

Last Updated: March 2025

Adjusted NAV	<p>The estimated value of a private market investment, calculated by taking the last reported market value and rolling it forward using NAV impacting cash flows. Also known as calculated NAV or roll-forward NAV.</p> <p>Adjusted NAV = Latest Reported NAV + Subsequent Contributions – Subsequent Distributions</p>
Age	The time period passed from the date of investment to the current valuation date or the date of realization.
Agriculture	An investment strategy that invests in companies or assets involved in the production or distribution of agricultural products, such as crops, livestock, or aquaculture.
Amount Closed	The amount a fund has raised to date. For funds that are fundraising, this is the interim amount they have raised from investors.
Annualized Money-Weighted Rate of Return	This rate of return is equivalent to the Portfolio IRR. See “IRR” for further information.
Annualized Time-Weighted Rate of Return	<p>Measures the annual rate of return on a portfolio given a stated period of time or time horizon. Eliminates the effect of cash flow timing on returns.</p> <p>Annualized Return = <math>[(1+R_1) \times (1+R_2) \times (1+R_n)]^{4/n} - 1</math></p>
As-of Date	The period end date for the fund. The amounts the fund has invested, distributed, and remaining are presented through this date.
Asset Class	See appendix for full hierarchy of investment strategy.
Average DPI	The average ratio of realized value relative to the total capital paid in.
Average Gross IRR	The average internal rate of return before carried interest and fees are considered.
Average Gross Multiple	The average of the sum of realized and unrealized value relative to the amount invested before carried interest and fees are considered.
Average Net IRR	The average internal rate of return after carried interest and fees are considered.
Average PME Alpha	The PME Alpha calculation for each fund is the difference between the fund's IRR and the Cobalt PME IRR using the MSCI ACWI Index. The family's average PME Alpha is the average of the funds' PME Alphas.
Average Quartiles	The fund family's average quartile is the average of the funds' quartiles.
Average TVPI	The average ratio of realized and unrealized value relative to the total capital paid in.
Beginning Market Value	The valuation at which the investment should exchange at the date of origination.

Buyout	An investment strategy that makes control-oriented equity investments. Acquisitions are often made using a substantial amount of debt. Includes any funds whose principal strategy is corporate finance and leveraged buyout. Buyout subsets in Cobalt are provided by the data provider. As a best practice, Hamilton Lane uses the below break down:				
	Vintage Year	Small Cap	Mid Cap	Large Cap	Mega
	1970 – 1996	< \$500m	\$500m - \$1b	\$1b - \$5b	\$5b+
	1997 – 2005	< \$750m	\$750m - \$2b	\$2b - \$5b	\$5b+
	2006 – 2020	< \$1b	\$1b - \$3b	\$3b - \$7b	\$7b+
	2021 – Today	< \$1.5b	\$1.5B - \$5b	\$5b - \$10b	\$10b+
Capital Assets	An investment strategy that invests in companies or assets involved in the production or distribution of natural resources, such as mining or energy infrastructure.				
Co-Investment Fund	A commitment to a new formed closed-end fund that invests in private assets alongside a lead general partner, often at a lower cost.				
Co-Investment	Investment made directly in a company alongside a GP through equity syndication.				
Co-Investment	Any commitment to a newly formed closed-end fund that invests in private assets alongside a lead general partner, often at a lower cost.				
Co-Investment–Multi-manager	Co-investment fund investing alongside multiple lead general partners.				
Co-Investment–Single Manager	Co-investment fund investing alongside single lead general partner.				
Co-Lead	Investment made directly in a company alongside a GP where the LP assumes a significant role in the diligence and negotiation of the deal.				
Co-Underwrite	Investment made directly in a company alongside the lead GP in which Hamilton Lane is brought into the process prior to the GP winning the deal.				
Cobalt PME	Creates a set of actual market cash flows, while replicating the timing and size of the fund's cash flows. Established a realization ratio based on present value of distributions as a proportion of the sum of present value of distributions. By multiplying the realization ratio by the sum of present value of contributions, we get the amount distributed from the market at each of the fund's distribution dates. Alternatively, you can generate the market's distributions by dividing the fund's distribution by the Kaplan Schoar ratio. For more information, check out our white paper.				
	$\text{Distribution (Market)} = \frac{\text{Distribution (fund)}}{\left( \frac{\sum \text{PV distributions}}{\sum \text{PV contributions}} \right)}$				
Commitment	Amount of capital committed to a fund by an investor. The capital is not drawn down at once but on an as needed basis.				
Complex	Secondary transactions which are not standard LP-leds or GP-leds and typically feature a structural return component, through preference on cash flows, contractual returns or other.				

