

Form ADV Part 2A

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This Form ADV Part 2A (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Seven Bridges Advisors LLC (“Seven Bridges”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Jeffrey Gittleman, Chief Compliance Officer, at (914) 572-5247. 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 Seven Bridges is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Seven Bridges is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Item 2 – Material Changes

If you are amending your *brochure* for your annual update and it contains material changes from your last annual update, identify and discuss those changes on the cover page of the *brochure* or on the page immediately following the cover page, or as a separate document accompanying the *brochure*. You must state clearly that you are discussing only material changes since the last annual update of your *brochure*, and you must provide the date of the last annual update of your *brochure*.

Seven Bridges is a newly-registered investment adviser and has not previously prepared a Brochure. Consequently, there are no material changes to report.

In the future, this Item 2 (or a separate document accompanying the Brochure) will include the date of the Brochure's last annual/interim update and a summary of specific material changes that have been made to the Brochure since the time of that update. We may further provide other disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

Item 3 – Table of Contents

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

A. Describe your advisory firm, including how long you have been in business. Identify your principal owner(s).

Seven Bridges is a Delaware limited liability company formed on July 18, 2011.

Seven Bridges offers non-discretionary investment management services for separate accounts offered to high net-worth individuals and institutional clients such as charitable institutions, family offices and trusts (“Advisory Clients”).

Subject to specific guidelines established with each Advisory Client in accordance with such client’s needs, long-term goals and risk profile, Seven Bridges has an ongoing responsibility for making investment recommendations. In particular, Seven Bridges makes recommendations with respect to customized asset allocations for its Advisory Clients, including allocations to separately managed accounts (“Separately Managed Accounts”) and pooled investment vehicles, including hedge funds and private equity funds (“Investment Vehicles”), in each case managed by unaffiliated professional investment managers.

Seven Bridges’ principal owner is Laurence W. Cohen who is its sole member.

B. Describe the types of advisory services you offer. If you hold yourself out as specializing in a particular type of advisory service, such as financial planning, quantitative analysis, or market timing, explain the nature of that service in greater detail. If you provide investment advice only with respect to limited types of investments, explain the type of investment advice you offer, and disclose that your advice is limited to those types of investments.

Seven Bridges is a non-discretionary investment manager specializing in making recommendations to its Advisory Clients for investments in discretionary Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles managed by unaffiliated professional investment managers (“Underlying Managers”). Such Underlying Managers pursue a variety of investment strategies, focus on different geographic sectors and invest in a wide range of securities. Seven Bridges generally does not provide investment advice with respect to specific securities but may refer an Advisory Client to an Underlying Manager for such advice.

In connection with making recommendations to Advisory Clients for an investment with an Underlying Manager, Seven Bridges creates a customized asset allocation program for each Advisory Client which reflects that client’s individual risk tolerance, investment outlook and long and short-term goals. Seven Bridges does not group its Advisory Clients into standardized allocation programs, but instead creates an individualized wealth plan for each Advisory Client. Seven Bridges is conservative by nature and, consequently, capital preservation is an important aspect of its investment approach. Portfolios managed by Seven Bridges will usually, but not always, provide for diversification across investment strategies and managers. Categories of investments recommended by Seven Bridges typically include fixed income, lower volatility non-equity correlated hedge funds, long/short equity hedge funds, developed market equity managers, emerging market equity managers, private equity and real estate.

Seven Bridges uses a variety of tools, both qualitative and quantitative, to measure the potential risks of the various asset classes it recommends and to evaluate the Underlying Managers investing in those asset classes. Seven Bridges meets with existing Underlying Managers and potential new Underlying Managers on a regular basis and maintains significant statistical data, including historical returns, various measures of volatility and capital loss, peer group screening, gross and net exposures, geographic exposures and liquidity. It also performs extensive due diligence on the Underlying Managers, including site visits, reference checks and operational due diligence.

C. Explain whether (and, if so, how) you tailor your advisory services to the individual needs of *clients*. Explain whether *clients* may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

The advisory services provided by Seven Bridges to its Advisory Clients are tailored to the investment objectives, investment strategy and investment restrictions as set forth in the investment management agreements entered into by Seven Bridges with the Advisory Clients or in the investment guidelines established with such clients. Specific investment recommendations are made for each account within the confines of the account's stated risk tolerance, time horizon, strategy, and, if applicable, restrictions applicable to the account.

