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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Campbell Global, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (herein, “Campbell”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 503-275-9675 or www.campbellglobal.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Campbell is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications of an adviser provide you with information for use in determining whether to hire or retain an adviser.

Additional information about Campbell also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

(Item 1)

Material Changes

(Item 2)

This item identifies only material changes made to this brochure since the annual update of this brochure dated March 23, 2017.

Since that annual update, this brochure has been updated to reflect the appointment of a new Chief Compliance Officer for Campbell.

Currently, you may request a copy of our brochure by contacting John T. Miller, Chief Compliance Officer, at 503-275-9675 or jmiller@campbellglobal.com. Our brochure is also available free of charge on our web site www.campbellglobal.com.

Additional information about Campbell is also available via the SEC's web site www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Table of Contents

(Item 3)

Material Changes	ii
Table of Contents.....	iii
Advisory Business.....	1
Fees and Compensation.....	2
Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	5
Types of Clients	6
Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	6
Disciplinary Information	13
Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	13
Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	14
Brokerage Practices	14
Review of Accounts.....	16
Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	16
Custody	17
Investment Discretion.....	17
Voting Client Securities	18
Financial Information	18
Other Information.....	18

Advisory Business

(Item 4)

Campbell is a timberland investment advisory firm founded in 1981 to acquire and manage timberland for investors. Campbell's principal owners are The Campbell Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and KE Investors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. The Campbell Group, Inc. is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of OM Asset Management plc, a public company traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Campbell's primary business is providing certain entities with management services regarding timberland (those entities, "Timberland Investments"). Campbell's advisory business for Advisers Act purposes consists of (i) advising certain investors regarding the purchase of interests in one or more Timberland Investments (those investors, "Investor Clients"), and (ii) advising Timberland Investments on the investment of their idle cash (those Timberland Investments, "TI Clients" and together with the Investor Clients, the "Clients").

Purchasing an interest in a Timberland Investment does not itself cause an investor to become an Investor Client. Campbell's Investor Clients are those investors that have separate advisory agreements with Campbell under which they have purchased their interests in Timberland Investments. Most Investor Clients are institutional investors that are unaffiliated with Campbell, but may be entities managed by Campbell.

An entity being a Timberland Investment does not itself cause that entity to become a TI Client. Campbell's TI Clients are those Timberland Investments for which Campbell invests their cash balances in assets other than bank accounts and U.S. government securities (for example, in money market funds or commercial paper).

Campbell tailors its advisory services to the individual needs of each Investor Client by seeking to recommend investments in Timberland Investments that further that Client's risk tolerance, liquidity needs, investment horizons, and other characteristics communicated by that Client to Campbell. As part of this process, Clients may impose restrictions on the types of Timberland Investments in which they will invest. Campbell tailors its advisory services to the individual needs of each TI Client by seeking to recommend liquid assets that further that Client's risk tolerance, liquidity needs, investment restrictions, and other characteristics known to Campbell about that Client.

Generally the minimum investment amount to become an Investor Client is \$5 million, although in certain limited situations the minimum is lowered. There is no general minimum investment amount for a Timberland Investment to become a TI Client.

As of December 31, 2016, Campbell managed, for Advisers Act purposes, approximately \$1,794,900,000 of assets on a discretionary basis and approximately \$2,045,300,000 of assets on a nondiscretionary basis. As of December 31, 2016, Campbell managed, as its core timberland management business, approximately \$5,306,800,000 of timberland assets. The majority of the discretionary and

nondiscretionary assets under management reported for Advisers Act purposes reflect indirect interests in underlying timberland assets that are included in the \$5,306,800,000 figure.

In addition to acting as a timberland investment advisory firm, Campbell provides property-level forest management and log sale services for many of the Timberland Investments. These services and Campbell's reimbursement policies are described under Item 5 "Fees and Compensation". Although Campbell has entered into separate management and/or advisory agreements with Timberland Investments, these management or advisory agreements relate to the management of timberlands or related real assets and not securities, and therefore do not cause the Timberland Investments themselves to become advisory clients of Campbell under the Advisers Act.

Campbell does not publish a formal investment advisory letter. Campbell produces a newsletter entitled "Timber Trends" that provides a periodic review of current events and trends in the timberland investment market and analysis of these trends. No recommendations to buy or sell are made in this newsletter.

Fees and Compensation

(Item 5)

Timberland Asset Management Fees

Campbell does not charge its Clients specific fees for securities advisory services. If an Investor Client purchases an interest in a Timberland Investment, Campbell receives timberland asset management fees based on the adjusted cost of the timberlands and other real assets held by that Timberland Investment.

Campbell generally negotiates the timberland asset management fees borne (directly or indirectly) by each Client and other persons that purchase interests in a Timberland Investment. Campbell considers "most favored nation" clauses in certain limited circumstances. A "most favored nation" clause entitles an Investor Client, or another investor in a Timberland Investment, to certain terms under certain circumstances that Campbell offers to certain other Clients or investors.

In general, the specific manner in which timberland asset management fees are charged to a Client by Campbell is established in a written agreement between Campbell and a Client relating to a Timberland Investment. A timberland asset management fee generally varies according to account size and is typically based on acquisition cost plus adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Currently, Campbell does not charge timberland acquisition and disposition fees, but reserves the right to negotiate these fees with Clients in advance where appropriate.

