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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Digital Bridge Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 561-570-4644. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

March 29, 2024

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

Digital Bridge's last annual updating amendment to Part 2A on Form ADV was filed on March 31, 2023.

Since the last annual update of Digital Bridge's Form ADV Part 2A, the following changes have occurred:

- i. Updates to registered affiliates.
- ii. Updates to the Risk Section; additional risk factors added.

This Brochure also includes certain other routine updates, including updates to certain risk factors and additional information. We encourage all recipients of this Brochure to read it carefully in its entirety.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

Digital Bridge’s Advisory Business

Digital Bridge Advisors, LLC (“Digital Bridge Advisors”) is a Delaware limited liability company formed on September 15, 2017. Digital Bridge Advisors is a wholly owned subsidiary of Digital Bridge Holdings, LLC (“Digital Bridge Holdings”, and together with Digital Bridge Advisors, “Digital Bridge”), which was founded by Marc C. Ganzi and Benjamin J. Jenkins. Digital Bridge Holdings is majority owned indirectly by DigitalBridge Group, Inc. (including its subsidiaries, “DBRG”). DigitalBridge Group, Inc. is a global investment management firm publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Prior to the name change on June 22, 2021, DBRG was known as Colony Capital, Inc. Mr. Ganzi and Mr. Jenkins lead the Digital Bridge investment team managing Client accounts (as defined below). On July 25, 2019, DBRG acquired Digital Bridge, and Mr. Ganzi and Mr. Jenkins joined DBRG’s leadership team and entered into multi-year employment agreements with DBRG. As of July 1, 2020, Mr. Ganzi became the CEO and President of DBRG. Currently, Mr. Ganzi is the Chief Executive Officer of DBRG and Mr. Jenkins is the President and Chief Investment Officer of DBRG.

Digital Bridge and DBRG previously collaborated on a joint venture basis to form DigitalBridge Investment Management, LLC (“DigitalBridge Management”), a Delaware limited liability company and investment adviser registered with the SEC that, acting through its relying advisers, as described in DigitalBridge Management’s Form ADV, is an investment adviser to certain private investment funds (together, the “DigitalBridge Management Funds”). The investment committees of the DigitalBridge Management Funds, and the investment team of DigitalBridge Management includes officers, directors and employees of Digital Bridge.

Types of Advisory Services Offered

Digital Bridge facilitates investment in, and, prior to the transfer of certain equity and profits interests in Client accounts to individual entities controlled by each of Mr. Ganzi, Mr. Jenkins, and Alexander L. Gellman respectively (the “Principal Equity Vehicles”) in connection with the acquisition of Digital Bridge by DBRG, was itself an investor in and operator of companies focusing on mobile and internet infrastructure, including data centers, macro cell towers, fiber networks and small cell networks (collectively, “Digital Infrastructure”). Digital Bridge facilitates investments into operating portfolio companies (each a “Portfolio Company” and collectively the “Portfolio Companies”) on behalf of institutional or high-net worth investors (each, an “Investor”) through one or more special purpose vehicles (each, an “SPV” or “Client”). Each Investor remains responsible for conducting its own due diligence on a particular Portfolio Company, for determining whether to make an investment and, subject to certain transfer restrictions and other provisions set forth in the operating agreements of the applicable SPV, for determining whether to continue to hold all or part of an investment (which in certain cases may be subject to available capital of third-party purchases or certain regulatory matters). Messrs. Ganzi and Jenkins, and not Digital Bridge, have the authority to serve as, or designate, directors or board members of the Portfolio Companies or SPVs, and are the same individuals responsible for actively managing Client accounts at Digital Bridge. When DBRG invests in a Portfolio Company, such rights to designate directors or board members of Portfolio Companies or SPVs would typically be assigned to DBRG. The Principal Equity Vehicles and certain employees of Digital Bridge also invest in certain of the SPVs.

In certain instances, Digital Bridge will vary some of the terms relating to investment in a particular Portfolio Company or SPV for certain Investors, or grant to any such Investor specific rights, benefits or privileges that are not made available to other Investors. Digital Bridge will also, in certain instances, provide a greater level of disclosure regarding the investments and activities of a Client to certain Investors than other Investors. These variations and agreements are generally contained in side letter agreements negotiated and agreed with individual Investors.

Clients, Digital Bridge employees and the Principal Equity Vehicles may invest alongside the DigitalBridge Management Funds (or affiliated investment vehicles thereof) or DBRG (or affiliated investment vehicles thereof) in assets or businesses related to Digital Infrastructure (any such transaction, a “Co-Investment Transaction”). In certain instances, Co-Investment Transactions may relate to the legacy Digital Bridge Portfolio Companies described above.

Digital Bridge does not participate, sponsor or act as a portfolio manager for any wrap fee programs.

Other Services to the Portfolio Companies or SPVs

Certain Portfolio Companies or SPVs may retain DigitalBridge Management or its affiliates to provide and/or reimburse DigitalBridge Management or an affiliate for provision of additional services, in which case such services will be provided on terms comparable to those generally available in arms-length transactions. For example, one of our affiliates, DigitalBridge Luxembourg S.à.r.l., a Luxembourg holding company, provides strategic, financial & managerial assistance services for a certain SPV. The SPV will reimburse, upon receipt of invoice, the holding company for an annual fixed fee. The amount of such reimbursement is not offset against management fees.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, Digital Bridge had regulatory assets under management of approximately \$13,465,617,648 of which approximately \$9,210,836,124 was managed on a discretionary basis and approximately \$4,254,781,524 was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

Investors generally pay an asset-based fee based on the amount of either their committed or contributed capital, as provided in each Client’s operating agreement or as otherwise proscribed in applicable side letter agreements between Digital Bridge and the Investor, as applicable. Consequently, the fees or compensation structure vary depending on the particular circumstances and agreements between Digital Bridge, each Client and certain Investors, as applicable, and could take into consideration such Investors’ relationships and/or agreements with other affiliates of Digital Bridge.

In addition, Digital Bridge has entered into business services agreements where Digital Bridge provides Portfolio Companies with certain operational or administrative support services in exchange for a flat monthly or annual fee. In certain cases, Digital Bridge also licenses software to Portfolio Companies for a flat monthly or annual fee.

Digital Bridge's fees are negotiable. The relevant agreements with each Client, and in certain cases directly with Investors, set forth any fees and expenses that Digital Bridge is entitled to receive in exchange for its services, and the timing in which such fees or expenses are payable. Digital Bridge charges its management fees quarterly in advance. Clients and Investors typically pay fees to Digital Bridge for the entire holding period of a particular investment. If an Investor transfers its ownership interest in a particular investment, there would be a fee refund due to that Investor for the portion of the fee that was paid in advance for the period in which the transfer occurred. Any such refund would be calculated on a pro rata basis, based on the number of days the Investor actually owned the relevant investment during the period the transfer occurred.

Certain Digital Bridge employees, and the Principal Equity Vehicles, may also participate in the profits interests of Portfolio Companies. See Items 6 and 10 below for additional information concerning these arrangements and the conflicts of interest created by these relationships. In addition, the Principal Equity Vehicles are entitled to receive a profits interest, if any, from their membership interests in the general partner of the DigitalBridge Management Funds, and the general partners of certain DigitalBridge Management Funds alternative investment vehicles and co-investment vehicles affiliated with the DigitalBridge Management Funds. Certain Digital Bridge employees also participate in the profits interest of the DigitalBridge Management Funds and alternative investment vehicles and co-investment vehicles affiliated with the DigitalBridge Management Funds.

Neither Digital Bridge nor its Supervised Persons (as defined in Item 11) accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of investment funds.

