

ITEM 1 **COVER PAGE**

PART 2A OF FORM ADV - THE BROCHURE



DIVCO WEST REAL ESTATE SERVICES, LLC

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This brochure (this “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Divco West Real Estate Services, LLC (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (415) 284-5700. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. The Adviser’s registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about the Adviser is available on the SEC’s website at www.Adviserinfo.sec.gov.

This Brochure is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase any interest in any entity, investment, or investment vehicle. Any such offer or solicitation will be made solely to qualified investors by means of a private placement memorandum and related subscription materials.

ITEM 2 MATERIAL CHANGES

This Brochure dated March 2024 serves as an update to the Adviser's brochure dated March 2023.

The Adviser routinely makes updates throughout the Brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies, and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

No material changes have been made in this Brochure.

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ITEM 4 ADVISORY BUSINESS*Overview of Adviser*

Divco West Real Estate Services, LLC was founded by Stuart Shiff in 2006 and is a vertically integrated operating company, which, together with its affiliates, provides investment advisory, property management, construction management, development management and leasing services to its Clients (as defined herein). The Adviser has investment advisory offices in San Francisco, California, Los Angeles, California, Menlo Park, California, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Washington, D.C., Austin, Texas and New York, New York, and is comprised of a dedicated group of professionals with extensive experience in sourcing, structuring, acquiring, developing, redeveloping, managing, leasing and selling primarily commercial real estate and other real estate-related assets. The Adviser is principally owned indirectly by DivCore Capital, LLC. The Adviser is led and controlled solely by Stuart Shiff.

The Adviser is an investment adviser registered with and regulated by the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). The Adviser provides investment advisory services to pooled private real estate investment vehicles and certain co-investment and parallel investment vehicles (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”). The Funds are typically structured as limited partnerships that are exempt from registration as investment companies under U.S. law by virtue of Section 3(c)(1), Section 3(c)(5) and/or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). In addition to the Funds, the Adviser also provides investment advisory services to joint ventures, separately managed accounts and other institutional clients (“Managed Accounts,” and together with the Funds, the “Clients”), which are typically structured as limited liability companies. In certain cases, some of the investment vehicles used to facilitate Client investments may have corporate or other structures. The general partners, directors and/or managing members of the Clients (collectively, the “General Partners”) are affiliates of the Adviser.

For purposes of this Brochure, the “Adviser” means Divco West Real Estate Services, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, together (where the context permits) with its affiliated General Partners of the Clients and other affiliates that provide advisory services to and/or receive advisory fees from the Clients. Such affiliates may or may not be under common control with the Adviser, but possess a substantial identity of personnel and/or equity owners with the Adviser. These affiliates may be formed for regulatory or other purposes in connection with the organization of the Clients, or may serve as General Partners of the Clients.

Types of Advisory Services

The Clients primarily hold real estate and real estate-related assets, including securities of operating companies that the Adviser determines at the time of the original investment are related to and/or have an application with respect to real estate or real estate-related assets. The Adviser provides its investment advice pursuant to, and subject to the strategies and restrictions (if any) set forth in the applicable Client’s offering memorandum, as supplemented from time to time, organizational documents and subscription agreements, as the case may be, advisory agreements with the applicable Client and/or any side letter agreements negotiated with investors in the applicable Client (collectively, a Client’s “Organizational Documents”). With respect to the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliate provides investment advice directly to the Funds under its management (subject to the direction and control of the General Partner), and not individually to the investors in each Fund. With respect to Managed Accounts, the Adviser provides investment advice to institutional clients through its Managed Accounts. The Adviser may add to, change or otherwise modify its investment strategies at any time in its sole discretion, *provided*, that any such modification or changes fall within the parameters of a Client’s Organizational Documents.

The Adviser tailors the investment advisory services provided to each Client based on such Client’s investment objectives, as set out in such Client’s Organizational Documents. The terms of the Organizational Documents

may differ from Client to Client and investors within such Clients may impose restrictions on certain types of investments by a Client for tax, regulatory, or other reasons. Specific details relating to the advisory and management services provided to the Clients, including details relating to fees, liquidity rights and risks, amongst others, are fully disclosed in each Client's Organizational Documents. Current and prospective investors should refer to the applicable Organizational Documents for complete information on the investment objectives, investment restrictions and risks of a particular Client.

The Adviser neither offers nor participates in any wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser has regulatory assets under management of \$15,328,320,000, of which \$7,379,879,000 is managed on a discretionary basis and \$7,948,441,000 is managed on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION*Management Fees*

As compensation for investment advisory services rendered to the Clients, each of the Clients pay to the Adviser or its affiliates an annual advisory fee (the “Management Fee”). With respect to Funds, the Management Fee is typically payable quarterly in advance and is calculated based on committed capital or remaining invested capital (or a combination thereof), with respect to such Fund. With respect to the Managed Accounts, a Management Fee is charged as stipulated in the applicable Organizational Documents of such Managed Accounts. The Management Fees paid by a Client are indirectly borne by investors in such Client. In addition, Management Fees paid by a Client may be reduced by certain organizational or other expenses borne by such Client, as described in more detail below. The fee structures described herein vary across Clients and may be modified from time to time.

The Management Fee arrangement with respect to each Client is detailed in the applicable Organizational Documents of such Client and disclosed to each investor prior to an investment in such Client. Fees may differ from one Client to another, as well as among investors in the same Client. At the discretion of the Adviser or its affiliate (i.e., General Partner), the Management Fee may be reduced, waived or modified, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors via side letter and other arrangements. Current and prospective investors should refer to the applicable Organizational Documents for complete information on the Management Fees arrangement with respect to a particular Client.

Certain investors in the Clients, including the General Partners of the Funds, employees, business associates and other “friends and family” of the Adviser or its personnel (“Adviser Investors”), will not typically pay Management Fees in connection with their investment in a Client. Notwithstanding that Adviser Investors will generally not pay Management Fees, Adviser Investors will pay for their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses or the pro rata portion of such Adviser Investors’ expenses will be allocated to the Adviser or the General Partner of the applicable Fund.

The Management Fees paid by a Client will generally be reduced by a percentage of: (1) the amount of fees paid by such Client to persons acting as a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of interests in such Client to certain potential investors, (2) the fees incurred by the Adviser in connection with the formation and organization of such Client that exceed a limit specified in such Client’s Organizational Documents and (3) any fees received by the Adviser in connection with transaction, origination, break-up, directors, monitoring and advisory fees, or other similar fees in connection with a Client’s share of an investment (whether or not it is consummated). The amount and manner of such reduction, if any, is set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client. To the extent a reduction relates to more than one Client, the Adviser shall allocate the resulting Management Fee reduction among the applicable Client(s) in accordance with the Organizational Documents of the Clients. To the extent a Client’s Organizational Documents do not specify the appropriate allocation of such Management Fee reduction, the Adviser will allocate the Management Fee reduction among the applicable Clients in its sole discretion consistent with its fiduciary obligations. To the extent a Client does not pay Management Fees, any such reduction would not benefit such Client.

Upon termination of an advisory agreement, Management Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

Generally, as set forth in Item 6 below, the General Partners and their affiliates are each eligible to receive Carried Interest (as defined below) as a percentage of the net profits of the Clients after certain specified returns have been achieved by the investors on their contributed capital. The Carried Interest arrangements with respect to each Client are detailed in the applicable Organizational Documents of such Client and disclosed to each investor prior to an investment in such Client. Carried Interest arrangements may differ from one Client to another, as well as

among investors in the same Client. Adviser Investors will not typically bare any Carried Interest in connection with their investment in a Client.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates (including the General Partners) may also be investors in Clients (structured as a joint venture or otherwise), in which case in addition to receiving Management Fees and any performance based compensation with respect to such Client, the Adviser and/or its affiliates will receive their percentage interest of current income and gains/losses as an investor in such Client.

Certain Clients may enter into joint venture arrangements with third parties in connection with certain investments. In such instances, the applicable Client may be subject to various costs and fees relating to such ventures, including, on occasion, additional operational, performance-based and/or asset-based fees or allocations that may be paid to such third party joint venture operating partners. Such amounts are typically negotiated in advance between the Adviser on behalf of the Client and the third party joint venture operating partner and are set forth in the documents governing the joint venture. Clients do not independently negotiate these fees and the Adviser and the Client do not share or otherwise receive a financial benefit as a result of these fees. In these instances, the Client will be responsible for fees due to both the Adviser and such joint venture partner, which may collectively exceed the Management Fees and Carried Interest that the Client would have paid to the Adviser if not for such joint venture arrangement.

Fees, Costs and Expenses

Adviser Expenses

Unless otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of a Client, and except as set forth below as a “Client Expense”, the Adviser will directly bear expenses that relate to providing the investment advisory services, including (A) office overhead (i.e., technology, research, rent, furniture, fixtures and office equipment) allocable to the investment management services of the Adviser, (B) compensation of investment advisory employees, (C) compliance and regulatory costs to the extent not directly incurred as a consequence of forming, operating and managing a Client or any of their respective subsidiaries, and (D) any other overhead expenses not attributable to the formation, ownership, operation and management of a Client, its respective subsidiaries and/or its investments. Other costs, both payroll and non-payroll, related to providing fund administration, legal services, property management, leasing services and/or construction and development management will be borne by the Clients owning the respective properties and/or the portfolio investments as provided for in the property management agreements and the Organizational Documents for the Clients (see “*Client Expenses*” and “*Property-Related Fees*” below).

Client Expenses

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents of a Client, each Client will bear all expenses incurred by the Adviser, the General Partner and any Adviser affiliate that are related to the operation of the Client (to the extent not otherwise borne by such Client’s portfolio investments). The Client will typically pay these Client expenses, although certain expenses may be paid by the Adviser, the General Partner or their affiliates and subsequently reimbursed by the applicable Client. To the extent not otherwise paid or reimbursed by the Client’s portfolio investment, subsidiary, or any other third-party, and subject to the terms set forth in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client, each Client will bear the costs related to the operation of such Client, which generally include (without limitation) the following:

- Management Fees (as defined and described in more detail under “*Management Fees*” above);
- costs, fees and other out-of-pocket expenses and travel costs related to the investigation and evaluation of investment opportunities, whether or not consummated, and whether incurred before or after the formation of the applicable Client (including all broken deal expenses in connection with transactions which, if

consummated, would include certain deal expenses in connection with any interim financing to the extent such interim financing is outstanding for more than 365 calendar days) or making, monitoring, managing or disposing of investments (provided that travel costs reimbursable by the Client incurred in connection with air travel shall not exceed the cost of a commercial flight);

- fees, costs and expenses related to the acquisition (including, without limitation, legal, regulatory, tax and/or compliance costs incurred in connection with structuring such acquisition), ownership, management, operation, development (including hard and soft costs), improvement, servicing, financing, refinancing, currency hedging costs, hedging of interest rates on financings, or sale or other disposition of investments, including costs relating to property operations and services, such as, for example, application service costs (e.g., Nexus, MRI, Argus, etc.);
- expenses associated with the organization, documentation and/or restructuring of any Client subsidiaries (including, without limitation, obtaining preferred shareholders for any subsidiary real estate investment trusts), alternative investment vehicles and holding vehicles;
- costs and expenses of meetings and communicating with, and reporting to, the investors or an advisory committee (including, without limitation, the preparation and distribution of any quarterly or other statements, any notices or requests for consent (whether required by this Agreement or by applicable law) and any reports prepared upon the request of an investor and reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by investors to attend in person meetings of the investors or an advisory committee);
- legal, compliance or other expenses incurred in connection with facilitating the “most favored nations” provisions of side letters or any other agreements to provide preferential or specialized treatment to limited partners (including, without limitation, the organization and distribution of any summaries or copies of any such side letters or other agreements, whether required by this Agreement, any side letter or by applicable law);
- fees, costs and expenses for the following: (1) accounting, bookkeeping, auditing, research, consulting, and legal services, (2) any reports, studies or other materials prepared by third-parties (e.g., environmental sustainability reports), including, without limitation, any subscription, application, and/or membership costs associated herewith, (3) maintaining the Clients and their respective subsidiaries’ bank accounts, the costs of any banks, custodians, depositories or administrators appointed for the monitoring and/or safekeeping of the investments or other property of the Client or any subsidiary and costs to implement and maintain data sites and investor portals, and (4) preparing and distributing financial statements, tax returns and reports and audits (including, without limitation, reports prepared upon the request of investors) to the partners in the Clients;
- fund administrative and depository services;
- technology software, licensing and application service costs (e.g., Nexus, Vena, etc.);
- fees, costs, and expenses including, without limitation, DivcoWest Salaries and Benefits, with respect to DivcoWest Personnel providing the following in-house services to the Fund: (1) legal services (i.e., legal aspects of funds operations, investment structuring and related issues, investment transactions, asset management activities, entity formation and management, etc.); and (2) fund administrative and depository services (i.e., fund accounting, accounts payable, bookkeeping and auditing, financial and regulatory reporting, treasury and depository services, tax administration services, capital event management, expense administration, etc.);
- costs and expenses, including, without limitation, risk premiums, related to risk management services and insurance (which may include blanket insurance policies) for the Client, including insurance to protect the Client, its General Partner, its manager, affiliates of the Adviser, the respective officers, directors, employees, partners, managers, and members of any of the foregoing, partners entitled to indemnification

under the applicable Client's Organizational Documents and the Client's investors in connection with the performance of activities related to the Client;

- indemnification expenses;
- litigation expenses;
- all costs and expenses payable in respect of, or in connection with any borrowings and financings of the Clients and their respective subsidiaries, including, without limitation, legal expenses incurred in connection with the negotiation, incurrence and maintenance thereof;
- expenses incurred in connection with dissolving and liquidating the Clients and their respective subsidiaries;
- any taxes, interest, fees or other governmental charges levied against the Clients or their respective subsidiaries and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Clients or their respective subsidiaries;
- travel costs and expenses incurred in connection with meeting with the existing investors or internal meetings among Adviser personnel to discuss a Client's investments, performance, and other Client related matters (*provided* that travel costs reimbursable by a Client incurred in connection with flying shall not exceed the costs of a commercial flight);
- all costs and expenses incurred by or on behalf of a Client, including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements, in connection with any transfer by an investor of its interest in the Client;
- fees, costs and expenses associated with compliance by the Client or the Adviser with all applicable laws, rules or regulations (including any non-U.S. marketing regulations), including, without limitation, costs and expenses related to maintaining insurance, fidelity bonds and licensing requirements;
- fees, costs and expenses for Client administrative and depository services performed by third parties and/or in-house by employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, including, without limitation, Client-related Salaries and Benefits for employees of the Adviser or its affiliates that hold the position of fund controller or below, to the extent that work provided by such persons relates to the Client;
- all costs and expenses incurred in connection with any civic initiatives or real estate related charitable events (subject to any applicable limitations set forth in the Client's Organizations Documents), any real estate and/or property related private events and initiatives (e.g., broker events, leasing and marketing initiatives, sporting events, etc.), conferences and industry events or informal meetings hosted, sponsored and/or attended by the Adviser or its affiliates that the Adviser determines, in its sole and absolute discretion, are intended to benefit a Client or its investments;
- costs and expenses that would have been allocated to other parties (e.g., co-investors, joint venture partners, etc.) had such proposed transaction been consummated, to the extent the amount attributable to such other parties is not paid by such other parties, and all abort costs relating to prospective acquisitions or dispositions of investments by the Client that do not proceed to completion (to the extent not borne by other parties);
- the costs of any third parties and, subject to restrictions on retaining affiliates of the Adviser as set forth herein and in the Organizational Documents of a Client, any affiliate of the Adviser retained to provide services to a Client or its respective subsidiaries, including Property-Related Fees (as defined and described in more detail under "*Property-Related Fees*" below);
- all fees and out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred in connection with the formation of the Clients, the applicable General Partner, and any parallel funds and feeder funds, and the admission of partners to the Clients and investors to the parallel funds and feeder funds, including travel costs (*provided* that travel costs reimbursable by the Clients incurred in connection with air travel shall not exceed the costs of a commercial

flight), the engagement of the Client's manager pursuant to the applicable management agreement, the preparation of offering materials, due diligence questionnaires and other offering materials, including the costs of any third-parties engaged to prepare such materials, legal, accounting, advising, consulting, filing and all other expenses incurred in connection with the offer and sale of interests in the Clients and such parallel funds and feeder funds;

- property related overhead costs and expenses, including, subject to restrictions on retaining affiliates of the Adviser as set forth herein and in the Organizational Documents of a Client, overhead costs and expenses of any affiliate of the Adviser, including, without limitation: (1) all salaries, employment taxes, bonuses, applicable overtime pay and related benefits and recruitment, training, licensing and certification costs (e.g., workers' compensation, health and welfare insurance and benefit programs) (collectively referred to herein as, "Salaries and Benefits"), with respect to all employees that hold the position of, or serve in the capacity of, senior property manager, property manager, assistant property manager, tenant services coordinator, assistant tenant services coordinator, building manager or general manager or below, and including, property accounting personnel inclusive of the level of property controller and below providing property accounting, cost accounting, cash or treasury management, accounts payable, accounts receivable and/or lease administration services, fully or partially dedicated to the property or any building comprising a portion of the property (whether or not such personnel are located at the property), (2) technology costs (including Salaries and Benefits of information-technology employees that hold the position of managing director or below (whether or not such personnel are located at the property), infrastructure, networking, data communication services, security, equipment, software, licensing, professional services, etc.) to the extent related to the property management/operations function (as opposed to asset management or fund management function, which are born by the Adviser), and (3) to the extent not covered above, all costs and expenses that are chargeable by the landlord to tenants under the Adviser affiliate's standard lease;
- extraordinary expenses of a Client arising from unforeseen circumstances;
- expenses related to a defaulting partner and any defaulting Client investors of any related parallel funds;
- all fees and expenses of finders or placement agents incurred in connection with the offering or sale of interests in the Clients and any parallel funds and feeder funds;
- costs of engaging a third party consultant to audit the allocation of expenses among the Adviser's Clients; and
- any expenses incurred by the Adviser in connection with such Client's operations that are not specifically set forth above as being paid by the Adviser.

Certain Client-specific and portfolio investment expenses are paid by the Adviser or its affiliates and later reimbursed by the Client(s) and/or portfolio investment based on the appropriate allocation methodology (as described below under "*Allocation of Expenses*"). Any such expenses that have been paid by the Adviser shall be reimbursed by the applicable Client(s) and/or portfolio investment on a monthly basis.

Client expenses may differ from one Client to another. The above list is not intended to be exhaustive; prospective investors in the Clients are advised to review the applicable Organizational Documents for an additional description of the fees and expenses associated with investments in the Clients.

From time to time, the General Partner of a Client may create certain "special purpose vehicles" or similar structuring vehicles for purposes of accommodating certain tax, legal and regulatory considerations of investors (each, a "SPV"). In the event the General Partner creates an SPV, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Client, the SPV, and indirectly, the investors thereof, will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the SPV. The General Partner of a Client shall reasonably allocate to any SPV, as applicable, any formation expenses that are identifiable as being attributable

solely to such SPV and not the Client or any other parallel fund, and any such expenses shall be considered expenses of such SPV that will be borne solely by such SPV.