D. If you participate in *wrap fee programs* by providing portfolio management services, (1) describe the differences, if any, between how you manage wrap fee accounts and how you manage other accounts, and (2) explain that you receive a portion of the wrap fee for your services.

Seven Bridges does not participate in "wrap fee arrangements," whereby clients select Seven Bridges to manage funds through an investment program presented to the clients by a third-party program sponsor.

E. If you manage *client* assets, disclose the amount of *client* assets you manage on a *discretionary basis* and the amount of *client* assets you manage on a *non-discretionary basis*. Disclose the date "as of" which you calculated the amounts.

As of August 18, 2011, Seven Bridges does not manage any assets on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

A. Describe how you are compensated for your advisory services. Provide your fee schedule. Disclose whether the fees are negotiable.

Seven Bridges is compensated for its advisory services generally through a management fee charged to Advisory Clients. Seven Bridges typically receives an annual management fee ranging from 0.25% to 1.5% of the assets under management with Seven Bridges, typically billed quarterly in advance. Fees are generally negotiated with each Advisory Client and, depending on the characteristics of the Advisory Client, may be higher or lower than indicated above.

Except to the extent that better performance increases assets under management and thus the amount of the management fee, management fees are payable without regard to the overall success or income earned by Advisory Clients.

B. Describe whether you deduct fees from *clients'* assets or bill *clients* for fees incurred. If *clients* may select either method, disclose this fact. Explain how often you bill *clients* or deduct your fees.

Seven Bridges does not deduct its fees from Advisory Clients' assets. Management fees are generally paid by Advisory Clients to Seven Bridges pursuant to a management agreement between the parties.

Management fees are generally paid by Advisory Clients to Seven Bridges quarterly in advance.

Management fees may be waived or modified in the sole discretion of Seven Bridges including for clients who are affiliated with Seven Bridges.

C. Describe any other types of fees or expenses *clients* may pay in connection with your advisory services, such as custodian fees or mutual fund expenses. Disclose that *clients* will incur brokerage and other transaction costs, and direct *clients* to the section(s) of your *brochure* that discuss brokerage.

Seven Bridges' fees are exclusive of other account expenses such as custodial, brokerage, placement agent and other fees and expenses that may be charged by Underlying Managers. Assets invested in Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles managed by Underlying Managers may be subject to both management and performance fees which are in addition to the management fee charged by Seven Bridges. Seven Bridges does not share in such fees charged by Underlying Managers.

Please see Item 12 for additional information regarding brokerage practices associated with the accounts of Advisory Clients.

D. If your *clients* either may or must pay your fees in advance, disclose this fact. Explain how a *client* may obtain a refund of a pre-paid fee if the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the billing period. Explain how you will determine the amount of the refund.

Management fees applicable to Advisory Clients are paid quarterly in advance as described in the investment management agreement between each Advisory Client and Seven Bridges. The services of Seven Bridges generally may be terminated by the Advisory Client or Seven Bridges at any time, subject to the particular terms of the respective investment management agreement. Upon any such termination, the Advisory Client will receive a prorated refund of any prepaid fees calculated from the date of termination.

E. If you or any of your *supervised persons* accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose this fact and respond to Items 5.E.1, 5.E.2, 5.E.3 and 5.E.4.

- 1. Explain that this practice presents a conflict of interest and gives you or your *supervised persons* an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on a *client's* needs. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise, including your procedures for disclosing the conflicts to *clients*. If you primarily recommend mutual funds, disclose whether you will recommend “no-load” funds.**
- 2. Explain that *clients* have the option to purchase investment products that you recommend through other brokers or agents that are not affiliated with you.**
- 3. If more than 50% of your revenue from advisory *clients* results from commissions and other compensation for the sale of investment products you recommend to your *clients*, including asset-based distribution fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose that commissions provide your primary or, if applicable, your exclusive compensation.**
- 4. If you charge advisory fees in addition to commissions or markups, disclose whether you reduce your advisory fees to offset the commissions or markups.**

Neither Seven Bridges nor its employees receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation in connection with recommending investments for Advisory Client accounts. Seven Bridges is compensated solely through the management fee payable with respect to Advisory Client accounts. Accordingly, Seven Bridges believes that it does not have any conflicts of interest regarding the receipt of additional compensation relating to Advisory Client assets that Seven Bridges manages, except as specifically disclosed from time to time.