Generally, and except to the extent otherwise set forth in the governing documents of each SPV, SPVs directly or through operating entities owned by the respective SPV, will bear their own expenses, including, but not limited to (i) legal, regulatory, and other organizational expenses, (ii) all investment-related expenses, including due diligence and research expenses, reasonable travel expenses, including in relation to researching potential or unconsummated investments, expenses related to negotiating, entering into, holding, monitoring, servicing, enforcing rights related to, and disposing of investments, including legal expenses, broken deal expenses, servicing fees, collateral manager expenses, margin and hedging expenses, (iii) expenses in connection with any credit facility, including legal expenses and interest expenses, (iv) all other expenses associated with the operation of the SPV, including insurance premiums, legal expenses, and ongoing expenses related to complying with regulatory and reporting requirements following registration to market in any jurisdiction and other fees, costs, and expenses incurred in relation to compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the operation and administration of the SPVs generally, (v) expenses related to meetings of and reporting to the investors in the SPVs, including financial statements, tax returns, and K-1s, as applicable, (vi) custodian and/or depositary, administrator, accounting, audit, and tax preparation expenses, placement agent fees and expenses, rating agency expenses, and all other service provider expenses, (vii) expenses related to any additional special purpose vehicles or subsidiaries of the SPV, and (viii) taxes (other than taxes treated as allocable to and properly borne by an investor), indemnification expenses, litigation and settlement expenses. In connection with Co-Investment Transactions, SPVs or investors therein may be required to reimburse the DigitalBridge Management Funds, DBRG or affiliates thereof for certain out-of-pocket fees and expenses paid by such entities to third parties, including, if agreed with an investor, a mark-up on such fees and expenses.

ITEM 6 – PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Digital Bridge and its employees are entitled to receive performance-based fees under certain circumstances in connection with its management services rendered to its Clients. Specifically, officers, directors and employees of Digital Bridge receive, directly or indirectly, a performance fee, referred to as “carried interest”, on total profits after Investors receive a return of their capital plus, in certain instances, a stated compounded preferred return. Certain Digital Bridge employees and the Principal Equity Vehicles may also participate in the profits interests of Portfolio Companies established prior to July 25, 2019. In certain instances, Digital Bridge employees and the Principal Equity Vehicles may be required by Investors to roll a portion of “carried interest” they are eligible to receive into equity interests in a portfolio company of a DigitalBridge Management Fund in connection with a transaction between a Client and a DigitalBridge Management Fund or portfolio company thereof.

Digital Bridge has different fee arrangements with its Clients and Investors, including asset-based and performance-based fees (including those paid by Investors for management of Client accounts). The payment of such performance-based fees may create an incentive for Digital Bridge to favor those Clients or Investors that are more likely to pay higher fees or to pay performance-fees in addition to asset-based fees. Digital Bridge and its Supervised Persons seek to treat all Clients in a fair and equitable manner and has adopted policies and procedures governing the allocation of investment opportunities and use of performance-based fees (see Item 10 for additional information).

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

As discussed above, Digital Bridge provides advice to Clients that are privately offered special purpose vehicles, each formed to facilitate investments in a particular Portfolio Company. Investors are typically either Institutional Investors or high net worth individuals. As a general matter, Digital Bridge will only accept Investors that satisfy applicable eligibility and suitability requirements for private transactions pursuant to available exemptions under applicable securities laws, including Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (as applicable) and Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933. In addition, Digital Bridge’s Clients and Investors must be “qualified clients” as that term is defined under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, in order for Digital Bridge to charge such Clients and Investors performance fees. There may be conditions for investing, including minimum investment amounts, which are stated in the relevant agreements for each Client.

ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis

Digital Bridge’s investment process has five key aspects—Deal Sourcing, Disciplined Due Diligence, Flexible Transaction Structuring, Active Management of Portfolio Companies, and the Involvement of Senior Advisers and Operating Partners. Each one of these aspects of Digital Bridge’s investment process is described in greater detail below.

1. **Deal Sourcing.** Digital Bridge’s principals maintain relationships with wireless carriers, cloud and enterprise companies, infrastructure developers and suppliers, investors and service providers such as industry consultants, bankers and financiers. Principals at Digital Bridge are actively involved in various industry and regulatory organizations in the Digital Infrastructure sector. Digital Bridge leverages these relationships to source proprietary deals.
2. **Disciplined Due Diligence.** Digital Bridge has strict due diligence criteria for evaluating investment opportunities, which it calls the “four corners of underwriting” an investment. Digital Bridge believes that it is extremely important to conduct due diligence on these four areas to the extent applicable for an investment to be successful over the long-term in the Digital Infrastructure sector.
 - a. **Market Dynamics.** Digital Bridge is focused on stable markets with catalysts for near-term Digital Infrastructure investment and downside protection for asset owners.
 - b. **Platform Potential/Management Team.** Digital Bridge emphasizes buy and build strategies with initial investments used as a platform to drive growth both organically and through acquisitions.
 - c. **Asset Quality and Location.** Digital Bridge analyzes the uniqueness of the asset and prefers to focus on hard-to-replicate assets.
 - d. **Contract and Credit Quality.** Digital Bridge focuses on the duration and structure of customer agreements and the credit quality of customers.
3. **Flexible Transaction Structuring.** Digital Bridge has employed a variety of investment formats and structures to seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns.
4. **Active Management of Portfolio Companies.** Management personnel of Digital Bridge actively manage Portfolio Companies through participation on the board of directors of SPVs and pursuant to the business services agreements, as they are operationally focused and have extensive experience having founded, operated and successfully exited from multiple businesses in the Digital Infrastructure space.
5. **Value-Added Involvement of Senior Advisers and Operating Partners.** Digital Bridge’s principals have relationships with a group of Digital Infrastructure executives who serve as senior advisers or operating partners to Digital Bridge. With extensive industry knowledge and leadership experience, these advisors share subject matter expertise, evaluate market trends, and help identify strategic opportunities for Digital Bridge.

Investing in Portfolio Companies, Digital Infrastructure, securities and other investment products involves risk of loss (including of principal) that existing and prospective Investors and Clients should be prepared to bear.

Material Risks for Significant Investment Strategies

The following is a discussion of certain material risks for Digital Bridge's investment strategies in Digital Infrastructure, but it does not purport to be a complete explanation of all the risks involved in its investment strategies.

Nature of Investments Generally. Investment in infrastructure assets involves many relatively unique and acute risks. Project revenues can be affected by a number of factors including economic and market conditions, political events, competition, regulation, and the financial position and business strategy of customers. Unanticipated changes in the availability or price of inputs necessary for the operation of infrastructure assets may adversely affect the overall profitability of an investment or related project. Events such as political action, governmental regulation, demographic changes, economic growth, government macroeconomic policies, political events, social stability, national or global health crises (including epidemics and pandemics), natural disasters, changes in demand for products or services, bankruptcy, or financial difficulty of a major customer and acts of war or terrorism, could significantly reduce the revenues generated or significantly increase the expense of constructing, operating, maintaining or restoring Digital Infrastructure. In turn, this may impair an investment's ability to repay debt or make distributions to its investors. As a general matter, the operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets or businesses involve various risks and are subject to substantial regulation (as described herein), many of which may not be under the control of the owner/operator, including labor issues, failure of technology to perform as anticipated, structural failures and accidents and the need to comply with the directives of government authorities.