In certain cases, co-investment vehicles, or other similar vehicles established to facilitate the investment by investors to invest alongside a Client, may be formed in connection with the consummation of certain transactions. In the event a co-investment vehicle is created, the investors in such co-investment vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle. In addition, the co-investment vehicle will generally bear its pro rata portion of expenses incurred in the making of an investment.

Prior to making an investment, a Client will typically incur expenses in order to conduct appropriate due diligence related to such investment opportunity, which may include (among other things) legal fees, consulting fees, and employee travel, meal and accommodations.

Once the Adviser determines that an investment opportunity will no longer be pursued, or if a transaction is not consummated, it is deemed to be a “broken” or “dead” deal (each, a “Broken Deal”). Expenses incurred in connection with a Broken Deal shall be charged to and paid by the Client or Clients (if applicable) that were expected to participate in such investment opportunity, in proportion to their expected participation to the extent Broken Deal expenses are permitted to be charged to and paid by such Client(s) pursuant to their respective Organizational Documents and (unless another third-party is contractually obligated to reimburse the Adviser or its affiliates for such amounts), except that in the absence of contractual provisions to the contrary, co-investors will not be allocated any expenses from a transaction (including Broken Deals) unless and until they are contractually required to invest in that transaction. If a Client that was expected to participate in an investment opportunity which is no longer being pursued cannot bear specific types of Broken Deal expenses pursuant to its respective Organizational Documents, either due to timing, approval rights or otherwise, unless otherwise agreed, the Adviser will typically be responsible for such Client’s allocable portion of such Broken Deal expenses. Please see “*Allocation of Expenses*” below for additional information regarding allocation of expenses related to Broken Deals.

Property-Related Fees

Affiliates of the Adviser may be hired to provide ongoing property management, leasing services or construction and development management for Clients or portfolio investments of Clients (any entity providing such services, a “Property Manager”) and will be paid property management fees, leasing override fees, construction fees, development fees and similar property-related costs and expenses, including reimbursements for certain out-of-pocket expenses (collectively, the “Property-Related Fees”) for doing so. In addition, affiliates of the Adviser shall also be reimbursed by the applicable Client for any costs and expenses incurred in connection with providing such services, including, without limitation, (i) Salaries and Benefits and (ii) office rent, furniture, fixtures and equipment, costs of information technology and infrastructure, costs of tenant relations/promotions and office overhead for property management offices where an affiliate of the Adviser is providing property management services. Such reimbursable costs and expenses may be substantial. While in certain cases all or a portion of the Property-Related Fees will be directly reimbursed by tenants of an applicable portfolio investment, subject to the terms of agreements with such tenants, Property-Related Fees are otherwise reimbursed by the applicable Client. Such Property-Related Fee arrangements are typically set forth in the Organizational Document of a Client. Unless otherwise agreed to with a Client, any Property-Related Fees payable to an affiliate service provider (or sub-manager) by a Client will be borne by the Client and will not reduce the Management Fee.

To the extent required by the applicable Client’s Organizational Documents, Property-Related Fees charged by an affiliate Property Manager may also require approval from the respective Fund’s investor advisory committee, or in the case of Managed Accounts, the respective investor representatives. In certain instances, the Organizational Documents of a Client may require the Property-Related Fees charged by an affiliate Property Manager be comparable to those charged by independent third-party service providers in an arm’s-length transaction on

commercially reasonable terms. In such circumstances, the Adviser uses for comparison any factors or similar comparables it determines in its good faith discretion to be appropriate, including (without limitation) the terms used by comparable real estate fund sponsors that have vertically and non-vertically integrated operations and provide property management, construction and development management and/or leasing services to their respective funds and properties, operating partners and non-owner third-party property managers. To the extent required by the Organizational Documents of a Client, the Adviser will present to the investor advisory committee or investor representatives (as applicable) of each such Client a record of the Property-Related Fees charged by the affiliate Property Manager (including, where applicable, the amount of any fees charged by any sub-managers) and a list of services provided by each affiliate Property Manager (including, where applicable, any services provided by any such sub-manager). In addition, to the extent required by the Organizational Documents of a Client, the Adviser will disclose to the advisory committee or investor representatives of each Client any relevant data on which it has based its “comparable fees” and any other information the Adviser deems necessary to confirm the Property-Related Fees charged by the affiliate Property Manager are reasonable and appropriate.

Conflicts of interest may arise with respect to Property-Related Fees, including, without limitation, incentivizing the Adviser or its affiliates to (i) engage DREAM (as defined in Item 10 below) for a Client investment in a circumstance where the engagement of an independent third party by the Client would be appropriate or conventional or (ii) hold an investment longer than it may otherwise hold such investment, which may result in lower returns for the Clients. For additional information on the conflicts of interest involved in retention of affiliated Property Managers, please see Item 11 below.

The Adviser may also engage third parties to provide property management, leasing services and construction and development management of portfolio investments. In the event a third-party is engaged, the applicable Client or portfolio investment will pay such third-party directly. The Adviser may also hire certain other service providers that may charge additional fees for services, such as real estate brokerage services in connection with the acquisition, disposition, financing and/or leasing of portfolio investments. Unless otherwise agreed to with a Client, any such fees payable will be borne by the Client and will not reduce the Management Fee.

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Adviser will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be borne by a Client, on the one hand, or the Adviser on the other hand, and/or whether certain fees, costs and expenses should be allocated between or among Clients and/or other parties. Certain expenses may be the obligation of one particular Client and may be borne by such Client or, expenses may be allocated among multiple Clients and entities. When the Adviser or its affiliates incur an expense that is clearly attributable to, or for the benefit of, only one Client, then such expenses will be borne by such Client. When expenses are incurred that benefit more than one of (i) the Adviser, (ii) the Clients, (iii) portfolio investments of the Clients, and (iv) third parties (each, an “Allocable Party”), the Adviser or its affiliate allocates such expenses in accordance with each Client’s Organizational Documents or any agreement with any portfolio investment and, to the extent not addressed in such Organizational Documents or such agreement with a portfolio investment, then in the sole and absolute discretion of the Adviser or its affiliates, in each case using its good faith and best judgment, taking into account such factors that it determines in its sole and absolute discretion to be relevant, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation. Such equitable methodologies may include, but are not limited to, one or a combination of, estimates of time, headcount, direct costing, equitableness, level of complexity, level of activity or other reasonable method as determined in the fair judgment of the Adviser in its sole discretion.

The appropriate allocation of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating a Broken Deal, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by the Adviser and its affiliates in their good faith discretion, consistent with the Organizational Documents of the Clients, as applicable. If multiple Clients evaluate a Broken Deal, the Adviser and its affiliates generally allocate fees and expenses generated in the course of evaluating such investment among such Clients based on the

anticipated investment of each Client (unless a third-party is contractually obligated to reimburse the Adviser or its affiliates for such amounts). Such expenses typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles unless and until they are contractually required to invest in such a portfolio investment. The Adviser and its affiliates will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines such corrections are necessary or advisable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Client for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Client from that service in any particular instance. Please see “*Fees, Costs and Expenses*” above for additional information regarding expenses related to Broken Deals.

Such allocation determinations are inherently subjective and give rise to conflicts of interest due to the inherent biases in the process. Please see Item 11 below for additional information regarding allocation of expenses among the Clients and how conflicts of interest with respect thereto are generally addressed by the Adviser.

ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT*Performance-Based Fees*

In addition to Management Fees charged to certain of the Clients described in Item 5 above, the Client's General Partner may receive performance based fees or carried interest calculated as a percentage of the net profits of the applicable Client (the "Carried Interest"). Carried Interest is only allocated to the Client's General Partner when specific conditions are met, including the return of all capital contributed by investors to the Client, or to a particular investment, including capital contributed for fees and expenses of the Client or the investment, and the receipt by the investors of a preferred return on such amounts. Carried Interest paid by a Client is indirectly borne by the investors in such Client. Certain Clients and investors in such Clients may incur lower or no Carried Interest. The Carried Interest arrangement with respect to each Client is detailed in the applicable Organizational Documents of such Client and disclosed to each investor prior to an investment in such Client. Current and prospective investors should refer to the applicable Organizational Documents for complete information on the Carried Interest arrangement with respect to a particular Client.

Side-by-Side Management

Although the Adviser will generally be investing for a single Fund with a particular strategy at any given time, there may be times where Funds have overlapping investment periods. In addition, in certain cases, parallel, co-investment or other fund vehicles related to a primary Fund may have variations in compensation structures. In addition, subject to any limitations set forth in the Organizational Documents, Managed Accounts with the same or a similar investment strategy may be actively investing at the same time.

The payment by some, but not all, Clients of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Client) creates an incentive for the Adviser to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to Clients paying Carried Interest or Clients paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Clients. With respect to Funds, except as may be otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of a Fund, this conflict is mitigated because the Adviser typically only makes new investments from a single Fund and will not hold a closing with respect to any successor Fund until the investment period of such Fund has terminated or expired. A follow-on investment in a portfolio investment or joint venture is generally reserved to the Fund that originally invested in the portfolio investment or joint venture, subject to the guidelines and restrictions of the applicable Fund's Organizational Documents. With respect to Managed Accounts, except as may be otherwise set forth in the Organizational Documents of a Fund, this conflict is mitigated because Managed Accounts managed in accordance with the same investment strategy will participate in investment opportunities on a rotational basis pursuant to the Adviser's allocation policy.

The Adviser is highly focused on managing conflicts of interest and has adopted policies and procedures designed to address and mitigate potential conflicts of interest in respect of any side-by-side investment management activities. Please see Item 11 below for additional information regarding allocation of investment opportunities among the Clients and how conflicts of interest with respect thereto are generally addressed by the Adviser.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Adviser provides investment advisory services to Funds, which consist of pooled private real estate investment vehicles, co-investment vehicles and/or parallel investment vehicles typically structured as limited partnerships exempt from registration as investment companies under the Investment Company Act by virtue of Section 3(c)(1), Section 3(c)(5) and/or Section 3(c)(7) thereof and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act. In addition to the Funds, the Adviser also provides investment advisory services to Managed Accounts, which consist of joint ventures, separately managed accounts and other institutional clients typically structured as limited liability companies or governed pursuant to an investment management agreement. With respect to the Funds, the Adviser provides investment advice directly to the Funds under its management (subject to the direction and control of the General Partner), and not individually to the investors in each Fund. With respect to Managed Accounts, the Adviser provides investment advice to institutional clients through its Managed Accounts.

Investors in the Clients managed by the Adviser (i.e., limited partners, members, etc.) consist primarily of institutional investors, including, without limitation, pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, insurance companies, trusts, endowments and foundations, and other highly sophisticated, high net worth investors. Investors must meet certain minimum financial requirements in order to participate in the Clients. Admission to the Clients managed by the Adviser is not open to the general public.

The Adviser does not have a minimum size requirement for its Clients. With respect to each Fund, a minimum investment commitment amount may be established for investors and will be set forth in the Organizational Documents of such Fund; however, the General Partner of such Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit investments below such minimum investment commitment amount.

ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS*Investment Strategy*

The Adviser's strategy is to identify and invest in properties that serve the innovation-oriented sectors of the economy, capitalizing on the Adviser's extensive relationships within the markets it has served over the last 30 years. The Adviser is focused on sourcing, structuring, acquiring, developing, redeveloping, managing, leasing and selling real estate and other real estate-related assets primarily throughout the U.S. and, to the extent permitted by the Organizational Documents, in certain locations outside of the U.S. The Adviser believes its strong market presence, experience, and industry relationships will generate opportunities for its Clients.

Methods of Analysis

The Adviser utilizes various criteria in evaluating an individual real estate or real estate related opportunity for investment, including but not limited to:

- Investment goals for the particular Client;
- Evaluation of the economic cycle and market opportunity/risk in the geographic markets being considered for investment;
- Expected supply and demand for real estate currently and forecasted over the anticipated investment hold period in the relevant target market;
- Ability to underwrite the investment opportunity and to mitigate risk in downside scenarios;
- Ability to evaluate and satisfactorily mitigate legal, environmental and other asset specific risks identified during the due diligence process;
- Ability to add value through a combination of more efficient management, active leasing, targeted capital improvements and collaborative implementation of the investment's business plan;
- Ability to acquire an investment where attractive risk-adjusted returns can be achieved, and downside risk is limited; and
- Availability and structure of anticipated financing.

Similarly, when considering a sale of an existing real estate or real estate related holding, the Adviser continually revisits the macro- and micro-market considerations of the individual investment, potential modifications and enhancements to the current business plans, exit alternatives and timing, and how best to maximize values for all investors given the Client's objectives and term.

Risks Related to Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis.

Investments in the Clients entail a variety of risks, each of which is unique in degree. These risks should be undertaken only by investors capable of evaluating and bearing them. Investment in any Client is suitable only for sophisticated institutions or individuals for whom an investment in such Client is not a complete investment program and who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risks associated with an investment in the Client.

Discussed below are some, but not all risks, associated with investing in the Clients. Each of the risk factors listed below, individually on its own or when taken together with others, could have a material adverse effect on a Client. There can be no assurance that a Client will achieve its investment objective or that the investors in such Client will receive any return on, or the return of, their invested capital. The risk factors discussed here do not purport to be a complete description of all risks associated with our investment strategies or that are applicable to investors in the Clients. For a more comprehensive disclosure of the potential risk factors associated with investing in a Client, current and prospective investors should refer to the risk factors listed in the applicable Client's

Organizational Documents, together with all of the other information included in the Organizational Documents, before making an investment decision.

General Risks of Real Estate Investment. All real estate investments, ranging from equity investments to debt investments, are subject to some degree of risk. For example, real estate investments are relatively illiquid and, therefore, will tend to limit a Client's ability to vary the Client's portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the ability of a Client to realize anticipated value creation and/or rental and interest income on its equity and debt investments will depend, among other factors, on the financial reliability of its tenants and borrowers, the location and attractiveness of the properties in which it invests, the supply of comparable space in the areas in which its properties are located and general economic conditions. Other risks include changes in zoning, building, environmental and other governmental laws, changes in operating expenses, changes in cost of labor, changes in real estate tax rates, changes in interest rates, changes in insurance premiums, changes in the availability of property relative to demand, changes in costs and terms of mortgage financings, energy prices, changes in the relative popularity of properties, changes in the number of buyers and sellers of properties, the ongoing need for capital improvements, cash-flow risks, construction risks, as well as natural catastrophes, acts of war, terrorism, civil unrest, uninsurable losses and other factors beyond the control of a Client's management.

Additionally, a Client may, in certain instances, be responsible for structural repairs, improvements and general maintenance of real property. The expenditure of any sums in connection therewith beyond those budgeted for by the Client will reduce the cash available for distribution and may require the Client to fund deficits resulting from the operation of a property. No assurance can be given that a Client will have funds available to make such repairs or improvements. These factors and any others that would impede a Client's ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of its assets could significantly affect the Client's financial condition and operating results.

Investments in Real-Estate Operating Companies. The Clients may acquire, or make equity or debt investments in, companies that own, operate or manage real estate or real estate debt or in securities of operating companies that the Adviser determines at the time of the original investment are related to and/or have an application with respect to real estate or real estate-related assets. The Clients may effect such acquisitions through corporate transactions in which the Clients assume known and unknown liabilities of the company, including potential environmental liabilities, liabilities associated with employee claims and liabilities associated with claims by tenants, vendors and other persons. In addition, the Clients may be unable to integrate such companies quickly and efficiently into its existing operations or to otherwise effect its business strategy with respect to such companies and, as a result, a Client's financial condition could be adversely affected.

These companies may be in an early stage of development, may not have viable products or services, may not have a proven operating history or proven management, may be operating at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may be engaged in a rapidly changing business with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position, or may otherwise have a weak financial condition. Operating companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing, and other capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. In addition, many operating companies rely on the services of a limited number of key individuals, the loss of any one of whom could significantly adversely affect the operating company's performance. Although the General Partners expect to monitor operating company management, management of each operating company will have day-to-day responsibility with respect to the management of its business and the loss of key members of management of an operating company could adversely affect its results.

Following an initial equity investment in an operating company, a Client may decide to provide additional needed funds to such operating company or may have the opportunity to increase its equity investment in an operating company. There is no assurance that the Client will decide to make follow-on investments or that the Client will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Client not to make follow-on

investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative impact on an operating company in need of such an investment or may result in a lost opportunity for the Client to increase its participation in a successful operation. In the event that a Client does not participate in a follow-on investment opportunity and other investors provide the requested equity investment, the Client's investment in an operating company may be significantly diluted.

To the extent that a Client's investment in an operating company is in the form of a loan or other debt investment, there can be no assurance that an operating company will have sufficient cash flow from operations or capital resources from follow-on equity financings to satisfy its obligations to the Client as they become due. Nor is there any assurance that collateral taken by a Client to secure repayment of such obligations will have realizable value sufficient to satisfy such obligations. If an operating company defaults on its loan or other debt obligations to a Client, the Client could experience significant delays and costs in exercising its rights to protect its investment. A Client's ability to obtain payment from an operating company beyond the realizable value of the Client's collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or similar laws affecting creditor's rights. There can be no assurance that a Client would ultimately collect the full amount owed on a defaulted loan or other debt obligation. At the time of, or subsequent to, a Client's lending commitment, an operating company may lack one or more key attributes (e.g., marketable product, complete management team or strategic alliances) necessary for success.

Investments in Real Estate Technology Companies. The Clients may make investments in companies that are in a conceptual or early-stage of development. These companies are often characterized by short operating histories, new technologies and products, and quickly evolving markets and management teams that may have limited experience working together, all of which enhance the difficulty of evaluating these investment opportunities. The management of these companies will need to implement and maintain successful marketing, finance, personnel and other operational strategies in order to become and remain successful. Other substantial operational risks to which these companies are subject include uncertain market acceptance of the company's products or services, a high degree of regulatory risk for new or untried and/or untested business models, products and services, high levels of competition among similarly situated companies, lower capitalizations and fewer financial resources and the potential for rapid organizational or strategic change.

Early-stage investments may need additional capital to support growth or to maintain their competitive position. Such capital may not be available on attractive terms from private sources. The public market for early stage companies is highly volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the ability of portfolio companies to raise capital when needed, the ability of the Clients to dispose of investments and the value of a Client's investment securities on the date of sale or distribution.

Interests in Tenants, Service Providers, Suppliers or other Property or Operationally-Related Companies. From time to time a Fund, one or more other Clients and/or principals or employees of the Adviser or its affiliates may make an investment in or otherwise receive or hold equity or other interests in a tenant, service provider, supplier, or other counter-party with whom the Clients do business or invest. While the Adviser is attuned to such relationships and the potential and actual conflicts they raise and have disclosed in general these potential and actual conflicts to investors in the Clients, such transactions and relationships may not, under the terms of a Client's Organization Documents require advisory committee approval or specific transaction disclosure.