For Cobalt Client Use Only

Compounded TWRR	<p>Measures the total or cumulative time weighted rate of return on a portfolio over a stated period of time or time horizon. Eliminates the effect of cash flow timing on returns.</p> <p>Compounded TWRR = <math>[(1+R_1) \times (1+R_2) \times (1+R_n)] - 1</math></p>
Contribution Pace	The portion of the unfunded commitment of a fund that is called each period.
Core Infrastructure	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning high-quality, stabilized infrastructure assets with predictable cash flows and relatively low risk.
Core Plus Infrastructure	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning infrastructure assets with the potential for additional value creation through modest improvements or expansion.
Core Plus	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning real estate assets with the potential for additional value creation through modest improvements or repositioning.
Core	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning high-quality, stabilized real estate assets with predictable cash flows and relatively low risk.
Cumulative Contributions	The sum of all contributions made across a given period.
Cumulative Distributions	The sum of all distributions made across a given period.
Delayed Primary	A commitment to a newly formed closed-end private markets fund after the fund has deployed significant capital. Under 50% funded and invested at par (no discount to NAV).
Developed Asia	A geography filter defined as Australia, Japan and New Zealand.
Direct Alpha	<p>Direct Alpha runs an IRR calculation on the net cash flows of the future value of contributions and the future value of distributions (Kaplan Schoar cash flows). The result indicates the differential between the fund's IRR and the index's IRR. Check out our white paper for more information.</p> <p>Fund IRR – Direct Alpha = Index IRR</p>
Direct Interests	The sale of a direct investment in a company (or companies).
Direct Interests	A fund that purchases existing stakes in private equity companies on the secondary market.
Direct Transaction	An investment directly in the equity or debt of a single company or asset, alongside a general partner. No fees or carry.
Distribution Pace	The portion of the unrealized value of a fund that is distributed each period.
Distribution	Cash or stock distributed to the limited partners from a fund. Distributions can be callable or non-callable.

Distributions to Paid-In Capital (DPI)	<p>Since inception net distributions divided by since inception net paid-in capital. DPI is a metric used to measure what proportion of a fund has been realized.</p> <p><math display="block">\text{DPI} = \frac{\text{Cumulative Distributions}}{\text{Cumulative Paid-In Capital}}</math></p>
Dry Powder / NAV	The relationship between the dry powder (committed but not invested capital) to actual NAV on a quarter-by-quarter basis.
Dry Powder	Committed but not invested capital.
Duration	Number of years between beginning and end of a set time period.
EBITDA	A company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization – a financial measure that closely resembles cash operating income. It represents investment gains achieved by increasing the sales multiple relative to the original investment multiple.
Emerging Asia	All countries in Asia except those included in Developed Asia. Includes countries such as China, India and Thailand.
Emerging Markets	Funds investing in multiple regions considered emerging (Latin America, CEE, MENA, Sub-Saharan Africa, Emerging Asia).
End Market Value	The value of an investment at the end of the investment period. In private equity, it is the remaining equity that a limited partner has in a fund.
Energy	An investment strategy that invests in companies or assets involved in the production or distribution of energy, such as oil, gas, or renewable energy.
Enterprise Value (EV)	A company's value calculated as market capitalization, including all debt and equity interests, minus excess cash.
Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)	ESG is used to identify a general partner's approach to managing environmental, social and governance risks.
Europe–CEE & CIS	All European countries east and south of Germany and Austria and above MENA. It includes countries that used to be a part of Russia ("CIS").
Europe–Western	All European countries west of Germany and Austria.
Final Close	The final date at which investors can commit capital to a fund.
First Close	The first date at which investors can commit capital to a fund.
First Quartile	The Q1 number is the lower boundary for the first quartile.