Leverage. Use of borrowed funds to leverage acquisitions involves a high degree of financial risk and can exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in value of an investment and will increase the exposure of the investments to adverse economic factors, such as fluctuations in interest rates, downturns in the local economies in which the investments are located or deterioration in the condition of the investments. Accordingly, the use of leverage may cause a Digital Bridge Client's value to be more volatile than it would be in the absence of such leverage. In addition, to the extent a strategy employed on behalf of a Digital Bridge Client is dependent on leverage, the availability (or lack thereof) and cost of financing may significantly affect the ability of a Client to execute its investment strategy.

Litigation. In the ordinary course of business, Digital Bridge and its Portfolio Companies may be subject to litigation from time to time. The outcome of such proceedings may adversely affect the value of an investment and may continue without resolution for long periods of time.

In connection with such actions, the applicable Digital Bridge Client may be obligated to bear defense, settlement, and other costs (which may be in excess of insurance coverage therefor provided), and Digital Bridge may be entitled to indemnification under, and subject to the terms of, such Client's investment agreement and/or other agreements entered into by such Client or its Investors.

Risky and Illiquid Investments. Digital Infrastructure investments are generally risky and illiquid and there can be no assurance that Digital Bridge, any Client or its Investors will be able to realize on any such

investment in a timely manner. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal or contractual restrictions on the investment's resale by the applicable Digital Bridge Client. Additionally, investments may be particularly illiquid due to “lock-up periods” during which an investor may not sell its interests.

Operational Risks. Many investments are subject to operational risks – risks that the internal processes and systems designed to operate a business, property or other entity safely and efficiently are in some fashion inadequate or that the individuals tasked with managing such processes and systems fail to properly carry out their functions.

Foreign Investments. Digital Bridge and its Clients may invest in digital infrastructure assets located in foreign countries. Accordingly, the business and financial results of Clients could be adversely affected due to currency fluctuations, social or judicial instability, acts or threats of terrorism, changes in governmental policies or policies of central banks, expropriation, nationalization and/or confiscation of assets, price controls, fund transfer restrictions, capital controls, exchange rate controls, taxes, inadequate intellectual property protection, unfavorable political and diplomatic developments, changes in legislation or regulations and other additional international developments or restrictive actions. These risks are especially acute in emerging markets. As in the United States, many non-U.S. jurisdictions in which Digital Bridge Portfolio Companies may do business have been negatively impacted by recessionary conditions. Non-U.S. investments may also be subject to extensive regulation by various non-U.S. regulators, including governments, central banks and other regulatory bodies, in the jurisdictions in which those businesses operate.

Undeveloped Infrastructure. In certain countries where Digital Bridge and its Clients may invest, capital and advanced technology are significantly limited. Delays in local postal, transport, banking or communications systems could cause investors to lose rights, opportunities, entitlements or funds and expose such investors to currency fluctuations.

Third Party and Co-Investment Risk. Digital Bridge, its Clients or Investors may co-invest with third parties, including the DigitalBridge Management Funds, DBRG and affiliates thereof. These transactions potentially raise conflicts of interest. For example, a Client or Investor may co-invest with other market participants with which Digital Bridge, or an affiliate, has important business relationships, and such relationships could influence the decisions made by Digital Bridge with respect to the purchase or sale of an investment. Further, such third parties could have interests that may be contrary to such Clients’ or Investors’ investment objectives, or which may conflict with a Clients’ or Investors’ interest. There can be no assurance that the foregoing will not have an adverse impact on any Client’s or Investor’s ability to find, consummate and/or exit investments. Additionally, DBRG is a public company listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and to the extent DBRG co-invests with Clients in a Portfolio Company, Digital Bridge may be impacted by DBRG’s duties or incentives relating to the interests of DBRG’s shareholders or other investment vehicles that may differ from, and that could conflict with, the interests of Clients or Investors, including those arising from the allocation of expenses and investment opportunities.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Digital Bridge Client is subject to the risk that one of the Client’s banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Client’s assets (each, a “Financial Institution”) fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by US

regional banks in 2023 (each, a “Distress Event”). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Digital Bridge, the Client and/or its portfolio companies may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of Digital Bridge to manage the Client and its investments, and on the ability of Digital Bridge, the Client and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to include an obligation of the Client to pay fees and expenses in the event the Client is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of investors to make capital contributions or otherwise), as well the inability of the Client to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments and/or the inability of portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although Digital Bridge expects to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses or delays.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that Digital Bridge and/or the Client maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with custodians, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such custodians. Although Digital Bridge seeks to do business with custodians that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Client, Digital Bridge is under no obligation to use a minimum number of custodians with respect to the Client, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Currency Rates. Fluctuations in currency rates may adversely affect the ability of Digital Bridge and its Clients to successfully acquire non-U.S. assets and may also adversely affect the performance of investments in such assets. Because non-U.S. securities or other non-U.S. assets may be purchased with and payable in currencies of countries other than the U.S., the value of these assets measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations. In addition to currency and exchange risks, these investments may be subject to additional risks relating to foreign political and regulatory risks, which may affect the liquidity of such investments. Additional risks include possibilities of instability of the local country's political and economic structures and less predictable means of dispute resolution and enforcement of local rights regarding investments.

Some countries in which Digital Bridge and its Clients invest may employ managed exchange rate regimes which, in addition to other policies, may distort the results of, and returns on, the investments in such countries. Several countries, however, have been unable to sustain their exchange rates and have devalued

their currency or shifted to floating exchange rate regimes. It is not possible to assess the degree to which individual currencies will be permanently affected, but significant depreciation of any particular currency may adversely impact the investments in the applicable country and/or returns from such investments.

Lack of Sector Diversity. Digital Bridge and/or its Clients invest in, and Digital Bridge manages investments predominantly in the Digital Infrastructure sector. This lack of diversification could result in greater losses than otherwise might be anticipated, as an investor be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence and more volatile than a more diversified investment or investment strategy.

Demand for Digital Infrastructure. Digital Bridge and/or its Clients invest in, and Digital Bridge manages investments in, businesses that are dependent on the demand for Digital Infrastructure and may be adversely affected by slowdown in such demand. These businesses include: (i) tower companies, whose revenue is typically supported by rapidly increasing consumer consumption of mobile data and the subsequent requirements of mobile carriers for improved wireless coverage and capacity; (ii) data center companies, whose revenue is typically supported by growth in cloud computing, managed applications services and artificial intelligence; and (iii) fiber-optic networks whose revenue is typically supported by growth in bandwidth consumption and demand for higher connection speeds. Additionally, a reduction in capital spending by major carriers and hyperscale computing companies may significantly reduce demand and materially and adversely affect these businesses. Demand for digital infrastructure materially depends on the demand for tower space, data center square footage and fiber strands from digital infrastructure users, which, in turn, depends on the demand for mobile connectivity, computing capacity and bandwidth utilization of their underlying customers. The willingness of digital infrastructure customers to utilize digital infrastructure, or renew or extend existing customer contracts, is affected by numerous factors, including:

- Current and/or anticipated consumer demand for underlying services;
- Location of the tower, data center or fiber plant;
- Availability and/or capacity at the specific location when a customer is seeking capacity;
- Financial condition of the customers, including their profitability and availability or cost of capital, their failure to perform on their obligations, their lack of liquidity, or their entry into bankruptcy proceedings;
- Willingness of customers to maintain and/or increase network investment or to make changes in their capital allocation strategy;
- Availability and cost of FCC licensed spectrum for commercial use;
- Use of active or passive network sharing, roaming, joint development, and/or resale agreements by tower company customers;
- Mergers or consolidations between customers that may lead to higher churn or lower leasing opportunities in the future;
- Availability and cost of power;
- Changes in, or the success of, the business models of customers;
- Government regulations, including local and/or state restrictions on the proliferation of wireless infrastructure;
- Cost of construction; and/or
- Technological changes, including those (i) affecting the number or type of wireless infrastructure needed to provide wireless connectivity to a given geographic area or that may otherwise serve as

substitute and/or alternative to wireless tower infrastructure; (ii) that result in the obsolescence or decommission of certain existing wireless networks or (iii) improvements in the efficiency, architecture, and design of wireless or cloud networks

A slowdown in demand for digital infrastructure may negatively impact the growth of companies in which Digital Bridge invests or facilitates investments or otherwise have a material adverse effect on the returns thereto. If customers or potential customers of an applicable Digital Bridge Portfolio Company are unable to raise adequate capital to fund their business plans as a result of disruptions in the financial and credit markets or otherwise, they may reduce spending, which could adversely affect such investment's anticipated growth or the demand for such investment's digital infrastructure or network services.

