failure is remedied. Any such failure, and consequential disruption in the Funds' operations, including the inability to trade (even for a short time), could, in certain market conditions, cause significant trading losses, missed opportunities for profitable trading, financial loss, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any such failures also could cause a temporary delay in reports to investors.

- ***Cybersecurity Risk:*** Solel, its service providers, its counterparties and other market participants on whom Solel relies increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds and/or their investors, despite the efforts of Solel, its service providers, its counterparties and other market participants on whom Solel relies to adopt technologies,

processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the Funds and/or their investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of Solel, its service providers, its counterparties and other market participants on whom Solel relies or data within these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to Solel's data or that of its investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of Solel's systems or the systems of Solel's service providers, counterparties or other market participants on whom Solel relies could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Funds, Solel, their service providers, their counterparties and other market participants on whom Solel relies to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for many portfolio companies, which could have material adverse consequences for such investments, and may cause the Funds' investments to lose value.

- ***The Cannabis Industry:*** The Solel Capital Partners Funds may invest in companies involved with the cannabis industry, and in various swap contracts or other derivatives that provide economic exposure to companies in the cannabis industry, provided that such Funds do not intend to invest in any manner that violates United States federal or applicable state law. The cannabis industry remains in development, and the legal status of the industry and investments involved with the industry are subject to uncertain and changing legal and regulatory scrutiny.

Companies in the cannabis industry are subject to various laws, regulations and guidelines relating to the manufacture, management, transportation, storage and disposal of marijuana, as well as being subject to laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations and the protection of the environment. Additionally, controlled substance legislation differs between countries, and legislation in certain countries may restrict or limit the ability of certain companies to sell their products now or in the future. Companies involved in the cannabis industry face intense competition, may have limited access to the services of banks, may have substantial burdens on company resources due to litigation, complaints or enforcement actions, and are heavily dependent on receiving necessary permits and authorizations to engage in medical marijuana research or to otherwise cultivate, possess or distribute marijuana. Since the use of marijuana is illegal under United States federal law, federally regulated banking institutions may be unwilling to make financial services available to growers and sellers of marijuana, and marijuana companies may not be able to deduct business expenses for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Additional information about Solel's investment strategy, methods of analysis, the risks of investing in the Funds and other matters addressed in Item 8 can be found in the Confidential Offering Materials of each Fund.

**ITEM 9**  
**DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**

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Solel is required to disclose material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client, or prospective client's, evaluation of its business or the integrity of its management. Solel has no such legal or disciplinary events to disclose.



## ITEM 10

### OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

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Solel and its employees do not have any relationships or arrangements with other financial services companies that pose material conflicts of interest.

Neither Solel, nor any of its management personnel, is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer.

The General Partner has claimed an exemption from registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“*CFTC*”) as a commodity pool operator provided by CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3), and Solel relies on an exemption from registration with the CFTC as a commodity trading adviser provided by CFTC Rule 4.14.

Solel does not recommend or select other investment advisers for clients for compensation.

## ITEM 11

### CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

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#### Code of Ethics

Solel has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “*Code*”) consistent with the requirements of Rule 204A-1, which, among other things, (i) sets forth the standards of professional conduct for its employees; (ii) governs the personal securities transactions of its employees; (iii) governs the treatment, and forbids the misuse of, material nonpublic information by its employees; and (iv) requires all supervised persons to report any violations of the Code to Solel’s Chief Compliance Officer. Solel will make a copy of the Code available to any investor or potential investor upon request.

#### Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Managing Partners have invested substantial capital in the Funds and collectively represent the largest investor in the aggregate capital of the Funds. These investments include an investment in the Co-Investment Fund but are mostly concentrated in the Fund that is organized as a Delaware partnership for U.S. taxable investors and in the General Partner’s investment in the Master Fund. The General Partner, Managing Partners and Solel employees are not charged a Management Fee, Profit Allocation or Carried Interest and are subject to differing policies on minimum subscription amounts and withdrawal terms than are generally applicable to investors in the Funds.

#### Conflicts Regarding Personal Account Trading

The Managing Partners and employees of Solel may trade certain securities and derivatives for their personal accounts. Personal account trading by such persons is subject to internal compliance policies and procedures that place certain restrictions and/or limitations on personal securities trades, including pre-approval of many types of personal securities transactions and regular disclosure to Solel of personal securities holdings and transactions. Solel has established policies and procedures to monitor and resolve conflicts with respect to personal securities transactions to ensure that any such transactions are not intended to violate Solel’s fiduciary obligations to the Funds. Solel’s policies and procedures are designed to ensure that at the time of approval, any personal securities transactions, and activities and interests of Solel’s personnel will not interfere with the ability of Solel to make decisions in the best interests of the Funds. The records of such trading will not be made available to Limited Partners for inspection.

