

Firm Brochure
(Part 2A of Form ADV)

Item 1. Cover Page

Cain International Advisers Limited

Part 2A of Form ADV

Firm Brochure



February 1, 2018

33 Davies Street
London, United Kingdom W1K 4LR
Phone: +44 (0)20 7569 9000
Legal@cainint.com
www.cainint.com

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cain International Advisers Limited ("Adviser"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Adviser in the UK at +44 (0)20 7569 9000 or via email at Legal@cainint.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. Additionally, registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Adviser also is available on the SEC's Investment Adviser Public Disclosure ("IAPD") website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2. Material Changes

This document is part of the initial application by Cain International Advisers Limited ("Adviser") to register as an investment adviser with the SEC. Accordingly, this is the first Brochure produced by Adviser. Adviser encourages all recipients of this Brochure to read it carefully in its entirety.

In the future, this Item 2 will identify and discuss the material changes since the last annual update to assist clients and make them aware of certain information that has changed since the prior year's Brochure and that may be important to them.

Prospective and current clients should carefully review this Brochure in its entirety.

Item 3.

Table of Contents

Item 1. Cover Page.....	i
Item 2. Material Changes	ii
Item 4. Advisory Business	1
Item 5. Fees and Compensation	5
Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management	8
Item 7. Types of Clients	10
Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	10
Item 9. Disciplinary Information	18
Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	18
Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation, or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	20
Item 12. Brokerage Practices	26
Item 13. Review of Accounts.....	28
Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	28
Item 15. Custody	28
Item 16. Investment Discretion.....	29
Item 17. Voting Client Securities.....	29
Item 18. Financial Condition	30

Item 4. Advisory Business

Cain International Advisers Limited (“Adviser”), a private limited company with company registration number 10486651, was incorporated in England and Wales on November 18, 2016.

Adviser is jointly owned by Eldridge Industries, LLC (“Eldridge”) and Holne Investments PLC (“Holne”). Todd Boehly is the Chairman and controlling member of Eldridge. Jonathan Goldstein is the Chief Executive Officer and controlling shareholder of Holne.

Historical Development and Ownership of Adviser

Eldridge and Holne founded and established Cain Hoy Enterprises LP for the purpose of investing in real estate, real estate loans and companies that require real estate expertise. In 2016, Cain Hoy Enterprises LP changed its name to Cain International LP (“Cain International”) to reflect its growing international presence.

Drawing upon their expertise managing assets in global real estate markets, Eldridge and Holne established Adviser to offer real estate investment strategies and products to third-party clients, as well as to Eldridge, Cain International and their subsidiaries. To facilitate Adviser’s ability to provide investment advisory services to third-party clients, Cain International has transitioned its investment team and accompanying resources to Adviser. The investment team will continue to manage Cain International’s existing real estate investment portfolio under investment advisory agreements between Adviser and Cain International.

Adviser’s investment personnel are employed by affiliates of Adviser for operational purposes. Adviser treats those affiliates and their personnel as “associated persons,” “supervised persons” and “advisory affiliates” for purposes of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), and such affiliates and persons are included in references to “Adviser” throughout this Brochure.

Services Offered by Adviser

Adviser expects to offer certain investment advisory and management services on a discretionary and/or non-discretionary basis, depending on the client’s governance, structure and needs. A variety of strategies may be designed to allocate client capital across debt and equity capital structures with underlying real estate assets.

Adviser may, from time to time, prepare written commentary on general market conditions. The commentary will be designed to educate and inform current and prospective clients, consultants and other business contacts. Adviser does not charge a fee for providing these commentaries and may determine in its discretion

to discontinue this practice at any time. Adviser may provide such commentary to current clients but cannot guarantee that all such commentary will be provided to all clients.

Adviser focuses on global real estate and does not offer clients a complete investment program diversified across asset classes.

Clients

Adviser expects to establish certain client relationships upon or soon after Adviser's registration becomes effective.

Funds

Adviser intends to sponsor private funds to be offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere ("Funds"). Funds generally invest through privately negotiated transactions in operating entities, referred to herein as "portfolio companies". Senior principals of Adviser generally serve on portfolio companies' respective boards of directors and, in certain cases, otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested.

It is expected that such Funds will include those that take the form of a Jersey limited partnership. An affiliate of Adviser will serve as general partner to Funds. Cain International Management Limited ("Jersey Manager"), a Jersey domiciled company, jointly owned by Eldridge and Holne, will serve as manager to Funds. Adviser will provide non-discretionary investment management (or, in the circumstances set out in Item 4 - "*Regulatory Limitations and Strategy*", discretionary investment management) services to Jersey Manager. Jersey Manager will rely upon the services it receives from Adviser to manage the Funds. Adviser's advisory services for the Funds are detailed in the applicable private placement memoranda or other offering documents of the relevant Fund.

Separately Managed Accounts

As noted above, Adviser will enter into investment advisory agreements to manage Cain International's existing real estate investment portfolio, and to provide advice, analysis and due diligence on potential and existing real estate investment opportunities.

In addition, Adviser may enter into non-discretionary or, in the circumstances set out in Item 4 - "*Regulatory Limitations and Strategy*", discretionary investment management agreements with other clients seeking separately managed account strategies ("SMAs", which includes any such agreements with Cain International), which will be established in consultation with such clients based on investment guidelines and objectives determined by Adviser and the clients.

SMAAs may impose restrictions on Adviser's authority to invest in specific types of investments.

Client Documentation

The documentation governing each Fund or other client relationship, which may include non-discretionary or, in the circumstances set out in Item 4 - "*Regulatory Limitations and Strategy*", discretionary investment management agreements, private placement memoranda or other offering documents, including any subscription agreements, limited partnership or other operating agreements or governing documents, (collectively, "Client Documentation") contains, among other things, detailed guidelines and restrictions regarding the types of investments and overall composition of a client portfolio, as well as Adviser's role and authority with respect to the portfolio. In the case of Funds, investment guidelines are generally not tailored to the individual needs of any particular investor in a Fund, although certain investors in a Fund can be expected to influence investment criteria or portfolio guidelines of each Fund.

Adviser's relationships with certain clients and investors, including affiliates of Adviser, could result in a benefit to such persons relative to others reflected in Client Documentation for such clients. For example, the terms of SMAAs with such clients may provide for more specific or detailed information concerning the portfolio, strategy and specific investments in the portfolio than will be routinely provided to Adviser's other clients, unless requested, and Adviser may provide information to such clients without any obligation or commitment to provide the same information to all clients, subject to Adviser's obligations under the Advisers Act.

Additionally, Adviser and/or Jersey Manager may enter into side letter agreements or other similar separate agreements with certain investors, which may include affiliates of Adviser, in a Fund that have the effect of establishing rights under or altering or supplementing the terms of Client Documentation with respect to such investors. Such different or supplemental terms may include, but are not limited to, information rights, excuse or "opt out" rights with respect to certain investments, reduced management fees and carried interest/performance fees, and most favored nations clauses.

The Funds, the Jersey Manager and clients under the SMAAs are collectively referred to herein as "clients". The description of Adviser's clients is not exhaustive; consequently, Adviser may provide advisory services to other types of clients not described herein.

Co-Investment

In certain circumstances and subject to relevant Client Documentation, Adviser may in its discretion, but is not obligated to, offer co-investment opportunities to Adviser Related Parties (as defined below) as well as other clients and/or third

parties, for participation directly, indirectly or through co-investment vehicles advised or managed by Adviser. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund or other vehicle or investor making the investment. From time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-invest vehicle may purchase or dispose of a portion of an investment from or to one or more Funds.

