

FIRM BROCHURE

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT L&B REALTY ADVISORS, LLP ALSO IS AVAILABLE ON THE SEC'S WEBSITE AT WWW.ADVISERINFO.SEC.GOV.

MARCH 27, 2024

Item 2: Material Changes

The date of the last annual update to our firm brochure was March 29, 2023. A summary of certain changes that have been made to our firm brochure since the date of our last annual update is set forth below:

- We revised and updated our assets under management in Item 4.
- We updated Item 4 to disclose that all real estate assets previously held by the Fund have been sold and the Fund is being wound down.
- We updated Item 7 to disclose that the Fund is no longer accepting capital commitments from investors.
- We made various additions, revisions and updates to the risk factor disclosures set forth in Item 8 (*See* Item 8, General Economic and Market Conditions; Disruption in the Financial Services Industry; Public Health Risk; Terrorist Attacks, War and Natural Disasters; Governmental Intervention; Inflation Risk; Privacy, Data Protection and Information Security Compliance Risk and New Private Fund Adviser Rules).

The information set forth in this brochure is qualified in its entirety by the applicable governing, offering and/or account documents. In the event of a conflict between the information set forth in this brochure and the information in the applicable governing, offering and/or account documents, such documents shall control.

We encourage all investors and clients to carefully review this brochure in its entirety.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

FIRM DESCRIPTION

L&B Realty Advisors, LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and real estate investment advisory firm, was formed in 1965. We provide real estate investment management services to real estate pooled investment vehicles, private institutional clients and separately managed accounts. Our investment advice is provided in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines set forth in the applicable offering, governing and/or account documents. The information set forth in this brochure is qualified in its entirety by the information set forth in the applicable offering, governing and/or account documents.

PRINCIPAL OWNERS

We are owned and controlled by Daniel L. Plumlee and G. Andrews Smith.

TYPES OF ADVISORY SERVICES

Separately Managed Accounts

We provide real estate investment and portfolio management services with respect to separately managed accounts (the “Accounts”) of various institutional, private and other clients. We also provide investment advice to pension plans. As portfolio manager, we execute full-service investment management: from acquisition to asset management to disposition. The Accounts are managed in accordance with the terms, conditions and limitations set forth in the management agreement entered into with each client.

As an independent fiduciary, we also provide financial advisory and owner representation services. Our financial advisory services include asset acquisitions, portfolio assessments, feasibility analyses, equity/debt workouts and hold/sell analyses. Our owner representation services cover the full spectrum of real estate investment management including portfolio management, asset management, development oversight, construction management, property management, property accounting and reporting and disposition process management. We may provide services on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis.

The Fund

We serve as investment adviser to L&B Core Income Partners, L.P. (the “Fund”), a pooled investment vehicle organized as a Delaware limited partnership that invests directly or indirectly in real estate and real estate related assets. One of our affiliates serves as general partner to the Fund.

We serve as investment and portfolio manager with respect to the Fund and have been responsible for investing and reinvesting the assets of the Fund primarily in real estate-related investments. The Fund has been managed in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and guidelines set forth in its offering and governing documents. However, all real estate assets previously held by the Fund have been sold and the Fund is being wound down.

Information about the Fund is set forth in its confidential memorandum and/or applicable governing documents. Investment in the Fund does not, in and of itself, create an advisory relationship between an investor in the Fund and us.

In addition, we, or an affiliate of ours, may form, and serve as investment adviser to, other pooled investment vehicles in the future.

General

We tailor our advisory services to the individual needs and objectives of our clients, and clients generally are permitted to impose reasonable restrictions on investments.

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

As of December 31, 2023, we had a total of approximately \$9.8 billion in assets under management. Approximately \$428 million of these assets were managed on a discretionary basis, and approximately \$9.4 billion of these assets were managed on a non-discretionary basis.

However, for purposes of calculating the amount of regulatory assets under management disclosed in Item 5.F(2) of

Part 1A of Form ADV, we include only the aggregate balance of the securities portfolios of the Fund as of December 31, 2023.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION AND FEE SCHEDULE

In consideration of our advisory services, we and/or certain of our affiliates generally receive management fees and may also receive performance-based fees or distributions with respect to our clients. The fees applicable to each client are described in detail in the applicable governing, account and/or offering documents. Nevertheless, a general overview of our basic fee schedule is set forth below.

Separately Managed Accounts

With respect to the Accounts, we generally are entitled to receive an acquisition fee equal to between .50% and 1.0% of the total asset value of each acquired asset.

In addition, we generally are entitled to receive a management fee, payable quarterly in arrears, equal to either (i) between 0.45% and 1.25% of the net asset value of the Account or (ii) between 5% and 8% of the net operating income of the Account.

We also may be entitled to receive performance-based fees or distributions pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the applicable investment management agreements.

We negotiate fees with respect to each Account on a case by case basis and such fees are expected to vary.

The Fund

With respect to the Fund, we generally are entitled to receive a management fee, payable quarterly in arrears, equal to the product of (a) 0.20% (the “Management Fee Rate”) and (b) the aggregate price of the outstanding units (0.80% per annum); *provided, however*, the Management Fee Rate is reduced with respect to (a) the Class A units to 0.1125% (0.45% per annum) and (b) the Class B Units to 0.15% (0.60% per annum).

Each investor in the Fund is required to be, among other things, a “qualified purchaser” as such term is defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Our fees with respect to the Fund and each investor therein generally are not negotiable. However, we have entered into and may enter into side letters or similar arrangements with certain investors that grant different terms (including lower fees) to such investors than the terms generally applicable to other investors.

PAYMENT OF FEES

Separately Managed Accounts

Acquisition fees generally are payable by clients within 30 days following the closing of each investment. Management fees generally are payable quarterly, in arrears, as of the end of each calendar quarter. Each client selects whether fees are deducted directly from the Account or billed to the client.

Performance-based fees and distributions generally are payable by clients as of 30 to 60 days following the end of the applicable performance period. Each client selects whether performance-based fees and distributions are deducted directly from the Account or billed to the client.

The Fund

Management fees generally are payable by investors quarterly, in arrears, as of the end of each calendar quarter. Management fees are debited directly from the capital account associated with each limited partnership unit.

OTHER FEES AND EXPENSES

Separately Managed Accounts

In addition to management fees and, in some instances, performance-based fees or distributions, each Account generally bears its own expenses including, without limitation, (i) all reasonable and necessary third-party and out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred in connection with the management of a property, (ii) all property and other taxes, (iii) all costs of repairs, maintenance, insurance premiums and other carrying charges with respect to the client properties, (iv) property manager fees with respect to the client properties, (v) legal expenses (subject to certain restrictions), (vi) expenses associated with preliminary tenant space plans and feasibility studies, (vii) finder’s, brokerage, appraisal and accounting fees, (viii) fees of independent third-party contractors, (ix) related

out-of-pocket expenses of our personnel incurred in connection with Account activities pursuant to the annual business plans or are otherwise approved by client, and (x) all other expenses which are incurred by us at the request or with the consent of the client.

The Fund

In addition to management fees, the Fund generally bears its own expenses, including, without limitation, (i) all administrative expenses related to the operation of the Fund, including the fees and expenses of accountants, lawyers, third-party administrators and other professionals and service providers incurred in connection with the Partnership's annual audit, data processing, engineering, investment-level management and servicing, drawdown notices, investor record-keeping, legal compliance, financial reporting, legal opinions, tax planning, tax projections, tax strategy and tax return preparation, as well as expenses associated with the preparation and distribution of reports; (ii) all costs and expenses associated with the advisory committee (including travel and other expenses of members of the advisory committee in connection therewith) and costs and expenses of legal counsel and financial advisors for the advisory committee that have been approved in accordance with the partnership agreement; (iii) all fees, costs and expenses, if any, incurred in evaluating, negotiating, structuring, acquiring, appraising, financing, refinancing or otherwise dealing with investments pursued for the Fund (whether or not the Fund actually invests therein), including any "dead-deal" costs, structural and environmental studies, travel costs, legal, due diligence, investment banking, reporting, projections, valuation, tax and accounting expenses and other fees and out-of-pocket costs related thereto (provided that, regarding investments in progress, the foregoing out-of-pocket expenses apply with respect to only those investments and potential investments that have been allocated to the Fund); (iv) all fees, costs and expenses, if any, with respect to rendering financial assistance to or arranging for financing for the Fund, any subsidiary thereof or investments; (v) all fees, costs and expenses, if any, incurred in relation to the acquisition, holding, developing, monitoring, management, appraising, financing, refinancing, disposing of or otherwise dealing with investments, including any travel, legal, audit, financing, appraisal, insurance consulting, brokerage, engineering, environmental, inspection, indemnification and accounting expenses and other fees and out-of-pocket costs related thereto; (vi) interest expenses, making temporary investments, brokerage commissions and other investment costs incurred by or on behalf of the Fund; (vii) all fees, costs and expenses incurred in organizing, forming and maintaining any alternative investment vehicles, feeder funds or parallel funds (except as provided above) (including any legal and accounting expenses and other fees and out-of-pocket costs related thereto) and all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the offering of the units following the initial closing date; (viii) all taxes, fees and other equivalent government charges levied against the Fund, any investment thereof or the income thereof, fees of auditors, counsel and other advisors of the Fund, premium for insurance protecting the Fund, the general partner, us, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified persons and any litigation costs of the Fund; (ix) all indemnification expenses incurred pursuant to the partnership agreement or related to any subsidiary or investment thereof, and any other extraordinary administrative or operating fees or expenses; (x) all costs and expenses of forming any special purpose entity formed in connection with an investment and the costs of maintaining each entity of the Fund; (xi) costs of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of governmental and self regulatory bodies, including, without limitation, costs incurred in complying with laws and regulations that apply to such entities as a result of their services to the Fund; (xii) all other customary expenses; (xiii) all amounts to be contributed or advanced to any investment for the purpose of such entity or investment paying any cost of the type described in the foregoing clauses; and (xiv) the offering and organizational expenses of the Fund, in an amount up to the organizational expense cap.