#### Related Party Transactions, Cross Transactions and Principal Transactions

Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act provides that it is unlawful for any investment adviser, directly or indirectly “acting as principal for his own account, knowingly to sell any security to or purchase any security from a client, or acting as broker for a person other than such client, knowingly to effect any sale or purchase of any security for the account of such client, without disclosing to such client in writing before the completion of such transaction the capacity in which he is acting and obtaining the consent of the client to such transaction.” Transactions subject to the foregoing requirements are sometimes referred to as “principal trades.”

The Funds have and may in the future enter into co-investments and transactions in which Solel and/or an affiliate participates or has a significant economic interest. Such related party transactions may be principal trades or any other transactions involving conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and Solel, the General Partner and any of their affiliates on the other. Solel may, to the extent permitted under applicable law, effect client cross-transactions where Solel causes a transaction to be effected between a Fund and another account advised by Solel or any of its affiliates (including another Fund).

Pursuant to the Confidential Offering Materials, Fund investors will acknowledge and agree that if a transaction is subject to the disclosure and consent requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act, such requirements will be satisfied with respect to the Funds if disclosure is given to, and consent obtained from, the Advisory Committee or such other independent representative appointed by the Advisory Committee with the consent of Solel. Solel may also seek the consent of the Advisory Committee to any other transactions or arrangements involving conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and Solel, the General Partner and any of their affiliates on the other.

#### Allocation of Investment Opportunities

The General Partner and the Investment Adviser currently sponsor, manage and advise the Funds and may in the future sponsor, manage or advise other accounts in the form of other privately offered funds, investment vehicles or separately managed accounts (each an “***Other Account***”). The Investment Adviser may have financial incentives to favor a Fund or certain Other Accounts over others.

As such, there may be a conflict of interest in the allocation of certain investment opportunities among the Funds. Whenever the Investment Adviser manages or advises additional accounts, the Investment Adviser will seek to allocate orders and investment opportunities in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable. Such allocations will be made among accounts based on the Investment Manager’s consideration of factors relevant to each account, as specified in each Fund’s Confidential Offering Materials. Solel has policies and procedures that address investment and trade allocations.

## ITEM 12

### BROKERAGE PRACTICES

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Solel is authorized to determine the broker or dealer to be used for each securities transaction on behalf of the Funds. In selecting brokers and determining commission rates, Solel complies with best execution requirements. In selecting brokers for the Funds, Solel considers such factors as: price; quality of execution and settlement; accurate and timely execution, clearance and error/dispute resolution; reputation, financial strength and stability; block trading and block position capabilities; willingness to execute difficult transactions and manage market impact and trading costs; access to underwritten offerings in primary and secondary markets; overall costs of a trade (i.e., net price paid or received) including commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs or spreads in the context of Solel's knowledge of negotiated commission rates currently available and other current transaction costs; desired timing of the transaction and size of trade; confidentiality of trading activity; clear and timely communication of market and trading activity; market news and any applicable position updates; reputation; infrastructure; reliability; the receipt and quality of brokerage or research services; outsourced trading services and other value-added services and factors deemed appropriate by Solel. Solel assumes no responsibility for the actions or omissions of any broker or dealer selected by Solel in accordance with its standard of care.

Solel may select one or more brokers to perform outsourced trading services ("**Trade Services Broker**") on behalf of Solel. The Trade Services Broker will place and manage certain orders as designated by Solel. The Trade Services Broker receives compensation, usually in the form of commissions or basis points, for this service. These commissions or basis points are in addition to those of executing brokers. Using a Trade Services Broker in this manner may reduce the employee costs of Solel and may result in an increase in commission or basis point costs to the Fund(s), which Solel believes are reasonable considering the value of the outsourced trading services.

Solel pays bundled commission rates and receives research and brokerage provided by many of its executing and prime brokers (subject to applicable rules). Solel need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. Commission rates are generally negotiable, and selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to commission rates may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable. Brokers may provide research and brokerage services directly or by paying service providers engaged by Solel. In addition, Solel may, subject to its best execution policy, trade with certain brokers primarily in consideration for providing research services. In any such case Solel will determine in good faith that the amount of commissions charged is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research products or services provided by the broker.

Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a "safe harbor" to Investment Advisers who use "soft dollars," i.e., commissions generated by their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services from companies that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the manager in connection with the investment decision-making process. Solel will only enter into arrangements under which it receives products and services in exchange for soft dollars where it reasonably believes that the arrangements fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e). Where a product or service provided has both "eligible" uses under Section 28(e), i.e., uses related to Solel's investment decision-making process, but also has other uses, Solel will make a reasonable allocation between the eligible and non-eligible uses and use soft dollars only for the eligible portion.