Unless provided to the contrary in Client Documentation, Adviser may select co-investors in its sole discretion where such co-investor's participation in the co-investment would, in Adviser's opinion, be in the interests of the clients or investors participating in the co-investment based on, among other things, the Adviser's ability to complete, operate, manage, dispose of or otherwise add value to the investment.

In Adviser's discretion, Adviser may waive or reduce fees paid by certain co-investors. In certain cases where co-investors evaluate a potential investment alongside existing clients and where the potential investment is not consummated, the full amount of any expenses relating to such potential but unconsummated investment are borne entirely by clients which would have made such investment, rather than Adviser or the co-investor, consistent with Adviser's policies and procedures and relevant Client Documentation. In the case of a consummated co-investment opportunity, clients will receive a smaller allocation than they otherwise might have had there been no participation from a co-investor.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

As of the date of this Brochure, Adviser does not have any third-party client regulatory assets under management but manages approximately \$700,000,000 of investments for Cain International.

Regulatory Limitations and Strategy

Adviser became an "Appointed Representative" of Mirabella Advisers LLP ("Mirabella"), which is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") (FRN: 606792), on February 17, 2017 with reference number 771912. As an Appointed Representative of Mirabella, Adviser is not itself authorized by the FCA but is able to rely upon its appointment as an 'Appointed Representative' to undertake certain UK regulated activities from the UK, principally being 'advising' and 'arranging' activities (i.e. non-discretionary investment management). As of the date of this Brochure, discretionary investment management services will therefore be limited to instruments that would not require Adviser to be authorized by the FCA in the UK to discretionarily manage such instruments.

Adviser expects to seek independent authorization by the FCA shortly after Adviser's registration becomes effective to enable Adviser to continue to perform

the regulated activities it is permitted to perform as an ‘Appointed Representative’ and in addition to undertake discretionary investment management. However, until such time as Adviser is independently authorized by the FCA and for so long as the Client Documentation requires it, Jersey Manager will exercise full responsibility for making and effecting investment decisions for the Funds. Once operational, Jersey Manager expects to be exempt from registration pursuant to Section 203(m) of the Advisers Act.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Management and Advisory Fees

With respect to each Fund, Adviser expects to be paid, for the services it provides with respect to that Fund, a fee equal to a percentage of any management fees received by or payable to Jersey Manager with respect to that Fund. The Jersey Manager’s management fee will be agreed in the Client Documentation and will typically be calculated as a percentage of committed and/or invested capital in the relevant Fund.

With respect to SMAs, Adviser generally is paid a management fee, which is typically based on a percentage of the amount of capital that has been funded with respect to a particular investment. The management fee will generally accrue at a mutually agreed upon annualized rate payable in arrears as of the period-end set forth in Client Documentation (expected to be monthly or quarterly) and will generally be prorated where appropriate. However, there will be no set SMA fee schedule, and management fees may vary from client to client based upon the type of services provided, size of the account, and relationship between the client and Adviser.

The amount of fees payable to Adviser (whether in respect of Funds, SMAs or otherwise), as well as the timing and manner of payment, is established on a case-by-case basis in the applicable Client Documentation received by the relevant client or investor in a Fund (as applicable).

Performance Fees

With respect to Funds, an affiliate of Adviser is also expected to receive carried interest on returns above an agreed hurdle. The hurdle and other terms of such carried interest is established under the Client Documentation applicable to the particular Fund.

With respect to SMAs, Adviser may receive under SMAs with eligible clients performance or incentive fees constituting a percentage of profits or gains in addition to the management fees mentioned above.

See also Item 6 - “*Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*”.

Additional Fees

Adviser may charge SMA clients a one-time subscription fee, commitment fees, and/or exit fees in addition to the management and performance fees mentioned above, each as agreed in the relevant Client Documentation. Adviser, at its sole discretion, can elect to reduce, waive or calculate differently the fees with respect to any clients.

The subscription fee is typically a mutually agreed upon fixed amount, payable one-time in connection with the opening of an SMA, as set forth in the Client Documentation, and is designed to compensate Adviser for the costs of establishing the SMA. The subscription fee is generally payable within 10 business days after signing an SMA, subject to any different payment terms contained in Client Documentation. The subscription fee may vary from client to client based upon the type of services provided, size of the account, and relationship between the client and Adviser.

Commitment fees are typically based on the amount of committed but un-drawn capital in the client's account. Commitment fees accrue at a mutually agreed upon annualized rate payable in arrears as of the period-end set forth in Client Documentation and will generally be prorated where appropriate. Commitment fees are designed to cover costs associated with keeping an active pipeline of investment opportunities.

In certain circumstances, for certain SMA clients, Adviser may charge an exit fee upon early termination of Client Documentation. The purpose of such fees is to provide compensation to Adviser for seeking to identify, source or present investment opportunities from the date of the SMA until termination of the SMA in accordance with its terms. Exit fees compensate Adviser for services rendered and resources committed by Adviser prior to such early termination. Where applicable, such fees are described in greater detail in the relevant Client Documentation.

Client Documentation will contain detailed provisions around termination of the relationship between Adviser and the client. In general, with respect to clients participating in Adviser's fixed income / real estate lending strategies, Client Documentation will permit termination of Adviser with respect to amounts allocated to specific investments only following certain agreed upon 'for cause' events. Such restrictions on termination are designed to protect Adviser's ability to manage an investment through realization and obtain the best economic result for all clients participating in the investment. Clients should read Client Documentation carefully before engaging Adviser.

Subject to the terms of Client Documentation, Adviser may recommend and invest clients in assets that charge additional fees to a client, such as co-

investment vehicles or portfolio companies to whom the Adviser or an affiliate may charge additional fees, resulting in multiple layers of fees on an investment. Adviser and its affiliates may receive these additional fees, as well as commissions, other remuneration, and/or profits made in some transactions involving affiliated entities. Any such compensation is in addition to the fees described above and, unless specifically provided for in Client Documentation will not offset or otherwise reduce these or other fees or expenses payable by the client. As a result, Adviser has an incentive to select investments based on compensation to affiliates rather than a client's needs. For more information on transactions involving affiliated entities, including Adviser's procedures for addressing and disclosing the conflicts to clients, please see Item 11.

Adviser does not require prepayment of fees but may agree to prepayments under Client Documentation. If prepayments are made in accordance with Client Documentation, Adviser will rebate a proportionate amount of prepaid fees to the Client, in the event of a termination of its management services before the end of a billing period. At the direction of the client, Adviser generally will deduct its fees from a client's account (but may, in its discretion, bill client directly) with the frequency set forth in Client Documentation (e.g., quarterly).

To the extent there is a deviation between the general descriptions provided in this Brochure and the provisions and disclosures in such Client Documentation applicable to a specific client, the terms of the Client Documentation shall govern.

Expenses

Expenses borne by clients are set forth in relevant Client Documentation, and generally include payment (or reimbursement to Adviser) for costs and expenses incurred by Adviser in connection with the formation or structuring of investments, including "dead deal" costs, costs and expenses paid to professional service providers that are not contractually borne by a third party (e.g., the borrower with respect to a loan investment), costs that are specific to a particular client (e.g., tax advice obtained on behalf of a client), costs and expenses related to investments, and all other costs and expenses agreed between the client and Adviser. Such costs and expenses may include additional compensation payable to the Adviser or its affiliates in connection with management or other services performed for portfolio companies in which Funds or SMAs have invested.