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

If you or any of your *supervised persons* accepts *performance-based fees* – that is, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a *client* (such as a *client* that is a hedge fund or other pooled investment vehicle) – disclose this fact. If you or any of your *supervised persons* manage both accounts that are charged a *performance-based fee* and accounts that are charged another type of fee, such as an hourly or flat fee or an asset-based fee, disclose this fact. Explain the conflicts of interest that you or your *supervised persons* face by managing these accounts at the same time, including that you or your *supervised persons* have an incentive to favor accounts for which you or your *supervised persons* receive a *performance-based fee*, and describe generally how you address these conflicts.

As described in Item 5, Seven Bridges does not receive performance-based compensation for investment management services provided to Advisory Clients. Consequently, it does not anticipate conflicts of interests in connection with the side-by-side management of Advisory Client accounts.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Describe the types of *clients* to whom you generally provide investment advice, such as individuals, trusts, investment companies, or pension plans. If you have any requirements for opening or maintaining an account, such as a minimum account size, disclose the requirements.

Seven Bridges provides non-discretionary investment advisory services to high net worth individuals and institutional investors such as charitable institutions, family offices and trusts.

There is no minimum account value for opening or maintaining an account.

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

A. Describe the methods of analysis and investment strategies you use in formulating investment advice or managing assets. Explain that investing in securities involves risk of loss that *clients* should be prepared to bear.

Seven Bridges allocates the assets of its Advisory Clients on a non-discretionary basis to Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles managed by Underlying Managers that pursue a variety of investment strategies and focus on different geographic sectors. Among other investments, such Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles may invest in fixed income, equity securities (including distressed securities) of issuers in both developed and emerging markets, lower volatility non-equity correlated investments, debt (including distressed debt), private equity and real estate. Investments in securities held in Separately Managed Accounts and interests in Investment Vehicles entail a high degree of risk and are suitable only for sophisticated investors for whom an investment in such securities and such Investment Vehicles does not present a full investment program and who are capable of bearing the risks of such investments, including the ability to withstand a total loss of capital. Certain of the risks associated with the investment strategies that might be pursued by Underlying Managers are summarized below under Item 8.B. For a detailed analysis of the risks associated with the investment strategies pursued by Underlying Managers, investors should review thoroughly the offering documents of the respective Investment Vehicles, as well as the materials provided by each Underlying Manager with respect to Separately Managed Accounts. Seven Bridges generally does not provide investment advice with respect to specific securities but may occasionally refer an Advisory Client to an Underlying Manager for such advice.

As discussed in Item 4 describing our advisory business, Seven Bridges creates a customized asset allocation program for each Advisory Client which reflects that client's individual risk tolerance, investment outlook and long and short-term goals. Seven Bridges is conservative by nature and, consequently, capital preservation is an important aspect of its investment approach. Portfolios managed by Seven Bridges will usually, but not always, provide for diversification across investment strategies and managers. Seven Bridges uses a variety of tools, both qualitative and quantitative, to measure the potential risks of the various asset classes it recommends and to evaluate the Underlying Managers investing in those asset classes. Seven Bridges meets with existing Underlying Managers and potential new Underlying Managers on a regular basis and maintains significant statistical data, including historical returns, various measures of volatility and capital loss, peer group screening, gross and net exposures, geographic exposures and liquidity. It also performs extensive due diligence on the Underlying Managers, including site visits, reference checks and operational due diligence.

B. For each significant investment strategy or method of analysis you use, explain the material risks involved. If the method of analysis or strategy involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail. If your primary strategy involves frequent trading of securities, explain how frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Risks Associated with Investments held in Separately Managed Accounts and Investments in Investment Vehicles. The risks associated with investing in Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles recommended by Seven Bridges arise from the risks associated with the strategies of each such Separately Managed Account and Investment Vehicle, the risks attendant to the Separately Managed Account's and the Investment Vehicle's ability to achieve its investment objectives and, with respect to Investment Vehicles, the risks stemming from the terms upon which such Investment Vehicles are offered such as restrictions on redemptions or distributions.