Fund Interests	The sale of an investor's interest in a PE fund
Fund Interests	A fund that purchases existing stakes in private equity funds on the secondary market.
Fund Size	The total amount of capital committed by investors to a fund.
Fund-of-Funds	A commitment to a newly formed closed-end fund that invests in other primary private markets funds.
Fundraising Status	This refers to a fund's fundraising status as Fundraising, Out of Market or Projected. This is determined by the fund's (estimated) first close date.
GEM IPP	The implied private premium ("IPP") uses the goal seek function to find the difference between the fund's IRR and the market's IRR. IPP looks at the future values of the fund's distributions and contributions and establishes the Kaplan Schoar ratio Using the goal seek function, they then identify what annual rate of return needs to be inserted into future value discounting equation to make the Kaplan Schoar ratio equal 1 (FV of contributions = FV of distributions). Check out our white paper for more information.
Geography	Region where a fund's investments are primarily located.
Global	Funds in this region tend to be heavily diversified across multiple geographies. This often applies to large managers' flagship fund lines. To view funds across any geography, do not make any selection for the region.
GP Led	Investment in an asset(s) led by a GP that is acquiring the asset(s) from another vehicle managed by the same GP.
GPRS	The GP Rating System ("GPRS") is a proprietary metric developed by Hamilton Lane to assign numerical ratings to a range of quantitative and qualitative measures used in the evaluation of new fund opportunities. The rating system is comprised of five categories: organization, strategy, track record, risk mitigation, and ESG. Each category consists of numerous subcategories to which a GP is assigned a score of 1 to 5, with 5 representing the highest score. Investment decisions made by Hamilton Lane are not solely based on GPRS ratings. Similarly, GPRS ratings are not used to compare different general partners or multiple fund offerings. The GPRS date references the date the rating was created.
Gross IRR	Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of investments at the fund level, excludes fees paid by LPs to the general partner such as management fees and carried interest. For investments held less than one year, IRR can be annualized in order to represent a more meaningful number.
Growth Equity	An investment strategy that makes minority (does not usually result in change of control) equity investments in mature companies looking to expand operations.
Hamilton Lane All Private Equity Benchmark	The Hamilton Lane All Private Equity Benchmark, as applied in Hamilton Lane Market Insights and other firm reports, is inclusive of buyout, venture capital and growth equity and all geographies. See individual strategy terms for more information.

Hamilton Lane All Private Markets Benchmark	The Hamilton Lane All Private Markets Benchmark, as applied in Hamilton Lane Market Insights and other firm reports, is inclusive of all strategies and geographies except for fund of funds and secondary fund of funds. Strategies included are buyout, venture capital, growth equity, co-investments, credit, secondaries, infrastructure, real estate and natural resources. See individual strategy terms for more information.
HL Diligence Stage	HL Diligence stage allows Cobalt LP users to identify and track Hamilton Lane's investment team diligence progress for a given fund family.
HL Diligence Stage- Full Review	Full Review stage indicates Hamilton Lane's investment team is creating a final report or addendum for the family's most recent fund.
HL Diligence Stage- Monitoring	Monitoring stage indicates the family is being tracked by our investment team for ongoing evaluation and new updates.
HL Diligence Stage- Preliminary Review	Preliminary Review stage indicates Hamilton Lane's investment team is in the beginning of the diligence process for the family's most recent fund. The fund investment team is either conducting a screening, holding a new fund meeting, or completing a site visit for that fund.
Horizon Model	The Horizon Model is Hamilton Lane's proprietary modeling tool designed to forecast the expected fund-level cash flows and net asset value (NAV) growth of an investor's existing private markets portfolio as well as planned future commitments. The model can also suggest a commitment plan to reach an investor's target exposure to the private markets. Check out our white paper for more information.
Impact Strategy	A strategy seeking companies with a clear mission to affect a positive, measurable non-financial outcome for the planet and/or people. GPs are able to identify this during the diligence process, however the Hamilton Lane team uses their discretion to indicate this strategy.
Infrastructure Debt	An investment strategy that lends to infrastructure operating companies, infrastructure projects, and / or provides asset backed loans collateralized by infrastructure assets.
Infrastructure	An investment strategy that invests in the construction, management, and/or ownership of large-scale projects that involve physical assets such as airports, highways, bridges, and energy facilities. These investments typically require large amounts of capital and involve long-term commitments. Investments are often tied to the energy, transportation and utilities sector.
Infrastructure	An investment strategy that invests in physical systems involved in the distribution of people, goods and resources.
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	The Internal rate of return (IRR) is the implied discount rate or effective compounded rate of return that equates the present value of cash outflows (distributions + remaining value) with the present value of cash inflows (contributions) since inception. In Cobalt, the displayed IRR is annualized unless otherwise noted.
Interquartile Range	The interquartile range is a measure of variability, based on dividing a data set into quartiles. Q1 is the "middle" value in the first half of the rank-ordered data set. Q2 is the median value in the set. Q3 is the "middle" value in the second half of the rank-ordered data set. The interquartile range is therefore equal to Q3 minus Q1.
Invested Capital	The sum of all committed capital that has been drawn down by the fund for all the deals in the given range.