Fees and Expenses for Campbell Overhead and Administrative Services

In most cases where Campbell provides advisory and property management services to a Timberland Investment, Campbell seeks reimbursement of certain of its overhead and administrative costs and

expenses related to providing or supervising these services. These items include, but are not limited to (a) a Timberland Investment's share (based on estimated time spent performing services for the benefit of such Timberland Investment) of the actual costs (including all wages, salaries, bonuses, benefits, 401(k) contributions, moving/living costs, insurance, and payroll taxes) of employees, supervisors, project managers, regional managers, contractors, and field personnel directly and indirectly associated with the management and operation of such Timberland Investment and its timberlands (including but not limited to GIS, accounting, budgeting, forecast, inventory, operations support, human resources, information technology and legal) whether employed by Campbell, such Timberland Investment, or any subsidiary of Campbell or such Timberland Investment; (b) software, hardware, data line, consultants, and other direct IT costs incurred for the benefit of a Timberland Investment; (c) meals, lodging, airfare, mileage, gas, rentals, and other travel costs and expenses incurred in connection with responding to investor requests and other investor relations matters relating to a Timberland Investment; (d) third-party fund administrator costs and expenses relating to a Timberland Investment; (e) training and business events and meetings relating to a Timberland Investment; (f) legal; (g) audit, custodial, tax, accounting, bookkeeping and clerical expenses, including but not limited expenses associated with the preparation of financial statements, tax returns, Schedules K-1, representing a Timberland Investment as a tax matters partner or partnership representative, and other governmental reporting; and (h) costs and expenses relating to meetings between Campbell, investors in a Timberland Investment, lenders to a Timberland Investment, and third-parties related to the business and operations of a Timberland Investment, including meals, lodging, airfare, auto and other out-of-pocket expenses related thereto.

Costs and Expenses for Property Management Services

In most cases where Campbell provides property management services for a Timberland Investment, the Timberland Investment will bear certain costs and expenses either directly or by reimbursing Campbell. These items include costs and expenses associated with the direct operation of a Timberland Investment and its timberlands, including but not limited to (a) fees and expenses paid to advisors and independent contractors, consultants, managers, property managers, contractors, appraisers, lawyers, accountants, tax consultants, investment bankers, and other agents; (b) fees costs and expenses relating to timberlands, including the evaluation, review, due diligence, acquisition, holding, owning, protecting, maintaining, repairing, leasing, improving, financing, sale, disposition and distribution thereof, appraisals, environmental surveys, timber cruises, surveillance, inventory and valuation expenses, site preparation and reforestation, logging, hauling, insect, animal and stock control, fire suppression, prevention and control, road, rock pit and building construction and maintenance, and third-party fees; (c) interest, fees, charges, and expenses relating to or arising from any indebtedness or hedging activities; (d) bonding and insurance premiums and fees relating to the timberland; (e) property-level legal, audit, custodial, tax, accounting, bookkeeping and clerical expenses and expenses of each field office, computer services or facilities related thereto; (f) commitment, brokerage, guaranty, costs of foreclosure, banking and consulting fees and expenses; (g) expenses related to organizing entities through or in which a Timberland Investment invests in timberland; (h) extraordinary or non-recurring costs or charges and legal, expert and other fees, costs and expenses relating to any actions, proceedings, settlements or disputes, causes of action or claims and judgments rendered against a party for which a Timberland Investment is required

to indemnify such party; (i) taxes, ad valorem taxes, license fees, other governmental charges, fees and duties and any interest and penalties thereto relating to a Timberland Investment; (j) expenses related to the sale, disposition, exchange or transfer of any portion of a Timberland Investment's timberlands, (k) costs of winding up, liquidating and dissolving or transferring operations of a Timberland Investment; (l) vehicles and vehicle expenses, including without limitation insurance for all tree farm level personnel associated with the management and operation of a Timberland Investment, (m) tree farm level administrative and office expenses associated with management and operation of the timberlands (including rent, taxes, insurance, utilities, computers, telephones, supplies, data lines, hardware, software and maintenance, employee welfare programs); (n) association and co-op dues and fees relating to, or for the benefit of, a Timberland Investment; (o) charitable contributions relating to, or for the benefit of, a Timberland Investment; and (p) such other activities associated with the direct operation, management and protection of a Timberland Investment as are reasonably appropriate and customary.

With respect to certain Timberland Investments, investors approve budgets that address overhead and property management services provided by Campbell and its related persons. In some cases, the budgets will set forth specific expense items, a range of expense items, or caps for specific expense items, expressed as dollar figures or as formulas. In other cases, the applicable agreements provide that Campbell and its related persons will provide certain services at "cost" or on a "cost plus" basis. Even with advance approval of budgets, conflicts of interest arise between Campbell and its related persons, on the one hand, and the Timberland Investments and their investors, on the other hand. For example, if budgets provide that identified expenses are subject to specified caps, Campbell and its related persons have an incentive to provide such services (whether or not necessary) so long as related expenses do not exceed the specified caps. Likewise, when expense caps for specified services are reached, Campbell and its related persons have an incentive to refrain from providing services if they will not be reimbursed for doing so. Additionally, when an agreement provides that services will be provided at "cost" or on a "cost plus" basis, there can be disagreements over which expense items should be included in the "cost" or "cost plus" calculation. Campbell seeks to mitigate these conflicts by providing interested parties with periodic budgets, quarterly reports, annual reports as well as special reports or disclosure to address certain material expense items, however, it is not the case that such conflicts will be eliminated in all circumstances.

