



An Introduction to Private Equity

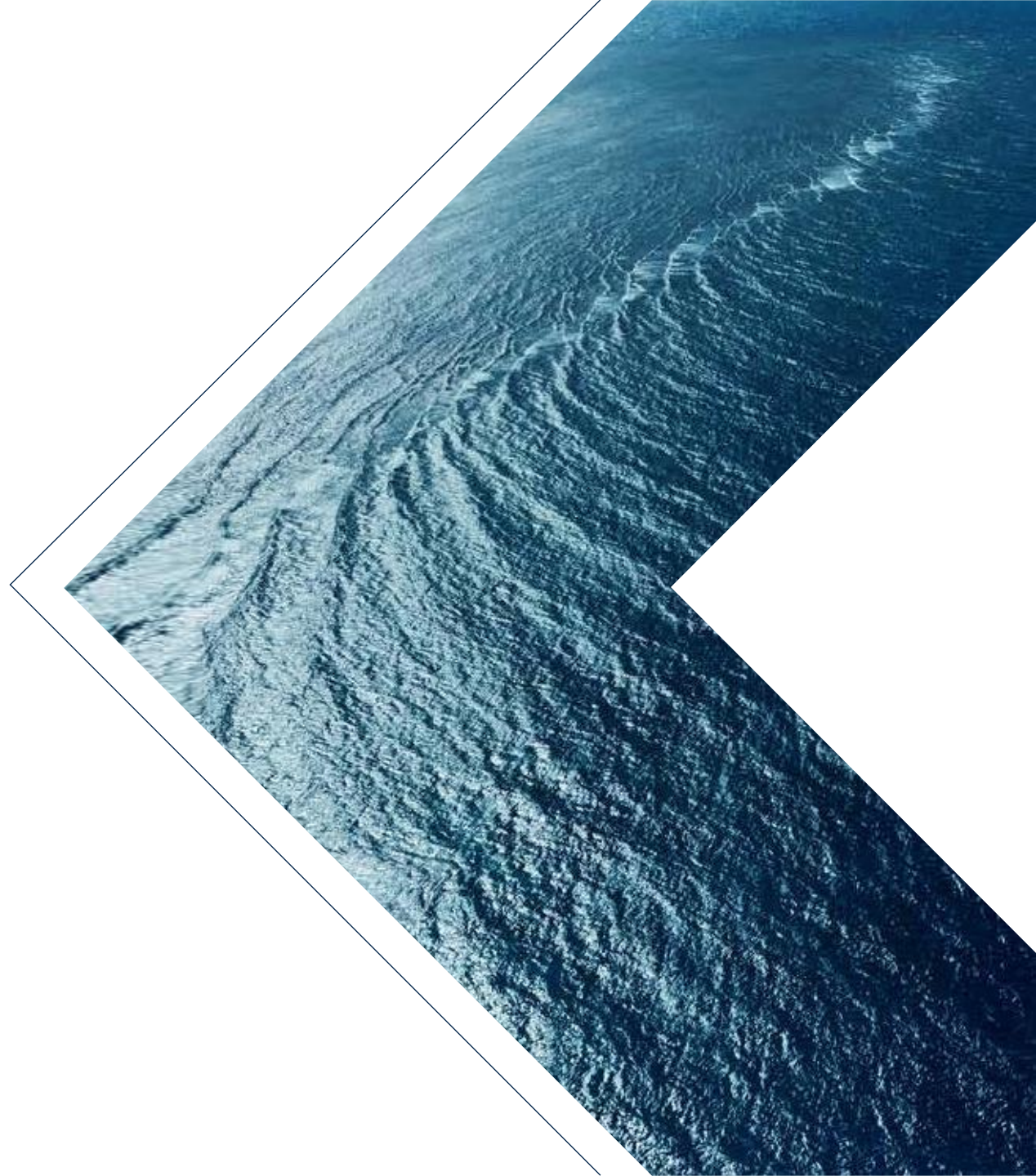
November 2025

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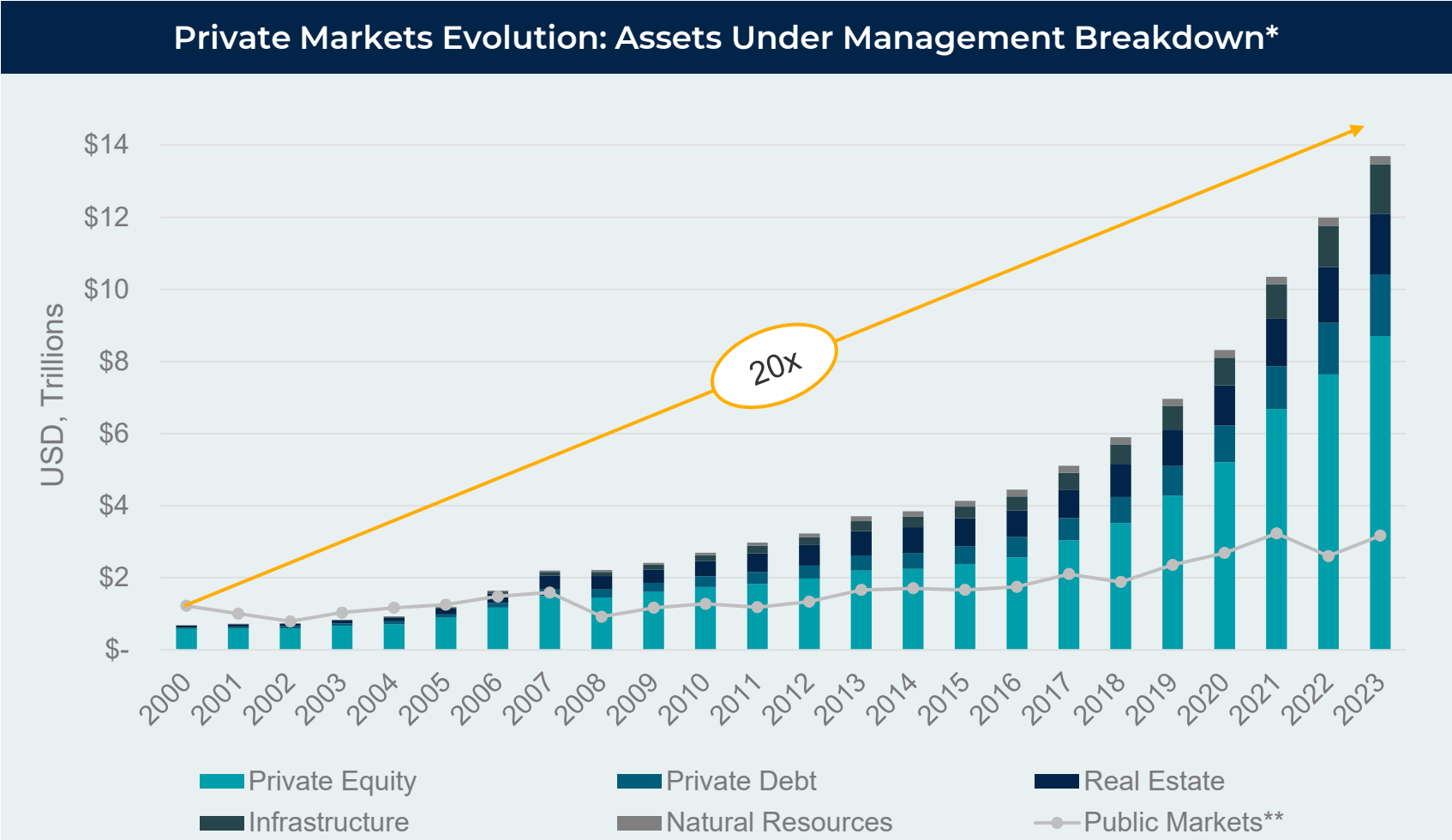
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Introduction to private markets



What are private markets?

Private markets are an alternative marketplace for financial vehicles to generate alpha by contributing capital to a range of asset classes that invest in companies not traded on a public exchange



Key milestones



- **Variety of solutions:** Private markets began as direct investments into companies, most notably through primaries, but now includes a wide range of asset classes and strategies.
- **Globalization:** Private markets began in the U.S. in as early as 1946 and boomed in the 1980s. It is believed private markets expanded to Europe in the 1970s, and shortly thereafter to Asia.
- **Increased access:** Some elimination of barriers to entry has expanded access to private markets. Over a 20-year period, the number of funds+ increased:

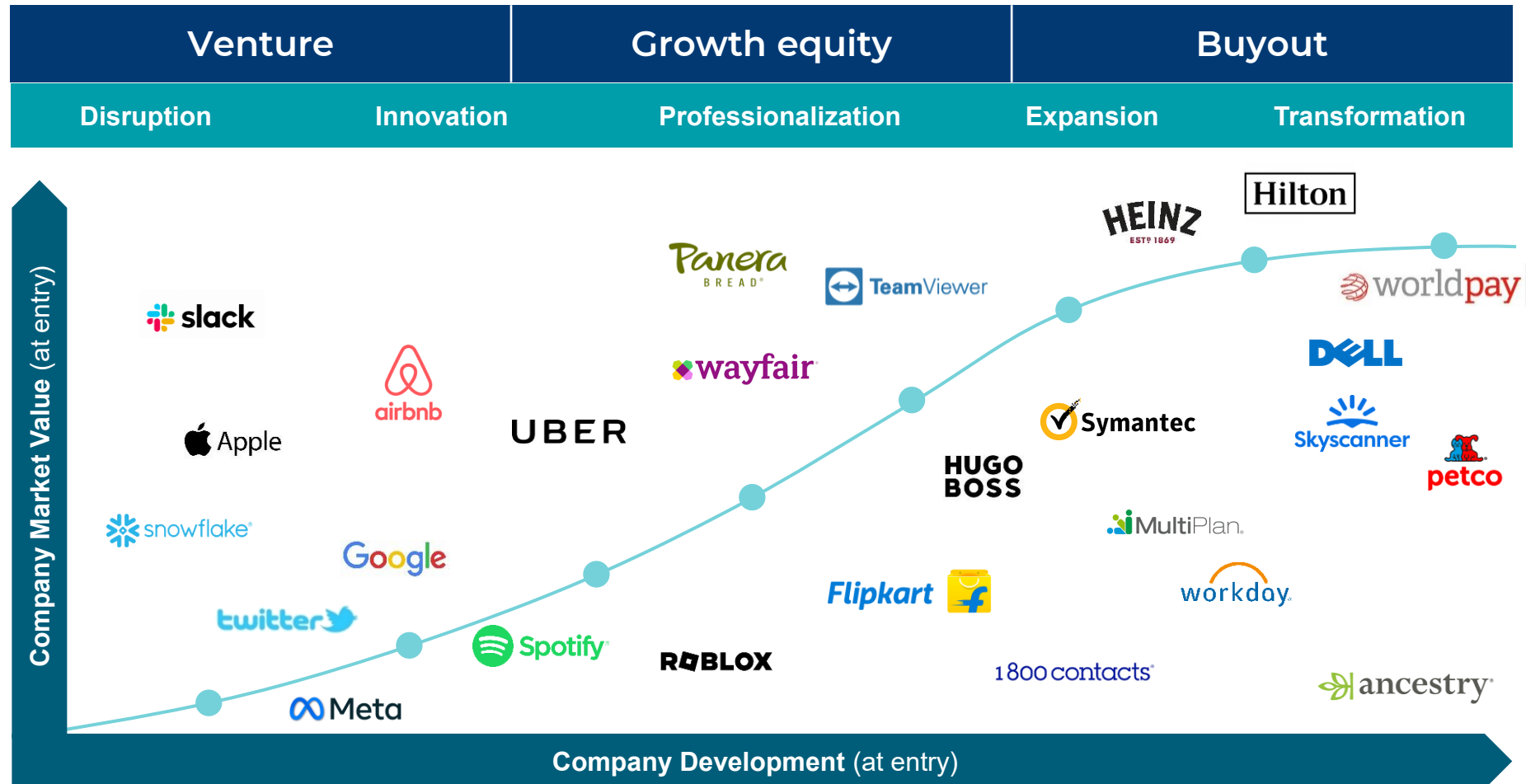
4x for private equity
 4x for private debt
 8x for infrastructure