Costs and expenses typically borne by an SMA client relating to investments include: brokerage commission and other trading execution and settlement related costs and fees, and custody fees. Please see Item 12 for additional information on brokerage costs.

Costs and expenses borne by more than one client will be allocated in accordance with Adviser's policies and procedures in effect from time to time. Adviser's allocation methodologies seek to allocate expenses in a manner that generally reflects each client's relative consumption of resources, relative allocation of

benefits and/or other equitable considerations that may be appropriate under the circumstances. In some circumstances, to the extent set forth in Client Documentation, a client bears 100% of the expenses attributable to an unconsummated investment. This could occur in instances, among others, where a client is primarily focused on the relevant strategy and the potential co-investment group is not guaranteed an allocation of the relevant transaction.

In addition, clients bear all expenses incurred in connection with their organization and ongoing operations, including, without limitation, taxes and other related costs; legal, audit, tax preparation and accounting fees; and costs of litigation or other “extraordinary” events.

Adviser and its affiliates use some of the same service providers as are retained for clients. In some cases, rates or discounts are or will be offered to Adviser or its affiliates by these service providers which differ from those offered to clients by such service providers. Where Adviser is in a position to control the cost of services, it seeks to obtain favorable rates or discounts extended to it to costs borne by clients, to the extent such services are of a similar scope, type and nature. There is no assurance that Adviser will be successful in securing favorable rates or discounts for clients.

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

Performance-Based Fees

As mentioned under “Fees and Compensation” above, Adviser receives performance-based compensation from clients who are “Qualified Clients,” (as defined in the Advisers Act) in accordance with applicable requirements of the Advisers Act and terms set forth in the relevant Client Documentation.

Performance-based fees generally apply once clients have received a return of their capital and a specific minimum return, and will generally be calculated on a realized basis, after taking in to account any permanent write-downs. Performance-based fees will generally be paid upon realization of relevant aggregate investments, or as otherwise agreed in the Client Documentation. Performance fees vary across clients based on the type of service provided, size of the account, and the overall relationship between Adviser and the client. Adviser, at its sole discretion, may reduce, waive or calculate differently performance-based fees with respect to any client (as well as, in the case of Funds, among investors in the same Fund).

Performance-based fees in some cases may be based on the value and performance of the assets in respect of which Adviser is providing services. Adviser will value the asset in accordance with its valuation procedures, or as otherwise agreed in the Client Documentation. Adviser’s role in determining the fair value of investments in clients’ portfolios may pose a conflict because

Adviser has an incentive to value investments either higher or lower, as the case may be, in order to affect client performance or to generate increased performance-based fees. Adviser has policies designed to monitor, mitigate and resolve such conflicts. Please see Item 11 for more information on Adviser's valuation policies.

Different types of performance-based fees mean that Adviser may receive a higher performance-based fee for some client accounts than for others and between Funds, as well as among investors in the same Fund.

Adviser may also have greater pecuniary interest in the performance of some client accounts relative to others. For example, Adviser may be entitled to a carried interest or other compensation that is based on the performance of one client account but not another. The simultaneous management of clients that pay performance-based fees and clients that pay only management fees or performance-based fees calculated in a different manner creates a potential conflict of interest as Adviser may have an incentive to favor clients with the potential to generate higher fees.

Performance-based compensation arrangements reward Adviser for positive performance, and thus create an incentive for Adviser to recommend investments that may be riskier than those that would be recommended under a different compensation arrangement.

The above conflicts of interest are mitigated by investment guidelines, objectives and restrictions, including risk parameters, agreed with clients and contained in Client Documentation that typically constrain Adviser's discretion to select speculative investments.

Side-by-Side Management

Adviser provides services for a variety of clients who will pursue similar, competing or complementary investment objectives, policies or strategies. This side-by-side management of multiple accounts creates a variety of potential and actual conflicts of interest for Adviser, including the incentive to favor certain clients with performance-based fees, higher fee-paying clients or those clients where Adviser (or its affiliate(s)) have a pecuniary interest. In cases where availability or liquidity of investment opportunities is limited, side-by-side management of multiple accounts may create potential conflicts. Adviser has an allocation policy designed to mitigate these conflicts by seeking to allocate investment opportunities among eligible clients in a manner deemed by Adviser to be fair and equitable over time, subject to, and consistent with, client guidelines, objectives and strategies. See Item 11 for more information regarding Adviser's allocation policy.

Item 7. Types of Clients

As described in Item 4, Adviser provides non-discretionary investment management services (or, in the circumstances set out under Item 4 - “*Regulatory Limitations and Strategy*”, discretionary investment management services) to Funds and/or the Jersey Manager. The Funds may include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under foreign laws and operated as qualifying private funds under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Funds generally have a minimum investment amount as provided in the relevant Client Documentation. With respect to US investors, Fund interests are offered and sold solely to US investors, including affiliates of Adviser, who are qualified purchasers and accredited investors that are also qualified clients. Minimum investment amounts may be waived pursuant to the applicable Client Documentation.

Adviser also expects to provide investment advisory services to institutional SMA clients including corporate pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, municipalities, foreign financial institutions and sovereign wealth funds, endowments, corporations and business entities (including affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies), and other affiliated entities. Generally, Adviser’s SMA clients are required to meet net worth and other requirements as set forth in the applicable Client Documentation.

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

Adviser is a private investment firm with a strong track record of building value through the repositioning, redevelopment and intensive management of real estate assets and the operational improvement of corporate entities with real estate assets. Adviser’s investment advisory services consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for investments.

Adviser uses fundamental and technical analysis to formulate client investment opportunities. In addition, Adviser may consider industry research, economic theory, quantitative methods and market data.

There can be no assurance that Adviser will achieve the investment objectives of any Fund or SMA, and a loss of investment is possible.

Investment Risks

Investing involves a risk of loss that clients of Adviser should be prepared to bear. Investments are suitable only for persons who can bear the economic risk of the

loss of their entire investment, have a limited need for liquidity in their investment and meet the conditions set forth in Client Documentation. Clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks involved with Adviser's investment strategies.

The following should not be considered and does not purport to be a summary of all of the risks associated with Adviser's investment strategies. Rather the following are risks which Adviser reasonably believes to be material or unique relative to the particular investment strategies or methods Adviser employs. Clients should consult their own legal, tax and financial advisors, prior to engaging Adviser as a manager.

SMAs and Funds will be limited to certain types of investments and will not be diversified by asset type. An SMA advised or managed by Adviser or investment in a Fund advised by Adviser is not a complete investment program. Clients are responsible for appropriately diversifying their assets to guard against the risk of loss.

Real Estate Ownership Risks. Investing in real estate is subject to numerous risks. Strategies will be subject to all the risks inherent in the ownership of real estate, such as fluctuations in occupancy rates, increases in energy costs and other expenses, variations in rental schedules, local economic conditions, supply and demand for housing, zoning laws and other laws and regulations. Since certain costs of owning and operating real estate are fixed and do not generally decrease with declines in occupancy rates, the cost of operating a property may exceed the income generated therefrom. If a property does not maintain high occupancy levels, it may not generate sufficient revenue to pay all of its expenses and to meet the debt service requirements of its mortgage. If any operating entity receives government assistance, the applicable government agency may be unable or unwilling to permit rent increases necessary to pay increased operating expenses, or the effectiveness of permitted rent increases may lag behind increases in operating expenses. Moreover, in affordable housing investments increases in rents could result in some tenants and apartment units losing their low-income status and a concomitant reduction in the tax credits of that operating entity and recapture of a portion of the tax credits previously taken.