In general, real estate brokerage and other transaction costs associated with Campbell's execution of its timberland investment strategy will be borne by a Timberland Investment. More information on engaging real estate brokers for timberland transactions can be found in Item 10 "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations."

Performance-Based Fees

As described further under Item 6 "Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management", Campbell also generally negotiates performance-based compensation with each Client that varies by Timberland Investment.

Payment

Fees are generally deducted from a Timberland Investment's account monthly and are usually billed in *arrears*. An account cancellation policy requires advance notice in the event of termination by either party. Billing in *arrears* avoids the need to refund fees in the event an account terminates.

In some cases, an investor in a Timberland Investment elects to pay Campbell certain payments that a Timberland Investment would have otherwise made with respect to that investor's interest in that Timberland Investment. Neither Campbell nor any of its supervised persons accepts direct compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional detailed information on fees is provided in the written agreements between Campbell and each Client.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

(Item 6)

Campbell does not charge its Clients specific fees for securities advisory services that it provides. If an Investor Client purchases an interest in a Timberland Investment, Campbell potentially receives performance-based compensation based on the change in value of the timberlands and other real assets held by the Timberland Investment.

Campbell has entered into performance-based compensation arrangements with respect to most of the Timberland Investments. These compensation arrangements are subject to individualized negotiation with each investor in each Timberland Investment. Campbell structures each performance-based compensation arrangement subject to section 205(a)(1) of the Advisers Act in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3. In measuring Timberland Investment's assets for the calculation of performance-based compensation, Campbell may include realized and unrealized capital gains and losses. Performance-based fee arrangements create an incentive for Campbell to potentially recommend investments which are riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under different fee arrangements. Such fee arrangements also create an incentive to favor higher fee paying accounts over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities.

Campbell has procedures designed and implemented to ensure that all Investor Clients are treated fairly and equally and to prevent this conflict from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities in Timberland Investments among Investor Clients.

Types of Clients

(Item 7)

Campbell provides asset management services to a wide variety of Investor Clients, which generally includes corporate pension and profit-sharing plans, public pension plans, corporations, insurance companies, funds of funds, high net worth individuals, Taft-Hartley plans, foundations, endowments, municipalities, private investment funds, trust programs, sovereign funds, non-U.S. entities such as UCITs and SICAVs, other institutions and in certain cases, entities managed by Campbell or its related person. Generally, the minimum initial investment amount in respect of any Investor Client is \$5 million, but this minimum is adjustable based upon certain considerations specific to each investment transaction.

Campbell's other Advisers Act clients are its TI Clients, each of which is a Timberland Investment managed by Campbell or its related person, and any Investor Client entities managed by Campbell or its related person.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

(Item 8)

Campbell determines the value of an interest in a Timberland Investment based largely on the current and projected value of that Timberland Investment's underlying timberlands and other real assets. This item therefore focuses on Campbell's treatment of timberlands and other real assets.

Methods of Analysis

Campbell appraises the economic merits of timber and timberlands using income, cash flow, comparable value, and replacement cost techniques.

Campbell's sources of information include inspections of properties and interviews with appropriate buyers, sellers, and users of timber resources. Campbell generates forecasts of future resource prices based upon inventory data provided by sellers, inventory cruise samples, physical inspection of timber stock and internal estimates, publicly available economic forecasts, and resource pricing services. Analysis includes references to technical and forest industry sources and third-party valuations.

Campbell's TI Clients have fairly predictable cash flow patterns, and Campbell manages the cash balances to provide for required liquidity to operating expenses and capital expenditures. TI Clients generally have minimum liquidity cash balances established, and generally cash in excess of these minimums is distributed to their investors. In some situations, due to the capital structure, use of reserve accounts, or other special considerations, cash balances that normally would be distributed to investors in the TI Client are held for future liability needs or other requirements. Campbell invests this

temporary excess cash to earn a market based yield without undue risk, subject to any specific restrictions by investors or lenders.

Investment Strategies

For Investor Clients, the investment strategy is tailored to the specifications supplied by an Investor Client with respect to: (1) timing and size of cash flow; (2) rate of return; (3) length of holding period; and (4) other investment and business criteria.

For TI Clients, Campbell invests temporary excess cash to meet the following goals and objectives: (1) earn a competitive short-term market based yield on cash invested; and (2) avoid undue risk which means a loss of principal. It is a goal of the investment program to avoid a loss of principal. Campbell generally invests TI Client idle cash in Investments with a term (duration) generally not to exceed 90 days (but may be up to one year in certain circumstances).

A key consideration before investing excess cash is applying any interest earned in a bank account to offset bank fees. Once this threshold is established excess cash will be invested to earn a competitive interest rate. For Clients with ongoing excess cash, sweeps accounts may be used to automatically transfer excess cash to an interest bearing account.

The implied rate earned on cash whose accrued interest if used to offset bank fees will be periodically monitored to ensure that there is not an unacceptable opportunity cost in leaving cash in the bank account instead of investing it in a higher yielding investment. There may be times when other investments earn a rate of return that is higher than the implied rate of return represented by the offset bank fees.