General

All clients are responsible for and pay any custodial fees. Because we generally do not use broker-dealers or other counterparties to execute client transactions, clients generally will not incur brokerage or other transaction costs. **See Item 12 below.**

COMPENSATION FOR THE SALE OF SECURITIES OR OTHER INVESTMENT PRODUCTS

Neither we nor any of our supervised persons accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES

As noted under Item 5 above, we and/or certain of our affiliates may receive performance-based fees or distributions from certain of our clients. Performance-based fees or distributions could motivate us to make investment decisions that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if these arrangements were not in effect. The method of calculating performance-based distributions may result in conflicts of interest with respect to the management and disposition of investments, including the sequence of dispositions. Our individual employees and affiliates who are compensated to some extent based upon investment profits for which they are responsible face the same potential conflict. We address this conflict through full and fair disclosure in the applicable governing, account and/or offering documents and/or this brochure.

SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

We manage accounts for which we are entitled to receive performance-based fees or distributions alongside accounts for which we are not entitled to receive any performance-based fees or distributions. Such side-by-side management could motivate us to favor accounts for which we or our employees or affiliates receive performance-based fees or distributions over other accounts for which such fees are not payable. We attempt to address this conflict by, among other things, adhering to objective allocation policies and procedures and routinely reviewing such allocation policies and procedures and through full and fair disclosure of such conflict in this brochure. **See Item 12 below.**

Item 7: Types of Clients

DESCRIPTION

We provide real estate investment management services to investment funds, private institutional clients, employee benefit plans, Taft-Hartley pension plans, public and government funds, endowments and foundations.

ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS

Separately Managed Accounts

Among other things, Account clients are required to sign investment management agreements that, among other things, set forth the nature and scope of our investment management authority and the investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions applicable to the management of the Accounts. In addition, Account clients generally must meet certain net worth, net asset and/or other eligibility requirements imposed by various securities and commodities laws.

The Fund

The minimum initial capital commitment required from an investor in the Fund was \$10,000,000, though capital commitments of lesser amounts may be accepted in our discretion. However, the Fund is no longer accepting capital commitments from investors.

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

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Separately Managed Accounts

We seek to create value through skilled portfolio development and active portfolio management, investing in assets through focused strategies that fit each client's risk/return profile. Thorough underwriting, a detailed investment plan for each property, and hands-on asset management help to provide solid income and capture value to ensure that client objectives are met. We implement a team approach in the management of the Accounts. Leading the team, the portfolio manager draws upon our disciplines (research, acquisitions, asset management and property reporting) to ensure superior service and performance. We also follow a disciplined investment process in order to achieve the maximum return at the lowest possible level of risk, according to each client's individual investment parameters.

We employ an extensive array of research, analysis and diligence in connection with the formulation of investment advice and management of assets in the Accounts. We subscribe to numerous third party data sources which are used, together with our own market intelligence, to produce periodic capital market research reports featuring trend analysis and projections covering numerous subjects (such as population and employment trends, housing and consumption trends, and monetary policy), which can influence real estate performance.

We regularly monitor and rank 55 major U.S. markets according to a proprietary methodology utilizing several data inputs including projected employment growth and building activity.

We perform exhaustive financial analysis and thorough physical, market, submarket, and competitive-set due diligence in connection with the acquisition and management of real estate assets. The financial analysis includes, but is not limited to, the construction of multi-year cash flow and return projections, which, in turn, require the compilation of extensive tenant lease information, the compilation of capital requirements and estimation of operating expenses.

Physical due diligence includes (but is not limited to) the commission of engineering, architectural and environmental studies, as well as title and survey legal reviews. Market and sub-market reviews require, among other things, the compilation and review of extensive demographic data.

Ranging from stable, irreplaceable real estate to more aggressive tactical opportunities, our investment strategies vary depending on property type and each client's risk/return profile. With respect to markets, we typically invest in markets with barriers to entry or specific demographic characteristics.

The Fund

While the Fund is currently being wound down, the following describes the methods of analysis and investment strategy that we employed during its life cycle, and this description, or portions of this description, would likely remain relevant if we launch additional funds in the future.

Our primary investment objective with respect to the Fund is to protect equity and limit downside risk while assembling a portfolio of appropriately priced, institutional quality and income producing core real estate assets. To achieve our investment objective, we implement a core investment strategy that prudently utilizes leverage, with a primary focus on the distribution of cash flow from property operations to the Fund and the investors.

We, among other things:

- seek out property owners motivated to sell quality assets at prices expected to provide the Fund with the desired rate of return, with quantifiable downside risk;
- invest in U.S. markets affording long term sustainable job growth, and avoid investments in markets where employment is prone to excessive volatility because of cyclical and other short term influences; and
- select asset locations using proprietary research and market rankings and superior local market knowledge gained by the first-hand experience of us and our strategic partners.

Funds held by us from time to time pending investment and funds reserved for the payment of fund expenses may be

invested in temporary investments.

The Fund generally invests in traditional core property types located in the United States, including multifamily, retail, office and industrial properties. We (or an affiliate) may, in the future, form, and serve as investment adviser to, other pooled investment vehicles that would focus on sub-sectors of the real estate market, including life sciences laboratory office buildings.

The investment strategies summarized above are not intended to be comprehensive, and are subject to change or modification. For more information regarding our methods of analysis and investment strategies, please carefully review the applicable offering, governing and/or account documents.

CERTAIN RISK FACTORS

There can be no assurance that clients will achieve their investment objectives or that investments will be successful. Our investment strategies involve a substantial degree of risk, including risk of complete loss. Nothing in this brochure is intended to imply, and no one is or will be authorized to represent, that our investment strategies are low risk or risk free. Investors are urged to consult with their own independent financial, legal and tax advisors before making any investment decisions. Our investment strategies are appropriate only for sophisticated persons who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risks of investment. The various risks outlined below are not the only risks associated with our investment strategies and processes and may not necessarily apply to each client. With respect to the Fund, the following risks are qualified in their entirety by the risks set forth in the applicable offering documents.

General Economic and Market Conditions. Changes in general global, regional and U.S. economic, market and geopolitical conditions and national and international political circumstances and developments and other circumstances and occurrences (including, without limitation, wars, epidemics, pandemics, outbreaks of disease, terrorist acts, security operations, bank failures or financial institution instability, disruptions in the financial industry, natural disasters, high inflation or deflation, recessions, government operations and changes in interest rates), as well as changes in government or regulatory policy precipitated by the foregoing, may affect our and our clients' activities. For example, the hostilities and disputes between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas, as well as the recent bank failures, could destabilize the worldwide economy and equity markets in various respects. Interest rates, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by us and our clients or considered for prospective investment. Material changes and fluctuations in the economic environment, particularly of the type experienced in the years following 2008 that caused significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the wider global economy, and the market changes that have resulted and may continue to result from the COVID-19 global pandemic or other outbreaks of disease and the recent adverse developments affecting the U.S. and international financial services industries, may affect our and our clients' ability to make investments and the value of investments held by us and our clients or our and our clients' ability to dispose of investments. Specifically, in recent years bank failures in the United States resulted in market disruption and volatility, and significant government intervention. The short-term and the longer-term impact of these events are uncertain, but they could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity. Any economic downturn resulting from a recurrence of such marketplace events and/or continued volatility in the financial markets could adversely affect the financial resources and outlook of our clients and their investments. Additionally, there has been ongoing discussion and dialogue regarding potential significant changes to U.S. trade policies, legislation, treaties, and tariffs affecting Canada, Mexico, China, the European Union and other countries. Tariffs and other trade restrictions imposed by the U.S. government and any further similar changes in U.S. trade policy have triggered some, and could trigger additional, retaliatory actions by affected countries, possibly resulting in "trade wars". At this time, it is unknown whether and to what extent additional legislation will be passed into law, pending or new regulatory proposals will be adopted (including with respect to bank reform), international trade agreements will be negotiated, or the effect that any such action would have, either positively or negatively, on our clients or their investments. Investments can be expected to be sensitive to the performance of the overall economy. Moreover, a serious pandemic, recent bank failures, government shutdowns, work stoppages, natural disaster, armed conflict, threats of terrorism, terrorist attacks, global pandemics or outbreaks of disease and the impact of military or other action could severely disrupt global, national and/or regional economies. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer and business confidence may negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and reduce liquidity, all or any of which could have an adverse effect on the performance of our clients' investments, their returns and our clients' ability to make and/or dispose of investments.

No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on our clients or their investment objectives. The Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas conflicts, and the sanctions and other actions taken by the United States and other countries in response to such conflicts, as well as the recent turmoil in the banking industry, continue to adversely affect worldwide economic and market conditions.