General Real Estate Considerations. Real estate historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value that may result in reductions in the value of real estate-related investments. The marketability and value of the investments undertaken by Adviser on behalf of its clients depends on many factors beyond the control of Adviser. The ultimate performance of such investments is subject to the varying degrees of risk generally incident to the financing, ownership, market and operation of the underlying real property. The ultimate value of a client account's investment in the underlying real property depends upon the real property owner's ability to operate the real property in a manner sufficient to maintain or increase revenues in excess of operating

expenses and debt service or, in the case of all properties, the ability of any lessees to make rental payments.

Real estate investments are subject to various risks, including:

- acts of God, including earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters, which may result in uninsured losses;
- acts of war or terrorism, including the consequences of terrorist attacks;
- adverse changes in national and local economic and market conditions including local markets with a significant exposure to the energy sector, which may be affected by the current low prices of oil and related gas that could adversely affect the success of tenants in that industry;
- changes in governmental laws and regulations (including their interpretations), fiscal policies (and in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds) and zoning ordinances and the related costs of compliance with laws and regulations, fiscal policies and ordinances;
- costs of remediation and liabilities associated with environmental conditions such as indoor mold;
- the potential for uninsured or under-insured property losses;
- the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties; and
- competition from other properties offering the same or similar services.

These risks will be more severe during periods of economic slowdown or recession if these periods are accompanied by declining real estate values. Declining real estate values would likely reduce the level of new mortgage and other real estate-related loan originations since borrowers often use appreciation in the value of their existing properties to support the purchase or investment in additional properties. Borrowers may also be less able to pay principal and interest on loans if the value of real estate declines. Further, declining real estate values significantly increase the likelihood that Adviser's clients' portfolios will incur losses on loans in the event of default because the value of the collateral may be insufficient to cover the remaining obligation due on the loan. Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, foreclosures or losses could adversely affect Adviser's ability to invest in and sell.

Risks of Development and Repositioning. Client portfolios may include direct or indirect investment in properties under development, properties that are not fully leased, and properties that are to be rehabilitated or altered prior to being leased. Completion of construction and leasing may be delayed by numerous factors beyond the control of Adviser or the entity in which Adviser invests which is managing the property, including strikes, adverse weather, labor or material shortages, regulatory delays, and defaults by contractors. Properties that are being constructed, rehabilitated or altered, or which are not fully leased, are subject to greater risks than properties that are complete and leased. Construction delays,

overruns, and defects may adversely affect costs of completion, cash flow, value, and the ability to obtain financing.

Risks of Real Estate Lending. Adviser may invest client portfolios in real estate-related debt investments, including loans that are subordinated to other loans made to the same borrower. These types of investments are subject to the risk of default by the borrower, mismanagement or decline in the value of the collateral for the loan, and the cost, delay and uncertainty associated with enforcement following default, including the bankruptcy of the debtor and claims of lender liability or violation of usury or other laws. Real estate-related debt investments are also subject to inflation risk where the interest rate is fixed.

Joint Venture and Other Non-Wholly-Owned Investments. Adviser may invest client portfolios in partnerships or other joint ventures with other persons. Client portfolios and such other entities may purchase interests in REIT operating partnerships or other real estate joint ventures in the secondary market. Joint venture investments may involve risks not otherwise present, including, for example, the possibility that a co-venturer might become bankrupt, or may at any time have tax, economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of Adviser, or that such co-venturers may be in a position to take action contrary to the client's policies or objectives. Joint venture investments may also have the potential risk of impasse on decisions because neither co-venturer would have full control over the joint venture. In addition, the entities through which the client assets are invested may be liable for actions of its co-venturers or partners.

Use of Leverage. With respect to Adviser's equity strategy, certain entities in which Adviser invests client portfolios directly or indirectly are expected to borrow to make investments. These entities may also enter into derivative transactions that create investment leverage. A decline in the value of a client's investment portfolio could further increase leverage. Leverage increases financial risk by magnifying the impact of a reduction in property cash flow on net operating income after interest available to the client's portfolio and similarly magnifies the impact that a decrease in the value of investments would have on the net asset value of the client's portfolio. If the entities in which Adviser invests the client's portfolio have insufficient cash flow to pay required debt service, lenders to these entities could foreclose on the collateral securing their debt. Entities in which Adviser invests the client's portfolio may hold a substantial number of assets and may represent a material portion of the net asset value of the client's portfolio. These entities may structure financings with recourse limited to specified assets or may become liable without limitation on borrowings, in which event a loss associated with a default under the financing would not be limited to a particular investment.

With respect to Adviser's debt strategy, client accounts' performance is dependent upon the ability to use leverage. Such client accounts' ability to obtain the leverage necessary on attractive terms depends upon many factors including

market conditions and the client accounts' performance. The failure to obtain leverage at the contemplated advance rates, pricing and other terms could have a material adverse effect on such client accounts. Leverage creates an opportunity for increased returns, but at the same time creates risks. There can be no assurance that such client accounts' use of leverage will prove to be beneficial. Moreover, there can be no assurance that such client accounts will be able to meet their debt service obligations and, to the extent that they cannot, such client accounts risk the loss of some or all of their assets or a financial loss if the client accounts are required to liquidate assets at a commercially inopportune time. In addition, the debt may be recourse for such client accounts so an impairment or potential impairment of an investment may create a risk of loss of some or all of their assets.

Adviser may cause certain clients to guarantee debt incurred by entities in which it invests directly or indirectly and to secure such guaranties with security interests in assets of the client's portfolio. In that event, a default on indebtedness guaranteed by a client could be expected to affect the client's portfolio directly as well as indirectly through the decline in value of the indirect investment in the borrowing entity.

Size and Absence of Diversification. The level of diversification which can be achieved and maintained within a client's portfolio depends on the portfolio, and any parallel investment accounts and vehicles managed by Adviser, achieving, and maintaining sufficient size. There can be no assurance that any client's portfolio will be as diversified as is desirable. If the client's portfolio or the entities through which it invests do not achieve and maintain sufficient size, Adviser's ability to select among desirable investments and markets, and negotiate attractive terms, may be adversely affected.

Illiquidity of Investments. Equity real estate investments, and in many cases debt real estate investments, are illiquid. Such illiquidity will limit the ability of Adviser to vary client portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

Default Risk. If there is a default on a loan or other instrument in a client portfolio, the defaulted borrower often ceases to fund its obligations as they become due. The defaulting borrower usually becomes subject to lengthy and substantial workout negotiations or restructuring, often resulting in, a reduction in interest rates on obligations, a write-down of principal and/or change in the terms, conditions, covenants with respect to the defaulted obligation, all of which can be substantial; including the possibility that equity of the borrower will be issued in exchange for the original obligation, in whole or in part. While loans are often secured by collateral, losses can result from default and foreclosure. The value of the underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the obligor and the priority of the lien will have a significant impact on the potential recovery of a defaulted investment. There is no assurance that the liquidation proceeds of collateral will

be sufficient to satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the loan, resulting in a possible loss of all or part of an investment in a client portfolio.