Risks Associated with Money Market Funds, Commercial Paper, and other Idle Cash Investments

While Campbell and its related persons seek to invest idle cash in investments that highly unlikely to lose any of the amount invested, there can be no guarantee that any such investments will not lose part or all of the value invested. This is true even for relatively safe investments such as U.S. government securities and highly rated, short-term commercial paper.

Risks Associated with Timberland Investments

Timberlands. A Timberland Investment's investment strategy is to acquire quality timberland assets and actively manage them to achieve strong risk-adjusted total returns over the long term. Campbell focuses on investments in regions with well-established wood-consuming economies, well-capitalized domestic converting customers and/or good economic access to export markets, low currency risk and a strongly embedded concept of private property rights generally supported by effective legal and land title systems. Most Timberland Investments have historically made their investments in North America and Australia, but some Timberland Investments are pursuing investments in other regions that expose those Timberland Investments to higher legal, regulatory, tax, economic, or other risks. Campbell aims to achieve a balanced portfolio through both diversification of timber types within and across timberland

estates and timber markets served. Campbell is a vertically integrated timberlands manager and generally retains control over material decisions relating to property management.

General Risks Relating to Timberlands. In general, timberland investments are subject to varying degrees of risk. Some common economic risks associated with timberland investments include a lack of liquidity in timberlands, changes in demand for logs and other market factors, declines in prices paid for logs, fluctuating interest rates, global economic health, currency fluctuations, new regulations, employee liabilities, environmental liabilities, land claims, and any decline in the ability to meet debt service obligations. Log demand is related to the economic cycle and varies significantly with the level of lumber required for new construction and remodeling, changes in consumption and production levels and prices for logs, pulp and paper, construction and remodeling activity, material declines in investment in lumber mills, pulp mills and paper mills, population growth and other demographic factors, consumer preferences, macroeconomic factors, price and availability of substitute wood and non-wood products, weather conditions, regional, domestic and international changes in regulatory, social, political, labor or economic conditions and policies, global shipping and transportation costs, trade protection laws, policies and measures and other regulatory requirements affecting trade and investment, modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs, import and export licensing requirements, increases in global timber supplies, global economic changes, supply shifts to lower cost markets, harvesting restrictions that affect supply, costs of timber production, technological advances which improve harvest yield, as well as demand for other wood products such as wafer board, plywood, paper, cardboard, fuel, and wood based chemicals.

Highly Competitive Market for Timberland Investment Opportunities. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive timberlands investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that an investment entity's manager will be able to locate and complete timberland investments which satisfy its objectives, realize the value of these timberland investments or fully invest committed capital.

Each investment entity will compete with other investors for timberland investments. These competitors, which include large timberland owners, construction and engineering groups and financial investors, may have significant financial resources and may be able to present bids with competitive terms. As a result of such competition, an investment entity may have difficulty in making certain timberland investments or, alternatively, an investment entity may be required to make timberland investments on economic terms less favorable than anticipated. If an investment entity fails to make new timberland investments or makes timberland investments on less favorable terms, the investment entity's financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Highly Competitive Timberland Industry. Each Timberland Investment operates in a highly competitive business environment in which companies compete, to a large degree, on the basis of price and also on the basis of service and ability to provide a steady supply of products over the long term. In a Timberland Investment's target markets, prime competitors are generally other large forestland owners, governments and small private forestland owners. In addition, wood and paper products are subject to increasing competition from a variety of substitute products, including non-wood and engineered wood

products and electronic media. The competitive position of timberland investments is also influenced by a number of other factors including the availability, quality and cost of labor, the cost of energy, and the ability to attract and maintain long-term customer relationships, the quality of products and customer service and foreign currency fluctuations.

Risks Associated with Greenfield Timberland Projects. An investment entity may invest in one or more greenfield timberland projects. It is common for such projects to be initiated alongside the establishment of a new local converting business, which is intended to be the primary or sole purchaser of the timber. As such, the timberland operations are frequently exposed to risks associated with the construction of the converting facility, as well as the converting facility's purchasing power thereafter. Moreover, greenfield projects require significant capital investments at the planting stage, with no prospect of cash flows being generated from such investments during the growth stage. This customer concentration and the unavailability of near-term cash flows could have a material adverse effect on an investment entity's returns.

General Risk Factors Relating to Timberlands. Timberland Investments are generally subject to varying degrees of risk. These risks include changes in general economic conditions (including market and price factors, currency fluctuations and global economic health), government regulations and trade issues, dealings with unionized employees, regulations regarding environmental issues and land claims. Certain significant expenditures, including interest payments when leverage is employed, must be made whether or not underlying timberlands are producing sufficient income to service these expenses.

Timber and Wood Market and Price Volatility. The financial returns of certain Timberland Investments will depend on the selling prices of timber. The markets for timber are cyclical and are influenced by a variety of factors beyond Campbell's control. For example, the market prices for timber can be affected by changes in regional and global demand, supply and economic conditions which are affected by: general economic activity; consumption and production levels and prices of lumber, pulp and paper; new housing, repair and remodeling activity; interest and foreign currency exchange rates; change in levels of investment in lumber mills, pulp mills and paper mills; population growth and other demographic factors; consumer preferences; price and availability of substitute wood and non-wood products; weather conditions, including wind damage and flooding; fires, disease epidemics and insect infestation of forestlands; regional, domestic and international changes in regulatory, social, political, labor or economic conditions and policies, in a specific country or region; global shipping and transportation costs; trade protection laws, policies and measures and other regulatory requirements affecting trade and investment, including loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs, and import and export licensing requirements; increases in global timber supply, including global supply shifts to low cost countries; harvesting restrictions in wood-supplying regions that affect supply; the costs of timber production; and technological advances, which improve harvest yield in competing supply regions.