Private markets have financed well-known companies across stages

Why companies turn to private funding

Private funding provides companies the capital to bankroll operations, grow their business, and meet cash flow needs

-  Additional resources
-  Operational expertise
-  Alignment of interests
-  Focus on long-term



Provided for illustrative purposes only. Blue line is indicative of level of revenue at the time of initial investment. There is no guarantee that any relationship identified was or will be profitable. While this may be an actual relationship in a HarbourVest portfolio, there is no guarantee it will be in a future portfolio.

What are key differences between private and public markets?

PRIVATE MARKETS

PUBLIC MARKETS

<p>Accredited Investors (AI) or Qualified Purchasers (QP), e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pensions and hedge funds ▪ Sovereign wealth funds ▪ Insurance companies ▪ University endowment ▪ Family offices ▪ High net worth individuals 	<p>Investors</p>	<p>General public individuals, as well as AI or QP, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pensions and hedge funds ▪ Sovereign wealth funds ▪ Insurance companies ▪ University endowment ▪ Family offices ▪ High net worth individuals
<p>Company information often confidential to the general public</p>	<p>Transparency</p>	<p>All material information that may impact share price is disclosed to the general public</p>
<p>Relatively illiquid</p>	<p>Liquidity</p>	<p>Relatively liquid</p>
<p>Majority on a quarterly basis but some products can be more frequent</p>	<p>Valuation</p>	<p>Priced daily</p>
<p>Variety of investment vehicles (e.g., closed-end or open-end fund)</p>	<p>Access</p>	<p>Variety of investment platforms (e.g., an exchange)</p>

Not a complete list of differences.

Private markets strategies

	Private equity			Private credit	Infrastructure & real assets
	Venture	Growth	Buyout		
Definition	Backing startup and early-stage companies that are believed to have long-term growth potential	Investing in companies positioned to grow	Acquiring controlling stakes in mature companies	Form of lending where non-bank financial institutions provide debt that is not traded on public markets	<p>Generally defined as businesses that are critical to the functioning of society.</p> <p>Investments can be made via primaries, secondaries, direct investments, or credit transactions</p>
Value creation	Funding to transform ideas into high-growth businesses	Capital for expanding companies, focusing on scale-ups rather than start-up	Operational, strategic and financial optimization of companies	Capital to provide leverage to privately held businesses in order to finance acquisitions, or ongoing investment in the business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing, maintaining or enhancing essential services and facilities ▪ Contracted revenues that provide downside protection, and limit volatility
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary investment - Investment in a private markets fund at the time it is being raised ▪ Secondary investment - Secondary investments involve the acquisition of mature private equity assets from limited partners in private equity partnerships or from general partners. The secondary market has evolved and expanded meaningfully due to the desire for liquidity in what is otherwise an illiquid asset class. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct co-investment - Investments made directly into a company alongside a private equity fund manager 				

How do managers generate returns?

Private fund managers follow an active, engaged approach with portfolio companies to create value

General Partners (GPs) play active roles in **value creation**, seeking to drive returns

Growth



Cash flow growth generated by:

- Developing new products
- Expanding geographically
- Improved pricing
- Margin expansion
- Eliminating unnecessary cost

Operating improvements



Higher valuation at sale generated through operational efficiencies such as:

- Increasing production
- Geographical expansion
- Market expansion
- Professionalization
- Sustainability improvements

Debt reduction



Existing debt reduced by:

- Increasing revenue
- Debt restructuring

Why invest in private markets?



Why invest in private markets?

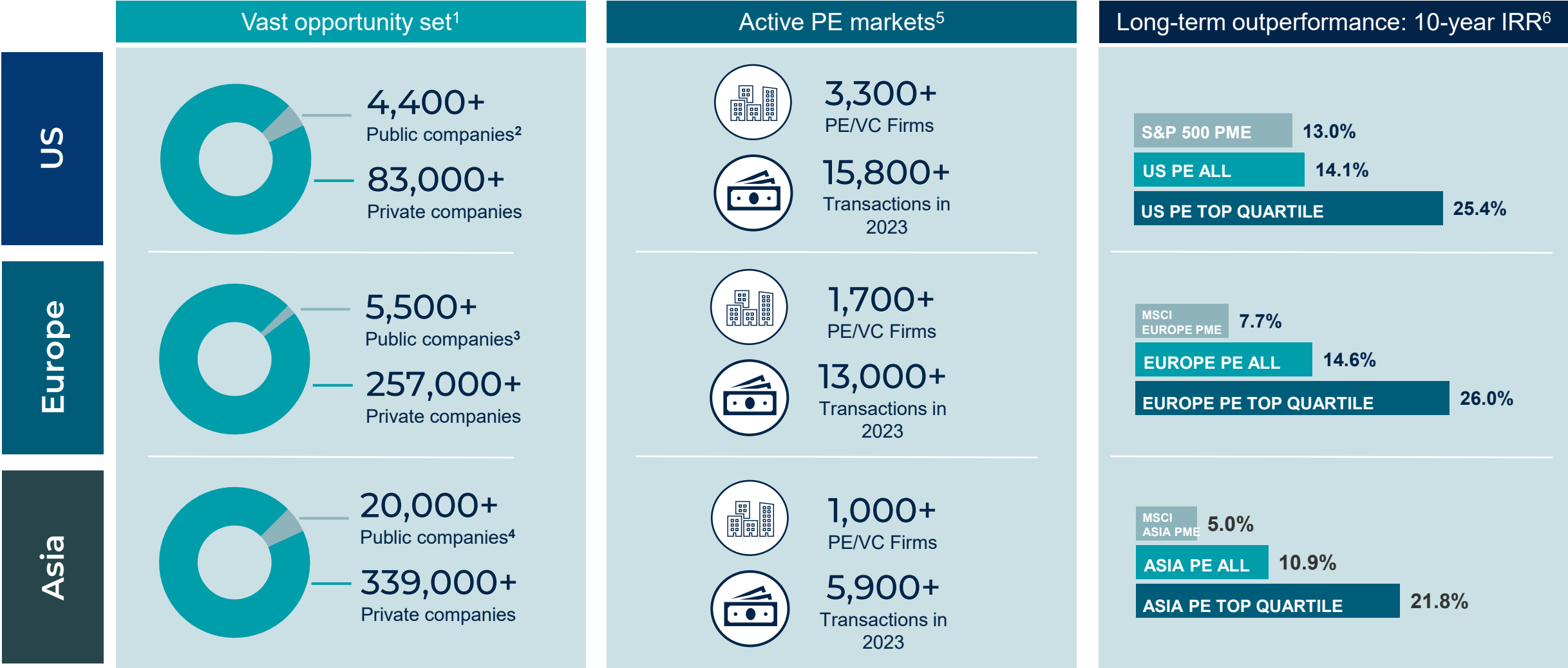
Benefits

-  Generate reliable, long-term growth and potential income
-  Access larger universe of opportunities, especially as companies stay private longer
-  Complement asset allocation through diversification
-  Longer-term investments increase stability against market volatility
-  Drive business formation, innovation, and growth

Challenges

-  Long-term investment horizon
-  Financial barrier to entry
-  No public reporting obligations
-  Blind pool investment