Disruption in the Financial Services Industry. Our ability to make investments, secure funding and engage in other transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and stability of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty and other relationships. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one of more financial service institutions, or the industry generally, have historically led to market-wide liquidity problems. Specifically, in March 2023, both Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) and Signature Bank were closed and swept into receivership with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”). In addition, First Republic Bank’s credit rating was downgraded after securing billions in funds from other financial institutions to avoid closure, and Credit Suisse was rescued with a buy-out from UBS. Such failures led to depositors withdrawing their funds from these and other financial institutions, leading to severe market disruption and extreme volatility in the prices of the securities issued by financial institutions. Losses of depositor, creditor and counterparty confidence and could lead to losses or defaults by our clients or other institutions. In response to the bank failures at SVB and Signature Bank and the resulting market reaction, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC indicated that all depositors of SVB and Signature Bank would have access to all deposits by utilizing the Deposit Insurance Fund, including bridge banks to assume all of the deposit obligations of the failed banks, while leaving unsecured lenders and equity holders of such institutions exposed to such losses. The Federal Reserve also created the Bank Term Funding Program to assist banks in meeting the needs of their depositors. There is no guarantee that the Department of Treasury, FDIC and the Federal Reserve will provide access to uninsured funds in the future in the event of the closure of other financial institutions (or do so in a timely fashion) and it is uncertain whether these steps by the government will be sufficient to calm the financial markets, reduce the risk of significant depositor withdrawals at other institutions and thereby reduce the risk of additional bank failures.

Public Health Risk. Our business, investments and activities, and the activities, investments and businesses of our clients and service providers could be adversely affected by the effects of a widespread outbreak of contagious disease, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Public health crises can develop rapidly and unpredictably, which may prevent governments, asset managers, companies or others (including us, our clients or our clients’ investments) from taking timely or effective steps to mitigate or reduce any adverse impacts to our clients and their investments. The extent and duration of any such impacts will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time.

Any outbreak of contagious disease or other adverse public health developments, together with any resulting disruptions or restrictions on travel, quarantines or “stay-at-home” orders, social distancing policies and/or quarantines imposed or recommended by governments and private parties in the jurisdictions where our clients or their investments are based (together, the “Isolation Measures”), could have a material and adverse effect on our clients and their investments, including by disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the human capital, business operations or financial resources of our clients, their investments, or their respective service providers (which could, in turn, adversely impact the ability of such service providers to fully support the administration and operations of our clients or their investments).

In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious disease in the human population, and any containment or other remedial measures imposed (including Isolation Measures), may result in a widespread health crisis that could severely disrupt global, national and/or regional economies and financial markets and cause an economic downturn that could adversely affect the performance of our clients and/or their investments. Although the long-term economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic is difficult to predict, it is likely to continue to contribute to market volatility and lead to an economic slowdown given the disruption to supply chains across sectors and industries worldwide, which may reduce investment activity more generally and materially and adversely affect our clients and/or their investments. To the extent an epidemic or pandemic is present in jurisdictions in which we have offices or other operations or investments, it could affect our and our affiliates’ ability to operate effectively, including the ability of personnel to function, communicate and travel to the extent necessary to carry out the investment strategies and objectives of our clients.

Geopolitical Risks and Force Majeure. An unstable geopolitical climate and continued threats of terrorism could

have a material effect on general economic conditions, market conditions and market liquidity. For example, the United States and governments globally have seen a rise in populist and nationalist tendencies, with political parties espousing such themes gaining strength in local and national elections.

The continued threat of terrorism and the impact of military or other action have led to and will likely lead to increased volatility in prices for oil and gasoline and could affect certain investments financial results. Further, the United States government has issued public warnings indicating that energy assets might be specific targets of terrorist organizations. As a result of such a terrorist attack or of terrorist activities in general, such investments may not be able to obtain insurance coverage and other endorsements at commercially reasonable prices or at all.

In addition, the cost to an investment or our clients of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Certain force majeure events such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease could have broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally or in any of the countries in which our clients have invested. A resulting negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence may increase the risk of default with respect to particular investments of our clients, negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and cause credit spreads to widen and reduce liquidity, each of which could have an adverse effect on the performance of the investments, our clients' returns and the ability of our clients to make and/or dispose of investments. No assurance can be given as to the effect of these events on the value of, or markets for, investments, or our clients' or an investment's ability to recover therefrom.

Additionally, our clients or investments may be affected by force majeure events such as events beyond the control of the party claiming the event has occurred including, without limitation, severe storms, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism, and labor strikes. Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party, including our clients, any subsidiaries or investment entities utilized by our clients or counterparties to our clients or any related investment entities to perform their obligations until they are able to remedy the force majeure event. In certain circumstances, our clients or an investment entity may be a party to a contract which does not provide a remedy in favor of such clients or investment entity if a force majeure event occurs. In this event, our clients or an investment entity may be required to continue to comply with its obligations (including, but not limited to, payment or performance of its obligations) under the contract even though it may not receive some or all of the benefits to which it is entitled under such contract. Such a circumstance may cause our clients or such investment entity to suffer economic loss, and such loss may be exaggerated if a force majeure event subsists for an extended period of time.

Terrorist Attacks, War and Natural Disasters. Terrorist activities, anti-terrorist efforts, armed conflicts involving the United States or its interests abroad, wars and natural disasters may adversely affect the United States, its financial markets and global economies and markets and could prevent our clients and their investments from meeting their respective investment objectives and other obligations. The potential for future terrorist attacks, the national and international response to terrorist attacks, other acts of war or hostility and recent natural disasters have created many economic and political uncertainties in the past and may do so in the future, which may adversely affect the United States and world financial markets for the short or long-term in ways that cannot presently be predicted.

In February 2022, armed conflict escalated between Russia and Ukraine and Russia invaded Ukraine. In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the United States, the European Union and various other countries have put in place various sanctions against or targeting Russia and various important Russian people and companies. These sanctions include, among others, restrictions or bans on selling or importing goods, services or technology in or from Russia, bans on Russian energy imports, and travel bans and asset freezes impacting connected individuals and political, military, business and financial organizations in Russia. The U.S. and other countries could impose wider or more significant sanctions and take other actions against Russia or its interests should the conflict further escalate or deteriorate.

In October 2023, following a series of attacks by Hamas on Israeli civilian and military targets, Israel declared war on Hamas in Gaza. The Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas conflicts have led to, and may continue to lead to, significant political, geopolitical, economic and market turmoil and volatility, including dramatic increases and/or instability in oil and gas prices and further supply chain disruptions. For example, recent Houthi attacks on commercial shipping vessels in the Red Sea and Suez Canal, which are related to the Israel-Hamas war, have disrupted global supply chains, resulting in increased shipping costs, freight surcharges, shipment delays, reduced

shipping capacity and caused other significant supply chain impacts. It is not possible to predict the broader consequences of these conflicts, or the sanctions imposed or applied as a result thereof, which could include further sanctions, embargoes, cyberattacks, regional instability, geopolitical shifts, conflicts and adverse effects on macroeconomic conditions, currency exchange rates and financial markets, all of which could impact a client's or an investment's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Governmental Intervention. In 2008, the global financial markets underwent disruptions that led to certain significant governmental intervention. The COVID-19 global pandemic, and volatility in the banking industry, have also led, and may in the future lead, to substantial governmental intervention (both in the United States and abroad), including massive stimulus programs, intervention to secure confidence in the banking system and legislation. Such intervention, in certain cases, has been or may be implemented on an "emergency" or unprecedented basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, these interventions were or are typically unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself can be materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. If governmental intervention programs are unwound, there could likewise be uncertainty and adverse effects on the markets. In the case of any future market disruptions, it is impossible to predict what interim or permanent governmental restrictions (or easing of restrictions) may be imposed on the markets or the effect of such restrictions on our clients' investment strategies.

Changes in Government Policy. Changes in government policy, including monetary, fiscal, tax, trade, inflation, exchange and regulatory policies, among many others, have had and will continue to have a significant effect on the economy, financial markets and our investment strategies. Any such changes could be difficult or impossible to anticipate and could have significant unanticipated or unintended consequences. In addition, changes in policy implemented or threatened by one government often lead to changes in policy by other governments, which have their own significant consequences. As just one example, tariffs imposed by the U.S. government on imports from China have led to the imposition of tariffs by China on imports from the U.S., and a similar dynamic has occurred in connection with other changes in trade policy implemented or threatened by various governments. Additionally, it is expected that legislation regarding bank reform will be forthcoming given the turmoil in the markets. Any of the foregoing could result in a material adverse effect on our clients.

General Investment Risks. All investments risk the loss of capital. No guarantee or representation is made that our investment strategies will be successful or profitable. Real estate investments are subject to various specific risks, many of which are beyond our control, such as adverse changes in international, national or local economic and demographic conditions; local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for space); the quality and philosophy of management; competition based on rental rates; adverse changes in financial conditions of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties; quality of maintenance, insurance and management services; reduction or change in sources of debt or equity financing, including changes in interest rates; increases in real estate taxes and operating expenses, including energy prices; changes in law, regulations and governmental policies, including environmental laws, health and safety laws, zoning laws and governmental fiscal policies; potential liability under changing environmental and other laws; changes in the relative marketability of properties; cyclical over-building in property sectors; risks due to dependence on cash flow; risks and operating problems arising out of the presence of certain construction materials; structural or property latent defects; natural and unnatural disasters; acts of terrorism and vandalism; uninsurable losses; condemnations and others. As a result, a client may be subject to claims and expenses in respect of an asset in excess of its investment in such asset, which could lead to losses.

Many of the foregoing factors could cause fluctuations in occupancy rates, rent schedules or operating expenses, causing a negative effect on the value of properties and returns derived from real estate investments. Valuation of properties will generally be a matter of an independent appraiser's opinion, and may fluctuate up or down over time. Accordingly, the capital value of a real estate investment may be significantly diminished in the event of a sudden downward turn in the market value of properties owned by our clients or the occurrence of any of the factors set forth above.