Reliance on Underlying Managers. Although Seven Bridges generally monitors the performance of each Separately Managed Account or Investment Vehicle it recommends, it will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of such Separately Managed Accounts or Investment Vehicles. Moreover, Seven Bridges will not typically have the opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by the Underlying Managers managing such Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles. The historical performance of such Investment Vehicles and the performance of investments held in Separately Managed Accounts is not a guarantee or prediction of their future performance. There is no guarantee that a Separately Managed Account or an Investment Vehicle will be managed in a manner consistent with an Advisory Client's investment objective. Although Seven Bridges engages in thorough due diligence of the Underlying Managers it selects, there is no guarantee that such Underlying Managers will not engage in fraudulent practices and misappropriate client assets.

Layering of Fees. Advisory Clients will bear the management fees charged by Seven Bridges and will also bear the fees charged by the Underlying Managers managing the Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles in which they invest. Such fees charged by Underlying Managers may include management and performance fees. This will result in greater expense than if Advisory Clients invested directly in the Separately Managed Account or Investment Vehicles (or underlying investments) themselves. Advisory Clients should take into account that the return on their investment will be reduced to the extent of both levels of fees.

Valuation. As Seven Bridges anticipates that market prices will not be readily available for many investments held in Separately Managed Accounts and for many Investment Vehicles which it recommends, the value of such investments ordinarily will be the value determined by the Underlying Managers in accordance with the valuation policies applicable to each Separately Managed Account and Investment Vehicle. Although Seven Bridges will review the valuation procedures used by the Underlying Managers, auditors and/or administrators of such Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles, Seven Bridges will have little or no means of independently verifying valuations provided by such Underlying Managers.

Absence of Regulation Concerning Investment Vehicles. The Investment Vehicles are expected to be subject to varying levels of regulation. The Investment Vehicles are typically not registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and their Underlying Managers may not be registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act; therefore, the protections afforded to investors by those laws will not be applicable to an investment made by an Advisory Client. Similarly, certain investments in funds and accounts formed and operated outside the U.S. may not be subject to comprehensive government regulation.

Concentration of Investments. The Underlying Managers generally seek to maintain a diversified portfolio of investments. However, the Underlying Managers may at certain times hold relatively few investments. The investors could be subject to significant losses if the Underlying Managers hold a large position in a particular investment that declines in value or is otherwise adversely affected.

Counterparty Risk. The investments are subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty (including the prime brokers and custodians) to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes.

Equity Securities. The Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles managed by the Underlying Managers may hold long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. They may also invest in depositary receipts or shares relating to non-U.S. securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the fundamental economic condition of the issuer of the securities, including general economic and market conditions, and these fluctuations can be pronounced. The Underlying Managers may purchase securities

in all available securities trading markets without restriction as to market capitalization, such as those issued by smaller capitalization companies which are considered riskier.

Short Selling. Short selling involves trading on margin and accordingly can involve greater risk than investments based on a long position. A short sale of a security involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security, which could result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss. There can be no assurance that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase.

Fixed Income Obligations. Fixed income obligations are subject to the risk of an issuer's ability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (credit risk), and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk). Changes in interest rates may cause a decline in the market value of an investment. With bonds and other fixed income securities, a rise in interest rates typically causes a fall in values, while a fall in interest rates typically causes a rise in values. Bonds and other fixed income securities generally involve less market risk than stocks. However, the risk of bonds can vary significantly depending upon factors such as the issuer and maturity. For example, the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract may default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation. The bonds of some companies may be riskier than the stocks of others.

Debt Securities. The Underlying Managers may invest in debt securities which may be unrated by a recognized credit-rating agency or below investment grade, and thus subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. Such debt securities may rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured by substantially all of that issuer's assets, and may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. In addition, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments. Investment in a debt instrument will normally involve the assumption of interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk. The investments of the Underlying Managers may be subject to interest rate risk in connection with their investments in debt securities. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of debt securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of debt securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.

Distressed Securities. The Underlying Managers may purchase securities and other obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganizations and liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may produce significant returns, they involve a high degree of risk over a potentially lengthy period of time, as well as less liquidity than many other investments. Investment in these types of securities requires sophisticated analysis and there can be no assurance that the Underlying Managers will accurately predict various factors that could affect the prospects of a successful restructuring. Many of these investments ordinarily remain stagnant until the company reorganizes and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and, as a result, may have to be held for an extended period of time.