In addition, a Timberland Investment's financial returns will be subject to global economic changes. A significant component of the products sold by the timberland investments will likely be sold in markets that are sensitive to macroeconomic conditions in the principal timber consuming markets. Accordingly,

adverse economic conditions in these economies could reduce demand for these products and negatively impact a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Weather and other Natural Conditions. Weather conditions, climate change, timber growth cycles and restrictions on access may reduce the volume and value of timber that can be harvested from a Timberland Investment's timberlands, as may other factors, such as damage by fire, insect infestation, disease, prolonged drought and natural disasters. As is typical in the industry, Campbell does not generally insure against losses of timber from any causes, including fire. In some circumstances, however, a Timberland Investment or its subsidiary will purchase standing timber insurance.

Geographic Concentration. Certain timberland investments are concentrated in specific regions. If the level of production from the forests in a region in which a Timberland Investment invests substantially declines, it could have a material adverse effect on overall production levels and a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Restrictions Imposed by Forestry and Environmental Regulations. Certain government regulations relating to forestry practices and the sale of logs result in increased costs for timberland investments. Examples of such regulations include reforestation requirements and those impacting harvesting activities within close proximity or otherwise affecting watercourses or inland shorelines. In addition, some forestry and environmental regulations restrict timber harvesting and otherwise restrict the ability of such investments to conduct their business. There can be no assurance that, as a result of such regulations, the timberland investments will not incur significant costs, civil and criminal penalties and liabilities, including those relating to claims for damages to property or natural resources, resulting from their operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the timberland investments. To the extent practicable, Campbell intends to maintain environmental and safety compliance programs and conduct regular internal and independent third-party audits of facilities and timberlands to monitor compliance with laws and regulations.

Laws, regulations and related judicial decisions and administrative interpretations affecting the business of the timberland investments are subject to change and new laws and regulations that may affect their business are frequently enacted. Some of these laws and regulations could impose significant costs, penalties and liabilities for violations of existing conditions irrespective of the cause. Timberlands in various jurisdictions are subject to laws and regulations which relate to, among other things, the protection of timberlands, health and safety, the protection of endangered species, air and water quality, timber harvesting practices, and recreation and aesthetics. Regions with frequent policy changes add volatility to revenue streams and depress timberland values.

In connection with certain timberland operations, Timberland Investments or their affiliates are required to make regulatory filings. Any government agencies could delay review of or reject any of such filings. Any such delay or rejection could result in delays or restrictions on harvesting, replanting, thinning, insect control or fire control, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of Timberland Investments.

In general, the number of environmental, endangered species and forestry laws and regulations, in many countries, has increased markedly and the enforcement of these laws and regulations has intensified. These laws and regulations could continue to become more restrictive and have a material adverse effect on a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Potential Undetected Environmental Liabilities of Timberlands. A Timberland Investment may acquire timberlands that are subject to environmental and other liabilities under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations (collectively, "Environmental Laws"), such as obligations to clean up or pay for the cleanup of contamination. While timberlands do not generally carry as high a risk of environmental contamination as industrial properties, the cost of clean-up of contaminated properties could increase operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

It is possible that future Environmental Laws or new interpretations of existing Environmental Laws will impose material environmental liabilities on Timberland Investments or their subsidiaries. The environmental conditions of investment properties could be affected adversely by hazardous substances associated with other nearby properties or the actions of third parties unrelated to a Timberland Investment. The costs of defending any future environmental claims, performing any future environmental remediation, satisfying any such environmental liabilities, or responding to any changed environmental conditions could materially adversely affect a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Limitations on Ability to Harvest. Revenues, earnings and cash flow from the operations of timberlands are dependent to a significant extent on the continued ability to harvest timber at adequate levels. Weather conditions, timber growth cycles, access limitations and regulatory requirements associated with the protection of wildlife and water resources may restrict harvesting of the timberlands, as may other factors, including damage by fire, insect infestation, disease, prolonged drought and other natural and man-made disasters. There can be no assurance that such investments will achieve harvest levels in the future necessary to maintain or increase revenues, earnings and cash flows.

Commodity Price Risk. In many cases, timberlands generate cash flow from the selling of logs and wood fiber to mills, processing facilities, and exporters. Log prices are generally a spot market product and little to no brand recognition or brand product differentiation exists in the marketplace. There is a high degree of substitution of one log for another. Log sellers are generally price takers. Prices can exhibit significant price volatility over the short and long-term based on supply and demand dynamics. There are generally no existing hedging products available for log sellers at this time, and hedging log prices is not economically feasible. Cash flows can vary over time even though the log volume sold may be stable.