Investment Memo - Final	A final report is created after a site visit between HL and GP that includes a thorough review including comprehensive analytics, ESG review and reference calls. These memos include evaluation of investment strategy, and track record verification and analysis.
Investment Memo	An investment report created by Hamilton Lane's investment team during throughout the preliminary and full diligence stage of the diligence process.
Investment Memo-Addendum	Addendum to the final report created to supply additional information on a fund, including updated performance.
Investment Memo-ODD	Operational Due Diligence (ODD) is an investigation (due diligence) into operational factors of alternative investment entities such as a hedge fund, private equity fund, or infrastructure fund. This memo reviews operational risk for the given fund family.
Investment Memo-Screening/Meeting	A screening memo is created at initial investment opportunity review. A meeting memo is then created after a new fund meeting with the investment team and GP, completing peer and competitor analysis. These memos include evaluation of investment strategy, team, performance, terms, as well as track record and value creation capabilities.
J-Curve	Can refer to IRR curve or cash flow curve. The IRR j-curve refers to the tendency of private markets funds to deliver negative returns in early years and investment gains in later years. When IRRs over time are graphed, the fund's IRR typically plot into a "J" shape. Similarly, the cash-flow j-curve in the Fund Benchmark Report (found under "Reports" > "Visual Report") plots cash flows over time. These typically also form a "J" shape, as cash flows are negative in a fund's early years as capital is drawn down, and then start curving upward as the fund starts making distributions.
Junior Debt	A debt investment strategy that are subordinate in nature to other debt in the capital structure including second lien term loans, bonds, mezz and debt-like preferred equity.
Kaplan Schoar	<p>Kaplan Schoar looks at the future value of the fund's contributions and distributions against a selected market index. Each cash flow discounts the private markets fund's cash flows against the market's change during the time period from when each cash flow occurred to the period end date. If the future value of distributions + NAV is greater than the future value of contributions (Kaplan Schoar &gt; 1), the fund has outperformed the index. For more information, check out our white paper.</p> $KS\ PME = \frac{FV\ (distributions)}{FV\ (capital\ calls)}$
Late Stage	An investment strategy that provides capital to companies that are close to or have achieved profitability and are looking to scale operations. These companies may be close to as an initial public offering (IPO) or acquisition by a larger acquirer. The focus is on providing the company with the necessary capital to achieve a successful exit.
Latin America	A geography filter defined as Mexico and South America.
Lead	Investment made directly in a company where the LP assumes primary responsibility for diligence and negotiation.
Liquidity Ratio	The rate of net distributions over net contributions, for the entire private markets on an annual basis.