Foreign Securities. There are certain risks involved in investing in securities of companies and governments of foreign nations which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in U.S. investments. These risks include those resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates, revaluation of currencies, future adverse political and economic developments and the possible imposition of currency exchange blockages or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions, reduced availability of public information concerning issuers, the lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and other regulatory practices and requirements that are often less rigorous than those applied in the U.S.

The yield of foreign securities may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the value of one or more currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar. Moreover, securities of many foreign companies may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than those of securities of comparable U.S. companies. Certain foreign countries are known to experience long delays between the trade and settlement dates of securities purchased or sold. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation and limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets, including the withholding of dividends. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Investment in foreign securities may also result in higher operating expenses due to the cost of converting foreign currency into U.S. Dollars.

Emerging Markets. The risks associated with investing in non-U.S. securities may be greater with respect to those issued by companies located in emerging industrialized or less developed countries. Risks particularly relevant to emerging markets may include higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade, greater risk of inflation, greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economies, governmental decisions to cease support of economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies, and less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and protection of investors.

Derivatives. Derivative financial instruments include futures, options, interest rate swaps, forward currency contracts and credit derivatives such as credit default swaps. The Underlying Managers may from time to time utilize both exchange-traded and over-the-counter futures, options and contracts for differences, as part of its investment strategy and for hedging purposes, as well as other derivatives. Regulatory restraints may restrict the instruments that the Fund may trade. Derivative instruments are highly volatile, involve certain special risks and 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. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further losses exceeding any margin deposited. Further, when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged. The trading of over-the-counter derivatives is subject to a variety of risks including: 1) counterparty risk; 2) basis risk; 3) interest rate risk; 4) settlement risk; 5) legal risk, and 6) operational risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that one of the counterparties might default on its obligation to pay or perform generally on its obligations. Basis risk is the risk that the normal relationship between two prices might move in opposite directions. Interest rate risk is the general risk associated with movements in interest rates. Settlement risk is the risk that a settlement in a transfer system does not take place as expected. Legal risk is the risk that a transaction proves unenforceable in law or because it has been inadequately documented. Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses arising from deficiencies in a firm's management information, support and control systems and procedures. Transactions in over-the-counter derivatives may involve other risks as well, as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of a position or to assess the exposure to risk.

Options. The Underlying Managers may engage in the trading of options. Such trading involves risks substantially similar to those involved in trading margined securities in that options are speculative and highly leveraged. Specific market movements of the securities underlying an option cannot accurately be predicted. The purchaser of an option is subject to the risk of losing the entire purchase price of the option. The writer of an option is subject to the risk of loss resulting from the difference between the

premium received for the option and the price of the security underlying the option which the writer must purchase or deliver upon exercise of the option.

Hedging Risk. A hedge may produce a net loss. In addition, hedges are more difficult to implement than many other transactions, and possibilities for errors may be greater than for other transactions. The hedging techniques used by the Underlying Managers may not be successful and thereby may cause the Advisory Clients to incur losses.

Real Estate. The Underlying Managers may invest directly in real estate and/or real estate-related securities and in the securities or obligations of companies whose primary asset is real estate. Special risks associated with such investments include changes in the general economic climate or local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for space), competition based on rental rates, attractiveness and location of the properties, changes in the financial condition of tenants, and changes in operating costs. Real estate values are also affected by such factors as government regulations (including those governing usage, improvements, zoning and taxes), interest rate levels, availability of financing and potential liability under changing environmental and other laws. Investments in real estate are typically illiquid.

Advisory Clients and prospective Advisory Clients are advised to review all risk factors set forth in the offering documents of each Investment Vehicle in which they intend to invest and the materials provided by each Underlying Manager with respect to Separately Managed Accounts, as applicable.

C. If you recommend primarily a particular type of security, explain the material risks involved. If the type of security involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail.

Please see Item 8.B above.

Advisory Clients and prospective Advisory Clients are advised to review all risk factors set forth in the offering documents of each Investment Vehicle in which they intend to invest and the materials provided by each Underlying Manager with respect to Separately Managed Accounts, as applicable.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

If there are legal or disciplinary events that are material to a *client's* or prospective *client's* evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of your management, disclose all material facts regarding those events.