Risks Associated with Bankruptcy Cases. Bankruptcy cases are adversarial and may be lengthy. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions in bankruptcy proceedings, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court would not approve actions that may be contrary to the interests of clients. If Adviser were determined to have taken over management and functional operating control of a debtor, it could lose its ranking and priority as a creditor. Reorganizations can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs, are subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays and, during the reorganization process, the company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart and the company may not be able to invest adequately. Certain administrative costs and claims that have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite high.

Investment in companies domiciled outside the United States involves additional risks. The law and process in such jurisdictions may differ substantially from that in the United States, resulting in greater uncertainty as to the rights of creditors, the enforceability of such rights, reorganization timing and the classification, seniority and treatment of claims. While Adviser generally favors jurisdictions where it believes the rule of law is clear, well-developed and respected, there can be no assurance that the outcome of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, particularly in jurisdictions outside the United States, will result in a favorable outcome.

On behalf of one or more clients, Adviser may serve on creditors' committees, official or unofficial, equity holders' committees or other groups to seek to preserve or enhance such client's position as a creditor or equity holder. A member of any such committee or group may owe certain obligations generally to all parties similarly situated that the committee represents. If Adviser concludes that its obligations owed to the other parties as a committee or group member conflict with its duties owed to its clients, it may be necessary to resign from that committee or group if such conflict cannot be appropriately resolved, and clients may not realize the benefits, if any, of participation on the committee or group.

Valuation Risk. Valuation of investments in client portfolios (which can be used to determine the amount of Adviser management and performance-based fees and calculate Adviser's performance track record data) will involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations, and if such valuations should prove to be incorrect, clients could be adversely affected. Independent pricing information may not be available or reliable. Certain investments will be difficult to value and be subject to varying interpretations of value and on certain occasions will need to be valued by Adviser. While Adviser's valuation methodologies are intended to be fair, there is no assurance that this will be the case and independent verifications of such valuations should not be expected.

Concentration Risk. A strategy that concentrates investments in particular issuers, countries, industries, sectors, or asset classes has greater exposure than other strategies to market, economic and other factors affecting those components.

Counterparty Risk. Certain accounts are subject to credit risk (meaning the risk of adverse changes in an issuer's real or perceived financial strength) with respect to counterparties to derivatives and other financial contracts entered into by Adviser on behalf of the client. Adverse changes to counterparties may cause the value of financial contracts to go down. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the value of investments in the account may decline.

Market Volatility Risk. The value of investments may decline due to changing economic or market conditions. Economic or market developments can affect a single industry, economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Different parts of the market and different types of investments can react differently to these developments. Every investment has some level of market volatility risk.

Competition; Availability of Investments. There is a high degree of competition for attractive investments. There can be no assurance that Adviser will be able to identify or successfully pursue and obtain investment opportunities in all market conditions. Competition for suitable investments will reduce the availability of investment opportunities.

Diverse Client Group. Clients will have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to each of their respective investments in a given deal. As such, conflicts of interest are expected to arise among clients participating in overlapping investments. In making investment decisions as the investment manager, Adviser considers the investment and tax objective of the investment as a whole.

Business and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes in the United States and outside the United States could occur and likely will affect clients and Adviser. In addition, the financial markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. Legal, tax, and regulatory changes, as well as judicial decisions, could adversely affect the implementation of Adviser's investment strategy. Alternatively, new United States or non-United States rules or legislation regulating clients or Adviser are likely to be adopted, and the possible scope of any rules or legislation is unknown. There can be no assurances that clients or Adviser will not in the future be subject to regulatory review or discipline. The effect of any regulatory changes or developments on clients or the financial markets will be expected to affect the manner in which Adviser performs its advisory services. The effect of any future regulatory change could be substantial and adverse and is beyond the control of Adviser.

Political Uncertainty Risk. The United States markets, as well as other markets to which client accounts are exposed, may experience political uncertainty and/or change (e.g., Brexit or other policy shifts) that subjects investments to heightened risks. These heightened risks may include: greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); greater social, economic, and political instability (including the risk of war or terrorist activity); governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and market participants; controls or restrictions on foreign investment, capital controls, ability to exchange currencies; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (i.e., a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques.

During times of political uncertainty, the global securities, derivatives and currency markets often become more volatile. There also may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of markets while a country is experiencing political uncertainty, and the activities of investors in such markets and enforcement of existing regulations may become more limited.

Markets experiencing political uncertainty may have substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates may have negative effects on such countries' economies and securities markets.

There can be no assurance that political changes or policy decisions, directly or indirectly, will not cause a client to suffer a loss of any or all of its investments or, in the case of fixed income investments, interest thereon.

Currency Risks. Investments are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies, including, generally, the currency in which the books of the client are kept and currencies in which contributions and distributions generally will be made. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. Clients may incur costs in converting investment proceeds from one currency to another. Investments in any country in which U.S. dollars are not the local currency may be affected by such changes in the value of foreign exchange between the U.S. dollar and such currency. Such changes may have an adverse effect on the value, price or income of the investment to such investors. There may also be foreign exchange regulations applicable to investments in non-U.S. currencies in certain jurisdictions.

Information Technology Security Risk. Adviser employs information technology systems, consisting of end-user computers and devices, infrastructure, applications and communications networks to support Adviser's business operations. Systems, networks and devices can nevertheless be breached and Adviser and its clients could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity

breach. Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access, functionality or cause corruption of sensitive and confidential information. Cybersecurity breaches will cause disruptions and impact Adviser's business operations potentially resulting in a financial loss to clients due to interference with Adviser's ability to monitor client portfolios, violations of privacy law, regulatory fines and penalties, reputational damage or additional compliance costs. Adviser seeks to mitigate attacks on its systems; however, such measures cannot provide absolute security. Adviser will not be able to directly control the risks of third party systems to which Adviser relies upon or connects. Any breach in security of the systems that Adviser relies upon could disrupt its business and its ability to provide services to clients and will cause clients to suffer, among other things, financial losses, disruption of business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention and/or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing can have a material adverse effect on Adviser and clients' portfolios.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Adviser has not been involved in legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of Adviser's advisory business or the integrity of its personnel.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Material Relationships with Industry Participants

Adviser is affiliated with other entities engaged in the financial services business and, in some cases, has business arrangements with such entities that are material to its advisory business or to its clients. These are described in more detail below and, in some cases, cause Adviser's or an Adviser Related Party's (as defined below) interests to conflict with the interests of a client.

As noted in Item 4, Adviser is jointly owned by Eldridge and Holne. A list of certain Adviser affiliated entities is provided on Schedule D of Form ADV, Part 1 at Item 7.A. (Part 1 of our Form ADV can be accessed by following the directions provided on the cover page of this Brochure.)

As noted in Item 4, Adviser will continue to manage Cain International's real estate investment portfolio under investment advisory agreements between Adviser and Cain International. Cain International will also be an investor in, or co-investor alongside, Funds.

Eldridge owns directly or indirectly businesses that operate within a number of industries, including the financial services industry. Currently, one of these,

Security Benefit Life Insurance Company (“SBL”) has material business relationships with Adviser. SBL is a Kansas insurance company that specializes in fixed, fixed indexed and variable annuities. SBL and certain of its affiliates will be clients of Adviser and/or investors or co-investors in Funds. Also, SBL will provide financing to Cain International and/or portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested.