For Cobalt Client Use Only

Long Nickels	First PME methodology that creates a hypothetical public market portfolio. Uses private markets fund's cash flows to buy and sell into the public markets. Assumes that you can distribute the same amount of returns from the public markets as from the fund.
Loss Ratio (Weighted)	Loss Ratio (Money Weighted) = $\Sigma$ Invested Capital for funds with a TVPI < 1.0 / $\Sigma$ Invested Capital for all funds.
Loss Ratio	<p>Loss Ratio includes all investments that have returned less than a 1.0x multiple, including realized and unrealized losses. See "TVPI" for more information.</p> <p>Loss Ratio = <math>\frac{\text{Number of funds with a multiple} &lt; 1.0}{\text{Total number of funds}}</math></p>
Lower Fence	Q3 lower boundary minus 1.5 times the interquartile range. This data point helps identify outliers.
LP Led	Purchase of a limited partner interest in an existing private markets fund or portfolio of funds.
Maximum Outflow	The bottom point of a fund's cash flow j-curve (the most negative point in a fund's cash flow timeline).
MENA	A geographical region defined as the Middle East and North Africa.
Mining & Minerals	An investment strategy that invests in companies or assets involved in the extraction or processing of minerals or other natural resources.
Modified	The as of date for the data.
Momentum	Percent change in TVPI over a specified time period.
mPME	Starts with PME+ methodology but uses a coefficient to adjust both distributions and NAVs to ensure private and public outflows match. For more information, check out our white paper.
Multi-Asset	Investment in a set of companies or assets led by a GP that is acquiring the assets from another vehicle managed by that GP
Multi-Manager CI	An investment vehicle that invests directly in deals alongside a multiple general partners.
Multi-stage	An investment strategy that provides capital to companies that are close to or have achieved profitability and are looking to scale operations. These companies may be close to as an initial public offering (IPO) or acquisition by a larger acquirer. The focus is on providing the company with the necessary capital to achieve a successful exit.
Multi-Strategy	An investment that spans multiple private markets asset classes. Typically used with Fund-of-Funds and Secondary Fund structure types.
Multi-Strategy PC	An investment that spans multiple Private Credit strategies. Should only be used for fund-of-funds and secondary fund-of-funds structure types.
Multi-Strategy PE	An investment that spans multiple Private Equity strategies. Should only be used for fund-of-funds and secondary fund-of-funds structure types.

For Cobalt Client Use Only



Multi-Strategy RA	An investment that spans multiple Private Real Assets strategies. Should only be used for fund-of-funds and secondary fund-of-funds structure types.
Multiple on Invested Capital (Gross MOIC)	<p>MOIC is a gross metric, calculated before fees and carry. It can be calculated at the deal level or the portfolio level to evaluate the performance of both realized and unrealized investments. This metric is highly valuable for both deal level and portfolio analysis and reporting. Referenced as a gross metric throughout Cobalt LP platform.</p> $\text{MOIC} = \frac{\text{Realized Value} + \text{Unrealized Value}}{\text{Total Amount Invested}}$
Natural Resources	An investment strategy that invests in the extraction or production of commodities such as energy, minerals, timber, or agriculture.
Net Asset Value (NAV)	Often referred to as a fund's residual value; represents the value of all investments remaining in the portfolio. Individual companies are valued and then aggregated to compute the fund's value or portfolio's value.
North America	The USA and Canada.
Origination	An investment strategy primarily focused on providing debt capital directly to private companies, often secured by the company's assets. This typically includes credit strategies with a focus on senior debt, mezzanine, real estate, and royalties.
Open-Ended / Evergreen	A commitment to a private markets fund that allows for regular subscriptions and redemptions.
Opportunistic Debt	A debt-related investment strategy that capitalizes on unique situations such as market inefficiencies or temporary market dislocations. Debt instruments vary and targets may include distressed debt, special situations, or sectors with favorable risk-return profiles.
Opportunistic Infrastructure	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning infrastructure assets that require significant improvements or have complex ownership structures, with the aim of achieving higher returns through active management.
Opportunistic	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning real estate assets that require significant improvements or have complex ownership structures, with the aim of achieving higher returns through active management.
Other	Includes spin-outs, tender offers, and other complex transactions. Can include delayed primaries if the diligence was led by the Secondaries team
Paid-In	Amount of committed capital that has been drawn down by the fund.
Performance Data Source	Identifies the source of the performance metric data. See "Cobalt LP Data Providers" platform guide for more information.
Period Contributions	The sum of all contributions across the investment period.
Period Distributions	The sum of all distributions across the investment period.