Seven Bridges is obligated to disclose legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of Seven Bridges' advisory business or the integrity of its management. Seven Bridges does not have any such legal or disciplinary events to report.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. If you or any of your *management persons* are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, disclose this fact.

Neither Seven Bridges nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

B. If you or any of your *management persons* are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities, disclose this fact.

Neither Seven Bridges nor any of its management persons are registered, or currently have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Describe any relationship or arrangement that is material to your advisory business or to your *clients* that you or any of your *management persons* have with any *related person* listed below. Identify the *related person* and if the relationship or arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with *clients*, describe the nature of the conflict and how you address it.

- 1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker**
- 2. investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or “hedge fund,” and offshore fund)**
- 3. other investment adviser or financial planner**
- 4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor**
- 5. banking or thrift institution**
- 6. accountant or accounting firm**
- 7. lawyer or law firm**
- 8. insurance company or agency**
- 9. pension consultant**
- 10. real estate broker or dealer**
- 11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.**

Neither Seven Bridges nor any of its management persons have any relationships or arrangements that are material to Seven Bridges’ advisory business or to its Advisory Clients with any entity or person listed above. Seven Bridges does not engage in any business activity other than the non-discretionary investment management of separate accounts established for Advisory Clients.

D. If you recommend or select other investment advisers for your *clients* and you receive compensation directly or indirectly from those advisers that creates a material conflict of interest, or if you have other business relationships with those advisers that create a material conflict of

interest, describe these practices and discuss the material conflicts of interest these practices create and how you address them.

Not applicable. Seven Bridges does not receive any compensation for recommending Underlying Managers to Advisory Clients.

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

A. If you are an SEC-registered adviser, briefly describe your code of ethics adopted pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 or similar state rules. Explain that you will provide a copy of your code of ethics to any *client* or prospective *client* upon request.

Seven Bridges strives to adhere to the highest industry standards of integrity, professionalism and trust. To this end, Seven Bridges has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that generally requires Seven Bridges employees to comply with all applicable federal securities laws, place the interests of clients first, avoid conflicts of interest, not take inappropriate advantage of the employee’s position, adhere to certain restrictions with respect to the receipt and giving of gifts and safeguard confidential information. Each employee is required to report to Chief Compliance Officer of Seven Bridges any known or suspected violations of the Code or law.

Each newly hired employee receives a copy of the Code and is required to certify that he or she has read and understands it. Training is provided for employees with respect to the Code and their duties under it. On an annual basis, each Seven Bridges’ employee must certify that he or she has read and understands the Code, has complied with its provisions and has disclosed, pre-cleared and arranged for the reporting of all transactions in securities consistent with the requirements of the Code.

Personal Trading

The Code also places restrictions on the personal trading of employees, including the requirement that employees arrange to have duplicates of certain brokerage statements provided to Seven Bridges. Seven Bridges’ Chief Compliance Officer or his designee generally reviews a sample of personal transaction and holdings reports to ensure that such transactions are being conducted in a manner consistent with the Code. Except with respect to certain exempted transactions, no Seven Bridges employee may purchase or sell any security without first obtaining pre-clearance from the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee.

Insider Trading/Material Non-Public Information; Privacy

Seven Bridges maintains an Insider Trading Policy that includes policies and procedures prohibiting the use of material non-public information that are designed to prevent the misuse of material, nonpublic information by its officers, directors and employees. In accordance with these policies, to prevent trading of public securities based on material, non-public information, Seven Bridges maintains, as necessary, a “restricted” securities list. Companies about which non-compliance employees have, or are expected to have, material, non-public information are generally placed on the restricted list. While an issuer is on the restricted list, Seven Bridges and each person subject to the Insider Trading Policy is prohibited from purchasing, selling or recommending the purchase or sale of that issuer’s securities in personal accounts and its Advisory Client accounts.

Seven Bridges has a separate privacy policy designed to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of non-public, personal information of its Advisory Clients.