Mills and Conversion Facilities. Certain timberlands, particularly those which are inland, rely almost exclusively on local and regional processing facilities. Consequently, certain timberland investments may be more susceptible to mill shutdowns, and a reduction in the number of mills may reduce the overall demand for wood fiber in a given area or region. Mill shut downs can occur due to increases in input costs such as energy or plant capital costs, or increases in labor costs. Increasing energy costs, and capital investment for mill improvements, may affect mill margins. Higher fuel costs for land transportation may

make it uneconomical for certain mills to obtain wood fiber at a reasonable cost. To the extent that mills employ unionized workers, labor costs and availability of labor could be adversely affected if labor negotiations were to restrict the ability of mills to maximize the efficiency of its operations. A mill operator's inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with unions as existing agreements expire could result in strikes by affected workers and increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members. If employees engage in a strike or other work stoppage, Timberland Investments could experience significant short-term or long-term disruptions in their operations.

Changes in Demand for HBU Properties. In the ordinary course of business, timberland investments will undertake to sell HBU properties each year in order to realize the appreciated value of these holdings. The majority of these sales are expected to consist of properties that have become more valuable for development or conservation than for growing timber. A number of factors, including a slowdown in commercial or residential real estate development or a reduction in the availability of public and private funding for conservation projects, could reduce the demand for such properties, and, consequently, reduce revenues from any land sale program, which could have a material adverse effect on a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Insurance. Standing timber is subject to the risks of forest harvesting, such as fires, drought, tree diseases, severe weather, unforeseen equipment breakdowns, or any other event, including any event of force majeure, which could result in material damage to timberlands. From time to time, various types of insurance for companies who operate timberlands have not been available on commercially acceptable terms or, in some cases, have been unavailable. Campbell does generally not insure against losses of standing timber from any causes, including fire, and insurance against certain environmental risks is not available on commercially acceptable terms. In certain situations, however, a Timberland Investment or its subsidiary will purchase standing timber insurance. Any material damages to timberlands which are not insured could have a material adverse effect on a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Land Titles Claims. While certain Timberland Investments may have timberlands registered under land titles systems, where such systems exist, such systems may not be available or, where land titles regimes are in place, there may be a risk of title claims in the future. Furthermore, leasehold opportunities in connection with timber rights are subject to risks not associated with timberlands secured with clear title. These risks include possible cancellation of operating licenses related to non-payment of land taxes, title disputes or other property-related judicial disputes where the land-owner is responsible for managing conflicts. If a claim to any portion of a Timberland Investment's timberlands is successful, a Timberland Investment may be required to forfeit such lands or pay amounts to the claimant, which could have a material adverse effect on a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Seasonality of Timberlands. The operations of the timberland investments are expected to be subject to seasonal variations in the regions in which such investments are located. Harvesting activity can be compromised by inaccessibility to some sites during wet seasons resulting in decreased harvest levels. Results from one quarter will not be indicative of results that may be achieved in other quarters or for the full year.

Cyclicality of Timberlands. Timberland investments will depend on the state of the lumber and pulp and paper industries. Demand for products from the lumber and pulp and paper industries is correlated with global economic conditions. In periods of economic weakness, reduced spending by consumers and businesses, reduced construction, and other factors may result in decreased demand for such products, resulting in lower product prices and possible manufacturing downtime, which, in turn, may result in lower net sales, profits and cash flows for Timberland Investments. Changes in demand based in economic and market shifts, fluctuations in production capacity and changes in prices of raw materials and energy have created cyclical changes in prices, sales volume and margins for products from the lumber and pulp and paper industries. Prices and demand for lumber and pulp and paper products have fluctuated significantly in the past and are expected to fluctuate significantly in the future. Any prolonged or severe weakness in the market for any of such products could adversely affect a Timberland Investment's financial returns.

Additional material risks associated with investing in timberlands are described in the governing documents provided to each Investor Client.

Disciplinary Information

(Item 9)

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of Campbell or the integrity of Campbell's management. Campbell currently is not involved in any material litigation, formal investigation or administrative proceedings, and has no reportable historical disciplinary information.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

(Item 10)

Campbell's principal owners are The Campbell Group, Inc. and KE Investors, LLC. The Campbell Group, Inc. is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of OM Asset Management plc, a public company traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Old Mutual plc, a public company traded on the London Stock Exchange, is the majority shareholder of OM Asset Management plc. Old Mutual plc is a UK-based global financial services company which includes insurance company, financial services and banking affiliates.

Campbell owns 100% of Timber Pacific Properties, LLC, a real estate broker registered in Oregon and Washington. Timber Pacific Properties, LLC serves as a broker for certain timberland transactions. Campbell also has a distribution arrangement with OMAM Inc., which is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of OM Asset Management plc.

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

(Item 11)

Campbell has adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1 that establishes standards of business conduct for its supervised persons and procedures that require its directors, officers and employees to conduct their affairs, including personal securities transactions, in such a manner as to avoid: (1) servicing their own personal interests ahead of Clients; (2) taking inappropriate advantage of their positions with Campbell; and (3) any actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of their positions of trust and responsibility.