For Cobalt Client Use Only

PME Alpha	The difference between the fund's IRR and the Cobalt PME IRR.
PME+	Starts with Long Nickels PME methodology but uses a coefficient to adjust distributions to avoid shorting the market. For more information, check out our white paper.
PME	Public market equivalent or "PME" designs a set of analysis used in the private markets industry to evaluate the performance of a private markets fund against a public benchmark or index (ex. S&P 500, Russell 3000).
Portfolio	Purchase of multiple limited partner interests in existing private markets funds
Preferred / Structured	Investment in a fund or company that has priority on distributions sent out by that fund or company
Primary Partnership	A commitment to a newly formed private markets fund
Private Credit	<p>An investment strategy that extends (or purchases) loans, bonds, or other debt instruments of companies or tangible assets.</p> <p>Includes Origination, Structured Product, Specialty Financing and Opportunistic Debt sub-strategies.</p>
Private Equity	<p>An investment strategy that primarily invests in equity ownership private companies with the goal of generating high returns through operational improvements, financial engineering, or strategic acquisitions.</p> <p>Includes Buyout, Growth Equity, Venture Capital and GP Stakes sub-strategies.</p>
Private Real Assets	<p>An investment strategy that invests in tangible assets such as real estate, infrastructure, or natural resources.</p> <p>Includes Real Estate, Infrastructure, Natural Resources sub-strategies.</p>
Quartiles	The three points that divide a ranked data set into four equal groups, each group comprising a quarter of the data.
Real Estate Debt	An investment strategy that provides financing to real estate projects, often in the form of debt or debt-like securities.
Real Estate	An investment strategy that makes investments in land and properties.
Realized	Hamilton Lane classifies investments as realized if it has i) an unrealized value of less than 20% of the total value; ii) a carrying value that has been written to zero or has been previously written-off; or iii) been fully exited and the GP has no remaining interest in the company.
Remaining (NAV)	The equity value remaining in the fund at the end of the reporting period.
Residual Value to Paid-In (RVPI)	<p>Residual value divided by since inception paid-in capital. RVPI is a metric used to measure what portion of a fund is unrealized.</p> $RVPI = \frac{\text{Net Asset Value}}{\text{Cumulative Paid-in Capital}}$

For Cobalt Client Use Only

Second Quartile	The Q2 number is the lower boundary for the second quartile.
Secondary Direct	Investment directly in a portfolio company (or set of portfolio companies) purchased from existing shareholders
Secondary Fund	A commitment to a newly formed closed-end fund that purchases interests in existing private markets funds and assets.
Secondary Transaction	Purchase of a limited partner interest in an existing private markets fund OR an investment into an asset(s) / fund(s) alongside a general partner (typically with fees & carry).
Sector	Sector is used to identify industry GICS as defined by MSCI.
Seed / Early Stage	An investment strategy that provides capital to companies that are in the initial stages of development and have not yet generated significant revenue or established a track record of success. These investments are typically riskier than later stage investments, but also offer the potential for higher returns. The focus is often on helping the company develop its initial product or service.
Senior Debt	A debt investment strategy that provides senior secured financing in the form of first lien or unitranche term loans.
Separate Account	A separately managed account ("SMA" aka separate account) is a portfolio of investments owned by a client and managed by Hamilton Lane. SMAs are typically discretionary but may also be nondiscretionary. SMAs can be structured as a fund-of-one or structured without an investing vehicle.
Single Asset	Investment in a single company or asset led by a GP that is acquiring the asset from another vehicle managed by that GP
Single Fund	Purchase of a single limited partner interest in an existing private markets fund
Single Manager CI	An investment vehicle that invests directly in deals alongside a single general partner
Single Period Return	The total return received from an asset over a given period of time.
Specialty Financing	An investment strategy that provides customized financing solutions to businesses that are unable to secure financing through traditional channels. This may include financing for specific projects, equipment / hard assets, inventory or royalties.
Strategic Origination	An investment strategy involved in sourcing and originating debt instruments across the capital structures which can include non-traditional or complex financing opportunities.
Structure	See appendix B for full hierarchy of investment structure.
Structured Product	An investment strategy involved in creating or investing in complex debt instruments, often with customized terms or structures including but not limited to JV partnerships, unique structured market opportunities and CLO strategies.
Style/Focus	Style is a fund's primary investment strategy. Focus is a subset of style that identifies funds by their specific investment strategy.