B. If you or a *related person* recommends to *clients*, or buys or sells for *client* accounts, securities in which you or a *related person* has a material financial interest, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Examples: (1) You or a *related person*, as principal, buys securities from (or sells securities to) your *clients*; (2) you or a *related person* acts as general partner in a partnership in which you solicit *client* investments; or (3) you or a *related person* acts as an investment adviser to an investment company that you recommend to *clients*.

Seven Bridges does not make recommendations with respect to any securities in which it or a related person has a financial interest.

C. If you or a *related person* invests in the same securities (or related securities, *e.g.*, warrants, options or futures) that you or a *related person* recommends to *clients*, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest this presents and generally how you address the conflicts that arise in connection with personal trading.

Seven Bridges recommends investments with Underlying Managers and generally does not provide investment advice with respect to specific securities, but may occasionally refer an Advisory Client to an Underlying Manager for such advice. Since Seven Bridges does not make securities recommendations to its Advisory Clients, it does not anticipate that the personal trading practices of its supervised persons will conflict with the interests of such clients.

Seven Bridges may occasionally purchase securities from its Advisory Clients who manage funds or who invest in operating companies. As the price for any such securities is established by the Advisory Client and such investments are generally made on an arms' length basis, Seven Bridges does not expect any conflicts of interest to arise from such transactions.

D. If you or a *related person* recommends securities to *clients*, or buys or sells securities for *client* accounts, at or about the same time that you or a *related person* buys or sells the same securities for your own (or the *related person's* own) account, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Please refer to Items 11.A, 11.B and 11.C.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

A. Describe the factors that you consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for *client* transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. If you receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or a third party in connection with *client* securities transactions (“soft dollar benefits”), disclose your practices and discuss the conflicts of interest they create.

a. Explain that when you use *client* brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services, you receive a benefit because you do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services.

b. Disclose that you may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on your interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on your *clients’* interest in receiving most favorable execution.

c. If you may cause *clients* to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), disclose this fact.

d. Disclose whether you use soft dollar benefits to service all of your *clients’* accounts or only those that paid for the benefits. Disclose whether you seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to *client* accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

e. Describe the types of products and services you or any of your *related persons* acquired with *client* brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) within your last fiscal year.

f. Explain the procedures you used during your last fiscal year to direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits you received.

Seven Bridges does not recommend broker-dealer services to its Advisory Clients or use broker-dealers.

2. Brokerage for *Client* Referrals. If you consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, whether you or a *related person* receives *client* referrals from a broker-dealer or third party, disclose this practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it creates.

a. Disclose that you may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on your interest in receiving *client* referrals, rather than on your *clients’* interest in receiving most favorable execution.

b. Explain the procedures you used during your last fiscal year to direct *client* transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for *client* referrals.

Seven Bridges does not engage broker-dealers in connection with the advisory services provided to its Advisory Clients. Moreover, Seven Bridges does not typically recommend broker-dealer services to its Advisory Clients, but may occasionally do so if requested by an Advisory Client. To the extent that Seven Bridges recommends broker-dealers to its Advisory Clients, it makes such recommendations based on the broker’s reputation, execution capabilities, price, quality of research and financial strength. Seven Bridges does not receive client referrals from such broker-dealers. Seven Bridges does not purchase or sell securities on behalf of its Advisory Clients, but instead makes recommendations to its Advisory

Clients on a non-discretionary basis with respect to investments in certain Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles managed by Underlying Managers. Seven Bridges does not receive fees, services, research or any other form of compensation by such Underlying Managers.

3. Directed Brokerage.

a. If you routinely recommend, request or require that a *client* direct you to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer, describe your practice or policy. Explain that not all advisers require their *clients* to direct brokerage. If you and the broker-dealer are affiliates or have another economic relationship that creates a material conflict of interest, describe the relationship and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Explain that by directing brokerage you may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of *client* transactions, and that this practice may cost *clients* more money.

b. If you permit a *client* to direct brokerage, describe your practice. If applicable, explain that you may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of *client* transactions. Explain that directing brokerage may cost *clients* more money. For example, in a directed brokerage account, the *client* may pay higher brokerage commissions because you may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or the *client* may receive less favorable prices.

Seven Bridges does not have any directed brokerage arrangements.

B. Discuss whether and under what conditions you aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for various *client* accounts. If you do not aggregate orders when you have the opportunity to do so, explain your practice and describe the costs to *clients* of not aggregating.