The amount, timing, and mix of a customers' network investment is variable and can be significantly impacted by the matters described in these risk factors. Changes in carrier network investment are expected to affect the demand for an investment's wireless infrastructure. As a result, changes in carrier plans such as delays in the implementation of new systems, new technologies (including small cells), or plans to expand coverage or capacity may reduce demand for an investment's wireless infrastructure. Furthermore, the wireless industry could experience a slowdown or slowing growth rates as a result of numerous factors, including a reduction in consumer demand for wireless coverage or capacity or general economic conditions. There can be no assurance that weakness or uncertainty in the economic environment will not adversely affect the wireless industry, which may materially and adversely affect an investment's business, including by reducing demand for an investment's wireless infrastructure or network services. In addition, a slowdown may increase competition for site rental customers or network services. A wireless industry slowdown or a reduction in carrier network investment may materially and adversely affect a Digital Bridge investment.

Failure to Retain Property Rights. Digital Bridge and/or its Clients invest in mobile and internet infrastructure companies that hold certain rights to the land interests under towers and certain data center facilities. If Digital Bridge or a Client fails to retain rights to this mobile and internet infrastructure, including the land interests under towers or certain data center facilities, the investments may be adversely affected. The property interests on which some of the mobile and internet infrastructure will reside, including the land interests under towers and certain data center facilities, is expected to consist of leasehold and sub-leasehold interests, fee interests, easements, licenses, and rights-of-way. A loss of these interests may make it impossible to conduct business or generate revenue. For various reasons, Digital Bridge or a Client may not always have the ability to access, analyze, or verify all information regarding titles or other issues prior to purchasing mobile and internet infrastructure. Further, Digital Bridge may not be able to renew ground or facility leases on commercially viable terms. Digital Bridge's or a Client's ability to retain rights to the land interests on which its investment's towers reside, depends on Digital Bridge's or its Client's ability to purchase such land, including fee interests and perpetual easements, or renegotiate or extend the terms of the leases relating to such land. If Digital Bridge is unable to retain rights to the property interests on which a Client or investor's mobile and internet infrastructure resides, an investor may be adversely affected.

Potential Liability from Radio Frequency Emissions. If radio frequency emissions from wireless handsets or equipment on wireless infrastructure are demonstrated to cause negative health effects, potential future claims could adversely affect Digital Bridge's and a Client's investments. The potential connection between radio frequency emissions and certain negative health effects, including some forms

of cancer, has been the subject of substantial study by the scientific community in recent years. In certain markets that Digital Bridge invests and facilitates investment, there have been specific emission limitations placed on individual tower sites. Digital Bridge cannot guarantee that claims relating to radio frequency emissions will not arise in the future or that the results of such studies will not be adverse to it. Public perception of possible health risks associated with cellular or other wireless connectivity services may slow or diminish the growth of wireless companies, including a Digital Bridge investment. In particular, negative public perception of, and regulations regarding, these perceived health risks may slow or diminish the market acceptance of wireless services. If a connection between radio frequency emissions and possible negative health effects were established, operations, costs, or revenues of investments Digital Bridge or a Client may be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, the returns from investments may be adversely impacted if tower emission regulations are established or tightened in other markets. Digital Bridge does not currently maintain any insurance with respect to these matters.

Technology Risk. The data center infrastructure businesses in which Digital Bridge and/or its Clients invest may become obsolete, and such investments may not be able to upgrade power and cooling systems cost effectively or at all. Data center infrastructure may become obsolete due to the development of new systems to deliver power to or eliminate heat in data center facilities. Additionally, data center infrastructure could become obsolete as a result of the development of new server technology that does not require the levels of critical load and heat removal that such facilities are designed to provide and could be run less expensively on a different platform. In addition, data center power and cooling systems are difficult and expensive to upgrade. Accordingly, data center companies may not be able to efficiently upgrade or change these systems to meet new demands without incurring significant costs, which could adversely impact business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure of Physical Infrastructure. Digital Bridge and/or its Clients invest in, and Digital Bridge manages investments in businesses that depend on providing customers with highly reliable services. Any failure of the physical infrastructure or offerings of such investments may lead to significant costs and disruptions that could reduce the revenue of customers for such investments and harm the business reputation and financial results of these customers, which may impact the returns on such investments. The investment's assets are expected to be subject to failure from numerous factors including:

- Human error;
- Equipment failure;
- Physical, electronic and cyber security breaches;
- Fire, earthquake, hurricane, flood, tornado and other natural disasters;
- Extreme temperatures;
- Water damage;
- Fiber cuts;
- Power loss;
- Terrorist acts;
- Sabotage and vandalism; and
- Failure of business partners who provide network connectivity.

Problems at infrastructure assets, whether or not within Digital Bridge's control, could result in service interruptions or significant equipment damage. Furthermore, investments are likely to be dependent upon internet service providers, telecommunications carriers and other website operators in the Americas and

elsewhere, some of which have experienced significant system failures and electrical outages in the past. If, for any reason, these providers fail to provide the required services, an investment's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted.

Valuation Matters. The fair value of all investments will be determined according to the governing documents of each Portfolio Company and with each Client. In most cases, there is no requirement for Digital Bridge to deliver a fair market valuation. Accordingly, the carrying value of an investment may not reflect the price at which the investment can be sold in the market, and the difference between carrying value and the ultimate sales price can be material.

Security Breaches. Digital Bridge and/or its Clients invest in, and Digital Bridge manages investments in companies that may be vulnerable to security breaches that could adversely affect the operations, business, and reputation of such investments. Certain wireless infrastructure investments may be vulnerable to damage, disruptions, or shutdowns due to unauthorized access, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, and other security breaches. An attack attempt or security breach could potentially result in (i) interruption or cessation of certain services to customers, (ii) inability to meet expected levels of service, or (iii) data transmitted over customers' networks being compromised. Digital Bridge cannot guarantee that the security measures of its Portfolio Companies will not be circumvented, resulting in customer network failures or interruptions that could impact their respective customers' network availability and have a material adverse effect on business, financial condition, or operational results. Portfolio Companies may be required to expend significant resources to protect against or recover from such threats. If an actual or perceived breach of security occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of that company's security measures could be harmed, which could result in lost customers.