Lack of Independent Investigation by Underwriters. The Clients are not required to engage an independent underwriter to sell their portfolio investments and, therefore, the due diligence investigation ordinarily undertaken by an independent underwriter is not typically done.

Increased Competition for Investment Opportunities. Although the Adviser believes that the Clients should be well-positioned to take advantage of attractive target investment opportunities, there can be no assurance that it will in fact be so positioned. The entry of additional investors into the segments of the real estate finance market in which

the Clients focus, or a decline in the number or size of outsourced financing transactions anticipated in the formation of the Clients' strategy could have potentially adverse consequences for the Clients and their prospects.

Risks of Acquisition Activities. The Clients acquire existing properties to the extent that they can be acquired on advantageous terms and meet the Clients' investment criteria. Acquisitions of properties entail general investment risks associated with any real estate investment, including the risk that investments will fail to perform as expected and that estimates of the cost of improvements to bring an acquired property up to standards established for the intended market position may prove inaccurate.

A Client's acquisition activities and their success may be exposed to the following risks:

- the Client may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including publicly traded REITs, public and private institutional investment funds, foreign investors, various types of financial institutions and their affiliates, family groups and wealthy individuals;
- even if the Client enters into an acquisition agreement for a property, such an agreement would typically be subject to customary conditions to closing, including satisfactory completion of due diligence investigations;
- even if the Client is able to acquire a desired property, competition from other real estate investors may significantly increase the purchase price paid;
- the Client may be unable to finance acquisitions on favorable terms;
- once acquired, a property may fail to perform as the Client projected when analyzing its investments;
- the Client may acquire a portfolio with the intent of immediately liquidating certain assets and fail to be able to do so;
- the Client may incur costs that can be beyond the General Partner's control, including title litigation, litigation with tenants or tenant organizations, legal compliance, real estate taxes, homeowner's association fees and insurance, and damage to property by a tenant that may not be fully insured by a tenant's security deposit; and
- the Client's estimates of the costs of developing, repositioning, re-tenanting or refurbishing acquired properties may be inaccurate.

A Client may acquire properties subject to known or unknown liabilities and with limited or no recourse. As a result, if liability were asserted against the Client based upon such properties, the Client might need to pay substantial sums to dispute or remedy the matter, which could adversely affect the Client's cash flow and returns. Unknown liabilities with respect to properties acquired could include, for example: liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination; claims by tenants, vendors or other persons relating to the former owners of the properties; liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business; and claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

Possible Inability to Complete Renovation on Advantageous Terms. The renovation of existing properties involves significant risks in addition to those involved in the ownership and operation of established properties, including the risks that financing may not be available on favorable terms for renovation projects and that construction may not be completed on schedule or within budget, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs and delays in leasing such properties and generating cash flow. Substantial renovation activities are also subject to risks relating to the inability to obtain, or delays in obtaining, all necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations. Once completed, such renovated properties may perform below anticipated levels, producing cash flow below budgeted amounts. In addition, substantial

renovations, regardless of whether or not they are ultimately successful, typically require a substantial portion of management's time and attention, which could divert management's time from a Client's day-to-day operations. The Clients anticipate that future renovation activities may be financed through construction loans, in which case there is a risk that, upon completion of construction, permanent financing may not be available or may be available only on disadvantageous terms.

Sale of Investments. It is not possible to predict whether a particular exit strategy will be advantageous or available at the appropriate time. If a Client fails to execute an exit strategy successfully prior to the liquidation of such Client, the Client may be forced to liquidate its assets on terms less favorable than anticipated and the proceeds from these investments and the remaining investments may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, when selling portfolio investments, the Clients may find it necessary or desirable to provide secondary financing to purchasers. In the event a Client finds it necessary or desirable to provide such secondary financing, a liquidation of the Client may be delayed beyond the anticipated term of the Client until the proceeds are collected. In addition, a Client will be subject to the risk of a default by the buyer with respect to any such secondary financing, and will be subordinated to any primary financing obtained by the buyer.

Acquisitions of Real-Estate Related Businesses. The Clients may acquire real estate companies or other operating companies in order to acquire the underlying real property held by such companies. A Client may effect such acquisitions through corporate transactions in which the Client assumes substantially all of the liabilities of the acquired company, including potential environmental liabilities, liabilities associated with employee claims and liabilities associated with claims by tenants, vendors and other persons. A Client may be unable to integrate such new acquisitions quickly and efficiently into its existing operations or to otherwise effect its business strategy with respect to such new acquisitions and, as a result, the Client's financial condition could be adversely affected.

Investment in Troubled Assets. The Clients may originate performing debt investments and may acquire not only performing, but also sub-performing or non-performing debt interests as well, including distressed residential mortgages, liens on high-risk collateral, or notes or pledges made by high-risk borrowers, each of which are secured directly or indirectly by real estate. Such assets generally carry below-investment grade credit ratings, or lack credit ratings altogether. These assets and/or the loans underlying these types of assets may be in default or may have a greater than normal risk of future defaults, delinquencies, bankruptcies, or fraud losses. There can be no assurance that the assets will perform, the borrowers will pay as expected, or, if defaulted, that the underlying assets will be able to be foreclosed upon and liquidated in a cost effective manner. In addition to the risks of borrower default, the collateral may be mismanaged or otherwise decline in value during periods in which a Client is seeking to obtain control of the underlying real estate. A Client may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on collateral securing one or more real estate loans purchased or originated by the Client, which can be lengthy and expensive. In such event, a Client may obtain fee title to the real property serving as collateral and will be subject to the risks incident to the ownership and operation of real estate. Such risks include, but are not limited to, the risks associated with the general economic climate, local real estate conditions (including the availability of excess supply of properties relative to demand), changes in the availability of debt financing, credit risk arising from the financial condition of tenants, buyers, and sellers of properties, geographic market concentration, competition from other space, vacancy, tenant defaults, construction related risks, condemnation, the ability of the Client, the General Partner or their respective affiliates or property managers to manage the asset, government regulations (such as changes in regulations governing land usage, improvements, zoning, and environmental issues), liability arising out of the presence of certain construction materials, uninsurable losses, fluctuations in interest rates, liability for injury to persons and property occurring on the property or in connection with the activity conducted thereon, liability related to environmental contamination, liability for non-compliance with governmental regulations and acts of God and natural disasters. Moreover, Borrowers may resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against the holder of a real estate loan including lender liability claims and defenses, even when such assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action. In some states, foreclosure actions can take up to several years to conclude. At any time during the foreclosure proceedings, the borrower may

file for bankruptcy, staying the foreclosure action and further delaying the foreclosure process. Investments in assets operating in workout modes under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, or the equivalent in non-U.S. jurisdictions, are, in certain circumstances, subject to certain additional potential liabilities which may exceed the value of a Client's original investment. For example, under certain circumstances, lenders who have inappropriately exercised control of the management and policies of a debtor may have their claims subordinated or disallowed or counterclaims may be filed and lenders may be found liable for damages suffered by various parties as a result of such actions. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments to a Client and distributions by the Client to its investors may be reclaimed to the extent that any such payment or distribution originated with a troubled asset and is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or preferential payment. Bankruptcy laws may delay the ability of a Client to realize its collateral for loan positions held by it or may adversely affect the priority of such loans through doctrines such as equitable subordination or may result in a restructure of the debt through principles such as the "cramdown" provisions of the bankruptcy laws.

Structured Finance Securities. The Clients may invest in classes of certain securities broadly categorized as structured finance securities ("Structured Finance Securities") that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from or sale proceeds of a specified pool of assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities. Structured Finance Securities in which a Client may invest include commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and residential mortgage-backed securities and other similar asset-backed securities. Structured Finance Securities have a relatively limited history as an investment category, and, accordingly, inherent with certain cutting edge and sometimes unprecedented transaction structures is the risk that an investor's rights and remedies during times of economic duress may not be as originally predicted at the time such investments were structured and made.

Holders of Structured Finance Securities bear various risks: credit risks, liquidity risks, interest rate risks, market risks, operations risks, structural risks, and legal risks. Structured Finance Securities are subject to the significant credit risks inherent in the underlying collateral and to the risk that the servicer fails to perform. Such securities generally include one or more credit enhancements, which are designed to raise the overall credit quality of the security above that of the underlying collateral. The performance of Structured Finance Securities is also dependent on the allocation of principal and interest payments as well as losses among the classes of such securities of any issue, whether underlying collateral assets are revolving or closed-end, whether proceeds from the underlying assets may be reinvested and the applicable redemption features. In addition, concentrations of Structured Finance Securities of a particular type, as well as concentrations of Structured Finance Securities issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer, or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the Structured Finance Securities to additional risk. A portion of a Client's investments may consist of Structured Finance Securities that are subordinate in right of payment and rank junior to other securities that are secured by or represent an ownership interest in the same pool of assets. Certain of the transactions may have structural features that divert payments of interest and/or principal to more senior classes when the delinquency or loss experience of the pool exceeds certain levels, which would reduce or eliminate payments of interest on one or more classes of such securities for one or more payment dates. Additionally, as a result of cash flow being diverted to payments of principal on more senior classes, the average life of the more junior securities may lengthen. Subordinate Structured Finance Securities generally do not have the right to call a default or vote on remedies following a default unless more senior securities have been paid in full. As a result, a shortfall in payments to subordinate investors in Structured Finance Securities will generally not result in a default being declared on the transaction and the transaction will not be restructured or unwound. Furthermore, because subordinate Structured Finance Securities may represent a relatively small percentage of the size of an asset pool being securitized, the impact of a relatively small loss on the overall asset pool may be substantial to the holders of such subordinate security. The structural and legal risks of Structured Finance Securities include the possibility that, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving the originator or the servicer (often the same entity or affiliates), the assets of the issuer of the Structured Finance Security could be treated as never having been truly sold by the originator to the issuer of the Structured Finance Security and could be substantively consolidated with those of the originator, or

the transfer of such assets to the issuer of the Structured Finance Security could be voided as a fraudulent transfer. Challenges based on such doctrines could also result in cash flow delays and reductions.

Risk of Investments relating to Credit Ratings. Credit ratings of Structured Finance Securities and other debt securities which may constitute Client investments, or components of Client investments, represent the rating agencies' opinions regarding their credit quality and are not a guarantee of quality. Rating agencies attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value, therefore, they may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events, so that an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. Consequently, credit ratings of Structured Finance Securities and other debt securities will be used by a Client, and should be used by others, only as preliminary indicators of investment quality.

Restricted Securities. The Clients may invest in illiquid investments, private placements and restricted securities, including securities eligible for resale in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act. These investments may include securities that are not publicly traded. A Client may not readily be able to dispose of such investments and, in some cases, may be prohibited from disposing of or transferring such securities by contract or by law. Such securities also can be difficult to value and generally will be valued using fair value methodology. These limitations on the liquidity of the Client's investments could prevent or delay a successful sale of such securities, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized from such securities.

Risks Associated with Real Estate Interests. "Real Estate Interests" are interests that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from or sale proceeds of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans ("Commercial Mortgage Loans"), including subordinate Commercial Mortgage Loans, participation interests (which may be subordinate interests) in Commercial Mortgage Loans ("Subordinate Loan Interests"), mezzanine loans secured by ownership interests in entities owning commercial properties ("Mezzanine Loans") and mortgage loans secured by mortgages on commercial real estate properties that are subject to a lease to a single tenant ("Credit Lease Loans") and other indebtedness secured by real property. Investments in Real Estate Interests are subject to, among other risks, (a) the risk of borrower default, (b) the risks attendant to foreclosure, (c) the risk of delays and expenses due to interposed defenses or counterclaims, and the possibility that a foreclosure sale may be challenged as a fraudulent conveyance, regardless of the parties' intent, and (d) the risk that a borrower may not maintain adequate insurance coverage against liability for personal injury and property damage in the event of casualty or accident.

The Subordinate Loan Interests in which a Client may invest may include (i) subordinate participation interests which rank junior in priority to more senior interests in the same Commercial Mortgage Loan (the "Senior Interests") and (ii) subordinate Commercial Mortgage Loans which rank junior in priority to more senior debt secured by the same mortgaged property (the "Senior Loans"). Although allocation of payments received from the underlying obligor may vary from deal to deal, such payments are generally allocated pursuant to the applicable loan documents first to pay interest and principal (or, a pro rata share of principal) with respect to the Senior Loan or Senior Interests and then to pay interest and principal with respect to the subordinated Commercial Mortgage Loan and Subordinated Loan Interests. Notwithstanding any such allocation, after the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default under the applicable loan documents, the Subordinate Loan Interests are generally not entitled to receive any payments of principal or interest unless and until the related Senior Loan or Senior Interests are paid in full. In addition, any losses and expenses, including losses of principal or interest, non-recoverable advances, interest on advances and special servicing compensation are generally borne first by the subordinated Commercial Mortgage Loan and Subordinated Loan Interests and then by the Senior Loan and Senior Interests.

The Senior Loans, if any, and Senior Interests relating to the Subordinate Loan Interests and subordinate Commercial Mortgage Loans may be securitized (such securitization trusts, the "Senior Securitizations"). Servicing

of the related Commercial Mortgage Loans is generally performed by a servicer or special servicer appointed pursuant to the documents governing the Senior Securitizations, subject to the provisions of the related inter-creditor agreement. Although a Client, as holder of the Subordinate Loan Interests and subordinate Commercial Mortgage Loans (or the Adviser or an operating advisor on its behalf), may have the right to appoint the special servicer for the related Commercial Mortgage Loan and may have limited rights to consult with, and approve certain servicing actions of, the servicer or special servicer of the Commercial Mortgage Loan appointed pursuant to the documents governing the Senior Securitization, such rights will generally terminate if the principal balance of such Subordinate Loan Interests, as the result of principal writedowns or appraisal reductions, is reduced below a specified percentage threshold of the principal balance. Generally, the issuer will not have the right directly to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan documents or to waive enforcement thereof, and has assigned to the holder of the related Senior Loan, if any, and Senior Interests (or the servicer or special servicer on its behalf) the right to vote all claims in any bankruptcy of the borrower. In addition, the loan documents typically restrict the transfer of interests in the Subordinate Loan Interests to persons other than certain institutional investors.

In addition, the rate of defaults and losses on Real Estate Interests will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the financial circumstances of the borrower. If a Real Estate Interest is in default, foreclosure of any portion of such Real Estate Interest may be a lengthy and difficult process, and may involve significant expenses. Furthermore, the market for the defaulted residential mortgage loans or foreclosed properties constituting such Real Estate Interest may be very limited.

Variable Rate Mortgages. The Clients may acquire investments subject to financing that provide for adjustments in the interest rate at various monthly, annual or other intervals. An increase in the interest rate as a consequence of any such adjustment: (i) would result in less income to a Client; (ii) may reduce distributions to investors; (iii) may cause negative amortization; and (iv) may cause the sale of an investment prematurely or on less favorable terms than might otherwise be obtained. Similarly, with respect to debt held by a Client that is based on variable interest rates, the Client is subject to the risk that such interest rates may decline.

Subordination of Investments. The Clients may invest in subordinated loans, structurally subordinated mezzanine loans, second mortgages and preferred equity interests of a direct or indirect property owning entity. These investments will be subordinated to the senior obligations of the property or issuer, either contractually or inherently due to the nature of equity securities. Greater credit risks are usually attached to these subordinated investments than to a borrower's first mortgage or other senior obligations. In addition, these securities may not be protected by financial or other covenants and may have limited liquidity. Adverse changes in the borrower's financial condition and/or in general economic conditions may impair the ability of the borrower to make payments on the subordinated securities and cause it to default more quickly with respect to such securities than with respect to the borrower's senior obligations. In many cases, a Client's management of its investments and its remedies with respect thereto, including the ability to foreclose on any collateral securing such investments, will be subject to the rights of the more senior lenders and contractual intercreditor provisions.

Risks Associated with Multifamily Residential Real Estate. The performance of multifamily residential investments is subject to many of the risks associated with owning and operating other types of real estate. In addition, competition in the residential real estate marketplace is strong. There are numerous housing alternatives that compete with multifamily properties in attracting residents. These include other multifamily condominium and rental apartments, and single-family homes that are available for purchase or rent in the relevant market. A large number of factors may adversely affect the value and successful operation of a multifamily property, including, as applicable: physical attributes of the apartment building, such as its age, condition, design, appearance, access to transportation, and construction quality; location of the property, for example, a change in the neighborhoods over time; the use of inferior quality materials such as polybutylene piping, aluminum wiring and pulp wood siding; location and access to points of interest (e.g., public transportation, places of work, shopping, dining and entertainment facilities) and any changes in these factors over time (for example, changes in neighborhoods linked

to road closures, the construction of new power lines and changes in zoning or drawing of districts); the ability of management to provide adequate maintenance and insurance; the types of services or amenities that the property provides; the property's reputation, including as it may be affected by factors outside of a Client's direct or exclusive control (e.g., poor customer service at the property management level, low social media impact or even criminal activity); the level of mortgage interest rates, which may encourage tenants to purchase rather than lease housing; changes in government support for multifamily housing (e.g., changes to the condition of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac), including the potential for a decrease in liquidity made available to the multifamily sector or adverse effects on loan availability, capital availability, interest rates and the value of multifamily assets; presence of competing properties; 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; governmental programs that provide assistance or rent subsidies to tenants pursuant to tenant voucher programs, which vouchers may be used at other properties and influence tenant mobility; adverse local or national economic conditions, which may limit the amount of rent that may be charged and may result in a reduction of timely rent payments or a reduction in occupancy levels; federal, state, and local regulations, which may affect the building owner's ability to increase rent (such as rent control laws), to market rent for an equivalent property or evict delinquent tenants; and regulations requiring substantial capital investments (e.g., fire safety systems or increased accessibility mandates). If the demand for multifamily properties is reduced, or if competitors develop and/or acquire competing properties on a more cost-effective basis, then the occupancy of a Client's residential properties, the rent received (including by virtue of a Client's ability—or lack thereof—to avoid making rent concessions) and income generated from a Client's investments and the underlying value of such investments may be adversely affected.

To the extent a Client invests in age-restricted multifamily housing properties, a Client will face competition from numerous operators in similar industries, some of which will have greater cash reserves, ability to borrow funds and/or more experience in the space. Additionally, such properties are at greater risk for civil lawsuits alleging negligent care and/or breach of duty due to the oversight and care services often expected to be provided. Such lawsuits can be costly to defend and may negatively impact the reputation of a property, which, in turn, can have a negative impact on occupancy and operations.