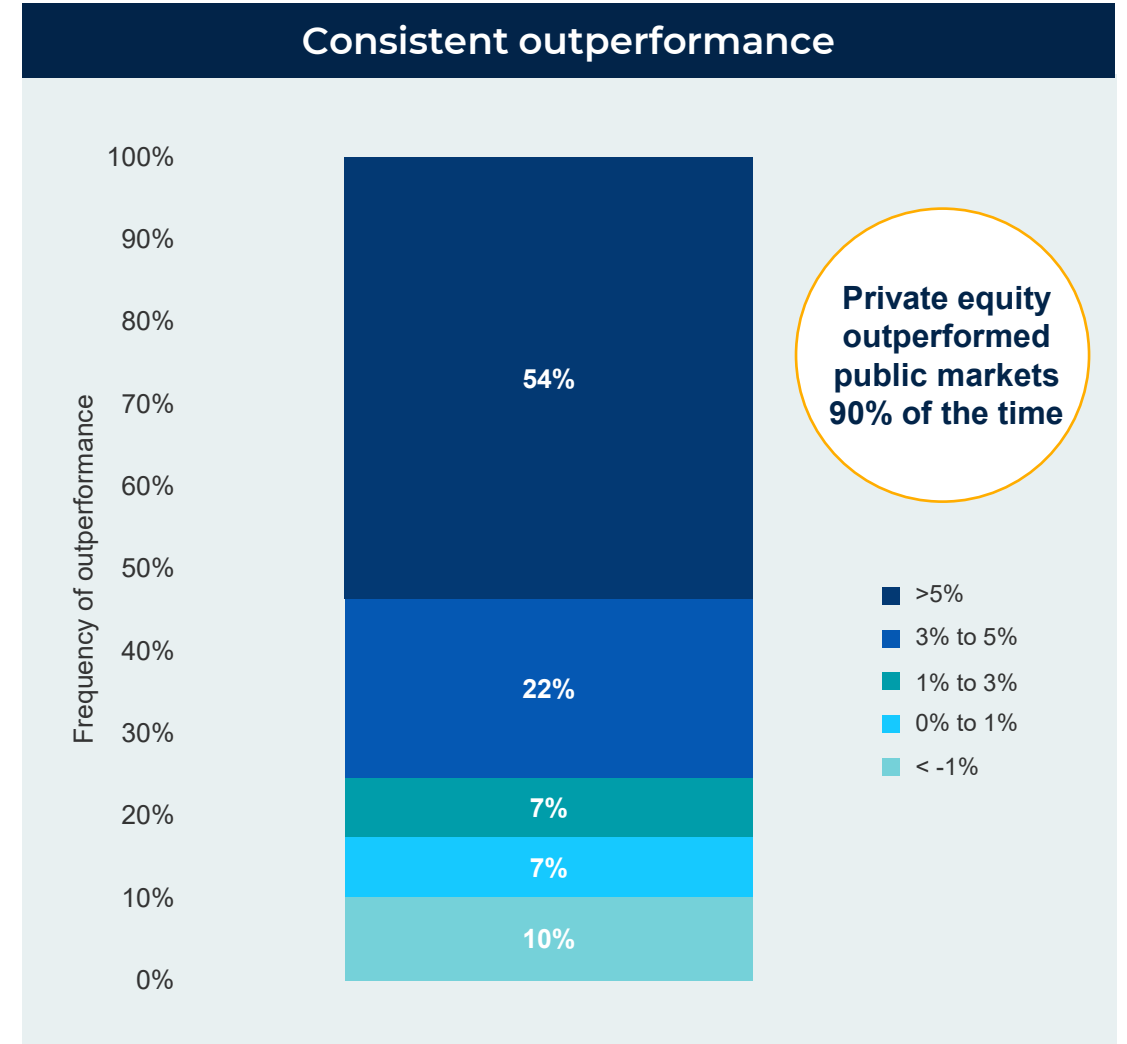
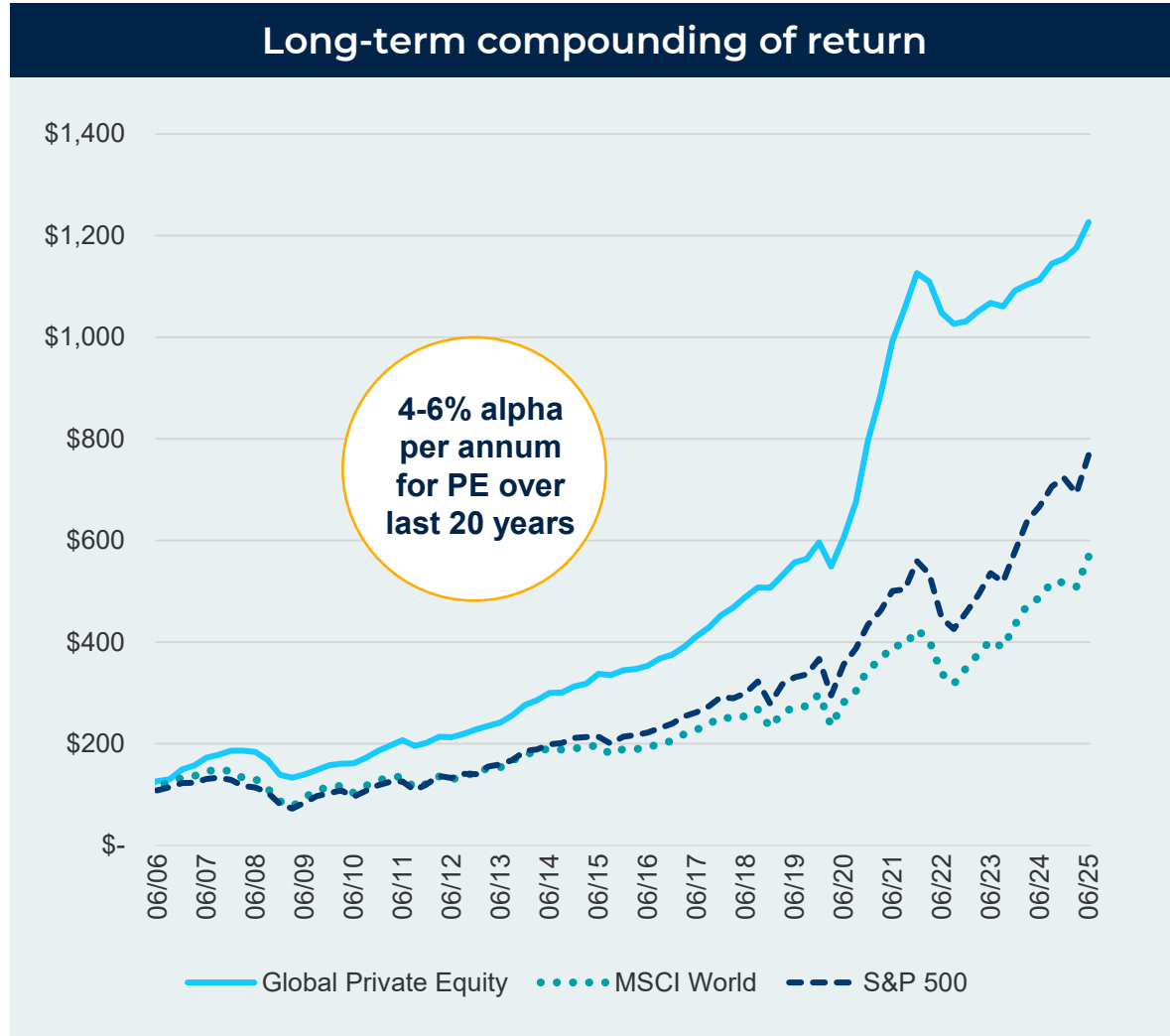
Global private markets – Attractive opportunity set and returns



¹ Source: CapitalIQ as of September 30, 2024. Includes all public and private companies with revenues ≥ \$20 million. ² Source: Pitchbook US Public Company Count, Rev>\$20m, accessed September 2024. ³ Source: Pitchbook Europe Public Company Count, Rev>\$20m, accessed September 2024. ⁴ Source: Pitchbook Asia Public Company Count, Rev>\$20m, accessed September 2024. ⁵ Source: Pitchbook as of September 30, 2024. Firm count includes those managing at least \$10 million that have made an investment in the last three years. ⁶ Source: MSCI Private Capital Solutions as of June 30, 2024. US benchmark includes US buyout, venture, and credit. Europe benchmark includes European buyout, venture, and credit. The Private Equity (All Funds) return is a pooled fund IRR based on the combined cash flows of all funds in the benchmark. The Private Equity (Top Quartile) return is a pooled fund IRR based on the combined cash flows for funds in the benchmark that achieved upper quartile performance. Public market equivalent (S&P 500, MSCI Europe, MSCI Asia) is based on the Long-Nickels ICM methodology of buying and selling the index with the same timing of cash flows as the applicable All Funds return. The securities comprising the public market indices have substantially different characteristics than the private equity benchmarks, and the comparison is provided for illustrative purposes only. This industry data reflects the fees, carried interest, and other expenses of the funds included in the benchmark. Please note returns would be reduced by fees, carried interest, and other expenses borne by investors in a HarbourVest fund / account. See 'Additional Important Information' at the end of the presentation, including important disclosures related to Public Market Equivalent.

Sustained outperformance relative to public markets

Private Equity has compounded premium returns consistently over the long-term



Source: MSCI Private Capital Solutions, S&P Capital IQ. As of June 30, 2025. Based on time-weighted returns.

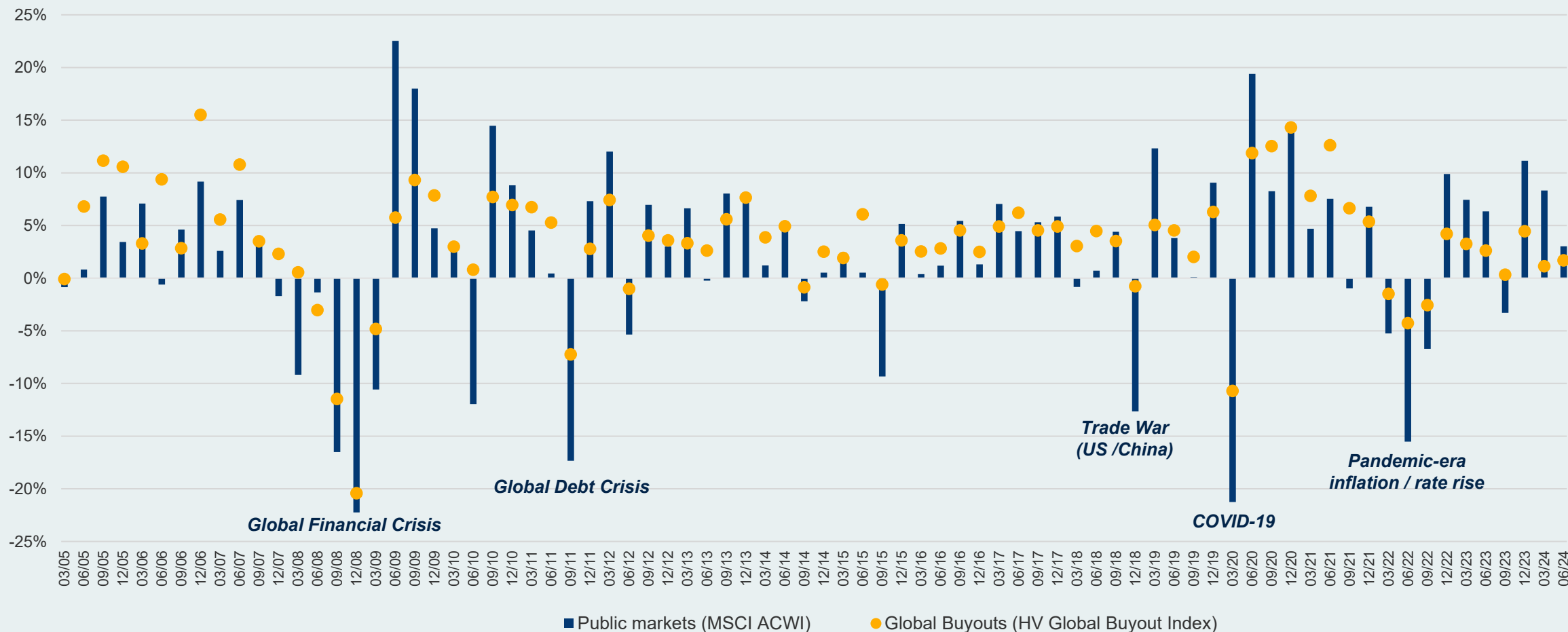
"Consistent Outperformance". captures quarterly observations of rolling 3-year of Global Private Equity relative to MSCI All-Country World Index returns from 2005-2025. Source: MSCI as of June 30, 2025.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results..