Adviser is affiliated through common ownership with CBAM Partners, LLC (“CBAM Partners”), a registered investment adviser, and CBAM CLO Management LLC (“CBM”), which is registered with the SEC as a “relying adviser” of CBAM Partners (together with CBAM Partners, “CBAM”). CBAM offers investment advisory services primarily focused on credit and value-oriented investments to a variety of institutional clients through separately managed accounts and private funds.

Conflicts of Interest relating to Affiliated Industry Participants

Eldridge, Cain International and each of their network of direct and indirect subsidiaries and their respective employees, officers and directors including those described above but excluding Adviser (collectively, the “Adviser Related Parties”), engage in a number of businesses with a broad array of products and services and the resulting transactions create a variety of actual or potential conflicts of interest with clients and Adviser’s activities on behalf of clients. The following discussion briefly summarizes some of these conflicts and should be read together with Item 11’s discussion of conflicts associated with an economic interest in client transactions. These Items are not intended to include an exhaustive list of all such conflicts. Clients should carefully review the Client Documentation, which may contain further information on conflicts of interest.

- Adviser and its personnel have received loans from, or from time to time in the future receive loans from, Adviser Related Parties which could create an incentive to favor such Adviser Related Parties over other clients.
- Adviser Related Parties, including Eldridge, engage in investment operations that may be substantially similar to and/or competitive with opportunities in which Adviser’s clients have invested or which are appropriate for Adviser’s clients. Eldridge and its management personnel and other Adviser Related Parties may, but are under no obligation to, share any such research or opportunities with Adviser. Moreover, Eldridge, its management personnel and other Adviser Related Parties may invest on behalf of themselves in such opportunities. This may result in financial benefits to Eldridge, its management personnel and other Adviser Related Parties that are not experienced by Adviser or its clients.
- To the extent Adviser and other Adviser Related Parties have overlapping investments or similar investment strategies, Adviser Related Parties may

give advice or take action for their own accounts advised by Adviser that differ from, potentially conflict with or are adverse to advice given or action taken by Adviser for any other Adviser clients.

In addition to the conflicts referenced above and elsewhere in this Brochure, various potential and actual conflicts of interest can arise from the overall advisory, investment, capital markets and other activities of Adviser, its clients, Adviser Related Parties, and other affiliated parties. Adviser has policies and procedures reasonably designed to monitor for, mitigate and resolve conflicts that may arise in a manner it deems reasonable and equitable under the prevailing facts and circumstances. Adviser's determination as to which factors are relevant and how reasonably to resolve such conflicts will be made in Adviser's sole discretion, unless otherwise required by the terms of the Client Documentation or applicable law. There is no assurance that any specific conflict can or will be identified and resolved in favor of any particular client's interest or clients generally.

The potential material conflicts referred to herein that arise from the activities of Adviser, its clients, Adviser Related Parties and other affiliated entities include, but may not be limited to, those discussed above and elsewhere in this Brochure.

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

Code of Ethics

Adviser has adopted a code of ethics that sets forth the standards of conduct expected of all personnel providing services to clients ("Advisory Persons") and requires compliance with applicable securities laws ("Code of Ethics").

The Code of Ethics contains written policies reasonably designed to prevent the unlawful use of material non-public information by Adviser or any of its Advisory Persons. Prospective clients and clients may contact Adviser at the telephone number or email listed on the cover of this Brochure to request a copy of its Code of Ethics. Adviser appointed an individual to serve as Chief Compliance Officer who, together with senior management, will be responsible for monitoring and enforcing the Code of Ethics.

The Code of Ethics may be described briefly as follows: The Code of Ethics states that Advisory Persons should strive to be judicious, accurate, objective and reasonable in dealing with both clients and other parties, and that the personal integrity of Advisory Persons is paramount. Further, the policies provide that all Advisory Persons must act within the spirit and the letter of all federal, state, and local laws and regulations pertaining to the securities business, and at all times, the interest of each Adviser client has precedence over any personal interest.

The Code of Ethics requires Advisory Persons to report their personal securities transactions, and prohibits Advisory Persons from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership of securities with limited exceptions, without first obtaining approval from the Chief Compliance Officer.

In addition, the Code of Ethics requires Advisory Persons to comply with procedures designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Adviser advises multiple clients with similar investment strategies. If an investment opportunity is appropriate for more than one client, Adviser determines which clients participate in the investment opportunity and to what extent. This could result in a client receiving no allocation of a particular investment or receiving an allocation of an investment which is less than it would otherwise have received if Adviser did not have multiple clients. Adviser has policies and procedures designed to allocate investment opportunities to clients in a manner it deems to be fair and equitable taken as a whole over time, consistent with the client's investment strategy, guidelines and objectives. Accordingly, Adviser weighs factors it deems relevant when determining which client receives particular investment allocations and to what extent. Such factors include, among others, investment objectives, target returns/yields, risk tolerance, investment guidelines, limitations and restrictions, market conditions, internal investment policies, expected duration of the investment, maturity constraints, cash positions or needs, existing and target issuer and industry exposures, issue size, tax gains/losses and any other factor deemed relevant by Adviser in good faith. As such, Adviser's policy affords it substantial discretion in allocating investment opportunities and such discretion will affect client performance.

In the absence of specific provisions in the client documentation, Adviser will seek to allocate investment opportunities pro rata according to the relative size of client commitments, however a different allocation may be applied as considered appropriate by Adviser acting in good faith taking into account the interests of each relevant client and considerations such as those described above.

Adviser may not make all co-investment opportunities available to all clients. Unless provided to the contrary in Client Documentation, Adviser will take into account its own interests and may select co-investors in its sole discretion such that some, but not all clients may be granted the right to participate in a co-investment. Whether or not Adviser may offer a co-investment opportunity to a client or Fund investor will be based on the particular nature of each co-investment opportunity, and factors may include an investor's experience underwriting a particular type of asset and ability to provide funding on an accelerated basis.

It is likely that certain clients will not participate in the gains or losses realized by other clients with similar investment objectives and it is unlikely that all client portfolios will hold the same positions or will perform similarly, even when clients share the same investment strategy and/or investment objective.

Investment opportunities that are presented to Adviser Related Parties or their officers, directors, employees or agents by third parties do not fall within Adviser's allocation policies and procedures to the extent they are not presented directly to Adviser.

Adviser Interest in Client Transactions

Affiliate Transactions and Cross Trades

Unless prohibited by Client Documentation, Adviser can make investments that result in the payment of fees or remuneration to affiliates of Adviser providing services ancillary to Adviser's advisory services. These are in addition to management, performance-based and other fees described in Items 5 and 7 which are paid for Adviser's advisory services. They include:

- *Arranger/Facility Agent/Security Agent.* One or more affiliates of Adviser may be engaged in the loan origination and/or loan servicing businesses. In connection with such activities, such affiliates may receive certain fees, including, arranger, syndication, agency and security agency, origination, sourcing, structuring and other fees received as part of such loan origination and/or loan servicing businesses. The client may acquire loans originated, structured, arranged and/or placed by such affiliates that receive such fees. Unless the Client Documentation specifically provides for an offset against management fees or other fees payable by the client, the client will bear such fees directly or indirectly (e.g., by the issuers of financial instruments held by the client).
- *Development Manager/Property Asset Manager.* One or more affiliates of Adviser may be engaged in the development management business with respect to joint ventures in which Adviser's clients are invested. In connection with such activities, such affiliates may receive certain fees, including development manager and/or property asset management fees.
- *Non-Investment Advisory Administrative/Support.* One or more affiliates of Adviser may be engaged in the business of providing non-investment advisory services to Adviser Related Parties, clients or other parties. In connection with such activities, such affiliates may receive certain services fees.