At the request of an Investor Client, Campbell invests from time to time in a Timberland Investment alongside one or more Investor Clients. The purpose of each such co-investment is to align the interests of the Investor Client with those of Campbell in its role as timberland manager of the Timberland Investment. In general, the co-investment is made at the same time as the Investor Client investment and is typically a small percentage of the total value of the Timberland Investment (usually in the range of 1% or less). The goal is to allow Campbell to participate alongside the Investor Client, sharing in both gains and losses from the particular Timberland Investment. Conflicts of interest that arise out of the nature of Campbell's timberland investment strategy are mitigated by the illiquid nature of the timber investments, which are not traded on an exchange. Conflicts of interest that arise out of the nature of Campbell's cash management strategies for its TI Clients are mitigated by the relatively large markets in each of the securities in which the TI Clients invest compared to the size of the TI Clients' investments in them, such that the investment activity of the TI Clients does not appreciably change the market price of those securities.

Campbell's actual and prospective Clients may request a copy of the firm's code of ethics by contacting Kyle J. Stinchfield at (503) 275-9675. The code of ethics will be provided free of charge.

Brokerage Practices

(Item 12)

Campbell does not provide its Investor Clients advice with regard to publicly-traded or exchange-traded securities. Therefore, Campbell's Investor Clients do not use broker-dealer services in connection with the investment advice they receive from Campbell. With respect to Campbell's TI Clients, Campbell generally purchases commercial paper and other investments requiring a broker or dealer through the appropriate affiliate of the primary bank of the TI Client.

Campbell maintains a policy for allocating potential timber investment opportunities among its Investor Clients. This policy is intended to allocate such potential investment opportunities in a fair, consistent and unbiased manner.

In connection with each potential timber investment, Campbell first determines whether the potential investment is within the investment parameters (including size of the allocation, cash return, overall return, geographic location, risk parameters, etc.) and guidelines of more than one active Investor Client.

If a potential investment meets the guidelines of only one active Investor Client, Campbell offers that potential investment solely to that active Investor Client. If that active Investor Client declines the potential investment, Campbell may offer the potential investment to its other active Investor Clients as a non-qualifying opportunity as provided below.

If a potential investment is within the investment guidelines of more than one active Investor Client, Campbell's policy is to offer that potential investment to those active Investor Clients based upon the relative hierarchy of their allocations in the acquisition queue. For the avoidance of doubt, Campbell has no obligation to seek to parcel any potential investment; accordingly, if the purchase price of a potential investment exceeds the remaining allocation of an active Investor Client, that potential investment is not deemed to be within that active Investor Client's investment guidelines.

Campbell may offer any non-qualifying opportunity to any person or persons, whether or not an Investor Client or active Investor Client, as it may deem appropriate, on such basis as Campbell may from time to time determine in its sole discretion.

The acquisition queue established for each allocation of active Investor Clients of Campbell is subject to the following:

- if an active Investor Client provides notice to Campbell that it has increased its allocation to acquire interests in Timberland Investments, then any such increase in such allocation has the lowest priority in the existing acquisition queue;
- if any Investor Client which, while an active Investor Client, provides notice to Campbell that it is no longer interested in acquiring additional interests in Timberland Investments, that Investor Client's allocation is removed from the acquisition queue; and
- if any former active Investor Client provides notice to Campbell that it will make a new allocation to acquiring interests in Timberland Investments, that Investor Client is deemed an active Investor Client as of the date of that notice and that Investor Client's new allocation shall have the lowest priority in the existing acquisition queue.

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- an active Investor Client may increase its existing allocation (and maintain the priority of such increased allocation) by up to approximately 10% of its existing allocation, *provided*, that such increase is applied to acquire a potential investment that would otherwise be outside of such active Investor Client's investment guidelines; and

- the allocation of an active Investor Client has the lowest priority in an existing acquisition queue: (1) once such allocation has been fully invested through the acquisition of one or more potential investments offered by Campbell pursuant to the foregoing procedures; or (2) if the allocation of such active Investor Client had the highest priority in the acquisition queue and such Investor Client declined to use such allocation to acquire two potential investments (other than non-qualifying opportunities) which have been offered to it by Campbell pursuant to the foregoing procedures.

Review of Accounts

(Item 13)

All reports, proposals, and statements sent by Campbell to Investor Clients and other investors in Timberland Investments are reviewed by one or more of the CEO, Managing Directors, Senior Management, Portfolio Managers or their designees. Timberland Investments are generally reviewed on a monthly basis or more frequently. Factors triggering review include harvest plans, stumpage sales, timber cutting plans, and re-forestation as appropriate at particular times. These factors originate from resource managers. Factors of concern to Campbell include expenses for property improvement, protection and management, revenue generated from stumpage sales, log sales, and miscellaneous income.

Formal written reports are provided to Investor Clients and other investors in Timberland Investments on a quarterly basis, and special reports are provided by Campbell as deemed appropriate or at the request of an investor. These reports include detailed financial results and projections for the year, historical information and data since inception, as well as longer term estimates and *pro forma* information. Long term management plans are also created for Timberland Investments on a periodic basis. Certain reports also include information on management activities occurring on properties. As directed by agreements relating to Timberland Investments, or as deemed necessary by changing factors, valuations of properties are provided to Investor Clients and other investors in Timberland Investments. Fair market valuations are performed by Campbell on a periodic basis. Third-party appraisals are conducted and reported to Investor Clients and other investors in Timberland Investments as determined by agreements relating to each Timberland Investment.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

(Item 14)

Campbell compensates certain consultants, including OMAM Inc., which is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of OM Asset Management plc., for their solicitation services in connection with persons that become Investor Clients and invest in Timberland Investments. Each such consultant may receive from Campbell monthly or quarterly, in *arrears*, a negotiated amount of Campbell's timberland asset management fee (as defined in operative agreements relating to each Timberland Investment) attributable to the referred investor. In addition, such a consultant may receive from Campbell a

percentage of Campbell's performance fees (as defined in operative agreements between Campbell and the Investor Client or Timberland Investment) attributed to the referred Investor Client. Some consultants may also receive a monthly or annual retainer for their solicitation services. These payments will be an obligation solely of Campbell and will not be an additional expense of any Investor Client. This arrangement is generally used only for non-U.S. Investor Clients investing in Timberland Investments.