Resilient performance relative to public markets

Private equity has tended to be less responsive to periods of excess volatility

Comparison of public and private quarterly time-weighted returns (%)



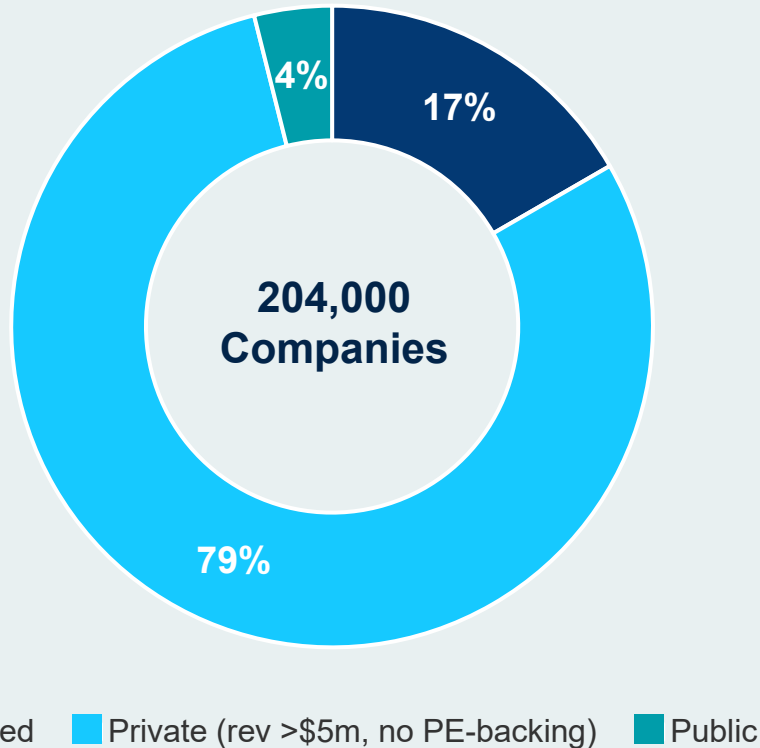
For illustrative purposes only.

Source: HarbourVest investment, monitoring, and due diligence activities. Not representative of any HarbourVest fund or account. Gross of management fees and carried interest. MSCI ACWI sourced from MSCI. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

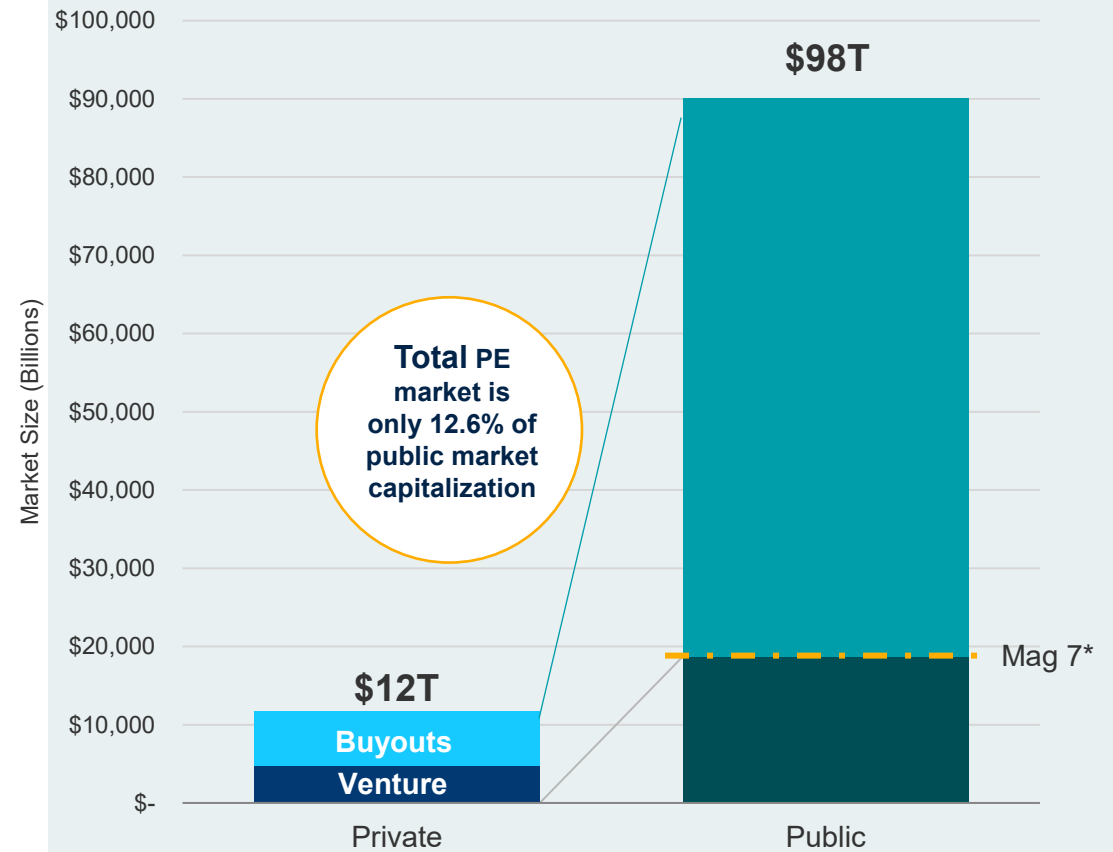
Larger opportunity size with ample room for growth

Private markets are considerably broader and more diversified than public markets

Private markets substantially deeper than publics...



...with significant room for growth



Source: Pitchbook, Preqin, MSCI. Pitchbook data as of September 30, 2025. MSCI as of August 29, 2025. Preqin as of December 31, 2024.

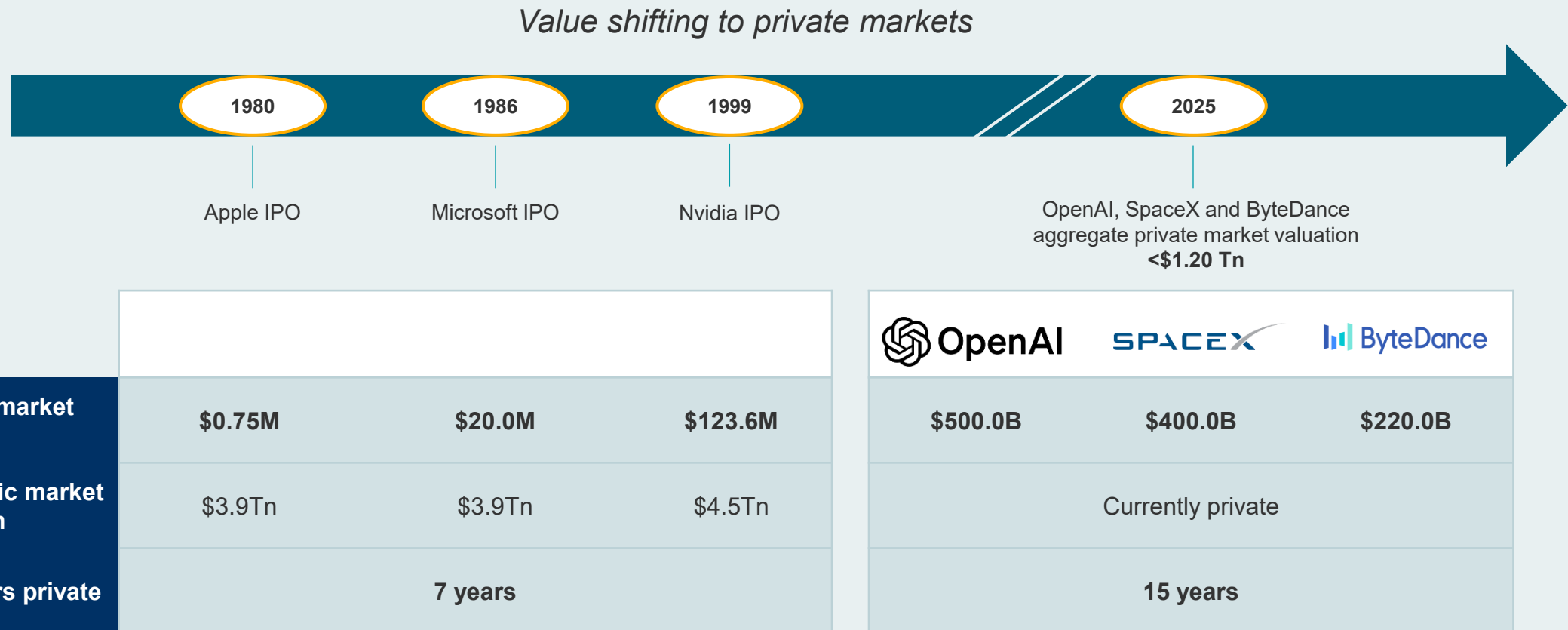
Note: Private markets comprised of private companies >15M in revenue. Public market comprised of all constituents in the MSCI All-Country IMI Index.

*Magnificent 7 stocks are comprised of Nvidia, Microsoft, Apple, Amazon, Meta, Broadcom, Alphabet.

Private markets valuation represents assets under management (NAV+dry powder). Public market size is aggregate market capitalization of constituent companies.

Value is increasingly being generated in the private markets

Over the last two decades companies have staying private for longer, resulting in drastically higher private company valuations



Source: Pitchbook; Public Market Capitalization as of October 2025; For venture-backed privately held companies, source is PitchBook. The companies represent the highest valued venture-backed privately held companies located in US (OpenAI, SpaceX), and Asia Pacific (ByteDance); valuations reflect post-money valuation at most recent financing round as of October 2025.