All of the foregoing fees are expected to be retained by such affiliates of Adviser. Except as required by Client Documentation, such fees or remuneration generally are in addition to and do not reduce or offset the fees paid in connection with

Adviser's advisory services. The receipt of such fees by Adviser's affiliates potentially creates an incentive to make investments that give rise to additional compensation. To mitigate this conflict, Adviser generally seeks to: (a) evaluate the transaction to determine if it appears to be a favorable investment for the participating clients, (b) review the fairness of the fees, including considering whether fees are consistent with an arms' length transaction, (c) allocate opportunities in accordance with Adviser's allocation policy, and/or (d) provide appropriate disclosure to impacted clients.

- *Cross Trades.* Pursuant to Client Documentation and disclosures to clients, Adviser, from time to time, effects certain cross trades between and among client accounts, i.e., transactions directly between two different clients. For example, Adviser might arrange for one client which is liquidating its portfolio or a particular investment, to sell all or part of that investment or that portfolio to another client, which client might be ramping up its investment portfolio. In such cases, Adviser's interest can conflict with those of the relevant clients or the interests of one client participating in the cross trade conflict with the interests of the other client participating in that trade. Transactions between the same clients or clients owned directly or indirectly by the same investors are not considered to be "cross trades", as there is no change in actual or beneficial ownership.
- *Principal Transactions.* In some cases, Adviser expects to recommend that a Fund or affiliated SMA client sell part or all of an existing asset and that another client purchase that asset. Such a transaction generally would be deemed a "principal transaction" and, where not prohibited by Client Documentation may be pursued in accordance with applicable law and in the best interest of the client.
- *Co-Investments.* In addition to the potential conflicts with respect to co-investments discussed above, Adviser may recommend or cause clients to participate in investments or transactions in which Adviser Related Parties have controlling interests or other financial relationships or interests (including but not limited to directorships or equivalent roles). Unless otherwise required by the terms of the Client Documentation or applicable law, Adviser Related Parties (other than Advisory Persons) are generally entitled to, and expected to, pursue their own interests where diverging from client interests.
- *Carried Interest.* With respect to Funds, an affiliate of Adviser will be entitled to carried interest above a hurdle. Please see our discussion of potential conflicts with respect to carried interest/performance fees in Item 6.

In all of these cases, Adviser may have an incentive to act, or refrain from acting, on behalf of its clients in order to advance the pecuniary or other interests of Adviser Related Parties. Adviser has policies and procedures designed to address

these conflicts. Adviser seeks to act consistent with its fiduciary duties to clients, including affiliated clients, and to treat all such clients equitably and consistent with applicable law. When Adviser engages in principal transactions, it will seek to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act, including disclosure to and consent of the client or a client's independent review party or board of directors. When Adviser recommends or effects a cross trade or principal transaction, it will endeavor to ensure that the transaction occurs at a price that is fair to all applicable parties, as discussed below.

Capital Structure Conflicts

There will be situations in which Adviser invests client assets in certain parts or particular issuances or financing of an entity's capital structure at the same time that other clients or Adviser Related Parties are investing in or holding positions in different parts of that same entity's (or a related entity's) capital structure. These situations include, for example, investments in instruments that have differing priorities (senior or subordinated loans), have differing levels of risk and yield or return, and/or have differing levels or types of rights and benefits. In such situations certain conflicts may arise among the interests of third-party clients, affiliated clients and Adviser Related Parties, including conflicts involving: (i) Adviser's determination to enforce or not enforce certain rights on behalf of its clients which may have an adverse effect on the interests of Adviser Related Parties or affiliated clients and vice versa, (ii) Adviser's incentive to make investment decisions which may either facilitate or result in more favorable terms for a proposed investment by Adviser Related Parties in a particular entity, or (iii) Adviser's incentive to preserve or protect the value or rights associated with an investment of an Adviser Related Party in a particular entity, which may have an adverse effect on the interests of clients.

In such situations, the interests of one group of clients conflicts with those of other clients and/or Adviser Related Parties investing in the same entity. In managing such investments, Adviser considers the interests of affected clients but also at times could pursue or enforce rights on behalf of some clients in a manner that results in an adverse effect on other clients with a different type of investment in the same entity. These potential conflicts of interests between clients, including affiliated clients, may become more pronounced in situations in which the entity experiences financial or operational challenges. For example, Adviser Related Parties, on behalf of themselves, or Adviser on behalf of clients, may have tax, economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent and determine to foreclose on loans, take steps to put an issuer or borrower into default, or seek a liquidation of the collateral that adversely affects other clients of Adviser. Adviser may also sponsor or support restructuring, recapitalization or similar workout arrangements for an obligation upon default by an entity in which different clients hold different investments. In such circumstances, accounts holding different types of investments will be affected according to the right associated with the type of investment in their account. Any of the foregoing could also adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments issued by that

particular entity that may be held or considered for investment for other clients. Although certain of these conflicts cannot be mitigated, Adviser's policies and procedures could result in the use of separate legal counsel (e.g., where the conflict involves an Adviser Related Party) or other discretionary techniques to seek to separately attend to the differing interests or rights of different sets of clients and/or investors. These policies and procedures are intended to supplement any other requirements relating to such investments as may be disclosed in the offering materials, disclosure documents and/or other Client Documentation.

Other Ancillary Benefits and Conflicts

Adviser or Adviser Related Parties may have an existing relationship with, or financial interest in, industry participants (including service providers) that benefit from investments or investment decisions recommended by Adviser to clients. Further, where consistent with its fiduciary duties, Adviser can invest on behalf of clients in loans or interests of companies which are or their senior executives are also clients of Adviser or other persons who have personal and/or business relationships with Adviser Related Parties. While Adviser makes investments which it determines in its reasonable discretion to be for the benefit of participating clients, in this case, such investments will not be for the exclusive benefit of participating clients but will also benefit other clients, Adviser Related Parties or Adviser.

Valuation

As set forth in client documentation, Adviser makes value determinations with respect to certain investments in clients' portfolios. Adviser's role in determining the fair value to be assigned to any investment may pose a conflict because Adviser has an incentive to value investment either higher or lower, as the case may be, in order to affect client performance or to generate increased management or performance fees. Adviser's valuation policies are designated to monitor, mitigate and resolve such conflicts.

Overall, Adviser seeks to record the value of debt instruments at amortized cost less impairment in line with current Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). Adviser reviews each debt instrument for impairment triggers on at least a quarterly basis and applies any impairment to the carrying value of the debt instrument if and when determined appropriate in Adviser's discretion. The difference between the carrying value recorded for a debt instrument at any particular time and the ultimate amount which may be repaid or recovered could be material.

For equity, equity-like investments and derivatives, Adviser fair values such investments in line with current GAAP. Where possible, Adviser will seek to base these valuations on market prices or third-party data. When third-party data or market prices are not readily available or if any third party valuations are deemed by Adviser in good faith to be unavailable or unreliable, Adviser's

valuations may not be based on a third party, independent determination. The fair values assigned by Adviser to such investments may not correspond, at the time, to an amount at which an investment could be or is actually purchased or sold. The difference between the fair value assigned to an investment at any particular time and the ultimate price for which such investment could be sold, could be material.