In addition, certain jurisdictions regulate the relationship of an owner and its tenants. Commonly, these laws require a written lease, good cause for eviction, disclosure of fees, and notification to residents of changed land use, while prohibiting unreasonable rules, retaliatory evictions, and restrictions on a resident's choice of unit vendors. Apartment building owners have been the subject of lawsuits under various "Landlord and Tenant Acts" and other general consumer protection statutes for coercive, abusive, or unconscionable leasing and sales practices. A few jurisdictions may offer more significant protection. For example, there may be provisions that limit the bases on which a landlord may terminate a tenancy or increase its rent or prohibit a landlord from terminating a tenancy solely by reason of the sale of the owner's building. In addition to state regulation of the landlord-tenant relationship, numerous towns and municipalities impose rent control on apartment buildings. These ordinances may limit rent increases to fixed percentages, to percentages of increases in the consumer price index, to increases set or approved by a governmental agency, or to increases determined through mediation or binding arbitration.

Risks Associated with Hotels. The performance of the hotel industry has historically been closely linked to the performance of the general economy and, specifically, growth in U.S. gross domestic product ("GDP"). It is also sensitive to business and personal discretionary spending levels. Declines in corporate travel budgets and consumer demand due to adverse general economic conditions, such as declines in GDP, risks affecting or reducing travel patterns, such as airlift decisions by airlines, lower consumer confidence, changes in consumer travel destination preferences and adverse political conditions can lower the revenues and profitability of hotel properties and, therefore, net operating profits. In addition, the hotel industry is highly competitive. Investments in hotels involve a high degree of risk because hotels are (i) both management-intensive and labor-intensive and (ii) especially subject to general economic and social conditions and trends. Also, hotels may be exposed to more liability than other investments for claims relating to property loss, labor difficulties, supplier problems and personal injuries. To meet competition in the hotel industry and to maintain economic values, continuing expenditures must be made to

modernize, refurbish, and maintain hotel facilities prior to the end of their useful lives. These expenditures are likely to be significant and may be necessary or desirable regardless of occupancy levels or profitability of hotels.

A Client will require significant capital to acquire, renovate, rehabilitate, operate, and make periodic capital improvements at hotel properties. To the extent required funding is not available from cash, a Client will need to obtain new or additional financing on satisfactory terms, which will depend on capital market conditions. There can be no assurance of that a Client will be able to obtain the required financing for its hotel properties on favorable terms or at all.

Risks Associated with Industrial Properties. The Clients may invest in commercial or industrial properties, including special use single-tenant properties. With these properties, if the current lease is terminated or not renewed, a Client may be required to renovate the property or to make rent concessions in order to lease the property to another tenant or sell the property. In addition, a Client may have difficulty selling the property to a party other than the tenant due to the special purpose for which the property may have been designed. These and other limitations may affect a Client's ability to sell or re-lease industrial properties and may adversely affect returns to investors.

Properties historically used for industrial, manufacturing and commercial purposes are more likely to contain, or may have contained, underground storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products and other hazardous or toxic substances. Investing in industrial properties that conduct industrial, manufacturing and commercial activities will cause a Client to be subject to increased risk of liabilities under environmental laws and regulations. The presence of hazardous or toxic substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may adversely affect a Client's ability to sell or rent an industrial property.

Risks Associated with Retail Properties. The performance of investments that are retail properties is subject to many of the risks associated with owning and operating other types of real estate. However, retail properties may be subject to certain additional risks. For example, in many cases, the tenants of retail properties may negotiate leases containing certain exclusive rights to sell particular types of merchandise or services within a particular retail center. When leasing other space after vacancy by another tenant, these provisions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants for the vacant space. Further, the termination of the lease of an anchor tenant could provide other tenants with the rights to modify or terminate their leases. The failure to lease or re-lease on satisfactory terms could harm the operating results of the Clients.

Risks Associated with Office Properties. The General Partners may cause a Client to invest in commercial office buildings, which may be subject to certain additional risks not associated with other types of real estate. As with retail properties, the investment in office properties is subject to the risk that tenants may be unable to make their lease payments or may decline to extend a lease upon its expiration. A termination of the lease of an anchor tenant could provide other tenants with the right to modify or terminate their lease. Any such modifications or conditions would be unfavorable to a Client and would decrease rents or expense recoveries. In the event of default by any tenant, a Client may experience delays and costs in enforcing its rights as landlord to recover amounts due to the Client under the terms of its agreements with those parties.

Development, Redevelopment and Construction Risks. The Clients may invest in real property requiring construction, new development or redevelopment, including undeveloped land or undeveloped real property, which may often be non-income producing. The development and construction of such property is subject to timing, budgeting and other risks that may adversely affect a Client's operating results. Any renovation, redevelopment, development and related construction activities could subject a Client to a number of risks, including, without limitation, risks associated with:

- start up, repositioning and redevelopment costs that may be higher than anticipated;

- construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs;
- availability and timely receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental permits, authorizations and regulatory approvals;
- development costs incurred for projects that are not pursued to completion;
- site defects or contamination not discovered or caused by a construction contractor;
- inability of contractors to perform their obligations as expected;
- acts of God such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or fires that could adversely impact a project;
- unavailability and high cost of labor needed to complete construction or development;
- labor conditions or material shortages, whether due to trade wars or otherwise, that may adversely impact the cost and timing of construction;
- inflation in the cost of goods required for construction;
- inability to obtain construction and permanent financing on favorable terms, or at all;
- governmental restrictions on the nature or size of a project;
- governmental disclosure requirements regarding a Client, its investments, and its investors; and
- failure to get entitlements, lawsuits, and other delays.

Any of these factors, alone or in combination, could result in substantial unanticipated delays, disruptions or additional costs, including soft costs or expenses, competitive harm to the extent confidential information is required to be disclosed and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of construction, refurbishment or development activities once undertaken, any of which could have an adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of a Client and on the amount of funds available for distribution to the investors. Properties under construction or development, or properties acquired to be developed, generally generate no cash flow from the date of acquisition through the date of completion of construction or development and experience operating deficits for a period after the date of completion. A Client may commence construction, development or redevelopment activities prior to obtaining financing for such activities and there is no guarantee that financing will be available on favorable terms, or at all. In addition, market conditions may change during the course of development making such development less attractive than at the time it was commenced.

In addition, the costs of construction depend primarily on the costs of materials and labor, which may be subject to significant unforeseen increases. The Client may not be able to recover for cost overruns under its insurance policies or from the responsible contractor or sub-contractor or may incur holding costs. The construction market may experience an increase in the cost of constructing buildings due to, among other matters, the rising cost of gas and oil and the global impact of natural disasters. There is no guarantee that the General Partner will be able to accurately predict the extent of the rise in construction costs, which could adversely affect a Client's ability to make distributions to investors.

Multi-Location Investment Strategy. In general, the Adviser's strategy is to acquire assets in multiple geographic regions across the U.S., which will expose Clients to the market conditions affecting each geographic market. For the Adviser to maintain expertise, relationships and market knowledge across the range of geographic regions in this multi-location approach could require more management time, staff support and expense than a company whose focus is dedicated to a greater extent on a single geographic market.

Volatility of Property Income. The volatility of operating income for a property also may be influenced by matters such as: the length of tenant leases; vacancies or the ability to rent space on favorable terms; the financial condition

and creditworthiness of tenants; the level of tenant defaults and the inability to collect rent from tenants; decreased rental rates, increased lease concessions or failure to achieve occupancy targets; oversupply of the type of rental space or hotel product in the area, increased competition or reduced demand for the type of rental space or hotel product in the area; the ability to convert an unsuccessful property to an alternative use; new construction in the same market as the subject property; rent control laws or other laws impacting operating costs; the number and diversity of tenants; the availability of trained labor necessary for tenant operations; the rate at which new rentals occur; and the property's operating leverage (which is the percentage of total property expenses in relation to revenue), the ratio of fixed operating expenses to those that vary with revenues, and the level of capital expenditures required to maintain the property and to retain or replace tenants. A decline in the general economy and/or the real estate market or in the financial condition of a major tenant will tend to have a more immediate negative effect on the net operating income of properties with short-term revenue sources (such as short-term or month-to-month leases) and may lead to higher rates of delinquency or defaults under mortgage loans secured by such properties.

Termination or Expiration of Leases; Default. A Client's properties may be subject to existing leases with major tenants occupying a substantial portion of the properties. There can be no assurance that a Client will be able to retain tenants in any of their respective properties upon the expiration of their leases. Upon the expiration or early termination of such leases, the availability of the large blocks of space they cover may have an adverse effect on a Client's ability to achieve the lease terms and rents it might otherwise be able to achieve if space were to turn over in smaller portions, spread out over a period of time. If the space is suited to the particular needs of a former tenant, then a Client may have difficulty finding a new tenant for the space or may need to redevelop such space. In addition, a termination of the lease of an anchor tenant could provide other tenants with the right to modify or terminate their lease. Any such modifications or conditions would be unfavorable to a Client and would decrease rents or expense recoveries. In the event of default by any tenant, a Client may experience delays and costs in enforcing its rights as landlord to recover amounts due to such Client under the terms of its agreements with those parties, and such agreements and/or applicable jurisdictions may limit the instances in which a Client may recover from tenants.

Inability to Lease Properties. Any of the Client's properties could become partially or completely vacant in the future. If a Client is unable to re-lease these properties and generate sufficient cash flow to replace or exceed that amount lost due to the vacancy, the Client will be required to recognize a financial loss as to that property, which could reduce the Client's operating results and ability to make distributions.

Sale-leaseback Transactions. The Clients may enter into sale-leaseback transactions, whereby it would lease the properties it purchased back to the sellers of such properties. A transaction structured as a sale-leaseback may be re-characterized as either a financing or a joint venture, either of which outcomes could adversely affect a Client from a business and financial perspective. If the sale-leaseback were re-characterized as a financing, a Client might not be considered the owner of the property, and as a result, would have the status of a creditor in relation to the tenant. In that event, a Client would no longer have the right to sell or encumber its ownership interest in the property. Instead, the Client would have a claim against the tenant for the amounts owed under the lease, with the claim arguably secured by the property. The tenant/debtor might have the ability to propose a plan restructuring the term, interest rate and amortization schedule of its outstanding balance. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the Client could be bound by the new terms, and prevented from foreclosing its lien on the property. If the sale-leaseback were re-characterized as a joint venture, the Client and its tenant could be treated as co-ventures with respect to the property. As a result, the Client could be held liable, under some circumstances, for debts incurred by the tenant relating to the property. Either of these outcomes could adversely affect the Client's cash flow and the amount available for distributions to investors.

In the event that any sale-leaseback transaction is challenged and re-characterized as a financing transaction or a loan for U.S. federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed. If a sale-leaseback transaction entered into by any REIT subsidiary or any entities through which a REIT subsidiary invests were so re-characterized, such REIT subsidiary might fail to satisfy the REIT

qualification “asset tests” or “income tests” and, consequently, lose its REIT status effective with the year of re-characterization. Alternatively, the amount of such REIT subsidiary’s taxable income could be recalculated which might also cause it to fail to meet the distribution requirement for a taxable year.

Control Position. The Clients will generally seek investment opportunities that allow a Client to have significant influence on the management, operations and strategic direction of companies or properties in which it invests. The exercise of control and/or significant influence over a company or property imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, failure to supervise management and other types of liability in which the limited liability characteristic of business operations may generally be ignored. The exercise of control and/or significant influence over a company could expose the assets of a Client to claims by such company, its security holders and its creditors. While the General Partners intends to manage the Clients in a way that will minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be precluded.

Minority Position and Toehold Investments. The Clients may also make minority equity or debt investments in companies where the Clients may have limited influence. Such companies may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Client and a Client may not be in a position to limit or otherwise protect the value of its investment in such companies. A Client’s control over the investment policies of such companies may also be limited. This could result in the Client’s investments being frozen in minority positions that incur substantial loss. If a Client takes a minority position in publicly traded securities as a “toe-hold” investment, then such publicly traded securities may fluctuate in value over the limited duration of the Client’s investment in such publicly traded securities, which could potentially reduce returns to the investors. While the General Partners may seek to accumulate larger positions through open market purchases, registered tender offers, negotiated transactions or private placements, the General Partners may be unable to accumulate a sufficiently large position in a company to execute its strategy. In such circumstances, a Client may dispose of its position in a company within a short time of acquiring it; there can be no assurance that the price at which a Client can sell such securities will not have declined since the time of acquisition. Moreover, this may be exacerbated by the fact that securities of the companies that a Client may target may be thinly traded and that a Client’s position may nevertheless have been substantial, although not controlling, and its disposal may depress the market price for such securities.

Environmental Risks of Real Estate. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate (which may include a lender in some instances) may be required to investigate and clean up any hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at such property and may be liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and cleanup costs incurred by such parties in connection with contamination. These laws typically impose clean up responsibility and liability without regard to whether the owner knew of or caused the presence of the contaminants, and the liability under such laws has been interpreted to be joint and several unless the harm is divisible and there is a reasonable basis for allocation of responsibility. The cost of investigation, remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances or the failure to properly remedy the contamination on such property may adversely affect the owner’s ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. Persons, including third-party lenders which have directed or had an active involvement in the environmental compliance activities or the day-to-day management of a borrower’s facilities or which have taken possession of or title to such borrower’s collateral, who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products at a disposal or treatment facility may also be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of a release of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products at such disposal or treatment facility, whether or not the facility is owned or operated by such person. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on the contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with contamination. The owner of a site may also be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from a site. Certain federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances govern the removal, encapsulation or disturbance of asbestos-containing materials (“ACMs”) when such materials are in poor condition or in the event of construction, remodeling, renovation, or demolition of a building. These laws may impose liability for release of ACMs and may

provide for third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators of real property for personal injury associated with ACMs.

In connection with its direct or indirect ownership and operation of real estate, the Clients may incur liability for such environmental costs. And in connection with a Client's debt investments, a Client, to the extent it has an active involvement in the environmental compliance activities of a borrower's facilities or takes possession of a borrower's collateral, may incur liability for environmental costs. Also in connection with a Client's debt investments, the ability of the owner to make payments to the Client may be reduced, which in turn may also adversely affect the value of the relevant asset held by the Client. Additionally, changes in environmental laws or in the environmental condition of an asset may create liabilities that did not exist at the time of acquisition and that could not have been foreseen.

Air Quality at the Clients' Properties. Complaints about poor indoor air quality at properties owned by the Clients could necessitate costly investigation and remediation activities. Indoor air quality issues can stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contaminants from indoor or outdoor sources, and biological contaminants such as bacteria, molds, pollen and viruses. Chemical contaminants, including volatile organic compounds, naturally emanate from common indoor sources such as adhesives, carpeting, upholstery, manufactured wood products, copy machines, pesticides and cleaning agents. Outdoor contaminants such as pollutants from motor vehicle exhaust, plumbing exhaust and building exhausts can also enter buildings through air intake vents, windows and other openings. In addition, bacteria, molds, pollen and viruses may grow in moisture that accumulates in buildings or on building materials, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered. Indoor exposure to chemical or biological contaminants above certain levels can cause a variety of health effects and symptoms in susceptible individuals, which the popular press sometimes dubs "sick building syndrome" or "building related illnesses." If these conditions were to occur at one of a Client's properties, then it may need to undertake a targeted remediation program, including steps to increase indoor ventilation rates and the installation of high performance air filters and/or absorbent beds. Such remediation programs could be costly, necessitate the temporary closure of the property or in extreme cases require extensive rehabilitation of the affected property. Exposure to COVID-19 or respiratory illnesses may compound adverse health effects experienced by susceptible individuals.

Impact of Climate Change. There is significant concern from members of the scientific community and the general public that an increase in global average temperatures due to emissions of greenhouse gases and other human activities have or will cause significant changes in weather patterns and increase the frequency and severity of climate stress events. Climate change, including the impact of global warming, creates physical and financial risk. Physical risks from climate change include an increase in sea level and changes in weather conditions, such as an increase in intense precipitation and extreme heat events, as well as tropical and non-tropical storms. The occurrence of one or more natural disasters, such as hurricanes, fires, floods, and earthquakes (whether or not caused by climate change), could cause considerable damage to one of the Client's properties, disrupt the Client's operations and negatively impact the Client's returns. To the extent these events result in significant damage to one or more of the Client's properties, the Client's operations and financial performance could be adversely affected. In addition, these events could result in significant expenses to restore or remediate a property, increases in fuel (or other energy) prices or a fuel shortage and increases in the costs of insurance if they result in significant loss of property or other insurable damage.

Engineering and Environmental Reports. The Clients will obtain engineering reports and environmental surveys during the diligence and underwriting process for acquiring its properties. The reports will make observations about the properties. There can be no assurance that the reports will reveal the full extent of repairs or remediation required or that the costs thereof, which a Client will have to bear, will not exceed available funds.

Competitive Market. The business of identifying, acquiring and realizing suitable investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The Clients will be competing for investments with many other real estate investment vehicles, as well as publicly-traded real estate investment trusts, private investment funds, advisers

managing pension fund separate accounts, foreign investors, institutional investors, family groups and wealthy individuals, some or all of which may have more capital and resources than the Clients. These organizations and individuals may be able to accept more risk than the Clients can prudently accept and may invest in promising opportunities before a Client is able to do so, or, their competitive offers to invest may drive up prices of prospective investments thereby lowering potential returns. Further this competition may generally limit the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to a Client or the number of properties that it is able to acquire, and may also increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell to a Client, making it more difficult for it to acquire new properties on attractive terms.

Competition for investments may have the effect of increasing costs, thereby reducing a Client's investment returns. Likewise, other investment companies with similar investment objectives to the Clients may be formed in the future by unrelated parties and compete with the Clients for suitable investment opportunities. There is no assurance that the Clients will be able to locate and complete investments that satisfy its investment objective.

Investment Selection Risk. Given the significant capital allocations to real estate and heightened valuations in the current market (as discussed further herein), investment selection has become increasingly important. Successfully executing value-add/opportunistic plans generally requires an ability to identify and buy at a discount and recognize tangible opportunities to add real value operationally, physically and/or financially to investments, including, without limitation, (a) undermanaged or underfunded assets that require active management in order to improve occupancy, tenant quality, rents and lease terms, (b) special or distressed situations in order to access assets on an attractive cost basis, and (c) selective developments in markets that exhibit supply and demand imbalances and to reposition such assets as stabilized core assets in order to exit to institutional buyers. There can be no guarantee that any of a Client's underwriting of any particular investment will prove to be accurate or that the Adviser will be able to successfully select or reposition investments to achieve the Client's investment objective and target return. Should a Client's underwriting falter (e.g., the Client overpays for an asset, invests in assets that are never able to convert to core assets or invests in submarkets that never experience economic growth) and valuations decrease, investors may sustain significant losses.

Expenses, Reserves for Expenses and Contingencies. The Clients pay all expenses directly or indirectly incurred in the acquisition, management and realization of investments made by the Clients. Such expenses, which may include engineering and environmental reviews and the costs of workouts and restructurings, are generally higher for real estate investments than for many other non-real estate investments. Further, the General Partners may, from time to time, establish reserves for estimated or accrued expenses, liabilities or contingencies, including general reserves for unspecified contingencies, which need not be taken in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The establishment and existence of such reserves could substantially reduce the amount of the distributions to the investors.