In addition to any soft dollar arrangements that Solel enters into with brokers, brokers may provide certain research or other products or services to all of their customers, including Solel, without being requested to do so. Similarly, brokers may refer investors to Solel. Solel may take advantage of the

products or services provided rather than producing them or paying for them from another provider. Similarly, Solel may accept investor referrals from brokers in appropriate circumstances. In these situations, Solel receives a benefit because it does not have to pay for the products or services, such as research, or because it will potentially receive additional compensation if a Fund accepts new investments.

Additional information about matters addressed in Item 12 can be found in the Confidential Offering Materials.

**ITEM 13**  
**REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS**

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The Funds' investment portfolios are reviewed and monitored by the Managing Partners and the Chief Financial Officer on an ongoing basis. Information provided for this review sets forth the Funds' exposures by sector, instrument and geographic region, as well as information regarding the Funds' leverage, credit exposures and performance. In addition, Solel's operations and investment professionals meet on a regular basis to discuss specific positions in, and potential investments for, the Funds.

Directly, or through a third-party administrator, Solel will make the written reports and the information described below available to all continuing investors in the Funds:

- Monthly unaudited account statements;
- Schedule K-1 (where applicable) as soon as practicable after the fiscal year-end; and
- Audited Fund financial statements.

In addition, due to legal and/or regulatory constraints that must be followed by some of Solel's investors and/or the specific needs and requests by certain investors, Solel may agree to provide certain investors (or their designated third-party) more frequent reports and/or certain other reports than those described above.

## **ITEM 14**

### **CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**

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Neither Solel, nor any of its related persons, compensates any person who is not a supervised person of Solel for client referrals to Solel. However, as discussed above in Item 12, Solel may consider capital introduction opportunities in its selection of brokers, subject always to Solel's obligation to seek best execution for transactions of the Funds. Furthermore, when required under the laws of the jurisdiction where the investor is located, Solel may cause a Fund to engage for nominal consideration an entity registered with the appropriate authority of the local jurisdiction to provide certain administrative services in respect of an investment.

Neither Solel nor any of its related persons receives an economic benefit from any other person for providing investment advice or any other advisory services to Solel's clients.

## ITEM 15

### CUSTODY

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Solel does not maintain direct custody or possession of any of the Funds' assets, but Solel is deemed to have custody of Client's funds in its legal capacity as a related person to the General Partner.

Solel is subject to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (often referred to as the “*Custody Rule*”). Accordingly, Solel has engaged an independent accounting firm registered with, and subject to inspection by, the Public Company Oversight Board to perform an annual audit of each Fund. In addition, Solel also distributes audited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP to investors within 120 days of each Fund's fiscal year end. In addition, Solel has engaged “qualified custodians” (as defined in the Custody Rule) to hold the assets of the Funds that must be held with a qualified custodian pursuant to the Custody Rule. These qualified custodians do not send statements to investors in the Funds.



## **ITEM 16**

### **INVESTMENT DISCRETION**

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Solel manages the Funds on a fully discretionary basis. Solel's discretionary authority derives from investment management contracts between Solel and the Funds. Solel's discretionary authority includes managing the Funds' assets consistent with the Funds' investment objectives and restrictions, with authority to determine the securities to be bought or sold, the amount of securities to be bought and sold and to determine the broker-dealers (and related commission rates) to be used.

The Funds typically place no restrictions on Solel's authority; however, the investment strategy of each of the Funds is subject to certain guidelines, such as limiting the Funds' exposure to investments in instruments that are not traded publicly, including, but not limited to, privately held companies or other instruments that are subject to significant liquidity restrictions.

Additional information about matters addressed in Item 16 can be found in the Confidential Offering Materials.

**ITEM 17**  
**VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES**

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Solel has discretion over the Funds' exercise of voting rights with respect to securities they hold. Solel endeavors to obtain and review each proxy solicitation to determine if the Funds have an interest in the outcome of the vote in question and how a vote may be in furtherance of such interest. Though outside advisors or other service providers may be retained to act as voting agent, to provide analysis of issuer and shareholder proposals, and to provide voting guidelines for reference, Solel generally does not delegate the proxy voting decision to, or defer to the recommendation of, outside advisors or other service providers. In certain cases, an abstention or non-vote may be determined to be appropriate or in the best interest of the Funds.

From time to time, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the voting of proxies. Solel's policy requires that personnel who become aware of such a conflict notify the Chief Compliance Officer, and that the conflict be addressed and resolved by senior management of Solel.

Solel will make available information concerning how Solel exercised voting rights as well as a copy of Solel proxy voting policies and procedures. Please direct such inquiries to [proxy-voting-request@solelpartners.com](mailto:proxy-voting-request@solelpartners.com).

## **ITEM 18**

### **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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Solel has never filed for bankruptcy and is not aware of any financial condition that would affect its ability to manage the Funds or be material in an investor's decision-making process about investing with Solel.

**ITEM 19**  
**REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS**

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Item 19 is not applicable to Solel.