Adverse Economic Conditions in Geographic Markets. We may make investments in retail, multifamily, office, industrial properties or single family dwellings that are located in gateway cities, lifestyle destinations and university housing markets. The economic performance of our properties could be affected by changes in local economic conditions. Our performance is therefore linked to economic conditions in areas where we intend to acquire properties and in the real estate market generally. Therefore, to the extent that there are adverse economic conditions in an area and in the real estate market generally that impact the market rents, such conditions could result in a

reduction of income and adversely affect the investment results of our clients.

Expiration or Lack of Credit Enhancements. A lease may have credit enhancement provisions, such as guarantees or shortfall reserves provided by a third-party tenant or operator. These credit enhancement provisions may terminate at either a specific time during the lease term or once net operating income of the property exceeds a specified amount. These provisions also may have limits on the overall amount of the credit enhancement. After the termination of a credit enhancement, or if the maximum limit of a credit enhancement is reached, we or underlying real estate investments may look only to the tenant to make lease payments. If a credit enhancement has expired or the maximum limit has been reached, or if a provider of a credit enhancement is unable to meet its obligations, results of operations could be directly or indirectly adversely affected if such properties are unable to generate sufficient funds from operations to meet minimum rent payments and the tenants do not otherwise have the resources to make the rent payments. In addition, some leases may not have any credit enhancements, so that we may look only to the tenant to make lease payments during the entire term of the lease.

Restrictive Covenants. In connection with obtaining certain financing, a lender may impose certain restrictions on us or our clients which may affect our ability to incur debt and, thus, adversely affect the investment results of our clients. Loan documents that we enter into may contain negative covenants that limit our ability to further mortgage the property or impose other limitations.

Failure to Make Debt Payments. Loans obtained to fund property acquisitions generally are secured by first mortgages on such properties. If we are unable to make our debt service payments as required, a lender could foreclose on the property or properties securing such debt. This could cause us to lose part or all of a client's investment. Certain of our future indebtedness may be cross-collateralized. Consequently, a default on this indebtedness could cause us to lose part or all of a client's investment in multiple properties.

Lack of Control over Entities in which we Invest. As a general practice, we intend to reserve certain management and development rights in each entity through which we make investments. On occasion, we may invest in an entity that we do not control. As a result, in these limited situations, we may not be able to control the decisions made by such entities. The entities holding investments may therefore make decisions that could be adverse to us or our clients. Such investments may also have potential risks of impasse on major decisions, such as sales or mergers, because neither we nor our clients would have full control over the partnership, limited liability company or other entity. In addition, any investment in an entity with co-owners may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were a co-owner not involved, including the possibility that partners or other co-owners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Partners or other co-owners may have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our or our clients' policies or objectives. Disputes between us and our partners or other co-owners may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase expenses and prevent us from focusing our time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with partners or other co-owners might result in subjecting facilities to additional risk. The occurrence of any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and may adversely affect the investment results of our clients.

Competition. Our business is highly competitive and we may be unable to compete successfully. We compete for development opportunities and opportunities to purchase properties with, among others:

- private investors;
- pension funds;
- insurance company investment accounts;
- real estate investment trusts;
- real estate partnerships;
- financial institutions; and
- local developers.

Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources than we have and may have better relationships with developers and sellers. Additionally, these competitors may enjoy significant advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital and enhanced operating efficiencies. Moreover, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable investment properties may increase. However, increased competition from competitors may adversely affect our ability to acquire investment properties, as well as the price that we pay for properties.

We may invest directly or indirectly in retail, multifamily, office, industrial and single family properties located in gateway cities, lifestyle destinations and university housing markets. Therefore, there are numerous other properties, within the respective market areas of each of our properties, that compete with our properties and that compete with us for tenants. The number of competitive properties could have a material effect on our ability to rent space at our properties and the amount of rents charged. We could be adversely affected if additional competitive properties are built in locations competitive with our properties, causing increased competition for customer traffic and creditworthy tenants. This could result in decreased cash flow from tenants and may require us to make capital improvements to properties which we would not have otherwise made, thus affecting the investment results of our clients.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of our clients' investments may decline. For example, a substantial rise in inflation could reduce the value of our clients' investments subject to leases if the inflation rate is high enough that percentage rent and automatic increases in base rent do not keep up with inflation.

The rate of inflation has been high in recent years and there is some concern that the rate of inflation may continue to increase or stay elevated for the foreseeable future, especially given the recent market turmoil as a result of the crises in the financial services industry. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have recently and in the past had and are currently having negative effects on economies and financial markets. For example, wages and prices of inputs increase during periods of inflation, which can negatively impact returns on investments. In an attempt to stabilize inflation, governments may impose wage and price controls or otherwise intervene in the economy. Governmental efforts to curb inflation often have negative effects on the level of economic activity. For example, there may be instances where certain revenues related to such Fund investments may be fixed by contract for meaningful periods of time whereas related expenses may not be. As a result, an unexpected rise in the rate of inflation, or the continued elevation of inflation rates, could have a material and adverse impact on our clients and their investments.

Tax Law Developments. In December 2017, a significant reform of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Tax Code"), was signed into law (the "Tax Act"). There are significant uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the Tax Act. Among the numerous changes included in the Tax Act are (i) a reduction to the corporate income tax rate, (ii) new limitations on the utilization of net operating losses, (iii) partial limitations on the deductibility of business interest expense, (iv) a partial shift of the U.S. taxation of multinational corporations from a tax on worldwide income to a territorial system (along with a transitional rule which taxes certain historic accumulated earnings and rules which prevent tax planning strategies which shift profits to low tax jurisdictions), and (v) a suspension of certain miscellaneous itemized deductions, including deductions for investment fees and expenses, until 2026. While additional guidance on the Tax Act is expected, the timing, scope and content of such guidance are not known. Changes to the Tax Code made by the Tax Act and any further changes in tax laws or interpretation of such laws may be adverse to our clients and/or investors in a Fund.

The Tax Act subjects allocations of income and gain in respect of entitlements to carried interest and gain on the sales of profits interests in certain partnerships realized in taxable years beginning after 2017 to higher rates of U.S. federal income tax than under prior law in certain circumstances. Significant uncertainties remain regarding the application of the provisions of the Tax Act that affect the taxation of carried interest. Enactment of this legislation could cause our investment professionals to incur a material increase in their tax liability with respect to their entitlement to carried interest. In addition, other countries could clarify or modify their tax treatment of carried interest. This might make it more difficult for us to incentivize, attract and retain these professionals, which may have an adverse effect on our ability to achieve the investment objectives of our clients. In addition, this can create a conflict of interest as our tax position may differ from the tax positions of our clients and/or investors in the Fund and therefore, these rules may have an additional impact on the investment decisions made by our clients, including with respect to decisions on the timing and structure of dispositions and whether to pursue other realization events during the holding period of an investment such as non-liquidating distributions. For example, the Tax Act gives us an incentive to cause a client to hold an investment for longer than three years in order to obtain lower tax rates on carried interest gains even if there are attractive realization opportunities earlier than three years.

Construction Risks. We may invest directly or indirectly in existing or newly constructed properties. We may invest in properties that are subject to completion of construction and development. If we acquire a property for development or renovation, it may be subject to risks in connection with a developer's ability to control construction

costs and the timing of completion of construction or a developer's ability to build in conformity with plans, specifications and timetables. In addition, development and renovation plans could be affected by delays in obtaining any necessary permits or consents from appropriate governmental agencies, strikes, adverse weather, shortages of materials and increases in the cost of labor and materials. Although we typically seek to include in agreements with developers safeguards designed to minimize these risks, such as rights to require the tenant to purchase the property that is under development at a pre-established price designed to reimburse us for all acquisition and development costs, we cannot be sure that the tenants will have sufficient funds to fulfill their obligations under these agreements. The builder's failure to perform may result in tenants terminating leases. These actions may increase our costs or necessitate legal action by us to rescind the purchase of a property, to compel performance, or to sue for damages. Any such legal action may result in increased costs to us and our clients.

In addition, certain properties that we acquire, directly or indirectly, may be subject to conservatory easements that prohibit the development of certain activities other than those specific activities already conducted on the property, and limit the ability to materially modify the existing layouts on the property.

Our clients, entities unaffiliated with us, or affiliated underlying entities may enter into guaranteed maximum price contracts with developers for the development of new construction properties. Such contracts involve counterparty risk since developers may not perform their contractual obligations in accordance with the terms of such contracts. In addition, such contracts may not be insured by surety bonds or guarantees, which would protect such entities in the event of loss or casualty. Without such protection, in the event of loss or casualty, such entities could lose their investments in such new construction properties.

Privacy, Data Protection and Information Security Compliance Risk. Compliance with current and future (i) privacy, data protection and information security laws and (ii) league rules regarding the use and disclosure of confidential information could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and the Fund and/or our clients' current and planned business activities and as such could increase costs for the Fund and/or our clients or their or our ability to disclose certain investment information to its investors. A failure to comply with such laws, regulations and league rules could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations of our clients, as well as have an impact on our clients' ability to make future investments.

Properties and investments in which our clients invest are or may be subject to laws and regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security in the jurisdictions in which they operate or do business. As privacy, data protection and information security laws and regulations are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs may increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

California passed the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, the "CCPA"), which generally applies to businesses that collect personal information about California consumers, and either meet certain thresholds with respect to revenue or buying and/or selling consumers' personal information. The CCPA imposes stringent legal and operational obligations on such businesses as well as certain affiliated entities that share common branding. The CCPA is enforceable by the California Attorney General. Additionally, if unauthorized access, theft or disclosure of a consumer's personal information occurs, and the business did not maintain reasonable security practices, consumers could file a civil action (including a class action) without having to prove actual damages. Statutory damages range from \$100 to \$750 per consumer per incident, or actual damages, whichever is greater. The Attorney General also may impose civil penalties ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,500 per violation.