Privacy and data protection (GDPR) Risk. Privacy and data protection regulations are complex and rapidly evolving areas. Any failure or alleged failure to comply with these laws could harm Digital Bridge's business, reputation, financial condition, and operating results. Various federal, state, and foreign laws and regulations as well as industry standards and contractual obligations govern the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, cross-border transfer, localization, sharing, and security of the data Digital Bridge receive from and about our investors, employees, and other individuals. The regulatory environment for the collection and use of personal information for companies, including for those that own and manage data centers and other communications technologies, is evolving in the United States and internationally. The U.S. federal government, U.S. states, and foreign governments have enacted (or are considering) laws and regulations that may restrict Digital Bridge's ability to collect, use, and disclose personal information and may increase or change Digital Bridge's obligations with respect to storing or managing our own data, including our employees' personal information, as well as our customers' data, which may include individuals' personal information. For example, the EU General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") imposes detailed requirements related to the collection, storage, and use of personal information related to people located in the EU (or which is processed in the context of EU operations) and places new data protection obligations and restrictions on organizations, and may require Digital Bridge to make further changes to our policies and procedures in the future beyond what we have already done. In addition, in the wake of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, the United Kingdom has adopted a framework similar to the GDPR. The EU has confirmed that the UK data protection framework as being "adequate" to receive EU personal data. Digital Bridge monitors developments regarding amendments to the UK data protection framework and the impact this may have on our business.

Privacy and consumer rights groups and government bodies (including the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”), state attorneys general, the European Commission, and data protection authorities in Europe, the UK, Singapore, and other jurisdictions, are increasingly scrutinizing privacy, and Digital Bridge expects such scrutiny to continue to increase. This could result in loss of competitive position, regulatory actions or increased regulatory scrutiny, litigation, breach of contracts, reputational harm, damage to Digital Bridge stakeholder relationships, or legal liability. Digital Bridge cannot predict how future laws, regulations and standards, or future interpretations of current laws, regulations, and standards, related to privacy and data protection will affect their business, and Digital Bridge cannot predict the cost of compliance.

Public Health Risk. Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of COVID-19 or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty could have a significant adverse impact on Digital Bridge Clients, and could adversely affect Digital Bridge’s ability to fulfill its investment objectives. The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on the Digital Bridge’s operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. Many countries have reacted (and may react to future pandemics and epidemics) by instituting (or strongly encouraging) quarantines, prohibitions on travel, the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores, restaurants, hotels, courts and other public venues, and other restrictive measures designed to help slow the spread of contagious disease. Businesses have also implemented, and may in the future implement, similar precautionary measures. While there have been coordinated efforts in many countries to distribute vaccines among populations to combat the spread of COVID-19, it remains uncertain how effective these efforts will be in combating the spread of the virus and what impact these efforts will have on consumer confidence and economic activity levels.

In addition, health crises caused by a pandemic could exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risk. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity, debt, derivatives and commodities markets. The extent and duration of such negative impact, to the private equity industry and global markets as a whole, is currently unknown. The global ramifications of the outbreak continue to evolve, and many countries reacted by instituting (or strongly encouraging) quarantines, prohibitions on travel, the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores, restaurants, hotels, courts and other public venues, and other restrictive measures designed to help slow the spread of COVID-19. Businesses implemented similar precautionary measures. While there recently have been coordinated efforts in many countries to distribute vaccines among populations, it remains uncertain how effective these efforts will be in combating the spread of the virus and what impact these efforts will have on consumer confidence and economic activity levels.

Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19 have created significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity and have had a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment and other industries and their lenders (and may have significant adverse impacts on the value of the Digital Bridge Clients that provide digital infrastructure solutions to such industries). Moreover, with the continued spread of COVID-19, governments and businesses have taken aggressive measures to help slow its spread. For this reason,

among others, as COVID-19 continues to spread, the potential impacts, including a global, regional or other economic recession (which recessions some financial experts opine have already arrived) or even depression, are increasingly uncertain and difficult to assess. The rapid development of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19. There are no comparable recent events in the United States that provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and potential pandemic on the economy as a whole and the specific sectors in which the DigitalBridge Management Fund invest. While there have been economic stimulus measures aimed at curbing the negative economic impacts on the United States and other countries as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, it cannot be determined at this time whether such stimulus measures will have a stabilizing economic effect. Health crises caused by a pandemic could exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risk. For this reason, valuations in this environment are subject to heightened uncertainty and subject to numerous subjective judgments, any or all of which could turn out to be incorrect with the benefit of hindsight.

The extent of the impact of any public health risk on the Digital Bridge Clients and their portfolio companies' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the ability to develop and administer a vaccine (if any) and conduct clinical trials, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and spending levels, and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. In addition, health crises caused by a pandemic could exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risks. For this reason, valuations in this environment are subject to heightened uncertainty and subject to numerous subjective judgments, any or all of which could turn out to be incorrect with the benefit of hindsight. Furthermore, traditional valuation approaches that have been used historically may need to be modified in order to effectively capture fair value in the midst of significant volatility or market dislocation. Current conditions may also affect how counterparties interpret their obligations (and the Digital Bridge's obligations) pursuant to counterparty arrangements such that the applicability, or lack thereof, of force majeure or similar provisions could also come into question and ultimately could work to the detriment of the Digital Bridge Clients. In particular, a public health risk may have a greater impact on leveraged assets. Other than COVID-19, there are no comparable recent events in the U.S. that provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of a potential pandemic on the economy as a whole and the specific sectors in which the Digital Bridge Clients invest. In this regard, views and other forward-looking statements expressed in this Brochure are based on assumptions which have not been updated in each case due to remaining uncertainty.

Acts of God and Geopolitical Risks. The performance of Digital Bridge's Clients could be impacted by acts of God or other unforeseen and/or uncontrollable events (collectively, "Disruptions"), including, but not limited to, natural disasters, public health emergencies (including any outbreak or threat of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, ebola, or other existing or new pandemic or epidemic diseases), terrorism, social and political discord, geopolitical events, national and international political circumstances, and other unforeseen and/or uncontrollable events with widespread impact. These Disruptions may affect the level and volatility of security prices and liquidity of any investments. There is risk that unexpected volatility or lack of liquidity will impair an investment's profitability or result in its suffering losses. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly

interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or securities industry participants in other countries or regions.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine. The Russian Federation invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Geopolitical tensions globally have risen significantly in response and the U.S., the United Kingdom, EU member states, and certain other countries have imposed several rounds of economic sanctions on the Russian Federation, parts of Ukraine, as well as various designated parties, and additional sanctions may be added in the future. As further military conflicts and economic sanctions continue to evolve, it has become increasingly difficult to predict the impact of these events or how long the conflict or such sanctions will last. The Russian Federation-Ukraine conflict and related events (including the economic sanctions) may significantly exacerbate the normal risks associated with the Fund and result in adverse changes to, among other things: (i) general economic and market conditions; (ii) shipping and transportation costs and supply chain constraints; (iii) interest rates, currency exchange rates, and expenses associated with currency management transactions; (iv) demand for the types of investments made by the Fund; (v) available credit in certain markets; (vi) import and export activity from certain markets and capital controls; and (vii) laws, regulations, treaties, pacts, accords, and governmental policies. Economic and military sanctions related to the Russian Federation-Ukraine conflict, or other conflicts, have the potential to gravely impact markets, global supply and demand, import/export policies, and the availability of labor in certain markets. Such volatility may cause the risk of investments to differ significantly from the Digital Bridge's initial risk assessment and affect Digital Bridge's ability to assess the risk of investments going forward. There is no guarantee that such sanctions and economic actions will abate or that more restrictive measures will not be put in place in the near term. In addition, it is impossible to predict the extent to which the Russian Federation-Ukraine military conflict could expand into or otherwise adversely impact other regions. Any of the foregoing could seriously and negatively impact the operations of Digital Bridge's Clients and their ability to realize their investment objectives in a timely manner.