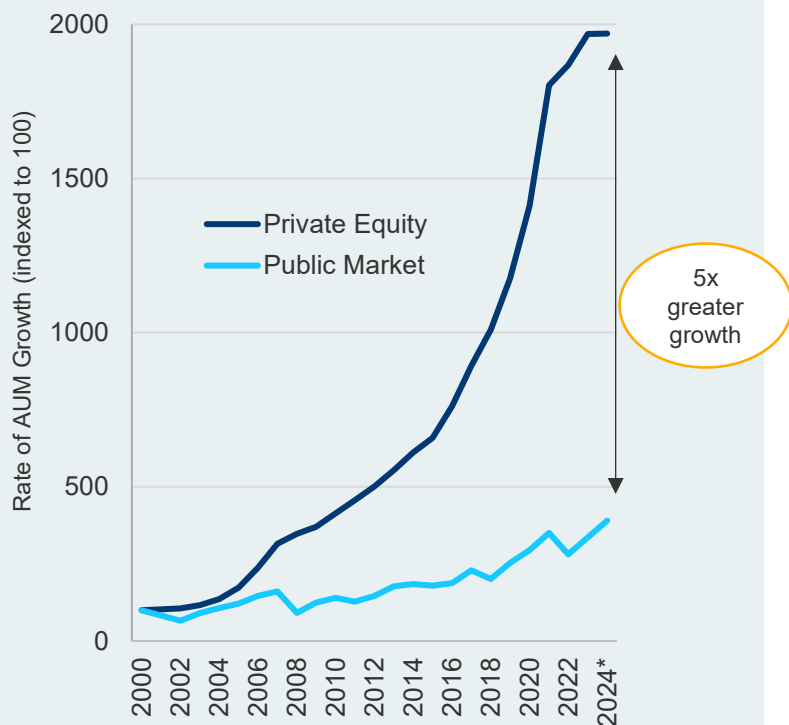
Private equity has evolved, matured, and scaled

Substantially faster growth over time...

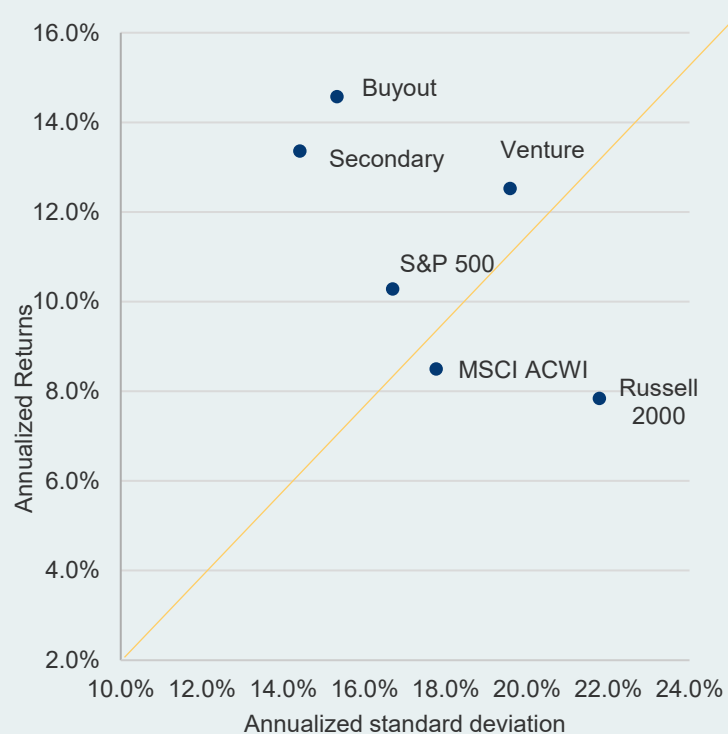
...generating compelling risk-adjusted performance...

...becoming an increasingly critical allocation

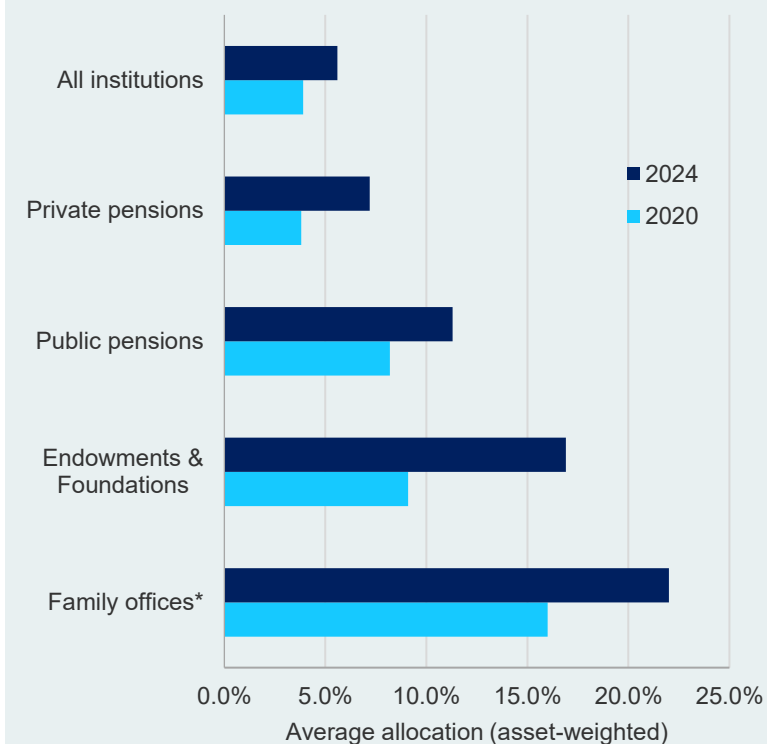
Comparison of market growth¹



20-year risk/return²



Institutional PE allocations³



1. Source Private Equity: Preqin; Source Public Market: MSCI ACWI; * Data from the 2024 UBS Global Family Office Report, as of December 31, 2024.

2. From June 2004 through June 2025, source: MSCI. Methodology note: due to valuation lags and autocorrelation effects, we have adjusted standard deviation calculation to use annual overlapping observations. Yellow line illustrates the linear relationship between return and risk.