The European Union (the "EU") data protection law currently in effect is in the form of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) (the "GDPR"), which took direct effect across the EU member states on May 25, 2018. The GDPR seeks to harmonize national data protection laws across the EU, while at the same time, modernizing the law to address new technological developments. The GDPR notably has a greater extra-territorial reach than pre-existing legislation and has a significant impact on data controllers and data processors (i) with an establishment in the EU, (ii) which offer goods or services to EU data subjects or (iii) which monitor EU data subjects' behavior within the EU. The GDPR imposes more stringent operational requirements on both data controllers and data processors and introduces significant penalties for non-compliance, with fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide revenue or €20 million (whichever is higher), depending on the type and severity of the breach.

Other jurisdictions, including other U.S. states, have passed or proposed, or are considering similar privacy laws,

which may impose similarly significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such privacy laws and regulations vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, which may increase costs and operational and legal burdens on regulated entities. Further, compliance with current and future privacy laws could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and some of our current and planned business activities. Any such privacy law could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business of our clients and/or their investments, as well as have a negative impact on their respective performance.

Risks of Electronic Communications. We will provide to investors statements, reports and other communications relating to each investor's interests in electronic form, such as email or via a website ("Electronic Communications"). Electronic Communications may be modified, corrupted, or contain viruses or malicious code, and may not be compatible with an Investor's electronic systems or technology. In addition, reliance on Electronic Communications involves the risk of inaccessibility, power outages or slowdowns for a variety of reasons. These periods of inaccessibility will delay or prevent receipt of reports or other information by investors.

Cyber Security Breaches and Identity Theft. We, our clients and our respective service providers depend on information technology systems and, notwithstanding the diligence that we may perform on such service providers, we may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such information technology systems. We, our clients and our respective service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. "Cybersecurity" is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from both intentional cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users as well as unintentional damage or interruption that, in either case, can result in damage and disruption to hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data, and/or misappropriation of confidential information. Our, our clients' and our service providers' information and technology systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although we and our affiliates have implemented various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, we and/or our clients may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in our and our clients' operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could harm our or our clients' reputations, subject any such entity and its respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect its business and financial performance. Such damage or interruptions to information technology systems may cause losses to our clients or individual Investors by interfering with our or any affiliates' operations. Clients may also incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, adverse investor reaction, the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage. Any such breach could expose one or more of our clients or us to civil, legal or regulatory liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action, and clients may be required to indemnify us against any losses incurred in connection therewith. Cybersecurity issues and risks are currently a major focus area of the SEC and other regulatory authorities.

Climate Change. Ongoing changes to the climatic conditions in which our clients operate and invest may have an adverse impact on our clients and their investments. While the precise future effects of climate change are unknown, it is possible that changes in weather patterns or extreme weather (such as floods, hurricanes and other storms) would, among other adverse impacts, damage our clients' investments or their assets. These changes, in addition to changes affecting precipitation levels, hydrology, annual sunshine, and/or wind levels, could influence power generation levels. Reductions in precipitation levels, wind or sunlight could cause material and adverse impacts on our clients, for example, by affecting the revenues and cash flows of our clients' investments. If such reductions are significant, certain investments could be rendered inoperable. Significant increases in precipitation levels or wind could cause damage to our clients' investments or also create periods in which our clients' investments are inoperable. Further, rising sea levels could, in the future, affect the value of our clients' investments in low-lying coastal real assets or result in the imposition of new property taxes or increase property-related insurance rates. Climate change may also give rise to changes in regulations and consumer sentiment that could have a negative impact on the operations of our clients by increasing operating costs of certain investments or restricting or decreasing demand for the activities of certain investments, among other effects. The adverse effects of climate

change and related regulation at provincial or state, federal and international levels could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows of our clients.

New Private Fund Adviser Rules. On August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted new rules and rule amendments under the Advisers Act that will significantly impact and affect private fund advisers, including those registered with the SEC and those exempt from registration (the “Private Fund Adviser Rules”). The Private Fund Adviser Rules are applicable only to the extent an adviser advises a “private fund”, which is defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as an issuer of securities that would be an investment company but for reliance on the exclusions set forth in sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) thereof. We currently do not, but may in the future, advise any private funds under this definition. The Private Fund Adviser Rules generally provide for (i) significantly increased disclosure and periodic reporting requirements, including with respect to financial performance, preferential treatment provided to investors, and fees and expenses, (ii) mandatory annual audits of private funds, (iii) certain disclosure and other requirements with respect to adviser-led secondary transactions, including requirements to obtain and distribute third-party fairness or valuation opinions in connection with such transactions, (iv) investor disclosure and/or consent requirements with respect to certain types of restricted activities, including, but not limited to, charging fees or expenses related to a portfolio investment on a non-pro rata basis, borrowing from a private fund, charging certain regulatory, compliance or regulatory investigation fees and expenses to a private fund, and (v) prohibitions on granting preferential redemption rights or providing preferential portfolio information rights or transparency to certain private fund investors. The dates by which private fund advisers will be required to comply with the Private Fund Adviser Rules vary with respect to the specific provisions of the rules and by the size of the private fund adviser (in general, the compliance date will be either September 14, 2024 or March 14, 2025). The Private Fund Adviser Rules will significantly increase the costs of compliance for private fund advisers and private funds.

Risks Related to Real Estate Investments

Real Estate Liquidation Risk. Real estate is an illiquid investment. We may not be able to readily dispose of a real estate asset or have the ability to react quickly to changing investment circumstances due to market conditions that could affect the market price of the property, thereby adversely affecting our clients. Furthermore, we may not have the authority to cause an entity through which we have made an investment to sell or refinance a real estate property or to refrain from selling or refinancing a real estate property.

Market and Business Conditions. Changes in general or local economic or market conditions, state or local statutes, state or local taxation, litigation, increased energy costs, insurance costs, product costs and labor costs, competitive factors, fuel or labor shortages, quality of management, the ability of a chain or franchisor(s) to fulfill any obligations to operators of its businesses, limited alternative uses for a building, changing consumer habits, condemnation or uninsured losses, changing demographics, changing traffic patterns, inability to remodel outmoded buildings as required by the franchise or lease agreement, voluntary termination by a tenant of its obligations under a lease, bankruptcy of a tenant, and other factors beyond our or the underlying investment properties’ control, may reduce the value of investments, the ability of tenants to pay rent on a timely basis, the amount of the rent and the ability of borrowers to make mortgage loan payments on time. If tenants are unable to make lease payments as a result of any of these factors, our clients’ profitability will likely be reduced.

Additionally, properties securing mortgages that are owned by our clients may decrease in value from the date when the mortgage loan was made and the creditworthiness of the mortgagee may decrease. Therefore, investment risk will increase due to decreasing market values.

Properties with Limited Operating History. Newly-developed or newly-renovated properties do not have the operating history that allows us to make objective pricing decisions in acquisitions. The purchase prices of these properties are oftentimes based upon projections by us as to the expected operating results of such properties, subjecting us to risks that such properties may not achieve anticipated operating results or may not achieve these results within anticipated time frames.

Risks Related to Debt Investments. We may recommend investments in debt investments, including construction, participating and other real estate-related loans (collectively, “Debt Investments”). The value of the Debt Investments and the ability to realize full repayment on any Debt Investment may be adversely affected by all of the factors that affect an investment. In particular, certain important risks associated with Debt Investments include, among others: (a) dependency for repayment on successful operation of the underlying property and tenant businesses operating thereon; (b) the non-recourse nature of such loans with respect to the borrower; and (c)

amortization schedules that are often longer than the stated maturity and provide for balloon payments at stated maturity rather than periodic principal payments.

Debt Investments are also subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud and special hazard losses that are not generally covered by standard hazard insurance. In the event of any default under mortgage loans held, directly or indirectly, by a client or any entity in which a client has an interest, that client will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal amount of the mortgage loan and may not receive interest payments on such mortgage loan. Foreclosures of mortgage loan, bankruptcies affecting mortgage loan borrowers and other collateral realization processes will be expensive and lengthy processes that could have a substantial negative effect on our client's anticipated return on investment.

Payments from Tenants. The success of our investment strategies oftentimes depends on rent payments from property tenants to generate returns and cash for our clients. We have no control over the success or failure of our tenants' businesses. Significant adverse changes in the operations of any facility, or the financial condition of any tenant, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to collect rent payments and, accordingly, on the investment results of our clients. Failure on the part of a tenant to comply materially with the terms of a lease could give us the right to terminate the lease with that tenant, repossess the applicable facility and enforce the payment obligations under the lease. However, we then would be required to find another tenant. We cannot assure you that we would be able to find another tenant in a timely fashion, or at all, or that, if another tenant were found, we would be able to enter into a new lease on favorable terms. If we are unable to re-let the properties, then we may be forced to sell the properties at a loss due to the repositioning expenses likely to be incurred by the purchasers. Moreover, the bankruptcy of any of our tenants could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under our leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of amounts due to us. The occurrence of any of the foregoing events may adversely affect the timing of and the investment results of our clients.

Increases in Insurance Premiums. Insurance may be available at premium rates that are significantly higher than the rates similar properties have paid in the past. We anticipate the ability to pass on higher insurance costs to our tenants. In addition, when we sell investments, any potential buyer will factor into its purchase price the expected cost of insurance. To the extent that insurance premiums are high, we may not be able to sell investments at the expected price, or at all if insurance cannot be obtained for the property.