October 7th Attacks on Israel; Aftermath. On October 7th, 2023, Hamas (an organization which governs Gaza, and which has been designated as a terrorist organization by the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Australia and other nations), committed a terrorist attack within Israel (the "October 7th Attacks"). As of the date of this Brochure, Israel and Hamas remain in active armed conflict. The ongoing conflict and rapidly evolving measures in response could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally (including in countries in which the Digital Bridge's Clients invest), and therefore could adversely affect the performance of Digital Bridge's Clients' investments. The severity and duration of the conflict and its future impact on global economic and market conditions are impossible to predict, and as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to Clients and the performance of their investments and operations, and the ability of Digital Bridge's Clients to achieve their investment objectives. For example, the armed conflict may expand and may ultimately more actively involve the United States, Lebanon (and/or Hezbollah), Syria, Iran and/or other countries or terrorist organizations, any of which may exacerbate the risks described above. Similar risks exist to the extent that any portfolio entities, service providers, vendor or certain other parties have material operations or assets in the Middle East, or the immediate surrounding areas. The United States has announced sanctions and other measures against Hamas-related persons and organizations in response to the October 7th Attacks, and the United States (and/or other countries) may announce further sanctions related to the ongoing conflict in the future.

Trade Dispute with China. Some Political leaders around the world (including in the U.S. and certain European nations) have been elected on protectionist platforms, fueling doubts about the future of global free trade. During former President Trump’s presidency, the U.S. government has indicated its intent to alter its approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements and treaties with foreign countries and has made proposals and taken actions related thereto. For example, the U.S. government has recently imposed tariffs on certain foreign goods, including steel and aluminum, and has indicated a willingness to impose tariffs on imports of other products. Some foreign governments, including China, have instituted retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods and have indicated a willingness to impose additional tariffs on U.S. products. Other countries, including Mexico, have threatened retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. products. In April 2018, the U.S. government began imposing tariffs on Chinese imports. In addition, on June 3, 2021, President Biden issued an Executive Order on Addressing the Threat from Securities Investments that Finance Certain Companies of the People’s Republic of China, which amends Executive Order 13959 issued by former President Trump and prohibits the purchase or sale of any publicly traded securities, or any publicly traded securities that are derivative of such securities or are designed to provide investment exposure to such securities, of identified Chinese companies. China, in turn, retaliated with its own tariffs on U.S. imports. In addition, developments between Russia and the Ukraine have increased the chances of additional tariffs and other trade barriers between the United States and other nations regarding international trade going forward, it should be noted that, as well as other countries around the world, and Russia (and vice versa). Global trade disruption, significant introductions of trade barriers and bilateral trade frictions, together with any future downturns in the global economy resulting therefrom, could adversely affect the financial performance of a Digital Bridge’s Client and its investments. As time goes on, it can be expected that the U.S. and/or China may threaten, and possibly implement, additional tariffs on goods and services from each country. Although the U.S. and China signed the Phase I Economic and Trade Agreement relating to the trade disputes between U.S. and China, there are still ongoing trade disputes, which have already had, and if they remain unresolved, could lead to additional adverse economic effects on global markets, and may negatively affect Digital Bridge’s Clients’ investments. In addition, a continued trade dispute between the U.S. and China would be an ongoing source of instability, potentially resulting in significant currency fluctuations and/or have other adverse effects on international markets, international trade agreements and/or other existing cross-border cooperation arrangements (whether economic, tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory or otherwise), which could present similar and/or additional potential risks and consequences for Digital Bridge’s Clients and their investments. While this dispute (including the recent trans-Pacific dispute relating to TikTok and WeChat) has already had negative economic consequences on the U.S. markets, to the extent that this trade dispute escalates into a “trade war” between the U.S. and China, there could be additional significant impacts on the industries in which each Digital Bridge Client participates and other adverse impacts on Digital Bridge’s Clients and their investments. In addition, trade disputes may develop between other countries, which may have similar or more pronounced risks and consequences for Digital Bridge, its Clients, and its Portfolio Companies.

In addition, there is a risk that a Disruption will significantly impact the operations of Digital Bridge, its Clients, and its Portfolio Companies, temporarily or permanently halt their operations. The extent of the impact of any such Disruptions on Digital Bridge’s, its Clients’, and its Portfolio Companies’ operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such Disruptions, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such

Disruptions on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its Disruptions to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. A Disruption may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of any investment, Digital Bridge's ability to source, manage and divest investments, and Digital Bridge's ability to achieve its Clients' investment objectives, ultimately resulting in significant losses to the Clients and their investors.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There are no applicable legal or disciplinary events relating to Digital Bridge or our management persons.

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Other Registrations

Digital Bridge and its management persons are not registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or registered representatives, respectively. Digital Bridge is further not registered, and does not have an application pending to register, with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a futures commission merchant ("FCM"), a commodity pool operator ("CPO") or a commodity trading advisor ("CTA").

Other Material Relationships

Digital Bridge Holdings, the parent of Digital Bridge Advisors, is indirectly majority-owned by DBRG, a publicly traded global investment firm and the parent company of Colony Capital Investment Advisors, LLC, InfraBridge Investors (US) Limited and DigitalBridge Management, each an SEC-registered investment adviser (collectively, "Affiliated Advisers"). The Affiliated Advisers and certain of their investment advisory affiliates advise private investment funds and co-investment vehicles. The investment strategies of each of these investment vehicles are generally focused on making direct investments in Digital Infrastructure, energy (such as generation, renewable and transmission), transport (such as road, rail, ports, airports), real estate and real estate-related assets, debt and distressed debt investments and private growth-oriented companies. Although the Affiliated Advisers are each separate and distinct companies with differing investment capabilities and functions, they work collaboratively with the Affiliated Advisers to provide advice and services to the private investment funds and co-investment vehicles they sponsor and advise.

The Principal Equity Vehicles' indirect ownership of the general partners for the DigitalBridge Management Funds and DBRG's ownership and control of the general partners and DigitalBridge Management, creates situations where the interests of Digital Bridge, the general partners, DigitalBridge Management, the DigitalBridge Management Funds and their investments may conflict with the interests of the Portfolio Companies, Digital Bridge, its Clients, and the interests of Digital Bridge employees relating to potential equity incentives offered by Portfolio Companies. These conflicts are discussed in greater detail below.

DigitalBridge UK Advisors 1, LLP ("DBUK"), DigitalBridge Management Asia Limited ("DBMA"), DigitalBridge APAC Pte Limited ("DBAPL"), and DigitalBridge Investment Management, LLC – Middle East Branch ("DBIM-ME", together with DBUK, DBMA, and DBAPL, the "Non-US Service Providers")

provide certain services to DigitalBridge Management and certain of its clients, including, in the case of DBUK, sourcing of investments and, in the case of DBAPL, certain services in Singapore, in each case subject to applicable regulations in each such Non-US Service Provider's jurisdiction. Additionally, DBMA, DBAPL and DBIM-ME may refer potential investors and perform investor relations services. The Non-US Service Providers do not have investment discretion for any Clients of DigitalBridge Management and any investment recommendations are subject to the review and approval of DigitalBridge Management or its respective Client or affiliate thereof. The Non-US Service Providers share certain management teams or personnel with DigitalBridge Management which may impact allocations of management resources. DigitalBridge Management and certain of its Clients pay DBAPL a services fee for certain services provided thereby (as indicated in Item 4 above).