Property Taxes and Risk of Property Reassessments. Real property owned by the Clients or real property that secures (directly or indirectly) an investment of the Clients will likely be subject to real property taxes and, in some instances, personal property taxes. Such real and personal property taxes may increase as property tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. An increase in property taxes on a Client's real property could adversely affect the Client's results from operations and could decrease the value of that real property. An increase in property taxes on real property that secures an investment of a Client could adversely affect the ability of the borrower to make payments to the Client, which in turn may also adversely affect the value of the relevant asset held by the Client.

Litigation. The acquisition, ownership and disposition of real properties carries certain litigation risks, which could result in losses to the Clients. Litigation may be commenced with respect to a property acquired by a Client in relation to activities that took place prior to the Client's acquisition of such property. In addition, at the time of disposition of an individual property, a potential buyer may claim that it should have been afforded the opportunity to purchase the asset or alternatively that such buyer should be awarded due diligence expenses incurred or statutory

damages for misrepresentation relating to disclosures made, if such buyer is passed over in favor of another as part of the Client's efforts to maximize sale proceeds. Similarly, successful buyers may later sue a Client under various damage theories, including those sounding in tort, for losses associated with latent defects or other problems not uncovered in due diligence. A Client may also be exposed to litigation resulting from the activities of tenants or their customers. The outcome of any such proceedings may materially adversely affect the Clients and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of the General Partners' time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation. Under the Organizational Documents of the Clients, a Client will generally be responsible for indemnifying the General Partner and related parties for costs they may incur with respect to such litigation not covered by insurance.

Further, the Clients' investment activities subject it to the risk of becoming involved in litigation by third parties with respect to an investment. This risk is somewhat greater if a Client exercises control of, or significant influence on, a property's business operations. To the extent not covered by insurance, the expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would, absent certain conduct by the officers or employees of the General Partner or Adviser, be borne by such Client, would reduce its net assets and could require investors to return to the Client capital and earnings previously distributed by the Client. The Adviser, the General Partner and other related parties, including DivCore and LoanCore, are entitled to indemnification by the Client in connection with such litigation, subject to limited exceptions in the Client's Organizational Documents.

Lender Liability Considerations; Equitable Subordination. Over the years, a number of judicial decisions in the U.S. have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lenders or bondholders on the basis of various evolving legal theories (collectively, termed "lender liability"). Generally, lender liability is founded upon the premise that an institutional lender or bondholder has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith and fair dealing owed to the borrower or issuer or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower or issuer resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or issuer or its other creditors or shareholders. Although the Clients do not intend to engage in conduct that it expects would form the basis for a successful cause of action based upon lender liability, the potential for such a cause of action exists.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (ii) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (iii) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (iv) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called "equitable subordination." Although the Clients do not intend to engage in conduct that it expects would form the basis for a successful cause of action based upon the equitable subordination doctrine, the potential for such a cause of action exists.

The preceding discussion is based upon principles of U.S. federal and state laws. Insofar as subsidiaries of the Clients or investments are formed under the laws of foreign jurisdictions, the laws of such foreign jurisdictions may impose liability upon lenders or bondholders under factual circumstances similar to those described above, with consequences that may or may not be analogous to those described above under U.S. federal and state laws.

Risks Relating to Debt Investments. The Clients may invest in mortgage loans, mezzanine debt or other indebtedness secured by real property. Such debt investments are subject to, among other risks, (i) the risk of borrower default, (ii) the risks attendant to foreclosure, (iii) the risk of delays and expenses due to interposed defenses or counterclaims, and the possibility that a foreclosure sale may be challenged as a fraudulent conveyance, regardless of the parties' intent, (iv) the risk that a Client may be limited in its ability to collect certain funds due to it from a borrower that is a debtor in a case filed under Title 11 of the U.S. Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., as

amended, and (v) the risk that a Client's borrowers may not maintain adequate insurance coverage against liability for personal injury and property damage in the event of casualty or accident.

Risk of Default or Insolvency of Counterparty. The leveraged capital structure of most of the borrowers which the Clients expect to finance, will increase these borrowers' exposure to adverse economic factors (such as rising interest rates, competitive pressures, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the borrower or its industry) and to the risk of unforeseen events. This leverage may result in more serious adverse consequences to any such borrower (including to its overall profitability or solvency) if these factors arise or events occur when compared to the consequences that may be suffered by less leveraged borrowers. For example, rising interest rates may significantly increase a borrower's interest expense, or a significant industry downturn may affect a borrower's ability to generate positive cash flow, in either case causing an inability to service outstanding debt. If a borrower cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt obligations, then the borrower may default on its loan agreements or be forced into bankruptcy or insolvency (which may lead to restructuring or liquidation). As a result, a Client may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in that borrower, particularly in light of the subordinated position of the Client's investments.

Operating Company Investments. Investments in early stage and middle-market companies such as those that the Adviser may pursue on behalf of its Client generally entail larger risks than are customarily associated with investments in large companies. Such companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may be dependent on a smaller management group and on additional financing. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller, private companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult.

Reliance on Professionals. The Clients' future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued services of the Adviser's investment professionals (as the individuals who are material to the Clients' success are not limited to the designated "key persons"). The past performance of these investment professionals with respect to Clients is not necessarily indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that these individuals will remain in the employ of the Adviser or any of its affiliates or otherwise continue to be able to carry on their current duties throughout the term of the Client. The loss of the services of these investment professionals or of other key personnel hired in the future could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Client and its investments results and prospects. There can be no assurance that it will be possible to replace any investment professional should they cease to be involved with the Client for any reason, and there is no certainty as to the impact upon the Client of the departure of an Adviser investment professional.

Disaster Recovery. Upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event, such as a data breach, natural disaster or other similar event that threatens the General Partner's or the Adviser's operations, the Adviser has only limited disaster recovery plans for its operations for such events. In addition, the Adviser relies on outside parties for certain key accounting and operational functions, and these parties may also have limited disaster recovery plans. There is no assurance that any disaster recovery plans will be in place at the time of such event or that such disaster recovery plans will be effective at the time of such event, which could result in significant losses for the Clients.

Liability and Standard of Care. The Client, its General Partner and its manager (if applicable) may utilize the services of attorneys, accountants and other consultants in their operations. The Client, its General Partner and its manager (if applicable) generally rely upon such advisors for their professional judgment with respect to legal, tax and other regulatory matters. Nevertheless, there exists a risk that such advisors may provide incorrect advice from time to time. None of the Client, its General Partner or its manager will have any liability to the Client's investors for any reliance upon such advice. Whenever the General Partner or the manager makes a determination or uses its discretion, unless otherwise indicated in the Client's Organizational Documents, it shall do so in its sole and absolute discretion.

Acquisition of Businesses and Expansion of Investment Strategies. If market conditions warrant, DivCore (as defined herein) and its affiliates, including the Adviser and LoanCore (as defined herein), may enter into new lines of business and expand into new investment strategies, geographic markets and businesses, each of which may result in additional risks, expenses and uncertainties in their respective businesses. The expansion of their businesses involves a number of risks, including, without limitation: (i) the required investment of capital and other resources; (ii) entry into markets or lines of business in which the firm has limited or no experience; (iii) the diversion of management's attention from core businesses and the disruption of ongoing businesses; (iv) increasing demands on operational and management systems and controls; and (v) increasing risks associated with conducting operations in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions where such firm has little or no presence. Because all potential new investment strategies, geographic markets, or lines of business have not been identified, all of the specific risks that may be faced and the potential adverse consequences on the Clients, including the potential impact on the Clients' growth strategy, cannot be known or identified at this time. In addition, new lines of business may potentially compete with the Clients, which could adversely impact the Clients and their investments.

Fair Value Asset Valuation. The Clients' investments will be presented in its financial statements on a "fair value basis." In the case of many of the Clients' investments, it is unlikely that readily available price quotations will exist. Accordingly, investors will need to rely on the judgment of the General Partners for valuing and pricing the Clients' investments, both for financial statement purposes and in connection with disposing of such investments. A valuation is only an estimate of value and is not a precise measure of realizable value. Ultimate realization of the value of an asset depends to a great extent on economic and other conditions beyond the control of the Clients. Further, valuations do not necessarily represent the price at which an investment would sell since market prices of investments can only be determined by negotiation between a willing buyer and seller. If a Client were to liquidate a particular investment, then the realized value may be more than or less than the appraised valuation of such asset.

Uncertain Asset Valuation. Certain actions by the General Partners, such as the sale of investments, may be based on the General Partners' estimate of the value of the Clients' investments. Accordingly, investors will need to rely on the judgment of the General Partners for valuing the Clients' investments. A valuation is only an estimate of value and is not a precise measure of realizable value. Ultimate realization of the value of an asset depends to a great extent on economic and other conditions beyond the control of the Clients. Further, valuations do not necessarily represent the price at which an investment would sell since market prices of investments can only be determined by negotiation between a willing buyer and seller. If a Client were to liquidate a particular investment, the realized value may be more than or less than the General Partner's valuation of such asset.

Risks Related to Electronic Communications. Pursuant to a Client's Organizational Documents entered into by an investor, such investor may consent to electronic delivery (including email or posting on the Client's password-protected web-based investor reporting site or other internet service in accordance with the Client's Organizational Documents) of (i) any notices or communications required or contemplated to be delivered to such investor by the Client, the General Partner, the Adviser or any of their respective affiliates, pursuant to applicable law or regulation (including the Advisers Act), at the option of the person making such delivery, and (ii) capital call notices and other notices, requests, demands or consents or other communications and any financial statements, reports, schedules, certificates or opinions required to be provided to such investor under the Client's Organizational Documents or under any side letter with such investor (each, an "Electronic Communication"). Electronic Communications may be modified, corrupted, or contain viruses or malicious code, and may not be compatible with an investor's electronic system. In addition, reliance on Electronic Communications involves the risk of inaccessibility, power outages or slowdowns for a variety of reasons. These periods of inaccessibility may delay or prevent receipt of reports or other information by the investors.

Possible Lack of Diversification. While the General Partners intend to employ some degree of portfolio diversification as one of its risk management strategies, the Clients are expected to participate in a limited number of investments and there can be no assurances concerning the diversification of the Clients' investments either by geographic region or asset type. To the extent a Client concentrates its investments in certain geographic markets,

adverse events or conditions affecting these markets in particular could have a more negative effect on the financial condition and operations of the Client than if its investments were more geographically diverse. Similarly, a Client's financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by conditions affecting the Client's specific property types. This could lead to increased risk as a result of a Client having an unintended long-term investment and reduced diversification. A limited degree of diversification increases risk because, as a consequence, the aggregate return of a Client may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single investment. In addition, investors have no assurance that as a Client continues to invest the degree of diversification in the Client's investments will increase, with respect to asset category, geographic location or other risk exposure. Portfolio diversification will decrease as a Client's investments are divested.

Risks of Joint Venture Investments. The Clients may make investments through joint ventures, co-investment entities or other entities with another person or entity (including affiliates, third parties and funds, on a programmatic basis, separate accounts or co-investment capital managed by the Adviser and/or LoanCore). Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a joint venture partner or co-investor is not involved, including diverging investment interests of the Client and joint venture partner or co-investor, dysfunctional day-to-day management by the joint venture partner or co-investor, increased costs, greater illiquidity, the possibility that a joint venture partner or co-investor may have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on or inability to close on such investment, or may have economic or business interests or investment objectives which are inconsistent with those of the Client or otherwise be in a position to take action inconsistent with the Client's objectives, desires or policies. The Client may encounter challenges or resistance to disposing of an interest in an asset that is subject to a servicing contract or a joint venture or co-investment transaction. The joint venture agreement between a Client and a joint venture partner or co-investor may grant a joint venture partner or co-investor with material unilateral decision rights or veto powers with respect to major decisions concerning the management, financing or disposition of an investment, which could allow a joint venture partner or co-investor to block an action, contrary to the Client's investment objective, and could increase the risk of deadlocks that may adversely affect investment liquidity, values and returns. A Client may be subject to various costs and fees relating to such ventures, including on occasion additional operational, performance-based or asset-based fees or allocations that may be paid to third party operating partners. A Client may bear or be responsible for more than its pro rata share (based on relative equity participation) of expenses, guarantees and/or recourse liabilities, including environmental and other "non-recourse carveout" or so-called "bad boy" liabilities. A Client may hold a non-controlling interest in certain investments and, therefore, may have a limited ability to protect its position in such investments, although the General Partners expect to procure appropriate rights to protect the Clients' interests.

If a Client, joint venture partners and/or co-investors have the ability to dispose of their interests in the investment separately, a disposition of a large position by one party may depress the market value of the continuing investment of the remaining joint venture partners or co-investors (possibly including the Client), or may reduce the price available to other joint venture partners or co-investors (possibly including the Client) which may also be disposing of their respective investments. In addition, agreements governing joint ventures often contain restrictions on the transfer of a joint venture partner's or co-investor's interest, "buy-sell" mechanisms or similar provisions that may require the Client to obtain the consent of a joint venture partner or co-investor prior to divesting its interest in the joint venture or result in the purchase or sale of the Client's interest at a disadvantageous time or on disadvantageous terms.

Actions taken by joint venture partners or co-investors could subject a Client to liabilities larger than, or other than, those anticipated. For example, if a joint venture partner or co-investor removes its general partner or manager or terminates prior to a Client, the ability of the Client to exercise certain rights associated with its investments may require the cooperation of a successor general partner/manager or other persons. In addition, a Client may be liable for actions of its joint venture partners or co-investors. It may not be practicable or possible to review the qualifications, condition or suitability of prospective co-investors or partners.

Nature of Anticipated Transactions. Because of the objectives of the Clients, special considerations are presented by the nature of its anticipated activities. Investment analyses and decisions by the Adviser or one of its affiliates may frequently be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of target investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Adviser or its affiliates at the time of making an investment decision may be limited, and they may not have access to detailed information regarding the underlying real estate, such as physical characteristics, environmental matters, planning or zoning regulations or other local conditions affecting an investment. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Adviser and its affiliates will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment. In addition, the Adviser expects to rely upon independent consultants in connection with their evaluation of proposed investments, and no assurance can be given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by such independent consultants or to a Client's right of recourse against them in the event errors or omissions do occur.

Non-Circumvent and Non-Disclosure Agreements. By reason of their responsibilities in connection with potential investments for the Clients, the Adviser, the investment professionals and certain of their officers, directors, employees, agents and affiliates may enter into non-circumvent and/or non-disclosure agreements with intermediaries, restricting their ability to disclose information and/or pursue the investment through a different intermediary. Due to these restrictions, the Clients may not be able to initiate a transaction that it might otherwise have initiated and may not be able to dispose of an investment that it otherwise might have disposed.

Illiquidity of Investments. The investments to be made by the Clients are likely to be illiquid, and it is unlikely that there will be a public market for any of the investments held by the Clients. The illiquid nature of the Clients' investments will limit the Clients' ability to respond to changes in economic and other conditions. The Clients generally will not be able to sell its investments publicly. While an investment may be disposed of at any time, it is generally expected that investments will be held for a number of years after being made. It is possible that a Client may not encounter favorable disposition, financing or refinancing terms for its investments, thereby reducing its returns. No assurances can be given that all investments will be able to be liquidated prior to the scheduled expiration of the term of a Client. As a result, a Client may need to sell, distribute, or otherwise dispose of assets at a disadvantageous time as a result of meeting the timing for dissolution.

Undiscovered Liabilities. The General Partners intend the Clients to structure investments through privately negotiated transactions where a level of protection is typically afforded by covenants and due diligence. However, there can be no guarantee that a target investment by a Client does not carry with it a significant undisclosed liability which could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Client's investments.

When conducting due diligence and investment research, the Adviser and/or General Partner will be required to evaluate important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants, and investment banks may be involved in the due diligence and investment research process in varying degrees depending on the type of investment. When conducting due diligence and investment research and making an assessment regarding an investment, the Adviser may rely on information provided by such persons, or by the seller of an investment opportunity or their advisors. The due diligence investigation and investment research that the Adviser carries out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, may lead to inaccurate or incomplete conclusions, or may be manipulated by fraud. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful.

Fraud. The Clients could be subject to losses due to fraudulent and negligent acts on the part of third parties, including borrowers, brokers, sellers, vendors, tenants, co-lenders, loan participants, servicers, and the boards and management teams of operating companies.

Third Party Asset Servicer. Certain of the Clients' investments may comprise securities collateralized by pools of loans or receivables for which certain management functions – such as, for example, payment collection and

deposit, record-keeping or reporting with respect to payment collections and deposits – are performed by asset servicers. In the event that a servicer for one of the Client's assets experiences operational or financial difficulties, the Client's investment could experience asset deterioration or payment delay, reduction or suspension, thereby compromising the asset's value.

Derivatives. The Clients may from time to time utilize exchange-traded futures, swaps and options as part of its investment policy. Subject to the terms of the derivative contract, under certain market conditions, these instruments can be highly volatile and may expose investors to a high risk of loss. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in such instruments permit a high degree of leverage normally not fully disclosed on the balance sheet. As a result, depending upon the type of instrument, a relatively small movement in the price of an underlying instrument may result in a profit or loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin, and may result in a loss exceeding any margin deposited. Transactions in over-the-counter contracts may involve additional risk as there may not be a readily-accessible market on which to close out an open position.

Currency Risk. While certain assets may be located in non-U.S. jurisdictions, the Clients will be denominated in U.S. Dollars. The value in U.S. Dollars of any investments denominated in any currency other than U.S. Dollars may be adversely affected by movements in currency exchange rates, costs of conversion and exchange control regulations. The Clients may (but are not obliged to) endeavor to manage non-U.S. Dollar currency exposures by using appropriate hedging techniques where appropriate and if available on an economically viable basis. Additionally, as the Client will compute and distribute its income in U.S. Dollars, an investor whose functional currency is not in U.S. Dollars will bear substantial risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates.

Fluctuations in Capitalization Rates. The Clients will acquire assets at negotiated prices that, among other factors, are likely to reflect prevailing market capitalization rates at the time of the acquisition. An asset's capitalization rate is its net operating income divided by its market value. If market conditions such as increases in interest rates and/or inflation cause capitalization rates at the sale of any Client asset to be higher than at the acquisition of such asset, the value of such asset would be affected negatively absent offsetting increases in net operating income since the time of such asset's acquisition. There can be no assurance that capitalization rates will not increase from the time of any asset's acquisition.

Hedging Transactions. The Clients may, but are not obligated to, utilize financial instruments to hedge their investments and the interest rate risk associated therewith. There can be no assurance that a Client will hedge when appropriate or choose the correct hedge if it does hedge. Although the Clients expect to engage in hedging transactions to hedge against risks and not for speculation, the use of hedging transactions involves certain risks. These risks include: (i) the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in gain for the Client had a particular hedging transaction not been utilized, in which case the Client's performance would have been better had the Client not engaged in the hedging transaction; (ii) the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the hedging instrument used; and (iii) potential illiquidity for the hedging instrument used, which may make it difficult or costly for the Client to close-out or unwind a hedging transaction.