Lease Terminations. We are subject to the normal risks associated with leasing property, including the risk that upon the expiration of leases for space located in the properties, the leases may not be renewed, the space may not be re-let or the terms of renewal or leasing (including any cost of required renovations or concessions to tenants) may be less favorable than current lease terms. If we are unable promptly to re-let or renew leases for a significant portion of its space or if the rental rates upon renewal or re-letting are significantly lower than expected rates, then our earnings and the investment results of our clients may be adversely affected. Vacancies may not be able to be filled in a timely manner or on acceptable contract terms.

Inability to Re-lease Property. A property may incur a vacancy either by the continued default of a tenant under its lease or the expiration of one of our leases. In addition, certain of the properties we acquire may have some level of vacancy at the time of closing.

Inability to Sell Property. The real estate market is affected by many factors, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors, including supply and demand, that are beyond our control. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any property for the price or on the terms set by us, or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser will be acceptable to us. We cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a property. We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct such defects or to make such improvements.

Special Purpose Properties. Certain properties may not be readily adaptable to other uses such as general residential, retail or office use. Therefore, if a property becomes unprofitable for its operator due to competition, age or improvements or other factors such that the tenant becomes unable to meet its obligations under the lease, the liquidation value of the property may be substantially less than if the property were readily adaptable to other uses. The receipt of liquidation proceeds could be delayed by the approval process of any state agency necessary for the transfer of the property.

Environmental Risks. Under various federal and state environmental laws and regulations, owners and operators of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up certain hazardous or toxic substances, asbestos-containing

materials, or petroleum products released at our properties. These laws often impose such liability without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contaminations at any such properties may adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the properties or to borrow using the properties as collateral. Furthermore, a person that arranges for the disposal or transports for disposal or treatment a hazardous substance at a property owned by another may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released into the environment at that property. The costs of remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to promptly remediate such substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell such real estate or to borrow using such real estate as collateral.

Environmental liabilities that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations and thereby adversely affect the investment results of our clients.

We typically expect to obtain Phase I environmental assessments on all of properties prior to acquisition. Phase I environmental assessments are intended to identify potential environmental contamination for which properties may be responsible. Phase I environmental assessments include historical reviews of the properties, reviews of certain public records, preliminary investigations of the sites and surrounding properties, screening for the presence of hazardous substances, toxic substances and underground storage tanks, and the preparation and issuance of a written report. Phase I environmental assessments do not include invasive procedures, such as soil sampling or ground water analysis. Thus, these environmental assessments may not reveal all environmental liabilities and there may be material environmental liabilities of which we are unaware.

Capital Expenditures for Property Renovation. Properties, particularly those that consist of older structures, have an ongoing need for renovations and other capital improvements, including periodic replacement of furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Under the terms of certain of leases, we or our clients may be obligated to pay the cost of expenditures for items that are necessary for the continued operation of our properties and that are classified under generally accepted accounting principles as capital items. If these capital expenditures exceed estimates, the additional costs could have an adverse effect on us or our clients. In addition, we may acquire properties in the future that require significant renovation. Renovation of properties involves certain risks, including the possibility of environmental problems, construction cost overruns and delays, uncertainties as to market demand or deterioration in market demand after commencement of renovation and the emergence of unanticipated competition from properties.

Property Tax Increases. Properties may be subject to real and personal property taxes that increase as property tax rates change and as the facilities are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. Leases generally provide that the property taxes are charged to tenants as an expense related to the facilities that they occupy. As the owner of the facilities, however, we or our clients are ultimately responsible for payment of the taxes to the government. If property taxes increase, tenants may be unable to make the required tax payments, ultimately requiring our clients to pay the taxes.

Reduction in Funds Available for Future Acquisitions. Any property is subject to operating risks common to real estate in general, any or all of which may negatively affect us and our clients. If a property is not fully occupied or if rents are being paid in an amount that is insufficient to cover operating expenses, our clients could be required to expend funds with respect to that property for operating expenses. Properties are subject to increased utility costs, operating expenses, insurance costs, repairs and maintenance and administrative expenses. While some of our properties may require tenants to pay a portion of such expenses, some may not be negotiated on that basis, in which event our clients may have to pay those costs. If we are unable to lease properties on a basis requiring the tenants to pay all or some of such expenses, or if tenants fail to pay required tax, utility and other impositions, clients could be required to pay those costs.

Inability to Obtain Adequate Financing. If an underlying real estate property intends to obtain one or more lines of credit and long-term permanent financing, it cannot be sure that it will be able to obtain a line of credit or any long-term permanent financing on satisfactory terms.

Financing to Purchasers. If we decide to sell an investment, we intend to use reasonable efforts to sell them for cash. However, in some instances we or a client may sell an investment by providing financing to purchasers. If we or a client provide financing to purchasers, then we or such client will bear the risk that the purchaser may default, which could result in litigation and related expenses. Even in the absence of a purchaser default, the distribution of the proceeds of sales, or their reinvestment in other assets, will be delayed until the promissory notes or other

property we may accept upon a sale are actually paid, sold, refinanced or otherwise disposed of.

Risks Related to Retail Properties

Retail Industry. Retail properties, in general, are affected by the health of the retail industry. In addition, a retail property may be adversely affected by the bankruptcy or decline in drawing power of an anchor tenant, the risk that an anchor tenant may vacate notwithstanding that tenant's continuing obligation to pay rent, a shift in consumer demand due to demographic changes (e.g., population decreases or changes in average age or income) and/or changes in consumer preference (e.g., to discount retailers).

Consumer Preferences and Demographics. Changes in consumer preferences and market demographics may adversely affect the value and cash flow from retail properties, particularly properties with a specialty retail focus. Clients may experience losses due to these changes. Retail properties are particularly vulnerable to changes in consumer preferences and market demographics that may relate to:

- changes in consumer spending patterns;
- local competitive conditions, such as an increased supply of retail space or the construction of other retail centers;
- the attractiveness of the properties and the surrounding neighborhood to tenants and their customers;
- public perception of the safety of the neighborhood; and
- the need to make major repairs or improvements to satisfy major tenants.

Retailer's Financial Condition. Properties are subject to competition from similar retail centers within their respective market areas. Other retail centers compete with our tenants' properties for customers. This will affect tenants' cash flows and thus will affect their ability to pay rent. In addition, some rent payments may be based on the amount of sales revenue generated by tenants. If these tenants experience competition, the amount of their rent may decrease and our client's cash flow may decrease.

A significant tenant of a single retail center or a significant tenant that occupies space at multiple retail centers, may become insolvent, may suffer a downturn in business, or may decide not to renew its lease. Any of these events would result in a reduction or cessation in rental payments and would adversely affect our clients' investments.

Lease Terminations by Anchor Tenant. Generally, any tenant occupying a large portion of the gross leasable area of a retail center is referred to as an anchor tenant. A lease termination by an anchor tenant could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants whose leases permit cancellation or rent reduction if an anchor tenant's lease is terminated. In certain properties where there are large tenants, other tenants may require that if certain large tenants or "shadow" tenants discontinue operations, a right of termination or reduced rent may exist. In such event, we may be unable to re-lease the vacated space. Similarly, the leases of some anchor tenants may permit the anchor tenant to transfer its lease to another retailer. The transfer to a new anchor tenant could cause customer traffic in the retail center to decrease and thereby reduce the income generated by that retail center. A transfer lease to a new anchor tenant could also allow other tenants to make reduced rental payments or to terminate their leases at the retail center. If we are unable to re-lease the vacated space to a new anchor tenant, clients may incur additional expenses in order to remodel the space to be able to re-lease the space to more than one tenant.

Competition from Alternative Retail Distribution Channels. Unlike other income producing properties, retail properties also face competition from sources outside a given real estate market, such as catalogue retailers, home shopping networks, the internet, telemarketing, and outlet centers. These alternative retail outlets are often characterized by lower operating costs. The continued growth of these alternative retail outlets could adversely affect the rents collectible at our retail properties.

Effect of Market Conditions on Retail Leases. Some component of the total rent paid by retail tenants may be tied to a percentage of the retailer's gross sales. As a result, the correlation between the success of tenant businesses and property value is more direct for retail properties than other types of commercial property. Some leases may provide for base rent plus contractual base rent increases. Some leases may also include a percentage rent clause for additional rent above the base amount based upon a specified percentage of the sales tenants generate. Under those leases which contain percentage rent clauses, revenue from tenants may increase as the sales of tenants increase. Generally, retailers face declining revenues during downturns in the economy. As a result, the portion of client revenue from percentage rent leases could decline upon a general economic downturn.

Restrictions from Re-Leasing Space. In many cases, tenant leases contain provisions giving the tenant the exclusive

right to sell particular types of merchandise or provide specific types of services within the particular retail center, or limit the ability of other tenants to sell such merchandise or provide such services. When re-leasing space after a vacancy is required, these provisions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants for the vacant space. The failure to re-lease or to re-lease on satisfactory terms could result in a reduction of net income and could adversely affect the investment results of our clients.