3. Preqin Annual Institutional Allocation Survey as of December 31, 2024.

Private equity: A strategic investment choice

Sustained long-term outperformance

relative to public markets



Size and scale of the opportunity set

with room for growth



Diversification

relative to public markets



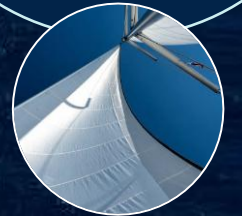
Strong governance

and aligned interests to drive future returns



Resiliency

during periods of turbulence

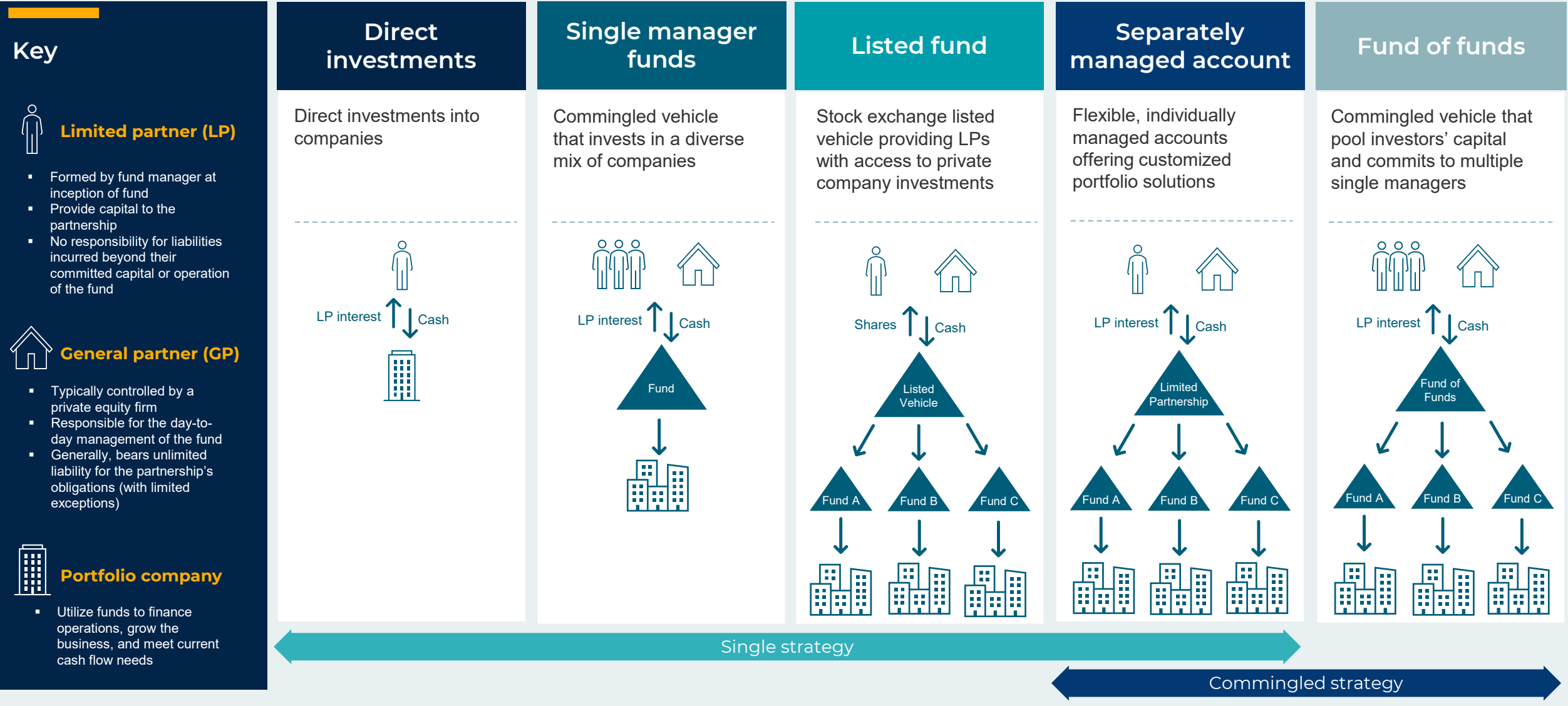


How to access private markets



Comparing private market vehicles

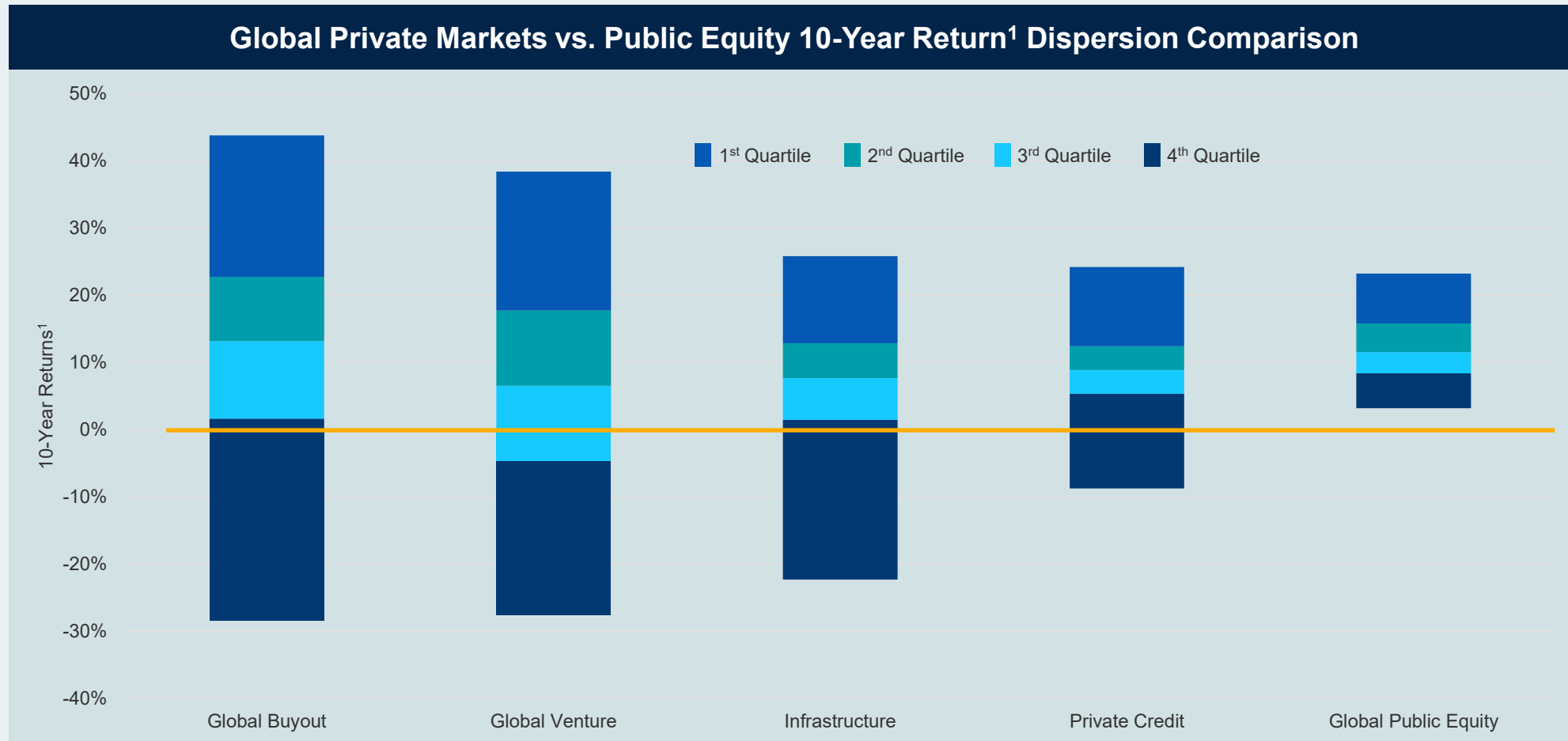
While the key players remain consistent, structure determines the mechanics of the fund



For illustrative purposes only.

Private market return dispersion is significantly greater

Skillful manager selection, access to top GPs, and diversification drive private market program returns



¹Returns are 10-year IRRs for private assets and 10-year annualized compound returns for public market assets.

Source: MSCI, Refinitiv. MSCI as of December 31, 2023. Refinitiv as of December 11, 2023. Public Equity reflects Refinitiv screening of 1,941 US-domiciled global equity mutual funds. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Chart compares private equity index IRRs vs. public equity time weighted returns. There are differences between IRRs & average annual compound returns. IRR is the implied discount rate at which the present value of future cash flows equals the cost of the investment. Average annual compounded return calculations are time-weighted measures over the specified time horizon & are shown for reference & directional purposes only. Annualized return is calculated by annualizing the compounded historical returns since inception. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

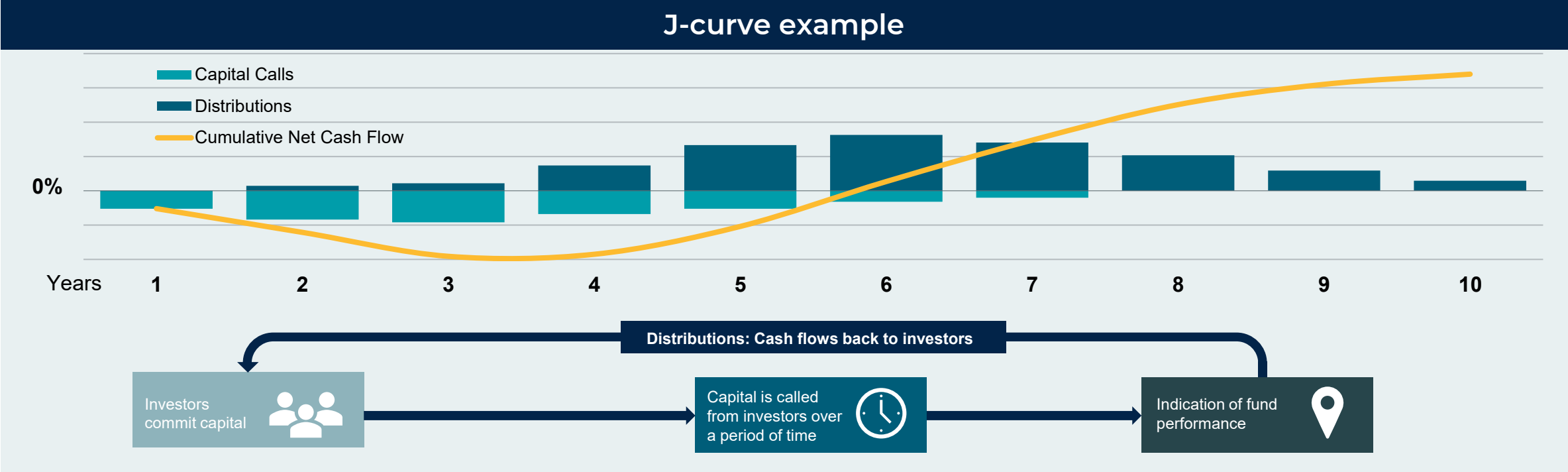
Guide to private fund structure fundamentals

	Closed-end private funds	Evergreen private funds	Listed private funds
Fund structure	Closed-end limited partnerships	Open-end, perpetual limited partnerships	Closed-end limited companies
Time horizon	Acquire, grow, and exit companies over a finite period of time	Acquire, grow, exit companies, and re-invest proceeds to compound returns	Acquire, grow, exit companies, and re-invest proceeds to compound returns
Liquidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 8-10+ years, with option to extend Fixed end date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly / quarterly redemptions No fixed end date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically, on-demand redemptions, paid out upon request No fixed end date
Portfolio management	Active	Active	Typically, passive
Capital deployment	Capital calls to fund investments over a defined multi-year period	Typically, fully funded upfront	Typically, fully funded upfront
Management fee	Typically charged on fund's aggregate capital commitments	Typically charged on Net Asset Value (NAV)	Typically charged on Net Asset Value (NAV)
Performance fee*	15-20% of returns above a specified rate, typically 8% compounded annually	12-15% of net time weighted returns	Fees generally not linked to performance
Availability of information	Privately available	Privately available	Publicly available

*Performance fees are varied dependent on the fund.
Not a complete list of differences

Understanding the j-curve

The j-curve is used to describe the pattern of returns for a closed-end investment over time



Contributing factors

Time private equity portfolios can take several years to reach their investment targets

Fees and expenses on committed capital generally cause a negative return early in a fund's life

Underperformers within the portfolio can occur in the early years, creating further negative performance

Gains usually come in the later years as companies mature and increase in value and are sold

Considerations for choosing a private fund manager



People & organization

- Experienced team?
- Succession plan in place?
- Local presence?
- Robust operational resources?



Portfolio construction

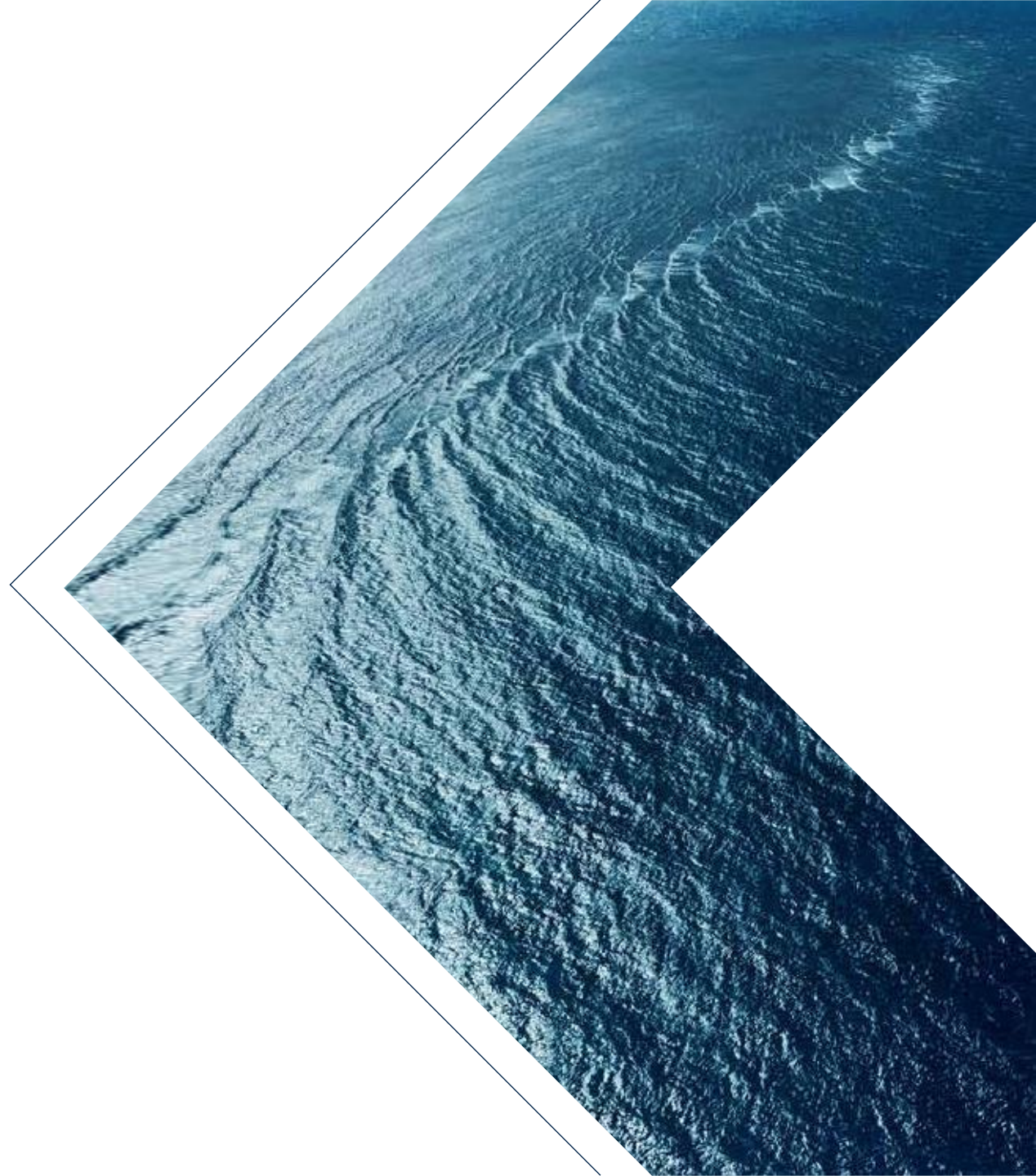
- Consistent and proven investment process?
- Risk analytics factored into portfolio construction?
- Fair allocation policies?
- Access to investment data?