Sub-Saharan Africa	Includes all countries of Africa not included in MENA.
Third Quartile	The Q3 number is the lower boundary for the third quartile.
Timberland	<p>An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning forested land for the purpose of timber harvesting or other forest-related activities.</p> <p>Measures the compound rate of return on a portfolio over the specified holding period. TWRR eliminates the effect of cash flow timing on returns using simple dietz methodology.</p>
Time-Weighted Return (TWR)	<p>Single Period Return = <math>R_i</math></p> $= \frac{\text{End Market Value} - \text{Beg. Market Value} - \text{Period Contributions} + \text{Period Distributions}}{\text{Beg. Market Value} + \frac{\text{Period Contributions} - \text{Period Distributions}}{2}}$
Total Exposure	Measures the proportion of money invested in any specific industry or sector.
Total Gross Invested	The total amount of deployed capital in a fund before carried interest and fees are considered.
Total Gross Realized	The realized value from a fund before carried interest and fees are considered.
Total Gross Unrealized	The residual value of a fund before carried interest and fees are considered.
Total Value to Paid-In (TVPI)	<p>Total value divided by since inception paid-in capital. TVPI, also referred to as net investment multiple, is a metric used to measure the total value created by the fund. Referenced as a net-level metric throughout Cobalt LP platform</p> $\text{TVPI} = \frac{\text{Distributions} + \text{NAV}}{\text{Paid In Capital}}$
Total Value	NAV + Distributions of each underlying fund for each given quarter over time.
Traditional Primary	A commitment to a newly formed closed-end private markets fund at the time of the funds' inception.
Unfunded	Amount of committed capital that has not been drawn down by the fund.
Upper Fence	Q1 lower boundary plus 1.5 times the interquartile range. This data point helps identify outliers.
Value Add Infrastructure	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning infrastructure assets with the potential for significant value creation through renovation, redevelopment, or other improvements.

Value Add	An investment strategy involved in acquiring and owning real estate assets with the potential for significant value creation through renovation, redevelopment, or other improvements.
Value Driver	<p>Isolates a component's impact on the overall portfolio. Negative values indicate that the component is dragging performance down. Positive values indicate that the component is boosting overall portfolio performance.</p> <p>Example using IRR: Value Driver IRR = Current Portfolio IRR - New Portfolio IRR without given funds</p>
Venture Capital	Venture Capital includes any private markets funds focused on financing startups, early stage, late stage, and emerging companies or a combination of multiple investment stages of startups.
Vintage Year	The year in which a partnership makes its first capital call for an investment into a portfolio company/holding.

Find a full breakdown of taxonomy relationships below.

#### Appendix A: Hamilton Lane Investment Strategy

Asset Class	Strategy	Sub-Strategy
Private Equity	Buyout	Small Cap
		Mid Cap
		Large Cap
		Mega
		FoF - Multi-Cap
	Growth Equity	
	Venture Capital	Seed / Early Stage
		Late Stage
		Multi-Stage
Private Credit	GP Stakes	
	FoF - Multi-Strategy PE	
	Origination	Senior Debt
		Junior Debt
		Strategic Origination
	Structured Product	
	Specialty Financing	
	Opportunistic Debt	

For Cobalt Client Use Only

Private Real Assets	FoF - Multi-Strategy PC	
		Core
	Real Estate	Core Plus
		Value Add
		Opportunistic
		Real Estate Debt
		Core Infrastructure
	Infrastructure	Core Plus Infrastructure
		Value Add Infrastructure
		Opportunistic Infrastructure
		Infrastructure Debt
	Natural Resources	Agriculture
		Capital Assets
		Energy
		Mining & Minerals
		Timberland
	FoF - Multi-Strategy RA	

## Appendix B: Hamilton Lane Investment Structure

Structure	Structure Type	Structure Detail
Primary Partnership	Traditional Primary	
	Fund-of-Funds	

For Cobalt Client Use Only

	Secondary Fund	
	Co-Investment Fund	Multi-Manager CI
		Single Manager CI
	Delayed Primary	
	Open-Ended / Evergreen	
Secondary Transaction	LP Led	
		Single Fund
		Portfolio
	GP Led	Single Asset
		Multi Asset
	Complex	Secondary Direct
		Preferred / Structured
		Other
Direct Transaction	Co-Investment	
	Co-Underwrite	
	Co-Lead	
	Lead	
Separate Account		

For Cobalt Client Use Only

If you are looking for more private markets terminology, check out “Hamilton Lane’s Alternative Investment Dictionary” in the Cobalt LP Resource Library or go to [hamiltonlane.com](https://hamiltonlane.com).

**Still need help? Send an email to [support@cobaltlp.com](mailto:support@cobaltlp.com)**

This document has been prepared solely for informational purposes and contains confidential and proprietary information, the disclosure of which could be harmful to Hamilton Lane. Accordingly, the recipients of this document are requested to maintain the confidentiality of the information contained herein. This document may not be copied or distributed, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of Hamilton Lane.