Risks Related to Multifamily Properties

Factors Affecting Occupancy and Rent Levels. Multifamily projects are part of a market that, in general, is characterized by low barriers to entry. Thus, a particular apartment market with historically low vacancies could experience substantial new construction and a resultant oversupply of units in a relatively short period of time. Adverse economic conditions, either local, regional or national, may limit the amount of rent that we may charge for rental units, and may result in a reduction in timely rent payments or a reduction in occupancy levels. Occupancy and rent levels may also be affected by:

- local, regional or national economic conditions, which may limit the amount of rent that can be charged for rental units or result in a reduction in timely rent payments;
- construction of additional housing units in the same market;
- local military base or industrial/business closings;
- developments at local colleges and universities;
- national, regional and local politics, including, in the case of multifamily rental properties, current or future rent stabilization and rent control laws and agreements;
- trends in the senior housing market;
- the location of the property (*e.g.*, a change in the neighborhood over time);
- the ability of management to provide adequate maintenance and insurance;
- the types of services and amenities that the property provides;
- the physical attributes of the apartment building (*e.g.*, its age, appearance and construction quality);
- the property's reputation;
- the tenant mix, such as the tenant population being predominantly students or being heavily dependent on workers from a particular business or personnel from a local military base;
- dependence upon governmental programs that provide rent subsidies to tenants pursuant to tenant voucher programs or tax credits to developers to provide certain types of development;
- the presence of competing properties;
- state or local regulations; and
- the level of mortgage interest rates, which may encourage tenants in multifamily rental properties to purchase housing.

Shorter Lease Periods. Multifamily apartment units are typically leased on a short term basis, and the tenants who reside in a particular project within such a market may easily move to alternative projects with more desirable amenities or locations.

Government Programs. Multifamily projects may be subject to various tax credit, city, state and federal housing subsidies, rent stabilization or similar programs. The limitations and restrictions imposed by these programs could result in less income from the multifamily properties. These limitations and restrictions may include:

- rent limitations that could adversely affect our ability to increase rents to maintain the condition of the properties and satisfy operating expenses; and
- tenant income restrictions that may reduce the number of eligible tenants in these properties and result in a reduction in occupancy rates.

The differences in rents between subsidized or supported properties and other multifamily rental properties in the same area may not be a sufficient economic incentive for some eligible tenants to reside at a subsidized or supported property that may have fewer amenities or be less attractive as a residence. As a result, occupancy levels at a subsidized or supported property may decline, which may adversely affect the value and successful operation of such property.

Risks Related to Office Properties

Dependence on Local Economy. The local economy and the financial condition of the owner will impact an office

building's ability to attract stable tenants on a consistent basis. Additionally, a company's decision to locate its office headquarters in a given area may be affected by such factors as labor cost and quality, tax environment and quality of life issues such as schools and cultural amenities. The success of office buildings depends upon the local economies of applicable markets. Clients may be susceptible to adverse developments in the local economies of applicable markets (such as business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocations of businesses, increased utility costs, changes in state and local laws, changing demographics, increased telecommuting, terrorist targeting of high-rise structures, infrastructure quality, state budgetary constraints and priorities, increases in real estate and other taxes, costs of complying with government regulations or increased regulation and other factors) and the national and regional office space market (such as oversupply of or reduced demand for office space).

Competition. Competition from other office properties in the same market could decrease occupancy or rental rates at office properties. Decreased occupancy could result in realized losses for our clients. Competition is affected by a property's:

- age;
- condition;
- design (e.g., floor sizes and layout);
- access to transportation; and
- ability or inability to offer certain amenities to its tenants, including sophisticated building systems (such as fiber optic cables, satellite communications or other base building technological features).

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of office and commercial real estate, many of which own similar properties in the same submarkets in which client properties are located. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we charge our tenants, we may lose potential tenants and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates in order to retain tenants.

Economic Decline. A number of economic and demographic factors may adversely affect the value of office properties, including:

- the quality of an office building's tenants;
- the physical attributes of the building in relation to competing buildings;
- the desirability of the area as a business location;
- the strength, stability and nature of the local economy;
- access to transportation;
- the availability of tax benefits;
- the strength and stability of businesses operated by the tenant or tenants; and
- the cost of refitting office space for a new tenant, which is often significantly higher than the cost of refitting other types of properties for new tenants.

An economic decline in the businesses operated by the tenants of office properties may increase the likelihood that a tenant may be unable to pay its rent, which could result in realized losses for clients. That risk is increased if revenue is dependent on a single tenant or if there is a significant concentration of tenants in a particular business or industry.

Dependence on Significant Tenants. Tenants may experience a downturn in their businesses, which may weaken their financial condition, result in their failure to make timely rental payments or their default under their leases. In the event of any tenant default, clients may experience delays in enforcing their rights and may incur substantial costs in protecting their investments.

Inability to Complete Renovated Properties. We may renovate office properties. Future development and construction activities involve the following significant risks:

- inability to obtain construction financing at all or on favorable terms;
- inability to obtain permanent financing at all or on advantageous terms if we finance development projects through construction loans;
- inability to complete development projects on schedule or within budgeted amounts;
- delays or refusals in obtaining all necessary zoning, land use, building, occupancy, and other required governmental permits and authorizations; and
- fluctuating occupancy rates and rents at newly developed or renovated properties.

Risks Related to Industrial Properties

Site Characteristics. Site characteristics at industrial properties may impose restrictions that could cause realized losses. Aspects of building site design and adaptability also affect the value of an industrial property. Site characteristics which affect the value of an industrial property include:

- clear heights;
- column spacing;
- number of bays and bay depths;
- truck turning radius;
- divisibility;
- zoning restrictions; and
- overall functionality and accessibility.

Other significant factors determining the value of industrial properties include:

- the quality of tenants;
- building design and adaptability; and
- the location of the property.

Concerns about the quality of tenants, particularly major tenants, are similar in both office properties and industrial properties. Industrial properties, however, are more frequently dependent on a single tenant. Location is also important because an industrial property requires the availability of labor sources, proximity to supply sources and customers and accessibility to rail lines, major roadways and other distribution channels.

Economic Decline. Industrial properties may be adversely affected by reduced demand for industrial space occasioned by a decline in a particular industry segment (*e.g.*, a decline in defense spending), and a particular industrial property that suited the needs of its original tenant may be difficult to re-let to another tenant or may become functionally obsolete relative to newer properties. These risks are similar to those of tenants of office properties.

Environmental Risks. Properties used for industrial purposes are more prone to environmental concerns than other property types.

Risks Related to Single Family Properties

Condominium Risks. Condominiums may create unique risks that are not present in other commercial properties. For example, in the event of a casualty with respect to the subject real property, due to the possible existence of multiple loss payees on any insurance policy covering such real property, there could be a delay in the restoration of the real property and/or the allocation of related insurance proceeds, if any.

Loan Defaults. Defaults on such loans may reduce the value of a client's investment portfolio. While holding these loans, clients are subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud, losses and special hazard losses that are not covered by standard hazard insurance. In the event of any default under mortgage loans held by our clients, they will bear the risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest and fees to the extent they are unable to sell or refinance the underlying property providing for mortgage collateral for an amount equal to the amount of the unpaid obligation. In addition, attempts to foreclose on the underlying property are often subject to legal impediments, including borrower bankruptcies, which could substantially delay the ability to sell the property. If a borrower does not repay its mortgage loan, clients will incur legal and other costs related to any foreclosure or attempted enforcement of a guaranty, which costs may adversely impact their investment results. Delays in the sale of property could affect the price clients ultimately receive and during that period clients may not be receiving any revenue from the property or the related mortgage loan. The longer clients are required to hold the property, the greater the impact on revenues.

Development Loans. Development loans are subject to the risk that the dwelling is not completed, or that the completed dwelling is not sold, prior to the maturity of the loan. In either case, if the borrower ultimately defaults on the loan, clients may be required to find another contractor to complete the project and/or sell the finished project. If clients are unable to complete the project or sell the completed project, they could lose a substantial portion of the principal of the applicable loan.

Decreases in the Value of Mortgaged Property. Mortgage loans generally are secured by underlying real property

interests. To the extent that the value of the property underlying the mortgage loans decreases, our clients' security might be impaired, which might decrease the value of their assets.

Interest Rate Fluctuations. Interest rate fluctuations may adversely affect the value of the loans we hold. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control.

Prior Liens. The property securing an investment may be subject to prior security interests or liens securing payment of other obligations which are or may become superior to a client's interest. An overall decline in the real estate market could reduce the value of the real property securing such loans such that the aggregate outstanding balances of the second-lien loan and the more senior loan on the real property exceed the value of the real property. If defaults occur on superior encumbrances, clients may lose their security interests in the property through foreclosure of the superior encumbrances and may, in order to preserve their secured interest, have to pay the periodic installments due to the superior encumbrance in order to prevent foreclosure of the superior encumbrance. In some cases, clients may be required to pay a superior encumbrance in its entirety.

Usury Statutes. Loans will be structured so as to comply with any applicable state usury laws, which may limit the total return available on these investments.

Risks Related to University Housing Markets

Pre-Development Costs. University systems and educational institutions may award us development services contracts on the basis of a competitive award process, but such contracts are typically executed following the formal approval of the transaction by the institution's governing body. In the intervening period, clients may incur significant pre-development and other costs in the expectation that the development services contract will be executed. If an institution's governing body does not ultimately approve our selection and the terms of the pending development contract, clients may not be able to recoup these costs from the institution and the resulting losses could be material.

Student Housing Risks. In addition to other multifamily property risks, student housing risks include:

- local oversupply, increased competition or reduction in demand for student housing;
- increased influence of economic, social, governmental and demographic factors as they relate to the number of students attending colleges and universities in need of student housing;
- reliance upon the well-being of the colleges or universities to which the facilities relate;
- decreases in student enrollment at particular colleges and universities;
- student housing facilities are subject to competition from colleges and universities as well as other providers of student housing and physical layouts may not be readily convertible to traditional multifamily use;
- maintenance and insurance costs of student housing can exceed the typical costs of other multifamily housing;
- tenants or sub-tenants are individuals who often have little or no credit history, may not have parental guarantees and are not tied to the local community; and
- turnover of tenants or sub-tenants can be significant and student housing is less utilized or subject to reduced rents during summer months.