A Client's ability to hedge may be constrained by the requirements of U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Rule 4.13(a)(3) (which imposes certain limitations on an investment vehicle's ability to utilize commodities, including currency hedging strategies) if the General Partner determines that it will rely on the exemption from registration with the CFTC set forth in such rule. The tax rules applicable to real estate investment trusts ("REITs") may limit any REIT subsidiary's ability to hedge its assets or liabilities. To the extent that a Client so elects to employ hedging strategies (and it will be under no obligation to do so), the use of hedging instruments carries certain risks, including the risk that losses on a hedge position will reduce earnings and funds available for distribution to the investors. There is no perfect hedge for any investment, and a hedge may not perform its intended purpose of offsetting losses on an investment and, in certain circumstances, could increase such losses. There can be no assurance that techniques used in hedging strategies will always be available, that a

Client will engage in these techniques when available, or that the hedging strategies will be successful in limiting any applicable risks.

Counterparty Risk. It is expected that many of the Clients' target investment purchases and dispositions will transpire in private markets. To the extent consistent with a Client's intended use of leverage, these transactions may include swaps and financing trades including reverse repos, repos, bonds borrowed and bonds loaned. Differing market standards for counterparty credit evaluation may expose a Client to the risk that a counterparty will not complete or settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (irrespective of whether bona fide), counterparty default, or inability to perform, causing the Client to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty" risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities or where a Client has concentrated its transactions with a particular counterparty or group of counterparties. The Clients are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating its transactions with one counterparty. Despite the prospect that a Client's risk management process may incorporate an assessment of counterparty risk, there can be no assurance that such assessment may be accurate. In addition, although in the majority of its purchase and sale transactions the Clients expect to transact with well-capitalized credit-worthy counterparties, there can be no assurance that such will be the case in every transaction (or that the counterparties will perform their obligations).

Moreover, none of the Adviser, the General Partners or the Clients have any internal credit function that evaluates the creditworthiness of their counterparties.

The ability of a Client to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated exchange market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Client.

Casualty Losses; Uninsurable Losses. The Clients intend to maintain insurance on each of their assets in amounts believed sufficient to permit the replacement of the assets in the event of a total loss, subject to applicable deductibles, and will endeavor to obtain coverage of the types and in the amounts customarily obtained by owners of similar properties. The Clients may also require, prior to lending on a given real estate asset, that the owner or property manager obtain suitable comprehensive liability, fire and extended coverage insurance for the property of the types and in the amounts customarily obtained for similar properties. However, there can be no assurance that insurance will be available or sufficient to cover any such risks. Additionally, there are certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, including, without limitation, losses sustained from terrorist strikes, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and other acts of God, which may be uninsurable, not economically insurable or for which insurance may only be available in amounts that are less than the full market value or replacement cost of the insured properties. Inflation, changes in building or zoning codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors may also make it infeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace an asset if it is damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds received by the Clients might not be adequate to restore its economic position with respect to a particular property. Further, because the Funds are pooled investment funds, all Fund assets may be at risk in the event of an uninsured or under-insured liability to third-parties.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of a target investment prior to its maturity, the Clients may be required to make certain representations and warranties about such target investment. The Clients may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such target investment in case any such representations and warranties are inaccurate. These arrangements may create contingent liabilities of the Clients, for which the General Partners may establish reserves or escrow accounts or require the investors to return a portion of their distributions in accordance with a Client's Organizational Documents to satisfy such contingent liabilities.

Risks of Leverage. The amount of borrowings which the Clients may have outstanding and/or to which its investments may be subject at any time may be large in relation to its capital, the then current value of its investments and/or its uncontributed capital commitments. Although the use of leverage may enhance returns, it will also substantially increase a Client's risk of loss. For example, under declining market conditions, a decline in the value of the collateral securing a mortgage loan could result in covenant breaches and defaults by a Client. Because borrowings may be cross-collateralized, it is likely that a Client could experience concurrent foreclosures of multiple financed assets, accompanied by attendant losses upon lender liquidations. For purposes of this Item 8, "cross-collateralization" shall refer to any debt that is recourse to a Client or which is secured by more than one asset.

In addition, fluctuations in market values may significantly decrease the availability, and increase the costs, of obtaining leverage. The ability to obtain financing quickly and on reasonable terms is important to the success of a Client. Any dramatic change in the real estate business may substantially increase the risks that a Client will not be able to obtain such financing. Furthermore, the use of leverage will subject the Clients to risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that a Client's cash flow will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest, the risk that the indebtedness on the investments will not be able to be refinanced and the risk that the terms of any refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of the existing indebtedness. A Client may, under some circumstances, be required to liquidate assets to service interest and principal obligations on leveraged assets. Because a Client can incur recourse indebtedness up to 20% of the fair market value of the Client's investments, if a Client defaults on indebtedness secured by a particular property, then the lender may foreclose and the Client could lose its entire investment in the property. Even with respect to nonrecourse indebtedness, the lender may have the right to recover deficiencies from a Client in certain circumstances, including fraud and environmental liabilities. Moreover, if a Client is required to deleverage as a result of changing market conditions, to comply with the limitations on its ability to leverage or otherwise, then it may be forced to sell investments at inopportune times or at disadvantageous prices.

Changes in Market Circumstances. The Clients face risks attendant to changes in economic environments, changes in interest rates, interest rate shocks, instability in certain securities markets, changes in the relative valuations of its investments and changes in the availability of, and/or the general terms and conditions for, investment financing, among other factors – any one of which could adversely affect investment returns. In addition, major market disruptions could occur which could significantly impair the value of the portfolio. Investments in real estate and real estate-related entities are subject to various risks, including, for example, adverse changes in national and international economic and geopolitical conditions, local market conditions and the financial conditions of tenants; changes in the number of buyers and sellers of properties; increases in the availability or supply of property relative to demand; changes in availability of financing; increases in interest rates, interest rate shocks, real estate tax rates, energy prices, and other operating expenses; changes in environmental laws and regulations, zoning laws and other governmental rules and policies; changes in the relative popularity of properties; risks due to dependence on cash flow; risks and operating problems arising out of the presence of certain construction materials, as well as acts of God, uninsurable losses and other factors which are beyond the control of the Clients. In addition, real estate is subject to long-term cyclical trends that give rise to significant volatility in real estate values. Many of the factors which could affect the performance of the Clients or their properties will be beyond the control of the General Partners and the Clients.

Political and Social Risks. The political environments in many countries, including in the United States, those constituting the European Union and otherwise located in Europe and in others around the world, continue to evolve and over the last couple of years seem to be experiencing more and faster change than has been experienced since the Great Recession of 2008. Geopolitical concerns and other global events, including, without limitation, trade conflict, national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorists acts or security operations) and pandemics or other severe public health events, have contributed and may continue to contribute to volatility in global equity and debt markets. Investment themes, economic analysis and assumptions, asset valuation and underwriting for many institutional investors and asset classes, including the target focus of the

Funds in U.S. real estate, tend to be premised on and include data and assumptions which are largely historical and backward looking. Because of this, as well as political instability with heightened tension and potential social unrest in Europe and the United States, fundamental changes in international relations, treaties and alliances, trade, tariffs, taxes, governmental reviews and discretion (e.g., by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)) individually or in the aggregate can have a material effect on the opportunities, asset values, ability to finance assets, ability to dispose of assets and overall performance and financial condition of a Client and individual investors' investment performance. Each of these factors could have an impact on a Client's ability to deploy capital and could materially and adversely affect the operations of a Client as well as the results of its operations. They are outside of the General Partner's and the Adviser's control, and they may cause a Client to adjust its strategy in order to compete effectively in global markets.

Uncertain Political Environment. Uncertainties in the political environment can make it more difficult for a Client to select promising investments or avoid poor investments, and subsequent changes in the environment may be unforeseen, abrupt and adverse to a Client's properties and its ability to find, develop and realize returns from appropriate investments. Ongoing acts or threats of civil disturbances, riots, acts of God, terrorism, wars and other disputes among countries or against the United States may exacerbate these issues, increase the volatility of financial or product markets or otherwise contribute to the likelihood or severity of an economic downturn. Many of the factors which could affect the performance of a Client or its properties will be beyond the control of the General Partner and the Client. For example, there can be no assurance that the current economic recovery will continue or that economic conditions will not deteriorate. A further significant downturn in the U.S. economy could adversely affect the Fund's operating results and ability to implement its business strategy.

The global economic uncertainty caused by political instability and conflicts such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and/or the conflict in the Middle East between Israel and Hamas could adversely affect a Client's projections and the performance of a Client's investments. An escalation in any such conflicts, including any resulting sanctions, export controls or other restrictive actions that may be imposed by the U.S. and/or other countries could lead to disruption, instability and volatility in the global markets, which may have an impact on the global economy and credit markets which may impact a Client's investments and returns. A Client may suffer significant increases in operating expenses (including but not limited to insurance premiums) and/or significant reductions in revenue and growth. It may also limit the ability of a Client to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (sanctions-related, military or otherwise) may cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy that a Client intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect a Client's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Adverse Real Estate Market Conditions. The performances of certain of the Clients' investments are vulnerable to downturns in various economic environments. Non-U.S., U.S., regional or local economic declines may negatively affect the payments of borrowers or the performance of real estate assets. The prices for investment sales, and the prices, terms and conditions for investment refinancing may be threatened by unanticipated declines in various economic environments – thereby reducing or extinguishing anticipated returns of capital and internal rates of return.

Real Estate Capital Markets. The real estate capital markets are dynamic, continually evolving and impacted by many variables. The Clients' strategies, targeted investments, targeted portfolio composition and targeted returns were formulated based on the current environment of the real estate capital markets at the launch of the applicable Client. The real estate capital markets, financing techniques and products are likely to materially change over the term of the Clients, and adapting to such changes and/or the General Partners' inability to successfully adapt the Clients to some or all of such changes may negatively impact the performance of the Clients.

Capital Availability. The Adviser believes that global capital markets have recovered and have significantly impacted values in certain core gateway markets. Allocations are increasing for value-added real estate driven by

both a search for yield in the current low interest rate environment and larger denominators due to the rise in equities. Further, on the debt side, CMBS underwriting standards are declining and new non-traditional lenders are entering the market. This availability of capital has, and may continue to, drive up real estate valuations, making it increasingly difficult to identify and gain control of compelling value-added investment opportunities and, as a result, lowering returns.

Government Programs Impacting Residential Real Estate. The U.S. government, through the Federal Reserve, the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has in the past implemented a number of programs designed to provide homeowners with assistance in avoiding residential mortgage loan foreclosures, including the Home Affordable Modification Program, which seeks to provide relief to homeowners whose mortgages are in or may be subject to foreclosure, and the Home Affordable Refinance Program, which allows certain borrowers who are “underwater” on their mortgage but current on their mortgage payments to refinance their loans. Several states have adopted or are considering similar legislation. These programs and other loss mitigation programs may involve, among other things, the modification or refinancing of mortgage loans or providing homeowners with additional relief from loan foreclosures. Such loan modifications and other measures are intended and designed to lead to fewer foreclosures, which will decrease the supply of properties that meet the Client’s investment criteria.

Interest Rate Fluctuations & Inflation. General fluctuations in the market prices of real estate related investments and interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Clients’ investments and/or increase the risks associated with one or more particular investments. The ability of the entities in which the Clients invest to repay debt obligations (including making payments to the Clients as creditors with respect thereto) and/or to refinance debt investments may depend on their ability to obtain financing, which may be difficult to access at favorable rates. Interest rate changes may also affect the value of a debt instrument directly (in the case of adjustable rate instruments) or indirectly (in the case of fixed rate instruments). In general, rising interest rates will negatively impact the price of a fixed rate debt instrument and falling interest rates will have a positive effect on price. The Federal Reserve may in the future tighten the monetary supply and increase benchmark interest rates or fail to lower benchmark interest rates in line with market expectations, which would be expected to negatively impact the price of debt instruments and could adversely affect the value of the Clients’ investments. Difficult conditions in credit markets may make it difficult for financial sponsors to obtain favorable financing terms for their investments. Any deterioration of the debt markets, any possible future failures of certain financial services companies and a significant rise in market perception of counterparty default risk, interest rates and/or taxes may adversely affect the Clients’ ability to generate attractive risk-adjusted investment returns. In addition, the use of tight underwriting standards by lenders has inhibited refinancing and reduced the number of potential buyers of commercial real estate. The continued use or further adjustment of these more restrictive loan underwriting standards may adversely affect the availability of credit to finance sales of commercial mortgage loans and for borrowers to sell properties or refinance commercial mortgage loans and may contribute to increases in delinquencies and losses on commercial mortgage loans and loans secured by other assets generally. Economic difficulties may also adversely affect the financial resources and credit quality of the underlying issuers of any debt instruments in which the Clients may invest, resulting in the inability of such issuers to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt obligations when due. Any such defaults may have an adverse effect on the Clients’ investments. In addition, the Clients are permitted and intend to make use of leverage to finance part of their investments. The Adviser expects that the Clients’ return on investment may be dependent upon the Clients’ ability to secure leverage and/or additional equity capital on attractive terms. As a result, the Clients’ ability to achieve attractive rates of return on investments may depend upon the continued ability of the Clients to access sufficient sources of indebtedness at attractive rates, and it is possible the Clients may not be able to obtain financing. Some countries, including the United States, are currently and may in the future experience substantial rates of inflation, which may have negative effects on the economies and securities markets of their economies. Governmental efforts to curb inflation (such as price controls) may involve drastic economic measures affecting the level of economic activities. There can be no assurance that the relevant governments will be able

to exercise effective control over inflation rates or that a high rate of inflation will not have a materially adverse effect on the Clients or their investments.

Refinancing Market. The ability of the Clients to successfully utilize loan refinancings as an exit strategy will depend on a number of factors beyond the control of the Clients such as market interest rates, mortgage spreads, underwriting standards, investor appetite for commercial mortgage securitizations, etc. Should it become more difficult to facilitate mortgage refinancings as a result of increased mortgage rates, tightening underwriting and lending standards, and other factors, such an event could have an adverse effect on the ability of the Clients to realize their return and liquidity objectives.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Adviser's and the Clients' service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Clients and their investors, despite the efforts of the Adviser and the Clients' service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the security, confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the Clients and their investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, encrypt or otherwise prevent access to these systems of the Adviser, the Clients' service providers and counterparties, as well as the data stored by these systems. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of the Adviser's systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Adviser's data or that of the Clients' investors. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the Adviser's systems could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the Clients, the Adviser or their service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, the Adviser may incur substantial costs related to investigation of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity incident, increasing and upgrading cybersecurity protections including its administrative, technical, organizational and physical controls, acts of identity theft, unauthorized use or loss of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction, increased insurance premiums or difficulties obtaining insurance coverage or litigation, regulatory actions or other legal risks.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which the Clients invests, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the Clients' investments to lose value.

New Technologies; Artificial Intelligence. A Client may be exposed to competitive risks related to the adoption and application of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, by established market participants, new entrants and others. Artificial intelligence is a new and developing technology and the scope of its potential uses and impact on a Client are difficult to predict. Market participants may, for example, seek to utilize artificial intelligence to identify investment opportunities, conduct due diligence on potential investments and counterparties, perform market research, monitor and maintain existing investments, assist in property management and enhance tenants' overall experiences. The General Partner and the Adviser may not be successful in anticipating or responding to these developments on a timely and/or cost-effective basis.

There is no guarantee whether the General Partner, the Adviser or any third party engaged by a Client will use artificial intelligence technology in connection with a Client's operations and activities. The use of artificial intelligence is subject to legal and regulatory risks, including privacy and data protection laws and intellectual property rights, which would increase the exposure of a Client to potential liabilities and to legal, compliance and other related costs if utilized in connection with a Client. Artificial intelligence technology is complex, and its accuracy and effectiveness depend, in part, on the quality and reliability of the data that is inputted into the

algorithm. Errors or inaccuracies in the data, or the failure to properly train or program the algorithm, could generate false or inaccurate results, which could have a material adverse effect on a Client.

Rent Control Laws. Rent control laws may affect rental income. Especially in times of recession and economic slowdown, rent control initiatives can acquire significant political support. Were rent control to unexpectedly become applicable to certain of the Client's properties, the effects on both the rental income and the value of such properties could be material and adverse.

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers. Misconduct by (i) employees of the Adviser, DivCore or their respective affiliates, (ii) directors, officers, or employees of a Client's investment and (iii) service providers to the foregoing and/or their respective affiliates could undermine the due diligence efforts of the Clients and/or the General Partners and cause significant losses to such Clients. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by such Clients, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of such Funds and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption, market, or industry segment volatility and/or financial losses to such Clients. The Adviser has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that the Adviser will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Pandemic Outbreak Risks. The global outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), together with resulting voluntary and U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. governmental actions, including, without limitation, mandatory business closures, public gathering limitations, restrictions on travel and quarantines, has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. COVID-19 and other potential pandemics are expected to continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many, if not all, aspects of the regional, national and global economy. The full effects, duration and costs of a pandemic are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding a pandemic will continue to evolve.

Inter-connectedness of the Clients, Markets and Industry Participants. The Clients, the General Partners, the Clients' managers, existing and potential borrowers and other industry participants all operate within a broader national and international economic and human eco-system. Consequently, geopolitical, economic, financial, health, environmental and other macro and micro issues can directly and indirectly impact a Client's prospects and performance by affecting one or more of the aspects of the market and/or market participants relevant to a Client and its investments. With the advance of globalization, technology, speed at which information flows, aggregation and analysis of data, and the general inter-relatedness of the world, markets are likely to become more volatile and a Client and its investments are likely to become more vulnerable to external factors, including ones which historically may not have impacted vehicles or strategies like that of such Client.

Banking Counterparty Risk. The Adviser relies upon third-party banks or other custodians to hold and safeguard Client assets and provide credit facilities that may be used to pay fund expenses and purchase new investments. While the Adviser carefully selects and monitors its custodians, there is no guarantee that such custodians will not experience financial difficulties or otherwise fail, which could prevent the Adviser from accessing Client funds, securities, or credit facilities. The Adviser could be required to call investor capital to pay expenses or purchase investments that otherwise would have been financed through a credit facility, or the Adviser could be prevented from making timely distributions of investor capital in the event a banking counterparty is shut down by regulators. These events could negatively impact a Client's performance or result in substantial delays in the return of capital to investors.

Recently Adopted Rules. On August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted a number of new rules and amendments to existing rules under the Advisers Act (the “Private Fund Adviser Rules”) including new requirements related to quarterly statements, financial statement audits, adviser led secondaries, restricted activities and the preferential treatment of certain investors.