Custody

(Item 15)

Campbell or a related person generally has custody of funds and securities of TI Clients. Campbell and its related persons generally do not have custody of funds or securities of its Investor Clients (other than Investor Clients managed by Campbell or its related person). Appropriate controls have been established where Campbell is not deemed to have custody under the Advisers Act.

Campbell and its related persons manage cash deposits for certain Investor Client entities, each TI Client, and certain other Timberland Investments (collectively, the "Custody Entities") through accounts held on deposit at registered and regulated commercial banks. As the direct or indirect general partner or manager of each Custody Entity, Campbell is deemed to have custody of all of each Custody Entity's assets. Within 120 days of the end of each Custody Entity's fiscal year, Campbell provides to each investor in that Custody Entity financial statements that have been audited in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. In cases where an auditor is deemed to be not independent of a Custody Entity for SEC purposes, Campbell has that auditor perform an annual surprise examination of the assets of that Custody Entity that are in the custody of Campbell or a Campbell related person and causes that qualified custodians of that Custody Entity to send quarterly account statements to the investors in that Custody Entity.

Investment Discretion

(Item 16)

Campbell generally does not have discretionary decision-making authority with respect to securities acquired by Investor Clients. Campbell has discretionary decision-making authority with respect to the securities acquired by TI Clients and Investor Client entities managed by Campbell or its related person.

Campbell has certain discretionary decision-making authority with respect to the acquisition, ongoing management, and ultimate disposition of timberlands and related real assets held by Timberland Investments. The level of discretion varies by Timberland Investment. Some Timberland Investments have specific dollar limitations on the amount of acquisitions and disposition transactions that can be initiated without specific consent of one or more investors in that Timberland Investment. Some Timberland Investments require approval by one or more investors for all acquisitions and dispositions

regardless of size. For certain Timberland Investments, Campbell generally has discretion on acquisitions and dispositions up to that Timberland Investment's total capital commitments.

With respect to log or stumpage sales and ongoing management of a Timberland Investment, Campbell has considerable discretion as property manager, and investors in Timberland Investments rely on Campbell's expertise in managing the cash generating operations of managed timberlands. Campbell selects stands or tracts to be harvested and, in some cases, investors in a Timberland Investment reserve the right to approve aggregate dollar values of harvest on an annual basis.

Campbell follows certain procedures with respect to investment decisions and discretion. The agreements applicable to each Timberland Investment contain very specific delegation of authority mandates, buy-sell approval requirements, and parameters around management services provided, and authority with respect to those decisions. In addition, approval thresholds and signing authority is also defined in these agreements.

Voting Client Securities

(Item 17)

Campbell does not manage any equity investments in registered or public securities. At this time, neither Campbell nor any of Campbell-managed accounts has any investments that require voting proxies.

Financial Information

(Item 18)

Registered investment advisers are required to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. Campbell has no financial commitments that impair its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of any bankruptcy proceedings.

Other Information

(Privacy)

Campbell is committed to preserving and protecting the privacy and confidentiality nonpublic personal and financial information of investors in Timberland Investments. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act requires financial institutions to develop guidelines to ensure the safety and confidentiality of customer records and information. Campbell considers its relationship with investors in Timberland Investments to be its most important asset. Campbell maintains systems and processes to protect personal and confidential information to the best of its ability.

Campbell collects and maintains proprietary information of investors in connection with its investment management services. The types and categories of information that Campbell collects and maintains

about each investor generally include:

- Information Campbell receives from an investor to open an account or provide investment advice to that investor (such as its address, telephone number);
- Information that Campbell receives from third-parties with respect to an investor's account; and
- Information required to satisfy Campbell's obligations related to anti-money laundering rules, FATCA compliance, compliance requirements related to "know your customer" due diligence, and other regulatory and compliance reporting requirements.

Campbell will not disclose any proprietary information about an investor or its account(s) unless one of the following conditions is met:

- Campbell receives the investor's prior written consent;
- Campbell believes the recipient is the investor's authorized representative; or
- Campbell is required by law to disclose information to the recipient.

To fulfill its privacy commitment, Campbell has instituted firm-wide practices to safeguard the information that Campbell maintains about each investor. These practices include:

- Adopting policies and procedures to place physical, electronic and other safeguards to keep proprietary information safe;
- Limiting access to proprietary information to those employees who need it to perform their job duties;
- Requiring certain third-parties that perform services for Campbell to agree by contract to keep investor information strictly confidential;
- Signing confidentiality agreements with Clients, banks, institutions, outside contractors, and other parties as needed to protect confidential information;
- Not disclosing investor personal information to anyone unless it is required by law, at an investor's direction, or is necessary to provide an investor with its services; and
- Not selling an investor's proprietary information to anyone.