Not applicable. Seven Bridges does not purchase or sell securities on behalf of its Advisory Clients, rather it makes recommendations for its Advisory Clients with respect to investments in Separately Managed Accounts and Investment Vehicles managed by unaffiliated professional investment managers.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

A. Indicate whether you periodically review *client* accounts or financial plans. If you do, describe the frequency and nature of the review, and the titles of the *supervised persons* who conduct the review.

Seven Bridges generally reviews the portfolios of each Advisory Client on an ongoing basis to determine if they are consistent with applicable investment objectives and restrictions and monitors the performance of the Underlying Managers of the Investment Vehicles it recommends to its Advisory Clients.

B. If you review *client* accounts on other than a periodic basis, describe the factors that trigger a review.

Please see Item 13.A.

C. Describe the content and indicate the frequency of regular reports you provide to *clients* regarding their accounts. State whether these reports are written.

Seven Bridges typically provides its Advisory Clients with monthly or quarterly reports which are sent to Advisory Clients generally within 30 days after the end of each month or quarter (as applicable). The frequency of the account reports is determined by Seven Bridges and each Advisory Client.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. If someone who is not a *client* provides an economic benefit to you for providing investment advice or other advisory services to your *clients*, generally describe the arrangement, explain the conflicts of interest, and describe how you address the conflicts of interest. For purposes of this Item, economic benefits include any sales awards or other prizes.

Seven Bridges does not receive any monetary compensation or any other economic benefit from a non-client for provision of investment advisory services to a client.

B. If you or a *related person* directly or indirectly compensates any *person* who is not your *supervised person* for *client* referrals, describe the arrangement and the compensation.

Seven Bridges does not provide compensation to any person for client referrals, but may do so in the future.

Item 15 – Custody

If you have *custody* of *client* funds or securities and a qualified custodian sends quarterly, or more frequent, account statements directly to your *clients*, explain that *clients* will receive account statements from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodian and that *clients* should carefully review those statements. If your *clients* also receive account statements from you, your explanation must include a statement urging *clients* to compare the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian with those they receive from you.

Seven Bridges does not have custody over its Advisory Clients' assets.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

If you accept *discretionary authority* to manage securities accounts on behalf of *clients*, disclose this fact and describe any limitations *clients* may (or customarily do) place on this authority. Describe the procedures you follow before you assume this authority (*e.g.*, execution of a power of attorney).

Seven Bridges provides investment management and supervisory services on a non-discretionary basis to its Advisory Clients.

Please see Item 4 for additional information regarding the advisory services of Seven Bridges.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

A. If you have, or will accept, authority to vote *client* securities, briefly describe your voting policies and procedures, including those adopted pursuant to SEC rule 206(4)-6. Describe whether (and, if so, how) your *clients* can direct your vote in a particular solicitation. Describe how you address conflicts of interest between you and your *clients* with respect to voting their securities. Describe how *clients* may obtain information from you about how you voted their securities. Explain to *clients* that they may obtain a copy of your proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.

Seven Bridges does not vote proxies on behalf of its Advisory Clients.

B. If you do not have authority to vote *client* securities, disclose this fact. Explain whether *clients* will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent or from you, and discuss whether (and, if so, how) *clients* can contact you with questions about a particular solicitation.

Seven Bridges does not have authority to vote proxies on behalf of its Advisory Clients. Seven Bridges may however, upon request, provide advice to such Advisory Clients regarding how to vote on a particular proposal.

Item 18 – Financial Information

A. If you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per *client*, six months or more in advance, include a balance sheet for your most recent fiscal year.

1. The balance sheet must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, audited by an independent public accountant, and accompanied by a note stating the principles used to prepare it, the basis of securities included, and any other explanations required for clarity.

2. Show parenthetically the market or fair value of securities included at cost.

3. Qualifications of the independent public accountant and any accompanying independent public accountant's report must conform to Article 2 of SEC Regulation S-X.

Not applicable.

B. If you have *discretionary authority* or *custody* of *client* funds or securities, or you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per *client*, six months or more in advance, disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair your ability to meet contractual commitments to *clients*.

Seven Bridges is not currently aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to its Advisory Clients.

C. If you have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, disclose this fact, the date the petition was first brought, and the current status.

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