While the full impact of the Private Fund Adviser Rules cannot yet be determined, it is generally anticipated that these rules will have a significant effect on private fund advisers and their operations, including by increasing regulatory and compliance costs and burdens and heightening the risk of regulatory inquiries and actions (including public regulatory sanctions). Clients are expected to bear certain regulatory and compliance costs relating to the Private Fund Adviser Rules, which could include (without limitation) fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with preparing and distributing to investors the quarterly statements required by the rules, soliciting and obtaining from investors any consents required by the rules, providing investors with any notices or disclosures required by the rules and obtaining and distributing to investors fairness or valuation opinions in connection with adviser-led secondary transactions (including fees paid to third parties engaged by the Adviser or the Fund to perform or assist with such actions or processes), which fees, costs and expenses could be expected to be material. Additionally, the Adviser will be required to circulate to all investors the material terms of any preferential treatment agreed in connection with investments in their respective Funds (i.e., all side letter terms), without regard to any most favored nation provision.

This may ultimately impact the Adviser’s decisions with respect to agreeing to certain preferential rights. The Private Fund Adviser Rules include certain audit requirements, which may require the Adviser to select a different auditor or obtain an additional audit, even if the Adviser does not believe it is in the best interest of the Funds or their investors to do so. Further, many provisions of the Private Funds Rules require the Adviser to make a variety of subjective determinations as to whether and how such rules apply to the Funds and the Adviser’s related obligations.

The Adviser will face conflicts of interest in making such determinations, including for example with respect to whether certain fees and expenses may be charged to a Fund, whether certain provisions may have a material negative impact on certain investors and whether certain allocations are fair and equitable.

Recycling of Capital. The Adviser has the right to recall certain distributed amounts in accordance with a Client’s Organizational Documents. Accordingly, during the term of a Fund, an investor may be required to make capital contributions in excess of its commitment; provided, however, that at no time will an investor have aggregate capital at risk in excess of the sum of its uncontributed capital commitment and any proceeds distributed to such investor in return of its funded capital commitment. To the extent such recalled or retained amounts are reinvested, an investor will remain subject to the investment and other risks associated with such investments. As a result, reinvestment could increase the risk of investing in a Client. Additional investments resulting from recycling have the potential to increase investment returns to investors (and reduce the effective burden of management fees assessed on the basis of commitments during a Client’s investment period) to the extent such investments are profitable. However, there can be no assurance that any such investment will have a positive return. Further, any such additional investments will have the effect of increasing the management fee borne by investors following the investment period, and as a result the Adviser may face a conflict of interest with respect to such additional investments insofar as it is incented to deploy recalled capital in additional investments when it might not otherwise have done so.

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Neither the Adviser nor its management persons have been involved in any legal or “disciplinary” events that are material to an investor’s evaluation of the Adviser’s advisory business or the integrity of its management.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS*Related Persons*

The Adviser is a vertically-integrated operating company, which, together with its affiliates, provides investment advisory, property management, leasing services and construction and development management to its Clients. While the Adviser's primary business is providing investment advisory services through its affiliated entities to its Clients, affiliates of the Adviser may provide property management, leasing services or construction and development management to certain of the real estate properties held by its Clients for investment (as described in more detail below). Further, the General Partners of the Clients are affiliates of the Adviser. In the future, the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates may provide additional services to the Clients. For a description of material conflicts created by the relationship among the Adviser and the General Partners, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11.

DivCore Capital, LLC

The Adviser is an indirect subsidiary of DivCore Capital, LLC, A Delaware limited liability company ("DivCore") which was formed by Stuart Shiff, Robert Mashaal and Mark Finerman in 2012 to integrate two real estate platforms: the Adviser and LoanCore Capital Credit Advisor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its affiliates, "LoanCore Capital"). DivCore, through the Adviser and LoanCore Capital, provides real estate investment management services (including sourcing, evaluating, underwriting, originating, acquiring, developing, disposing, managing and servicing real estate investments) to other commingled funds, separate accounts and investment vehicles (collectively, "DivCore Vehicles").

DivcoWest Real Estate Asset Management, Inc.

An affiliate of the Adviser, DivcoWest Real Estate Asset Management, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("DREAM"), is a licensed real estate broker and is engaged in the business of providing property management, leasing services and construction and development management, including to Clients in respect of certain of their investments. In exchange for such services, DREAM receives a fee. The permitted applicable terms of any such affiliate arrangements between DREAM and the Clients are set forth in the Client's Organizational Documents, and all engagements with DREAM are subject to a service agreement with the Client. Please also see the Organizational Documents for each Client and Item 5 for a description of the Property-Related Fee arrangements for the property-related services provided by affiliates of the Adviser.

Engagement of DREAM by the Clients generally replaces or supplements third party services. Fees paid to DREAM solely benefit DREAM and pursuant to an agreement between DREAM and the Adviser, substantially all of DREAM's net income is received by the Adviser. Such fees are not shared with the applicable Clients holding investments for which such services are provided, and neither fees nor cost reimbursements paid to DREAM offset the Adviser's Management Fees. DREAM may delegate some or all of its obligations under any Client services agreement; provided that the costs, expenses, reimbursements and other charges for such services shall not in the aggregate exceed the approved Property-Related Fees.

Conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the retention of DREAM to provide such services, including, without limitation, incentivizing the Adviser or its affiliates to (i) engage DREAM for a Client investment in a circumstance where the engagement of an independent third party by the Client would be appropriate or conventional or (ii) hold investments longer than it may otherwise hold such investment, which may result in lower returns for the Clients. For additional information on the conflicts of interest involved in retention of affiliated property managers, please see Item 11 below.

LoanCore Capital

LoanCore Capital is an SEC-registered investment adviser and real estate debt management company. Mark Finerman and others are responsible for the management and operation of LoanCore Capital.

As a result of the common ownership between DivCore and LoanCore Capital, Stuart Shiff and certain other members of the Adviser's management team have an indirect interest in LoanCore Capital's business. Therefore, such persons have a conflict of interest with respect to, among other things, (i) any financing obtained by a Client from LoanCore Capital or (ii) any co-investment by a Client in investments originated by LoanCore Capital. Any such financing or co-investment will only be entered into to the extent permitted by (and on terms consistent with) the applicable Client's Organizational Documents.

In addition, subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable Client's Organizational Documents, such Client may co-invest in investments originated by LoanCore Capital.

The Adviser does not otherwise engage, itself or through an affiliate, in any other financial industry activities.

Other Potential Conflicts

Certain of Adviser Investors may be investors in some Clients or in other real estate ventures outside of their association with the Adviser or that are not controlled by the Adviser's Clients, subject to the conditions described below. This allows for a potential conflict of interest to arise where an Adviser Investor may favor a Client in which he or she has a financial benefit, or he or she may take measures to minimize an issue that could negatively affect him or her personally. Furthermore, Adviser Investors who have real estate interests outside of the Adviser may divert potentially profitable investments from the Adviser's pipeline for their own personal gain or may not disclose potential investments that they encounter which meet the investment criteria for one of the Adviser's Clients. The Adviser seeks to mitigate these risks by requiring that all Adviser Investors disclose their outside business activities and obtain prior written consent from the Chief Compliance Officer for any potential private investment. Also, no Adviser Investor may invest in a potential investment opportunity in the Adviser's pipeline unless it fails to meet the investment criteria of any currently investing Client or all Clients have affirmatively refused to accept the investment opportunity.

Please see Item 11 below for additional discussion of potential conflicts of interest.

ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING*Code of Ethics and Personal Trading*

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1 (the “Code of Ethics”) which sets forth fiduciary principles and certain standards of business conduct that must be followed by, among others, all principals, officers and employees of the Adviser (collectively “Covered Persons”). The Code of Ethics provides guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations, and regarding adherence to securities laws generally. Covered Persons and their families and households may purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Client, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Covered Persons are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

In addition, the Code of Ethics requires that all Covered Persons report Code of Ethics violations and provides the potential for sanctions for such violations. Covered Persons who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension or dismissal. Covered Persons are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware and are required to annually certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

The Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for various aspects of the Code of Ethics’ administration, including, without limitation, the monitoring and review of personal securities transactions, and is available for any questions Covered Persons have regarding the Code of Ethics. The Adviser will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client upon request and may elect to provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to investors in the Clients.

Participation in Client Transactions

Certain Covered Persons of the Adviser are active investors in the Clients and have committed significant amounts of their own capital to invest in the Clients through their investments in the Clients’ General Partners. Generally, Covered Persons are not permitted to make personal investments in properties or joint ventures in which the Clients invest other than through their personal investment in those Clients. A Client or its General Partner, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the Management Fee and Carried Interest related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see “*Conflicts of Interest*” immediately below.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its affiliates engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of its Clients, and providing services as a Property Manager to the portfolio investments. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Client will, from time to time conflict with the interests of the Adviser, other Clients or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how the Adviser addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below.

Certain of the material conflicts of interest encountered by a Client are discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a Client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this Brochure and as such, this Brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts. For a more comprehensive disclosure of potential conflicts of interest associated with investing in a Client, current and prospective investors should refer to the Client’s Organizational Documents, together with all of the other information included in the Organizational Documents.

Resolution of Conflicts. The Organizational Documents of the Clients typically govern conflicts of interest and resolution thereof and the Adviser has a duty to comply with the procedures described in such agreements with respect to potential conflict of interest situations. Such Organizational Documents may explicitly permit certain transactions that involve a conflict of interest, in which event the Adviser may (or may cause a Client to) enter into such transactions. Additionally, certain Funds have advisory committees that meet periodically to advise and consult with the Adviser concerning, among other things, issues involving potential conflicts of interests.

In the event the Organizational Documents of a Client do not address conflicts of interest, the Adviser shall, in its best judgment, resolve the conflicts using those factors it determines to be relevant, taking into account its fiduciary duty and disclosure obligations. Furthermore, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer may seek the advice of certain other persons (including internal legal counsel, external legal counsel, or senior principals) to assist in the identifying, assessing, mitigating, resolving and monitoring of actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. In certain instances, some conflicts of interest may be resolved in a manner adverse to a Client and its ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients. In recognition of its fiduciary duties required of investment advisers under the Advisers Act, the Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities, and will make allocation determinations consistently therewith. Certain Clients may be subject to investment allocation requirements (the "Investment Allocation Requirements") pursuant to the Organizational Document of such Clients.

The Adviser and LoanCore Capital each provide investment advice to clients that may have similar or overlapping investment strategies, such that some investment opportunities may be appropriate for clients of both the Adviser and LoanCore Capital ("Overlapping Opportunities"). Once an investment opportunity has been identified as an Overlapping Opportunity (i.e., falls within the investment mandates of both the Adviser and LoanCore Capital), the allocation of such Overlapping Opportunity will be made by DivCore's allocation committee in accordance with DivCore's allocation policy, consistent with the fiduciary obligations of each of the Adviser and LoanCore Capital, as well as any relevant governing documents, as applicable, of the relevant DivCore Vehicles.

If DivCore's allocation committee allocates a particular Overlapping Opportunity to the Adviser, then the allocation determination of such investment amongst the Adviser's Clients will be made by the Adviser's Diligence and Allocation Committee in accordance with the Adviser's allocation policy.

The Adviser generally establishes its Funds such that only one Fund is able to make investments in a described investment strategy at a time. For so long as a Client has been granted contractual priority with respect to a particular investment opportunity (such Client, a "Priority Vehicle") over other Clients pursuant to its Organizational Documents, such investment opportunity shall be considered first on behalf of the Priority Vehicle prior to being considered for any other Clients ("Non-Priority Vehicles"). If the Adviser's Diligence and Allocation Committee determines such opportunity is suitable for the Priority Vehicle, such investment opportunity shall be allocated to the Priority Vehicle. If the opportunity is declined for the Priority Vehicle, the Diligence and Allocation Committee may consider the opportunity for a Non-Priority Vehicle, and will allocate opportunities that meet the principal investment strategy for more than one Non-Priority Vehicle among such Non-Priority Vehicles on a consistent rotational basis. Specifically, non-Priority Vehicles will rotate through the queue on a sequential basis unless the Adviser, in its sole discretion, determines to adjust the rotation, including, without limitation, because: (i) a Non-Priority Vehicle is restricted from making such investment (either due to an explicit restriction or a good faith determination by the Adviser to implement restrictions based on the investments previously made by such Non-Priority Vehicle, the desired diversification of investments to be held by such Non-Priority Vehicle and/or applicable law or regulation or other factors deemed relevant in the reasonable discretion of the Adviser); (ii) a Non-Priority Vehicle is unable to acquire such investment because the capital required to acquire such investment exceeds such Non-Priority Vehicle's remaining investment capital; or (iii) such investment is brought to the attention of the Adviser by a particular Non-Priority Vehicle (in which case such

investment may be allocated to such Non-Priority Vehicle). The allocation policy described herein may be modified from time to time.

The Adviser will seek to apply the forgoing policies and procedures in a fair and equitable manner, and will not favor or disfavor, consistently or consciously, any Client in relation to any other Client.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under no circumstances will the Adviser allocate opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Client, (ii) the profitability of any Client or (iii) any person's interest in offering or participating in co-investment opportunities outside of any Client. The Adviser will maintain appropriate documentation in the event of any deviation from the policy described above. There can be no assurance that the application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above will result in a Client participating in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities. If the Adviser determines in its sole and absolute discretion because of portfolio construction considerations (e.g., geography, asset type or mix, tenant concentration or mix, etc.), investment limitations, or otherwise that it is not permissible or in a Client's best interest to purchase or retain all of an investment, then, subject to the terms of the Organizational Documents of each Client, the Adviser may offer to one or more persons (which may include, in the Adviser's sole and absolute discretion, one or more investors) a portion of any such investment opportunity ("Co-Investment Opportunity"). The terms of any Co-Investment Opportunity offered by the Adviser will be on terms and conditions determined by the Adviser in its sole and absolute discretion.

In addition, co-investment vehicles may be formed with persons, including investors in existing Clients, to make investments alongside a Client. In such cases, the co-investment vehicle may have priority rights to certain or all co-investment opportunities that are made available with respect to a particular Client. The existence of any such priority right will significantly reduce or eliminate co-investment opportunities available to other investors.

The Adviser offers Co-Investment Opportunities in accordance with the Organizational Documents of the applicable Clients. Subject to any restrictions contained in the Organizational Documents of the relevant Client and any Investment Allocation Requirements, in general, (i) no investor in a Client has a right to participate in any Co-Investment Opportunity and investing in a Client does not give an investor any rights, entitlements or priority to co-investment opportunities, (ii) decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, as well as the applicable terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons, (iii) Co-Investment Opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not other investors, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons and investors may be offered a smaller amount of Co-Investment Opportunities than originally requested and/or fewer co-investment opportunities than other investors in the same Client, with the same, larger or smaller capital commitments to such Client, and (iv) certain persons other than investors (e.g., consultants, joint venture partners, persons associated with a portfolio investment and other third parties) rather than one or more investors in a Client, may be offered Co-Investment Opportunities, in the sole discretion of the Adviser or its related persons.

Decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer Co-Investment Opportunities are made at the sole and absolute discretion of the Adviser and may be based on a number of factors, including an investor's expressed interest in Co-Investment Opportunities, the character and nature of the Co-Investment Opportunity (including the potential size of such investor's capital commitment (or such investor's capital commitment to other Adviser-sponsored investment vehicles), structure, geographic location, tax characteristics and relevant industry), the level of demand for participation in such Co-Investment Opportunity, whether an investor has a history of participating in co-investment opportunities, the Adviser's assessment of such investor's ability to both fund and timely execute such Co-Investment Opportunity, any confidentiality concerns the Adviser may have that may arise in connection with providing the investor with specific information with respect to such Co-Investment Opportunity, the Adviser's assessment of whether an investor has provided value in sourcing, establishing relationships, participating in

diligence and/or negotiations for a transaction or is expected to provide value to the business or operations of an investment post-closing, the Adviser's assessment of whether the profile or characteristics of an investor may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity, and whether the Adviser believes, in its sole and absolute discretion, that allocating a Co-Investment Opportunity to such investor will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to the Clients or future funds of the Adviser and/or the Adviser.

The factors above are not listed in order of importance or priority and the Adviser is not required to, and does not, consider all of the factors described above in any particular investment and some factors may be more or less important depending on the nature of the particular investment and attendant circumstances. The Adviser's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Clients, potential co-investors, Covered Persons and third parties, and in the manner discussed above often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations often will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Adviser may be incentivized to offer a Co-Investment Opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons (including, for example, whether the Adviser and/or the applicable general partners are entitled, under arrangements made with certain potential co-investment parties, to additional Management Fees and/or Carried Interest based on the availability of Co-Investment Opportunities offered to such parties). While the Adviser will determine how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Client's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In the event the Adviser determines to offer an investment opportunity to co-investors, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful in offering a Co-Investment Opportunity to a potential co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Client or that expenses incurred by the Client with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. As a consequence, the Client may bear the entire portion of any fees, costs and expenses related to such investment including, but not limited to, break-up fees and hold a larger than expected portion of such investment. An investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could significantly reduce a Client's overall investment returns. Further, it is possible that a potential co-investment party may experience financial, legal or regulatory difficulties and may, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Client and as a result, may take a different view from the Adviser as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to a Client's investment objective. In the event that the Adviser is not successful in offering a Co-Investment Opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, the Client may consequently bear more investment-level expenses, hold a greater concentration and have greater exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Client more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto.

Co-investors will typically bear their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to the discovery, investigation, development, acquisition or consummation, ownership, maintenance, monitoring, hedging and disposition of their co-investments and may be required to pay their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to potential investments that are not consummated, such as broken deal expenses (including "reverse" breakup fees) to the extent they are contractually committed to bear such expenses. The General Partner will endeavor to allocate such fees, costs and expenses on a fair and equitable basis. Notwithstanding the foregoing, co-investors may not agree to pay or otherwise bear fees, costs and expenses related to unconsummated Co-Investment Opportunities. In addition, in certain circumstances, particularly when the Co-Investment Opportunity is consummated by first having the Client acquire the entire underlying investment, co-investors may not bear such fees, costs and expenses because they have not yet been identified (or their anticipated allocation has not yet

been identified) as of the time such potential investment ceases to be pursued or are not yet committed to such potential investment. In those events, such fees, costs and expenses will be considered operating expenses of and be borne by the applicable Client or Clients chosen to participate in such potential investment.

Certain investors co-investing alongside a Client may invest on different (and more favorable) terms than those applicable to the Client and may have interests or requirements that conflict with and adversely impact the Client (e.g., with respect to their liquidity requirements, available capital, the timing of acquisitions and disposals, control rights or discretion with respect to whether to make the investment in the first instance). The General Partner generally seeks to ensure that the Client participates in any co-investment and any related transactions on comparable terms to the extent practicable. Investors should note, however, that this may not be practicable or appropriate in all circumstances and that the Client may participate in such investments on different and potentially less favorable terms than such parties if the General Partner deems such participation as being otherwise in the Client's interests. This may have an adverse impact on the Client. For example, while the General Partner will make all investment decisions on behalf of the Client, some of the co-investors (or the underlying limited partners) may control the decision to invest in (or invest additional capital in) any particular Investment (i.e., the decision to invest may not be solely in the discretion of the General Partner).