Investments that are valued by Adviser may not have reliable market values. The carry value or fair value assigned to such investments, as determined in good faith by Adviser in accordance with its valuation policies, may not match the next available and reliable market price or empirical value and, in retrospect, may not have been the price at which the investment could have been purchased or sold.

In some cases, identical investments in clients' accounts could be valued differently for different clients. For example, this occurs when pursuant to the relevant client documentation, valuation guidelines or valuation agents differ from one client to another. In general, Adviser will value investments for purposes of calculating management and performance based fees using the same methodology for all clients.

Adviser Personnel Outside Activities

Advisory Persons have non-investment related outside business interests in which clients will have no interest. Such Advisory Persons have a conflict with respect to allocating time and services between clients and outside activities. Advisory Persons expect to devote as much time to the management of client portfolios as Adviser deems appropriate to perform its obligations in accordance with its duties and responsibilities under Client Documentation.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Adviser does not currently have a contractual relationship with or utilize the services of any securities broker-dealers in connection with the real estate transactions in which it engages on behalf of clients. The business of Adviser generally does not involve securities broker-dealers, or directing clients to execute transactions (through broker-dealers or otherwise), nor do clients direct Adviser to engage securities broker-dealers.

Aggregation

Adviser may aggregate a transaction for a client with that of other clients (including affiliates) from time to time for the efficient execution of transactions for the benefit of all clients. Adviser may not carry out a client transaction in aggregation with another client transaction unless it is unlikely that the aggregation of transactions will work overall to the disadvantage of any client whose transaction is to be aggregated. Typically Adviser will aggregate

transactions in line with its execution policy to achieve the best possible result for the client. However, Adviser may face a conflict of interest when negotiating transactions in the aggregate on behalf of multiple clients because negotiation of terms (other than price) will not necessarily benefit all clients equally, for example, given differences in risk, liquidity, and other preferences and rights.

Adviser will not receive any additional compensation of any kind as a result of an aggregated order.

Best Execution

When executing transactions or placing orders with other persons for execution on behalf of clients, Adviser will take all reasonable steps to obtain Best Execution in respect of relevant Investments.

“Best Execution” means, in relation to Adviser’s execution of a transaction or the placing of an order with other persons for execution on behalf of clients, the best possible result for the client in accordance with its execution policy.

In securing such Best Execution, it is Adviser’s policy to consider various factors including the size and type of the transaction, price, costs, likelihood of execution and settlement, the nature and character of the markets involved, commission rates offered by available brokers and brokers' execution experience, integrity and financial responsibility.

All transactions will be effected in accordance with the rules and regulations of the relevant market or exchange, and that Adviser may take all such steps as may be required or permitted by such rules and regulations and/or by good market practice.

Subject to specific client instructions, in effecting transactions Adviser will at all times comply with its execution policy.

Adviser will act in good faith and with reasonable skill and care in its choice and use of counterparties. If any counterparty fails to deliver any necessary documents or to complete any transaction, Adviser will take all reasonable steps on behalf of the client to rectify such failure or obtain compensation in lieu thereof, but not including undertaking litigation or enforcement action on behalf of the client against a defaulting counterparty unless agreed between Adviser and client otherwise.

Investment Errors

Due to the nature of transactions by Adviser, trade errors are generally not applicable. On occasion, errors can be expected to occur in connection with Adviser’s investment operations, in which case Adviser determines whether such error resulted from its gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct and,

unless it finds this to be the case, any losses from an investment error will be borne by clients (or as otherwise provided in applicable client documentation). Adviser may offset gains resulting from investment errors by losses resulting from the same or related errors.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Adviser's investment personnel monitor client investments and regularly review client portfolios to monitor performance and compliance with investment guidelines.

Adviser's investment committee (the "Investment Committee") has the function of overseeing such investment personnel, including considering, analyzing and approving client investment opportunities and recommendations, including the initial making of any investment and the monitoring and taking of actions with respect to an investment which the Investment Committee deems material.

Adviser delivers periodic reports and other information to clients as negotiated and set forth in Client Documentation.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Neither Adviser nor its personnel will be directly or indirectly compensated for client referrals.

However, Adviser enters into, from time to time, cash compensation arrangements with placement agents, solicitors or third parties for introducing clients to Adviser or investors to Funds. To the extent applicable, all such arrangements are, or with respect to future arrangements will be, made in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act. Any fees associated therewith will ultimately be borne by Adviser.

Item 15. Custody

Adviser may have, and may be deemed to have, custody of certain client assets for purposes of the Advisers Act as a result of Adviser having broad authority to instruct custodians of client accounts under a power of attorney (including to deduct management or other fees or expenses), as a result of one or more of Adviser's affiliates serving as arranger, facility agent, security agent or in a similar capacity with respect to an investment in client's portfolio, and /or as a result of an affiliate of Adviser being the general partner of a Fund. In such cases, Adviser will seek to comply with the applicable requirements of the Advisers Act.

With respect to SMA clients to whom the custody rule applies, the client's qualified custodian will provide quarterly (or more frequent) account statements. Clients should carefully review the custodian statements and, to the extent such clients also receive account statements from Adviser, should compare Adviser's statements with those received from the qualified custodian. Clients who fail to receive statements from the qualified custodian or who have any questions about the statements they receive should promptly contact Adviser using the contact information provided on the cover of this Brochure.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

As of the date of this Brochure, Adviser's services to the SMAs, Funds and the Jersey Manager are limited to non-discretionary investment management services and such discretionary investment management services that are limited to instruments that would not require Adviser to be authorized by the FCA in the UK to discretionarily manage such instruments, as Adviser is not currently authorized by the FCA to discretionarily manage such investments in the UK.

As described in Item 4 under "*Regulatory Limitations and Strategy*", Adviser intends to seek authorization from the FCA to discretionarily manage additional instruments under SMAs and for the Jersey Manager and Funds in due course.

Adviser undertakes this non-discretionary (and, where applicable, discretionary) investment management authority under the terms of the relevant Client Documentation.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Due to the nature of Adviser's business, it will be rare that Adviser will be asked to vote a proxy for a publicly traded equity security held on behalf of a client. Nevertheless, Adviser has written proxy voting policies and procedures consistent with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Pursuant to these policies, Adviser votes proxies in the best economic interest of its clients over the long term as determined by Adviser in its reasonable discretion.

It is more likely that Adviser is asked to consent to waivers or amendments to credit agreements or make elections with respect to corporate reorganizations. When evaluating such requests, Adviser generally acts in a manner designed to serve the best economic interests of its clients or avoid a negative impact on such clients, as determined by Adviser in its reasonable discretion, taking into account, as relevant, the impact on the value of the client's investments, anticipated costs and benefits, amendment fees, standard industry and business practices, and potential conflicts of interest. Adviser does not consider the clients' receipt of amendment fees from portfolio companies as a material conflict of interest when

making decisions to consent or agree to amendments with respect to such investments.

A copy of Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures and/or information regarding proxy votes is available to clients, at no cost upon request made to Adviser at the contact details listed on the first page of this Brochure.

Due to the nature of Adviser's business, it is rare that Adviser will be eligible to participate in class action litigation. Only where expressly directed by Client Documentation, Adviser will determine whether a client will participate in a recovery achieved through a class action, or opt out of the class action and separately pursue another remedy. In the absence of such express direction, Adviser does not expect to participate in class actions or other litigation on behalf of clients.

Item 18. Financial Condition

Adviser does not have any financial impairments that will preclude the firm from meeting contractual commitments to clients. It has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.