On February 2, 2023, DBRG, through certain of its subsidiaries acquired AMP Capital Investors Limited's global infrastructure equity investment management business. InfraBridge Investors (UK) Limited and InfraBridge Investors (US) Limited each became an indirect majority-owned subsidiary of DigitalBridge. InfraBridge Investors (UK) Limited is a non-U.S. investment adviser, which holds a UK Financial Services License authorizing it to carry on a financial services business in the UK and it has been an Exempt Reporting Adviser in the US since September 26, 2018. InfraBridge Investors (US) Limited is a separately registered investment advisor and provides non-discretionary investment recommendations to InfraBridge Investors (UK) Limited in respect of private infrastructure equity investment opportunities in the Americas.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Digital Bridge manages the Portfolio Companies and facilitates investment into particular Portfolio Companies by Investors through the Clients. In addition, the Investment Committees of the DigitalBridge Management Funds are responsible for making all investment decisions on behalf of the DigitalBridge Management Funds. The investment committees of the DigitalBridge Management Funds and the investment team of DigitalBridge Management includes officers, directors and employees of Digital Bridge.

Digital Bridge may be presented with investment opportunities that fall within the investment objective of one or more Clients, and in such circumstances, Digital Bridge will determine the allocation of such opportunities in good faith, taking into account the contractual rights set forth in the governing documents of its Clients, Portfolio Companies and the DigitalBridge Management Funds and the relevant facts and circumstances without deliberately and inappropriately favoring any one Client or investor or prospective investor. Digital Bridge does not have discretion to make investments on behalf of its Clients outside of the Portfolio Companies. Further, Supervised Persons of Digital Bridge can only make investment decisions for the DigitalBridge Management Funds as members of the investment committee of the DigitalBridge Management Funds and in their capacity as members of the investment team of DigitalBridge Management. In addition, Digital Bridge maintains contractual obligations with certain Portfolio Companies, Clients and their respective Investors regarding the allocation of investment opportunities.

Subject to each such fund's partnership agreement, the DigitalBridge Management Funds will be allocated all Digital Infrastructure opportunities unless the general partner determines in good faith that a particular opportunity is most appropriate for a Client, or if there is an existing contractual right held by or for the benefit of a Portfolio Company or SPV. Further, subject to the partnership agreement of the DigitalBridge Management Funds and any of Digital Bridge's or a Principal Equity Vehicle's existing contractual obligations related to a Portfolio Company or an SPV, Digital Bridge is generally prohibited from making

privately negotiated investments of a type that would be suitable for the DigitalBridge Management Funds unless the DigitalBridge Management Funds first decided not to pursue such investment. In addition, the general partner of the DigitalBridge Management Funds, and affiliates or subsidiaries thereof that serve as general partners of alternative investment vehicles of the DigitalBridge Management Funds or co-investment vehicles thereof, in which the Principal Equity Vehicles are each an indirect member (and in which certain Digital Bridge employees also participate) are entitled to receive a carried interest on total fund profits after investors in the DigitalBridge Management Funds (or co-investment vehicles thereof) receive a return of their capital plus a stated compounded preferred return as more fully described in the applicable limited partnership agreements of the DigitalBridge Management Funds or related investment vehicles thereof.

Allocation of Time and Payments from Portfolio Companies. Certain employees of Digital Bridge are required by contract to devote a substantial majority of their business time to matters relating to the business and affairs of the DigitalBridge Management Funds. Certain employees of Digital Bridge may also participate in the profits interests of Portfolio Companies and may have additional contractual time commitments to these Portfolio Companies. In addition, as described above Digital Bridge and certain of its employees and officers provide services to the general partner of the DigitalBridge Management Funds and DigitalBridge Management. With respect to the DigitalBridge Management Funds, DigitalBridge Management has established a variety of policies and other controls regarding, among other things, the allocation of investment opportunities, including giving priority over certain investment opportunities to certain Clients. Please refer to the DigitalBridge Investment Management Form ADV, Part 2A for additional information on how DigitalBridge Management addresses conflicts of interests associated with the right to receive performance-based compensation.

While certain officers and employees of Digital Bridge will devote the time and services necessary for the conduct of Digital Bridge's advisory business, these officers and employees may also spend their time on matters related to DBRG affiliates and unrelated to the Digital Bridge advisory business, including Mr. Ganzi, who became CEO of DBRG on July 1, 2020. The provision of such services by employees and officers of Digital Bridge creates a conflict of interest because they may detract from the business and affairs of Clients and/or Portfolio Companies of Digital Bridge. Digital Bridge mitigates this conflict of interest by disclosing it to Clients and investors and always seeking to act in a fair and equitable manner.

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations

Digital Bridge generally does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients or Investors. The Principal Equity Vehicles receive indirect compensation through their interest in the general partner of the DigitalBridge Management Funds, and certain Digital Bridge employees also participate in the general partner's profits interests. Certain management personnel of Digital Bridge own equity in DBRG, which includes its investment adviser subsidiaries. Further, as part of a stock plan within his employment agreement with DBRG, Mr. Ganzi is entitled to receive compensation in connection with the performance of publicly-traded DBRG stock following the July 25, 2019 acquisition of Digital Bridge. However, aside from these relationships, Digital Bridge does not receive compensation directly or indirectly from other investment advisers and does not have other business relationships with other investment advisers.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policies

Digital Bridge has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that is designed to reinforce its commitment to ethical behavior. The Code applies to all of Digital Bridge’s Supervised Persons, as defined in the Firm’s Regulatory Compliance Manual (the “Compliance Manual”) and sets forth standards for business conduct and addresses Digital Bridge’s policies and procedures on topics including:

- Conflicts of interest
- Confidentiality
- Insider trading
- Personal trading
- Outside business activities
- Gifts and entertainment
- Pay to play / political contributions
- Whistleblowing
- Books and records (recordkeeping)

Among other things, the Code limits and monitors the personal trading activity of Digital Bridge’s Supervised Persons. These limitations seek to further Digital Bridge’s efforts to prevent Supervised Persons from personally benefiting from Digital Bridge’s investment decisions for its Clients. Specifically, the Code requires Supervised Persons and certain members of their households to “pre-clear” certain personal securities transactions with Digital Bridge’s Compliance Department prior to execution. Digital Bridge generally limits its Supervised Persons’ participation in initial public offerings and requires consent from the Chief Compliance Officer in order to permit private placement investments. Additionally, Digital Bridge limits its Supervised Persons’ ability to trade in the same securities at the same time that our Clients are trading in those securities. All Supervised Persons must provide Digital Bridge with a listing of certain reportable securities holdings, as well as transaction information for certain types of securities. These restrictions and requirements of the Code apply to all accounts over which a Supervised Persons has investment discretion, or in which they have a direct or indirect beneficial ownership interest, unless exempted. In addition, all Supervised Persons must complete certifications to confirm their holdings and to certify they have complied with the personal trading policy.

A copy of Digital Bridge’s Code is available to Clients, Investors and prospective investors upon request by calling the phone number listed on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Associated Conflicts of Interest

As discussed in “Item 4 - Types of Advisory Services Offered”, Digital Bridge facilitates and manages investments in Digital Infrastructure Portfolio Companies. A portion of the general partner’s, Digital

Bridge sponsor's or equivalent's capital commitment for each Client has been made by Digital Bridge (and assigned to the Principal Equity Vehicles) and/or certain members, employees, officers and senior advisors of Digital Bridge, which will be drawn down at the same time as the investors' commitments. The general partner's, Digital Bridge sponsor's or equivalent's capital commitment is not subject to management fees and carried interest.