Aligned interests

- Aligned ownership structure of the firm?
- Free of lines of business that may create conflicts?
- Understanding of client specific and regulatory reporting requirements?
- Private equity a focus?

Glossary of private markets terms



Glossary of private markets terms

Term	Definition
Alpha	The excess return of an investment relative to the return of a benchmark index
Accredited investors	Investors defined by regulatory bodies as qualified (typically based on income, net worth, asset size, governance status, or professional experience) to invest in complex or sophisticated types of securities, such as private funds
Blind pool investment	Investment where investors commit capital to a fund without having knowledge of the specific investments the fund will make
Buyout	An investment strategy that involves acquiring controlling stakes in mature companies and generating returns by selling them at a profit after operational efficiencies, expansion and/or financial improvements
Called capital	Total amount of capital called for use by the General Partner
Capital call or drawdown	A request made by the General Partner for a portion of the capital committed by a Limited Partner
Carried interest or carry or performance fee	The share of profits due to a General Partner once the Limited Partner's commitment to a fund plus a defined hurdle rate is reached
Close or closing or round of subscriptions	<p>First: The date on which the first Limited Partners are admitted into a fund</p> <p>Final: The date on which a fund is closed to any further subscriptions</p>
Closed-end	Private funds with a specific term (usually 10-12 years) with a limited period of time during which new investments may be made for close-end funds
Co-investment	A minority investment, made directly into an operating company, alongside a fund or other private equity investor
Commingled fund	A fund structure that pools investments from multiple investors into a single fund
Commitment period or investment period	The period of time within which a fund can make investments as established in the Limited Partnership Agreement

Glossary of private markets terms

Term	Definition
Committed capital or commitment	The capital a Limited Partner has agreed to commit to a fund across its lifespan
Contributed capital or paid-in capital	The total amount of capital paid into a fund at a specific point in time
Cost (current, realized, total)	Current: The cost of current underlying companies Realized: The cost of underlying companies from which the fund has fully or partially exited Total: The cost of underlying companies, both current and fully or partially exited
Distressed debt	An investment strategy that generates returns via buying debt interests in financially distressed companies at a discount to face value
Distributed or distributions	The total amount of cash and stock that has been returned to a fund and/or Limited Partners
Distributed to paid-in capital (DPI) or realization multiple	Total distributions to a fund and/or Limited Partners divided by paid-in capital
Distributed/funded (D/F)	Portfolio proceeds divided by funded capital
Diversification	Risk management strategy that creates a mix of various investments within a portfolio
Due diligence	The process undertaken to confirm the accuracy of all data relating to a fund, company, or product prior to an investment. This can also refer to the investigation of a buyer by a seller.
Fund-of-funds (FoF)	An investment strategy of holding a portfolio of third-party private equity funds and/or other investments rather than investing directly in companies
Fund term	The initially planned period of time in which a fund will operate
Funded capital	The amount of contributed capital that has been invested by the fund, or capital invested by a fund in a third-party investment

Glossary of private markets terms

Term	Definition
General partner (GP)	The manager of a fund
Growth capital or growth equity	Investment in newly-mature companies looking to raise funds, often to expand or restructure operations, enter new markets, or finance an acquisition
Infrastructure	Physical assets that have an intrinsic value due to their substance and properties. Infrastructure businesses can be accessed via primary, secondary, direct, or credit investments.
Internal rate of return (IRR) (Gross, net, realized gross)	<p>A measure of the absolute annual rate of return of an investment that takes both the timing and magnitude of cash flows into account, calculated using contributed capital, distributions, and the value of unrealized investments</p> <p>Gross: Without fees and carried interest taken into account</p> <p>Net: With fees and carried interest deducted</p> <p>Realized Gross: The return from underlying holdings from which the fund has already fully or partially exited, without fees and carried interest taken into account</p>
J-curve	A term given to the typical shape adopted by the annual returns from of a private equity fund during its lifecycle when graphed. Due to the investment process, capital calls and fees precede value creation and potential distributions
Limited partner (LP)	The investors in a Limited Partnership—the typical structure of a private equity fund. Limited Partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of a fund
Limited partnership agreement (LPA)	The document which constitutes and defines a Limited Partnership, the legal structure typically adopted by private equity funds
Listed private equity fund (LPE)	A private equity investment vehicle or firm that is listed on a public stock exchange
Liquidity	Ability and ease with which a limited partner (LP) can convert its investments into liquid assets, such as cash

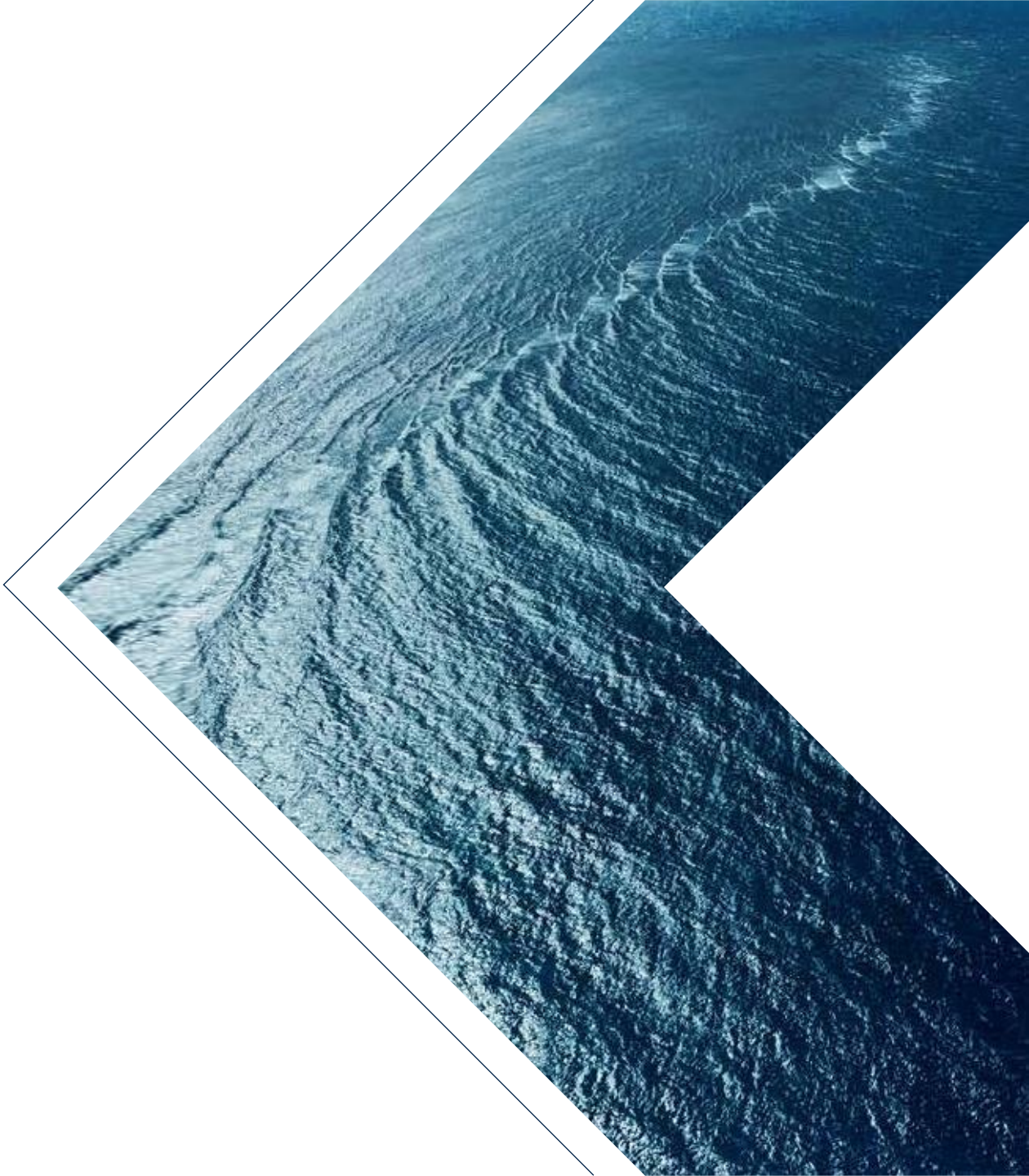
Glossary of private markets terms

Term	Definition
Management fee	The fee paid to a fund, typically a percentage of the Limited Partner's commitment
Mezzanine	An investment strategy that typically includes junior debt and senior equity, often with the option to convert debt into equity in the event of default
Net asset value (NAV) or current value or residual value	The market value of all current/unrealized investments
Open-end	A vehicle that is typically established with no termination date and a continual reinvestment approach
Paid-in capital (PIC) multiple	The capital paid-in by Limited Partners divided by the total capital they committed
Portfolio company	A company (public or private) that is part of an investment, meaning a venture capital firm, buyout firm, or holding company owns equity
Primary fund	A private equity fund that invests directly in privately-held companies rather than in other investment vehicles
Private credit	A form of lending where non-bank financial institutions provide debt that is not traded on public markets
Real assets	An investment strategy that invests in physical assets that derive value and generate returns from their substance and properties, including infrastructure, real estate, agricultural land, oil and gas, and other commodities
Realized investment	An underlying holding from which the General Partner has exited
Realized value or proceeds	The returns generated from the liquidation or realization of underlying holdings
Realized value to total cost (RV/TC) multiple	The returns generated from the liquidation or realization of underlying holdings divided by the cost of all holdings, both remaining and exited

Glossary of private markets terms

Term	Definition
Secondary fund	A fund that purchases pre-existing interests in private equity funds or portfolios of operating companies
Separately managed account (SMA)	An arrangement between a single investor and a fund manager that keeps funds in a separate, customizable investment account
Single manager fund	A commingled LP vehicle that invests in a diverse mix of companies and is managed by one GP (manager)
Time-weighted Rate-of-return (TWR)	A measurement that multiplies the returns for each sub-period or holding-period, which links them together showing how the returns are compounded over time
Total value	The fund's total market value plus any capital distributions already made
Total value/paid-in (TVPI) or total value/contributed multiple	The fund's total market value plus any capital distributions already made divided by the amount of capital already paid into the fund by investors
Total value/total cost (TV/TC) multiple	The total value divided by the total cost to date
Transaction fee	A fee levied by fund managers to defray the cost of executing investments in the fund's underlying holdings
Unfunded	The portion of investors' capital commitment that has yet to be "drawn down" or called by a fund manager
Valuation multiple	The market value of an asset relative to a key financial metric
Venture capital	An investment strategy that generates returns by backing startup and early-stage companies that are believed to have long-term growth potential
Vintage year	Usually the year in which capital is first called by a particular fund, though definitions can vary based on the type of fund or investment
Volatility	A measure of the rate of fluctuations in the price of a security over time. It indicates the level of risk associated with the price changes of a security. Investors and traders calculate the volatility of a security to assess past variations in the prices to predict their future movements.