Risks Related to Life Sciences Real Estate

Tenant Business Risks. We may invest in life sciences properties, particularly laboratory office buildings. Life sciences tenants may be subject to extensive regulation by federal, state and other foreign agencies. If any of these tenants fail to comply with applicable regulations, they could be subject to significant penalties and claims that could materially and adversely affect their operations. Life sciences tenants that produce medical devices or drugs are subject to the expense, delay and uncertainty of the regulatory approval process for their products and, even if approved, these products may not be accepted in the marketplace. In addition, governmental budgetary constraints effecting the regulatory approval process, new laws, regulations or judicial interpretations of existing laws and regulations might adversely affect a tenant in this industry. Life sciences tenants may also have a limited number of suppliers of necessary components or a limited number of manufacturers for their products, and therefore face a risk of disruption to their manufacturing process if they are unable to find alternative suppliers when needed. Any of the aforementioned factors, among other factors, could materially and adversely affect the results of operations of a life sciences tenant and, as a result, impair such tenant's ability to generate sufficient funds from operations to meet

minimum rent payments (See “*Risks Related to Real Estate Investments – Payments from Tenants*”).

THE FOREGOING RISK FACTORS DO NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL OF THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR INVESTMENT STRATEGIES. PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS AND INVESTORS SHOULD READ THIS BROCHURE AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE DISCLOSURE MATERIALS IN THEIR ENTIRETY BEFORE MAKING ANY INVESTMENT DECISIONS.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

We procure property and casualty insurance for the real estate assets we manage through well-established insurance brokerage firms, selected based on, among other things, the cost of such services, familiarity with commercial real estate insurance requirements, access to insurance markets, and competence and capacity with respect to the management of claims and other administrative tasks. We currently utilize McGriff, Seibels & Williams of Texas, Inc. to provide insurance brokerage and claims management services. We may utilize other insurance brokerage firms at any time and from time to time without the consent of, or notice to, clients.

One of our affiliates, L&B Core Income Partners GP, L.P., serves as general partner to the Fund, and we may form additional affiliated entities in the future to serve as general partners to future funds. Nevertheless, all investment management functions are provided to the Fund (and any future fund) by us.

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

CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted and implemented a code of ethics, which sets forth standards of business conduct for our employees. Our code of ethics is primarily designed to educate employees about our philosophy regarding ethics and professionalism, emphasize our fiduciary duties to clients, encourage employees to comply with applicable laws, prevent the misuse of material non-public information, the circulation of rumors and other forms of market abuse, and address conflicts of interest that arise from personal trading by our employees. Among other things, we impose restrictions on all employees and principals relating to the purchase or sale of real estate interests and certain securities for their own accounts and the accounts of certain affiliated persons. Our code of ethics requires pre-clearance of all real estate interest transactions other than the purchase or sale of a residence, a second or vacation home and publicly traded securities. In addition, our code of ethics requires that all employees submit quarterly reports disclosing personal securities transactions in reportable securities and annual reports disclosing personal holdings of reportable securities. Such reports are reviewed by appropriate supervisory personnel. Further, we maintain certain policies and procedures designed to prevent employees and principals from misusing material non-public information and trading the same security ahead of advisory clients. We will furnish a copy of our code of ethics to clients and investors upon request.

PERSONAL TRADING AND PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS

Certain of our principals and employees and their respective affiliates occasionally invest in the Fund as limited partners or in other entities formed to acquire and hold real estate interests for our clients, at the request of, or with full and fair disclosure to, such clients.

The real estate acquired by us on behalf of our clients may be managed by a related person for which such related person receives property management fees. Such property management fees could motivate us, due to our affiliation with such persons, to favor investments for which our related persons receive property management fees over other investments for which such fees are not payable. We address this conflict through full and fair disclosure to clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

BROKERAGE POLICIES

We generally do not use broker-dealers or other counterparties to execute client transactions. In the event that we are called upon to select or recommend broker-dealers or other counterparties to clients in the future, we will implement and adopt policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that such brokers are selected in a fair and equitable manner and will promptly amend our brochure to disclose such policies and procedures.

ALLOCATION OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

We generally allocate investment opportunities among active clients in a manner designed to optimize the investment objectives of each client, recognizing that, on occasion, certain investments may be equally suitable for more than one client. To enforce this policy, we have established the following formal procedure:

- (i) all potential investments are submitted to each client's respective portfolio manager, who determines whether each investment meets our overall criteria for market, sub-market, quality, etc. for such client;
- (ii) for investments meeting our overall criteria for a client, the client's portfolio manager then considers the investment's characteristics and its suitability for the client;
- (iii) to the extent that an investment is clearly suitable for only one client, it is assigned to that client; and
- (iv) to the extent that an investment, on balance, is equally suitable to more than one client (a "Contested Investment"), it is assigned to the client which has waited the longest to be assigned a new Contested Investment.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

REVIEWS

Our portfolio managers, senior management and/or Chief Compliance Officer conduct reviews of all client accounts on at least a quarterly basis. With respect to accounting matters, we have engaged a nationally-recognized, independent public accounting firm to conduct annual audits of the Fund.

We invest client assets in investments in real property and entities that own real property. In monitoring the performance of the investments, we perform various levels of review. Among other items, we consider (i) actual investment performance compared to both average projected (or pro forma) performance and currently budgeted performance, (ii) the physical condition of the property, (iii) tenant and leasing issues, (iv) current market conditions and (v) current property value.

ADDITIONAL REVIEWS

While we generally conduct reviews of client accounts on at least a quarterly basis, we may conduct additional or more frequent reviews in the event of certain material events or circumstances, such as proposed asset acquisitions or dispositions.

REPORTS TO INVESTORS/CLIENTS

The content and frequency of regular reports vary according to the requirements of each client. We generally provide performance reports to our clients no less frequently than quarterly, and such reports consist of, among other things, an investment summary, performance and return review, a summary of property goals and key value opportunities, summary of significant events, property key indicators, quarterly valuation update, summary of tenant complaints, summary of property inspection, schedule of lease expirations and historical occupancy, summary of market conditions, leasing status reports, fee schedule, equity walk-forward, variance explanations, balance sheet and year-to-date income statement.

We generally also provide investors in the Fund with periodic reports, annual audited financial statements and annual U.S. income tax information.

All such reports are written and transmitted either electronically or by hard copy, or both, according to client preference.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

THIRD PARTY COMPENSATION

Except as disclosed in Item 10 above, we currently do not receive any economic benefit from any person who is not a client for providing investment advice or other advisory services to our clients.

REFERRALS

We have entered into and may in the future enter into agreements or arrangements with placement agents, solicitors or other third parties who refer prospective investors and/or other clients to us. In consideration of these referral services, such persons generally receive compensation from us (or our affiliates) which consists and/or may consist of, among other things, a percentage of the management fee and/or performance compensation otherwise payable to us or our affiliates, a percentage of an investor's commitment or a flat fee. Investors generally are not charged any higher or additional fees as a result of any placement agent arrangements. In every instance, all arrangements and payments of referral or placement agent fees are disclosed to applicable investors.

Item 15: Custody

With respect to the Accounts, we generally utilize one or more special purpose vehicles to make investments (the “Special Purpose Vehicles”). We have, or may be deemed to have, custody of the Fund’s and Special Purpose Vehicle’s cash and securities, as applicable. In accordance with Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, the Fund’s and Special Purpose Vehicle’s cash and securities, as applicable, are held with one or more qualified custodians selected by us or our affiliate. Cullen/Frost Bankers, Inc. currently serves as custodian to the Fund and/or Special Purpose Vehicles. We may change custodians at any time and from time to time without the consent of, or notice to, investors and clients. We have engaged a nationally-recognized, independent public accounting firm to conduct annual audits of the Fund and Special Purpose Vehicles, and audited financial statements (prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) are provided annually to clients and investors. We attempt to provide such financial statements within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in this regard. Qualified custodians do not provide statements directly to investors in the Fund.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

We have discretionary power and authority over the types of investments to be bought or sold, as well as the amount to be bought or sold, on behalf of the Fund. Depending on the terms and conditions of the applicable investment management agreement, we may also have discretionary power and authority over the types of investments to be bought or sold, as well as the amount to be bought or sold, on behalf of an Account. We also provide non-discretionary investment management services to certain Accounts.

LIMITED POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each investor in the Fund grants us or our affiliate a limited power of attorney to enable us to execute the applicable partnership agreement on their behalf. We have also been granted a limited power of attorney to effect investment decisions on behalf of the Fund and certain Accounts.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

While we may technically have proxy voting authority on behalf of the Fund and Special Purpose Vehicles, none of such entities invest in securities and, accordingly, we do not expect to be called upon to vote proxies.

Item 18: Financial Information

Not applicable.

General Information

PRIVACY POLICY

We have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to protect various records and information of clients and investors. Except as set forth in the applicable governing, account and/or offering materials and as otherwise authorized by each client and/or investor, private information about investors in the Fund and/or clients is disclosed only as permitted by applicable law to our affiliates and service providers, including our accountants, attorneys, brokers, custodians, transfer agents and any other parties whose services are necessary or convenient to the operation of the Fund. Notice of our privacy policy is provided on an annual basis to clients and investors and is available upon request.