In addition, the officers, directors and employees of Digital Bridge are members of the investment team of DigitalBridge Management, which provides investment advice to the DigitalBridge Management Funds. The DigitalBridge Management Funds are structured as a limited partnership where an affiliate of Digital Bridge serves as the general partner and has made a capital commitment in the DigitalBridge Management Funds. The general partner of each DigitalBridge Management Fund is also permitted to form investment vehicles or accounts and offer limited partners of the DigitalBridge Management Funds or third parties the opportunity to co-invest in particular investments of the DigitalBridge Management Funds or any parallel vehicle if it determines that such allocation for co-investment is in the best interest of the DigitalBridge Management Funds.

While the Principal Equity Vehicles have a direct financial interest in the DigitalBridge Management Funds as a limited partner therein, an indirect financial interest in the DigitalBridge Management Fund through the general partner, and Digital Bridge often invests with Clients in Portfolio Companies, Digital Bridge believes such interests are aligned, along with Principal Equity Vehicle, with those of the DigitalBridge Management Fund's investors and Clients, because Digital Bridge generally commits capital and receives distributions on the same terms as the other investors (excluding that Digital Bridge may not pay management fees and carried interest in connection therewith).

Investments in Securities by Digital Bridge and its Personnel

Digital Bridge and its personnel may invest in the same or similar securities and investments as those recommended to, or entered into on behalf of, Clients and investors. All of Digital Bridge's personnel are subject to its policies and procedures regarding confidentiality of information and personal trading. Digital Bridge and its personnel generally make investments on the same or similar terms as investments entered into on behalf of Clients and investors; however, Digital Bridge and its personnel's investments are not subject to management fees, and with respect to investments in the DigitalBridge Management Funds, will not be subject to carried interest payments.

Trading Alongside by Adviser and its Personnel

In certain circumstances, Digital Bridge or its related persons will co-invest in an investment or private fund alongside its Clients. Co-investments by Digital Bridge or its related persons generally require pre-approval from Digital Bridge's Chief Compliance Officer.

With regard to a Supervised Person's investment in a limited offering sponsored by Digital Bridge or an affiliate, such person shall not be required to obtain pre-approval for an "initial" investment or subscription to such affiliated limited offering. Rather, the acceptance of a subscription document shall serve as evidence of pre-approval of such person's investment in the affiliated limited offering. All subsequent investments in such affiliated limited offering(s) that do not require the execution of additional subscription documents will require pre-approval. For the avoidance of doubt, capital contributions under

an existing limited offering to satisfy obligations under such limited offering is not a subsequent investment for the purposes of this policy.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Digital Bridge invests primarily in private companies for itself and on behalf of its clients and therefore does not generally use the service of broker-dealers. It is possible, however, that Digital Bridge, its Investors or Clients may receive an in-kind distribution of a public security from a Portfolio Company. To the extent Digital Bridge is required to use the services of a broker-dealer, such transactions will be allocated to brokers and dealers on the basis of Digital Bridge's best execution policies. The factors considered in selecting and approving brokers-dealers that may be used to execute trades for a Digital Bridge Client include, but are not limited to: (i) the reasonableness of such broker-dealer's commissions relative to others offering similar services; (ii) the ability of such broker-dealer to execute a transaction efficiently and appropriately; (iii) the broker-dealer's general expertise and background; (iv) the type and size of the transaction involved; (v) the stability or solvency of the service provider or counterparty; (vi) settlement capabilities; (vii) time required to complete the role sought; and (viii) research services or any arrangements relating to overall performance in the best interest of the Client.

Digital Bridge does not consider client referrals from brokers-dealers when selecting or recommending broker-dealers to execute any client transactions, nor does it receive any "soft dollar" benefits. Additionally, Digital Bridge does not have any directed brokerage practices.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF INVESTMENTS

Review of Accounts

Digital Bridge reviews the SPVs it manages on behalf of Investors, as well as each Portfolio Company on a continuous basis. Such reviews are conducted by the investment team. These reviews are designed to monitor and analyze all aspects of each Portfolio Company.

Factors Triggering a Review

Digital Bridge also performs reviews of its Portfolio Companies as appropriate based on, among other things, changes in market conditions or in response to a request by an Investor or Client for a meeting or the occurrence of such meeting.

Investor Reports

Investors receive unaudited reports providing summary financial and other information on a quarterly basis, as well as audited financial statements on an annual basis. Depending on the SPV, such reports are prepared and delivered by either Digital Bridge or management of the particular Portfolio Company. Digital Bridge may provide certain Investors with information on a more frequent and detailed basis if agreed to by Digital Bridge.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Other Compensation

As discussed above in Item 5, Digital Bridge has entered into business services agreements where Digital Bridge provides Portfolio Companies with certain operational or administrative support services in exchange for a flat monthly or annual fee. The receipt of such compensation creates a conflict of interest in that Digital Bridge has a financial incentive related to the compensation it receives from investments held by its Clients. Digital Bridge mitigates this conflict of interest by disclosing such service arrangements to Clients and investors and always seeking to act in the best interest of its Clients. Additionally, the provision of such services is designed to contribute to the operation of, and enhance the value of, the particular Portfolio Company. Please see Item 4 above.

In addition, certain employees of Digital Bridge may also participate in the profits interests of Portfolio Companies. The receipt of such profits interests create a conflict of interest in that such Digital Bridge personnel have a financial incentive related to the compensation received from investments held by Digital Bridge's Clients. Digital Bridge mitigates this conflict of interest by disclosing it to Clients and Investors and seeking to act in the best interest of its Clients and Investors. Additionally, the participation of employees in the profits interests is designed to align interests and contribute to the operation of, and enhance the value of, the particular Portfolio Company.

Compensation for Client Referrals

Neither Digital Bridge nor any related person directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not a Supervised Person of Digital Bridge for client referrals.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

Digital Bridge is deemed to have custody of certain of its Clients' assets in connection with its role as sponsor or member to such investment vehicles. Assets of such Clients are held in the name of the vehicle and are private, uncertificated securities recorded on the books of the issuer in the name of the Client. Digital Bridge intends to comply with the Custody Rule with respect to those Clients where Digital Bridge has determined it has custody by obtaining and distributing to respective Investors an annual audited financial statement prepared by an independent public accountant registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Digital Bridge's investment authority is set forth in the organizational documents for each Client, and its level of discretion may be negotiated and agreed-upon on a case-by-case basis in applicable side letter agreements with Investors. As a general matter, Digital Bridge's investment discretion is limited to corporate management activities for the underlying Portfolio Companies. The majority of Clients either (i) have a board structure that is majority-comprised of outside directors and representatives of the Client's

underlying Investors, or (ii) include “negative control” provisions in the governance documents. Consequently, Digital Bridge does not have discretion to independently make an investment on behalf of those Clients without obtaining the approval of the boards of the Clients. However, there are certain legacy Clients without negative control provisions, and where Supervised Persons of Digital Bridge comprise a majority of the directors. Digital Bridge therefore has corporate authority to implement its investment recommendations with respect to those vehicles.

With respect to the DigitalBridge Management Funds, Supervised Persons of Digital Bridge can only make investment decisions as members of the investment committee of the general partner and the investment team of DigitalBridge Management.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Digital Bridge does not maintain the authority to vote client securities. Because Portfolio Companies are generally privately held, Digital Bridge’ investments are not likely to be subject to a proxy vote; however, if proxy votes are applicable, Clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from the respective Portfolio Company to the extent applicable. Clients may contact Digital Bridge with questions about a particular solicitation.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Digital Bridge may be authorized to participate in class actions on Clients' behalf. When applicable, the Investment Team will determine whether Clients will (a) participate in a recovery achieved through a class actions, or (b) opt out of the class action and separately pursue their own remedy.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Digital Bridge Advisors, LLC is not aware of any financial condition that impairs its ability to meet our contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and Digital Bridge Advisors, LLC has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.