Appendix



Contacts

We are accessible across the globe

Americas	EMEA	APAC
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Additional important information



Additional important information

Certain information contained herein (including financial information and information relating to investments) has been obtained from published and non-published sources. Such information has not been independently verified by HarbourVest. Except where otherwise indicated herein, the information provided herein is based on matters as they exist as of the date of preparation and not as of any future date, and will not be updated or otherwise revised to reflect information that subsequently becomes available, or circumstances existing or changes occurring after the date hereof. Any forecast provided herein is based on HarbourVest's opinion of the market as of the date of preparation and is subject to change, dependent on future changes in the market.

In considering any performance data contained herein, you should bear in mind that past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of terms such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “project”, “estimate”, “intend”, “continue”, or “believe” (or the negatives thereof) or other variations thereof. Due to various risks and uncertainties, including those discussed above, actual events or results or actual performance of the Fund may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements. As a result, investors should not rely on such forward-looking statements in making their investment decisions.

Important Information and Risk Factors

An investment in the private markets involves high degree of risk, and therefore, should be undertaken only by prospective investors capable of evaluating the risks of the Fund and bearing the risks such an investment represents. The following is a summary of only some of the risks and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed “Certain Investment Considerations, Risks and Conflicts of Interest” sections of the Private Placement Memorandum, if applicable.

Risks Related to the Structure and Terms of a Private Markets Fund. Investments in a fund of funds structure may subject investors to additional risks which would not be incurred if such investor were investing directly in private equity funds. Such risks may include but are not limited to (i) multiple levels of expense; and (ii) reliance on third-party management. In addition, a fund may issue capital calls, and failure to meet the capital calls can result in consequences including, but not limited to, a total loss of investment.

Illiquidity of Interests; Limitations on Transfer; No Market for Interests. An investor in a HarbourVest-managed closed-end fund or account will generally not be permitted to transfer its interest without the consent of the general partner of such fund. Furthermore, the transferability of an interest will be subject to certain restrictions contained in the governing documents of a closed-end fund and will be affected by restrictions imposed under applicable securities laws. A HarbourVest-managed open-end fund or account will generally provide limited liquidity events for investors, subject to certain restrictions contained in the governing documents of an open-end fund and will be affected by restrictions imposed under applicable securities laws. There is currently no market for the interests in HarbourVest-managed funds or accounts, and it is not contemplated that one will develop. The interests should only be acquired by investors able to commit their funds for an indefinite period of time, as the term of the closed-end fund could continue for over 14 years. In addition, there are very few situations in which an investor may withdraw from a private equity closed-end fund. The possibility of total loss of an investment in a fund exists and prospective investors should not invest unless they can readily bear such a loss.

Additional important information

Risk of Loss. There can be no assurance that the operations of a strategy will be profitable or that the strategy will be able to avoid losses or that cash from operations will be available for distribution to the limited partners. The possibility of partial or total loss of capital of the strategy exists, and prospective investors should not subscribe unless they can readily bear the consequences of a complete loss of their investment.

Leverage. The strategy may use leverage in its investment strategy. Leverage may take the form of loans for borrowed money or derivative securities and instruments that are inherently leveraged, including options, futures, forward contracts, swaps and repurchase agreements. The strategy may use leverage to acquire, directly or indirectly, new investments. The use of leverage by the strategy can substantially increase the market exposure (and market risk) to which the strategies' investment portfolio may be subject.

Availability of Suitable Investments. The business of identifying and structuring investments of the types contemplated by the strategy is competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Furthermore, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions and competition from other groups as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities, and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by the strategy or considered for prospective investment.

Additional important information

Reliance on the General Partner and Investment Manager. The success of the strategy will be highly dependent on the financial and managerial expertise of the Fund's general partner and investment manager and their expertise in the relevant markets. The quality of results of the general partner and investment manager will depend on the quality of their personnel. There are risks that death, illness, disability, change in career or new employment of such personnel could adversely affect results of the strategy. The limited partners will not make decisions with respect to the acquisition, management, disposition or other realization of any investment, or other decisions regarding the strategies' businesses and portfolio.

Market Risk. Private equity, as a form of equity capital, shares similar economic exposures as public equities. As such, investments in each can be expected to earn the equity risk premium, or compensation for assuming the non-diversifiable portion of equity risk. However, unlike public equity, private equity's sensitivity to public markets is likely greatest during the late stages of the fund's life because the level of equity markets around the time of portfolio company exits can negatively affect private equity realizations. Though private equity managers have the flexibility to potentially time portfolio company exits to complete transactions in more favorable market environments, there's still the risk of capital loss from adverse financial conditions.

Incorporating artificial intelligence into the investment decision process. Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning technology (collectively, "Machine Learning Technology") and the reliance on Machine Learning Technology for investment and allocation decision making could pose risks to HarbourVest, the Fund and its portfolio companies or their respective affiliates. Machine Learning Technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it may not be possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into any given model that Machine Learning Technology utilizes to operate. Additionally, certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error—potentially materially so—and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would likely degrade the effectiveness of Machine Learning Technology. To the extent that HarbourVest, the Fund, or the portfolio companies utilize Machine Learning Technology and its applications, including in the private investment and financial sectors, continue to develop rapidly, and it is impossible to predict the future risks that may arise from such developments.

Potential Conflicts of Interest. The activities of the strategies may conflict with the activities of other HarbourVest-managed funds or accounts.

Tax Risks. An investment in the strategy involves tax risks, which may be material, including the risk of tax payments and tax filing obligations in multiple jurisdictions, which may apply both to the investor and the strategy. The taxation of the strategy and investors in the strategy is complex and subject to uncertainty. Prospective investors should consult with their tax, legal, and accounting advisers prior to making an investment in the strategy in light of their specific circumstances.

Additional important information

MSCI Private Capital Solutions (f.k.a. Burgiss) Public Market Comparison: Unless otherwise indicated, all private equity fund benchmark data reflects the fees, carried interest, and other expenses of the funds included in the benchmark. Please note that Fund returns would be reduced by the fees, carried interest, and other expenses borne by investors in the Fund. Such fees, carried interest, and other expenses may be higher or lower than those of the funds included in the benchmark. MSCI (unless otherwise noted) is the source and owner of any private equity index data contained or reflected in this material and all trademarks and copyrights related thereto. Public market equivalent is provided by MSCI and is based on a the Long-Nickels ICM methodology illustrating the direct opportunity cost comparison of how net funds invested in the private investment would have performed had they been invested in the stated index over the life of the particular investment. In calculation of the IRR ICM, the private capital valuation is ignored and substituted instead with a Valuation ICM. Valuation ICM is essentially a sum of private capital contributions and distributions grown to the analysis date using the respective index values; contributions are treated as purchases into the index and are used to increase the Valuation ICM, while distributions are treated as sales and are applied to reduce Valuation ICM; the IRR ICM then becomes a standard IRR calculation, using the original private capital transactions and Valuation ICM substituted for the original private capital valuation. The securities comprising the public market index have substantially different characteristics than the private equity benchmarks, and, accordingly, a direct comparison may not be meaningful. The public market comparison is shown for illustrative purposes only. An investor is not able to directly invest in an unmanaged index. This is HarbourVest's presentation of the data. MSCI is not responsible for the calculations conducted by HarbourVest, the formatting or configuration of this material, or for any inaccuracy in presentation thereof.

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The MSCI AC Asia Pacific® Index captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Developed Markets countries (Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and Singapore) and 9 Emerging Markets countries (China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand) in the Asia Pacific region. With 1,573 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI AC World® Index (ACWI) is designed to measure the performance of publicly-traded large and mid-capitalization equity securities in global developed and emerging markets. The MSCI ACWI Index is maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI") and has historically captured approximately 85% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of its publicly-traded global equity opportunity set.

The S&P 500® Index is designed to measure the performance of publicly-traded equity securities of the large capitalization sector of the US market and includes 500 large companies having common stock listed on eligible U.S. exchanges. The S&P 500 Index is maintained by Standard & Poors ("S&P") and has historically captured approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization of publicly-traded equities in the US market.

The MSCI AC World® Europe Index captures large and mid cap representation across 15 developed markets countries in Europe. With 432 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across the European developed markets equity universe.

Additional important information

MSCI Private Capital Solutions (f.k.a. Burgiss Private Index Data) (unless otherwise indicated) reflects the fees, carried interest, and other expenses of the funds included in the benchmark. Please note that Fund returns would be reduced by the fees, carried interest, and other expenses borne by investors in the Fund. Such fees, carried interest, and other expenses may be higher or lower than those of the funds included in the benchmark. Certain information contained herein (the "Information") is sourced from/copyright of MSCI Inc., MSCI ESG Research LLC, or their affiliates ("MSCI"), or information providers (together the "MSCI Parties") and may have been used to calculate scores, signals, or other indicators. The Information is for internal use only and may not be reproduced or disseminated in whole or part without prior written permission. The Information may not be used for, nor does it constitute, an offer to buy or sell, or a promotion or recommendation of, any security, financial instrument or product, trading strategy, or index, nor should it be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance. Some funds may be based on or linked to MSCI indexes, and MSCI may be compensated based on the fund's assets under management or other measures. MSCI has established an information barrier between index research and certain Information. None of the Information in and of itself can be used to determine which securities to buy or sell or when to buy or sell them. The Information is provided "as is" and the user assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information. No MSCI Party warrants or guarantees the originality, accuracy and/or completeness of the Information and each expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties. No MSCI Party shall have any liability for any errors or omissions in connection with any Information herein, or any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

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