Secondary Transfers. In addition, to the extent the Adviser has discretion over granting or withholding consent to a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund's Organizational Documents, the Adviser may make such decisions in its sole and absolute discretion. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, however, absent disclosure to the contrary, in determining whether to grant or withhold consent to a secondary transfer of interest in a Fund, a purchaser's potential investment into another Fund (including a future fund raised by the Adviser) shall not be the sole factor considered by the Adviser.

Cross-Transactions. In certain cases, the Adviser may cause a Client to purchase investments from another Client, or it may cause a Client to sell investments to another Client. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Client may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Client by selling underperforming assets to another Client in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) will, from time to time, have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Client that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates receive Management Fees or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Clients involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Clients. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, the Adviser will follow the Investment Allocation Requirements of the relevant Clients. To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Investment Allocation Requirements, the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer will be responsible for confirming that the Adviser (i) considers its respective duties to each Client, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's length transaction with a third party on commercially reasonable terms, and (iii) obtains any required approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions.

Principal Transactions. Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a "principal transaction"), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client's consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser's management of its Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. The Adviser has established certain policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the

applicable Client(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions and that any required prior consent to the transaction be received.

Management of the Clients. The Adviser manages a number of Clients that may have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser expects that it or its personnel will in the future establish one or more additional investment funds with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different from, those of the current Clients. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Clients and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities*” above. The Adviser may give advice or take actions with respect to the investments of one or more Client that may not be given or taken with respect to other Clients with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. As a result, Clients with similar strategies will generally not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Client will not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, or have access to similar credit or utilize similar investment strategies as another Client. These differences often result in variations with respect to price, leverage and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, it is expected that officers and employees of the Adviser responsible for managing a particular Client will have responsibilities with respect to other Clients managed by the Adviser, including funds raised in the future or to proprietary investments made by the Adviser and/or its principals of the type made by a Client. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partners and the Adviser. The Adviser, its affiliates, and members, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Clients, or may have pre-existing interests in securities purchased by the Clients. Officers, principals and employees of the Adviser may also buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Clients. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing Adviser personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of the Client. In such circumstances, the investing Adviser personnel will not share or reimburse the relevant Client(s) and/or the Adviser for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity. In addition, officers and employees may also buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Clients. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser’s Code of Ethics and investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Clients. If officers, principals and employees of the Adviser have made large capital investments in or alongside the Clients they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Adviser generally aligns the interest of such person with the Clients, such persons may have differing interests from the Clients with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Client and/or its portfolio investments or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Client and/or its portfolio investments, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Client or its portfolio investments to incur) such expenses.

Affiliated Property Managers. As noted above in Item 5, the Adviser generally retains a Property Manager for each portfolio investment, which may be an affiliate of the Adviser. The Property Manager receives a Property-Related Fee from the applicable portfolio investment or Client (or is reimbursed from the applicable portfolio investment of the Client), that is in addition to any Management Fee or Carried Interest received by the Adviser or its affiliates. In addition, the Property Manager receives reimbursement for out-of-pocket property management-related expenses. While a portion of such expenses may be directly reimbursed by tenants of the applicable portfolio investments, subject to the terms of the agreements with such tenants, some or all of such expenses are otherwise reimbursed by the applicable Client. A conflict of interest arises when engaging an affiliate as Property Manager,

because the Adviser has an incentive to recommend an affiliate even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Organizational Documents of the Clients set forth parameters and/or restrictions on the use of affiliated service providers. For example, the Organizational Documents may require limited partner advisory committee review and approval of any Property-Related Fees paid to affiliate Property Managers and/or require that the Adviser provide documentation to demonstrate the comparable nature of the Property-Related Fees and services in relation to those fees charged, and services provided, by third-party Property Managers. The use of affiliated service providers as Property Managers is generally disclosed in the Organizational Documents of the applicable Client.

The Adviser endeavors to engage the best service providers in an applicable market (whether affiliates or unaffiliated third parties) with competitive fees and rates. Subject to any restrictions set forth in the Organizational Documents of a Client, when engaging an affiliate Property Manager, the Adviser ensures that Clients must receive fair, reasonable and competitive terms and fee rates that are commensurate with and no less favorable than those that would be negotiated with an unaffiliated third party on an arm's length basis providing comparable services in the local market.

Investments in Operating Companies. Clients and/or members, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives (collectively, "Adviser Parties") may invest in operating companies (collectively, "Associated Companies") that currently, or that may in the future, transact with other Clients. Potential conflicts of interest may arise with respect to such transactions, including, without limitation, in circumstances where the Adviser recommends an Associated Company in which a Client and/or an Adviser Party has an interest provide services to another Client's portfolio investments, which may involve fees, commissions, and/or servicing payments to such Associated Company. Potential conflicts of interest may also arise in circumstances where such companies lease space at properties owned by another Client. The Adviser will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio investments of the Clients, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio investments held by the Clients. Further, the benefits received by the Associated Company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Client(s) and its portfolio investments receiving the service.

Additional conflicts may arise when a Client makes investments in conjunction with an investment in an Associated Company being made by other Clients, or in a transaction where another Client and/or an Adviser Party has a pre-existing interest in such Associated Company. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for Clients at the same, different or overlapping levels of a company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly where these Clients may invest in different types of securities in a single Associated Company. Questions may arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Clients that have invested in different securities within the same Associated Company. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the Clients may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each Client will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the Adviser. Investments by more than one Client in an Associated Company also raise the risk of using assets of a Client to support positions taken by other Clients, or that a Client may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. The Adviser may also express inconsistent or contrary views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return of a Client participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Client participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed. In addition, where more than one Client invests in the same Associated Company, there can be no assurance that such parties will dispose of investments at the same time and on the same terms. Investments disposed of at different times will

likely be disposed of at different valuations and, as a result, a Client may realize different returns as compared to the same investment held by another Client. These variations in timing may be detrimental to a Client.

Additionally, employees of the Adviser or its affiliates, and/or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other economic or other interests in certain service providers. These relationships that the Adviser may have with a service provider can influence the Adviser in determining whether to select, or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Client or an investment. Although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes will enhance investment performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Client(s)), there is a possibility that the Adviser, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. While the Adviser often does not have visibility or influence regarding advantageous service rates or arrangements, there will be situations in which the Adviser receives more favorable service rates or arrangements than the Clients or their portfolio companies.

Fee Structure. Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Management Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure creates an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser would not otherwise have done so.

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many of the Clients are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the Organizational Documents of such Clients. Such General Partners are affiliates of the Adviser. The existence of the General Partners' Carried Interest creates an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Clients to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation. The Adviser believes that it has implemented policies and procedures to mitigate such conflicts and aligned its interests with that of the Clients.

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents, the General Partner may be required to return excess amounts of Carried Interest as a "clawback". This clawback obligation may create an incentive for the General Partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of a Client if the disposition and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to the Client or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the General Partner.

Diverse Membership. The investors in the Clients are expected to include U.S. taxable and tax-exempt entities, and institutions from jurisdictions outside of the United States. Such investors often have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in a Client. The conflicting interests among the investors generally relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Client, the structuring of the acquisition of investments and the timing of the disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser or its affiliates, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that are more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Client, the Adviser and its affiliates will consider the investment and tax objectives of the applicable Client, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights. The Adviser may enter into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Client providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures, information rights, co-investment rights, liquidity or transfer rights, modification of representations, and indemnification and/or liability and other obligations. Investors will have no recourse against a Client, the Adviser or their respective affiliates in the event that certain investors receive additional or different rights or terms pursuant to such side letters, some of which rights may impact the rights and/or increase the obligations of other investors.

Many of the Funds have established an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all limited partners are permitted to designate a member to the advisory committee. The advisory committee may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Adviser and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to the advisory committee. Representatives of the advisory committee may have various business and other relationships with the Adviser and its partners, employees and affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the advisory committee.

In addition, members of one Fund's advisory committee may also be a member of another Fund's advisory committee. In such instances, a conflict of interest exists because the applicable Funds may have conflicting interests and such advisory committee members may be requested to provide their consent with respect to such conflicts of interest and will not recuse themselves from any such vote.

Advisory Committee. The General Partner may in certain situations choose to seek the approval of the members of a Client's advisory committee using established guidelines with respect to potential conflict of interest situations and as required pursuant to a Client's Organizational Documents. Any such approval by the advisory committee will be binding upon the Client and its investors. Members of the advisory committee may have direct or indirect interests in the activities of the Adviser or in investments and instruments, in some cases similar to those in which the Client seeks to invest. A member may be under no obligation to act in the best interests of the Client as a whole and may act only in the best interests of the investor with which such member is affiliated. This may result in potential conflicts of interest. In addition, advisory committee members may receive information regarding the proposed investment activities of the Client that is not generally available to the public or other investors. There will be no obligation on the part of any member to make available for use by the Client any information or strategies known to or developed by it and, in certain cases, they may be prohibited from doing so.

Investor Due Diligence Information. The General Partner will make available to each prospective investor the opportunity to ask questions of, and receive responses from, a representative of the General Partner concerning the terms and conditions of this offering and to obtain any additional information, if the General Partner possesses such information or can acquire it without unreasonable effort or expense, necessary to verify the accuracy of the information set forth herein. Due to the fact that different potential investors may ask different questions and request different information, the General Partner may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all of the prospective investors.

Other Potential Conflicts. The Adviser and its personnel may engage common third-party service providers for the Clients, or the portfolio investments of the Clients, on either a long-term basis or in connection with a specific transaction. Such third-party service providers include, without limitation, investment bankers, real estate brokers, leasing brokers, outside legal counsel, accountants, custodians and auditors. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Clients, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required. In certain circumstances, the service provider may charge varying rates or engage in different arrangements for services provided to the Adviser, its personnel, the Clients, and/or the portfolio investments. This may result in the Adviser or its personnel receiving a more favorable rate on services provided to it by such a common service provider than those payable by the Clients and/or the portfolio investment, or the Adviser or its personnel receiving a discount on services even though the Clients and/or the portfolio investments receive a lesser, or no, discount. This creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its personnel, on the one hand, and the Clients and/or portfolio investments, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Adviser will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Clients and/or the portfolio investments.

Certain other service providers to the Adviser, the Clients and/or the portfolio investments, or affiliates of such service providers, also provide goods or services to or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with the Adviser, its affiliates, or their respective portfolio investments. Such service providers (or their employees) may also be the source of investment opportunities, be co-investors or commercial counterparties or entities in which the Adviser and/or the Clients have an investment, and payments by a Client and/or such portfolio investments may indirectly benefit the Adviser and/or such Client.

In addition, service providers often charge varying amounts or may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by the Adviser, its affiliates or their personnel differ from those required by the Clients and/or the portfolio investments, the Adviser, its affiliates and their personnel will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Clients and/or the portfolio investments.

The Adviser and its affiliates engage certain service providers (including law firms) on behalf of the Clients and personnel of such service provider have in the past and may in the future be seconded to the Adviser or its affiliates on a temporary basis, pursuant to various arrangements including at cost or at no cost. The Adviser is, from time to time, a beneficiary of these arrangements as well. Such personnel may provide services in respect of multiple matters, including in respect of matters related to the Adviser, its affiliates and/or portfolio investments and in any such circumstance the benefits or costs of any such personnel will be allocated in the Adviser's discretion taking into consideration the usage of such personnel. In such circumstances, a conflict of interest exists because the Adviser or its affiliates have an incentive to select one service provider over another on the basis that the Adviser or its affiliates may receive the benefit of seconded employees from such service provider, particularly where the compensation and expenses for such personnel during the secondment is borne by the service provider and not the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser and the Clients will generally engage common legal counsel and other service providers in a particular transaction, including a transaction in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Clients may be investors in a Client, and may also represent one or more portfolio investments or investors in a Client. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between Clients, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Adviser and its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required.

Investors may be introduced to the Adviser, or may be brought in a Fund, by a third-party consultant from which the Adviser or a related person purchase products and to which the Adviser or a related person may make payments, including in connection with conferences sponsored or hosted by the third-party consultant.

The Adviser and its personnel have in the past and may, from time to time in the future, receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Client, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses may result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to the Adviser and/or its personnel, and such benefits, rewards and/or amounts (whether or not de minimis or difficult to value), will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is being borne by the Clients to the offset arrangements described above or otherwise shared with such Client, its investors and/or the portfolio investments. In addition, airline travel incurred as a Client expense for Adviser personnel travelling for appropriate Client-related purposes (including, without limitation, travel related to a portfolio investment, a prospective portfolio investment or other Client-related matter) may benefit such Adviser personnel to the extent the trip also serves a personal purpose.

The Adviser has in the past and may, from time to time in the future, cause one or more Clients to purchase, and/or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to

insure the applicable Clients, the applicable General Partner, the Adviser and/or their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Clients. This may include a portion of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses for one or more “umbrella” or other insurance policies maintained by the Adviser that cover one or more Clients and/or the Adviser (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the advisory committee and other indemnified parties). The Adviser will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs and expenses for such “umbrella” or other insurance policies among one or more Clients, and/or the Adviser on a fair and reasonable basis and may make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in a Client bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs and expenses for insurance policies.

The Organizational Documents of certain Clients permit each such Client’s General Partner, or its affiliates, to lend money to the applicable Client. Such lending arrangements create conflicts of interest between the applicable General Partner or affiliate and the Client acting as borrower.

Please see the discussion above under the sub-heading “*Resolution of Conflicts*” for a description of the means by which the Adviser and its related persons may seek to alleviate conflicts of interest among the Clients or other persons.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Adviser does not generally utilize the services of any securities broker dealers in connection with the real estate transactions in which it engages on behalf of the Clients. While the Adviser's advisory business does not typically involve securities broker dealers or directing Clients to execute transactions (through broker dealers or otherwise) and while Clients do not typically direct the Adviser to engage securities broker dealers, a minority of investments made by the Adviser's Clients can involve the engagement of securities broker dealers to trade publicly traded securities.

In limited instances where the Adviser's advisory business requires engagement of a securities broker dealer, the Adviser will seek "best execution" of a transaction. In seeking "best execution," the Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a service provider including execution capability, financial responsibility, responsiveness and the quality and costs of available services. Best execution is not limited solely to the consideration of best available commission rates. In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser will periodically monitor any broker dealer with which it engages to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and the relevant Client. The Adviser has adopted a trade error policy that applies to Clients. In the event of a trade error, such policy requires the Adviser to ensure that each trade error is corrected in a prompt and efficient manner to minimize the loss.

The Adviser generally engages a real estate broker in connection with the disposition or leasing of a real estate asset held on behalf of the Clients, including its own affiliates. The Adviser selects the brokerage company and the particular real estate broker that the Adviser believes will best represent the interests of the Clients.

The Adviser and its affiliates do not engage in any trade aggregation practices. The Adviser does not maintain formal soft dollar arrangements and does not receive "soft dollars credits" in connection with its use of broker dealers. However, the Adviser will periodically receive research from broker dealers that are used to execute transactions in publicly traded securities.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS*Oversight and Monitoring*

The investment portfolios of the Clients are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature, and accordingly the Adviser's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of them. However, the Adviser's investment professionals provide ongoing oversight and supervision of those individuals responsible for the asset management and ongoing operations of the investments. Business plans are updated at least annually by the Adviser's or its affiliate's asset management professionals or the Adviser's operating partners, as applicable, and significant operations and assumptions are discussed with investment professionals. The Adviser's investment professionals periodically review the investments held by the Clients to ensure compliance with the applicable investment guidelines and restrictions. In the case of the Funds and certain Managed Accounts, an investment committee must approve any acquisitions and any dispositions of the Funds' or Managed Accounts' (as applicable) investments as specified in the Funds' or Managed Accounts' Organizational Documents.

Reporting

Investors in the Clients typically receive, among other things, a copy of audited financial statements of the relevant Client within 75 days after the fiscal year end of such Client, as well as quarterly performance reports within 45 days after each fiscal quarter end. The Adviser and the applicable General Partner, if any, will from time to time, in their sole discretion, provide additional information relating to such Client to one or more investors in such Client as they deem appropriate.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The Adviser does not routinely provide or accept compensation from any person for Client referrals, nor does the Adviser refer its Clients to other professionals. For details regarding economic benefits provided to the Adviser by non-Clients, including a description of related material conflicts of interest and how they are addressed, please see Items 5 and 11 above. While not a Client solicitation arrangement, capital commitments from investors investing in the Clients may be sourced through persons acting as placement agents, as described in the Organizational Documents of the Clients. The Adviser has entered into, and in the future may enter into, contractual agreements with organizations (hereafter referred to as “placement agents”) who solicit investors for Clients advised by the Adviser. While the specific terms of each arrangement may differ, generally, a placement agent’s compensation is based upon the referred investor(s) investment in the Client. Management Fees received by the Adviser are generally reduced by the amount of such fees paid by the Client to any placement agents. As some Clients do not pay Management Fees, any such reduction will not benefit such Clients.

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

The Adviser may be deemed to have custody, as defined under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, of funds or securities of the Clients and other advisory clients. The Adviser and its affiliates rely on the “audit exemption” under Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4) under the Advisers Act, which exempts an adviser to a limited partnership, limited liability company or other pooled investment vehicle from the requirement to deliver account statements to its Clients if the Adviser requires the vehicle to be audited annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and distributes the audited financial statements annually to the investors in such vehicle.

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

In most cases, the Adviser maintains the authority to manage the Clients on a discretionary basis, subject to the overall supervision of the applicable General Partner, in accordance with the investment guidelines, limitations, other provisions and terms set forth in the Client's Organizational Documents. In certain circumstances, the Adviser or its affiliate may not have investment discretion with regard to certain of the Clients. Any limitations with respect to the Adviser's or its affiliate's investment discretion is set forth in such Client's Organizational Documents. With respect to the Funds, the Adviser or its affiliate provides investment advice directly to the Funds under its management (subject to the direction and control of the General Partner), and not individually to the investors in each Fund. With respect to Managed Accounts, the Adviser provides investment advice to institutional clients through its Managed Accounts.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

The Adviser and its affiliated General Partners primarily invest on behalf of the Clients solely in real estate and real estate related assets and such assets do not require voting. With respect to investments in securities of operating companies that are related to and/or have an application with respect to real estate or real estate-related assets, the Adviser historically has not been required to vote Client securities by proxy. Subject to limited exceptions, the Adviser generally does not hold publicly-traded securities which possess voting rights on behalf of the Clients. If the Adviser is ever required to vote proxies for any of the Clients, then it does so in accordance with its proxy voting policies and attempts to address any material conflicts of interest that may arise in the course of such voting.

Investors may request a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures or any records of how the Adviser executed any proxy votes by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at (203) 861-6000 or at msternberg@divcore.com.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

The Adviser does not believe there are any financial conditions that are reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to its Clients.

ITEM 19. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

The Adviser is registered with the SEC and is not required to be registered at the State level.