

FORM ADV PART 2A: FIRM BROCHURE



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THIS BROCHURE PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUALIFICATIONS AND BUSINESS PRACTICES OF OMNI BRIDGEWAY MANAGEMENT (USA) LLC. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS BROCHURE, PLEASE CONTACT US AT (212) 488-5331. THE INFORMATION IN THIS BROCHURE HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR VERIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR BY ANY STATE SECURITIES AUTHORITY.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT OMNI BRIDGEWAY MANAGEMENT (USA) LLC IS AVAILABLE ON THE SEC'S WEBSITE AT WWW.ADVISERINFO.SEC.GOV.

REGISTRATION AS AN INVESTMENT ADVISER DOES NOT IMPLY A CERTAIN LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING.

MATERIAL CHANGES

Bentham Capital Management, LLC, the Adviser's predecessor-in-interest previously filed a brochure with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") dated August 15, 2018, and an amended brochure dated January 11, 2019. The following information has been added since OBM's initial filing in August 2018:

- OBM has updated the description of its Advisory Business to indicate that it has completed its initial closing on client capital commitments and commenced investment operations. *See "Advisory Business."*
- OBM has updated the description of its fee schedule and types of clients to conform to its current client base and practices. *See "Fees and Compensation," "Performance-Based Compensation and Side-by-Side Management" and "Types of Clients."*
- OBM has updated the description of its custody arrangements to reflect its prospective practices on the independent verification of client assets under custody. *See "Custody."*
- The Adviser's predecessor-in-interest, Bentham Capital Management, LLC, registered as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") in November 2018. In March 2020, the Adviser formerly changed its name from Bentham Capital Management, LLC to Omni Bridgeway Management (USA) LLC, by filing a Certificate of Amendment with the Delaware Department of State.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

Omni Bridgeway Management (USA) LLC (“OBM”) is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed in 2018 to provide investment management services to U.S. and foreign clients. OBM is indirectly wholly-owned by Omni Bridgeway Limited, a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. OBM provides discretionary investment management services to its clients, with a focus on litigation finance investments. OBM’s clients currently include a non-U.S. insurance company, in respect of a series of segregated accounts maintained by such insurance company, as well as a limited partnership (the “LP Investor”) for which an affiliate of OBM serves as general partner. These clients invest indirectly through a series of special purpose entities (the “Transaction Vehicles”) formed to hold the underlying litigation finance investments in which the clients participate. Omni Bridgeway Limited invests in the Transaction Vehicles alongside OBM’s other clients.

OBM may advise other clients and investment vehicles in the future. In addition, OBM may provide advice to one or more “co-investors” who may invest in specific litigation finance investments alongside OBM’s other clients from time to time.

OBM may tailor its advisory services to a client’s particular financial situation when requested, and/or agree, upon client request, to specific investment restrictions or guidelines for that client’s account.

As of June 30, 2019, OBM advises \$400,000,000 in client assets on a discretionary basis. In addition, Omni Bridgeway Limited, acting through one of its affiliates, has committed to invest an additional \$100,000,000 in the Transaction Vehicles. In accordance with investment management agreements entered into with its clients, OBM draws down such client assets from time to time to invest such capital in U.S. Litigation Finance Investments (as more fully described herein).

FEES AND COMPENSATION

OBM’s clients currently pay OBM a quarterly management fee and OBM or one or more affiliates thereof also receive performance-based compensation. The amount of such compensation is set out in the investment management agreement between the relevant client and OBM and/or in the governing documents for the LP Investor, as applicable.

The amount of these fees was negotiated between OBM and its current clients and may not reflect the fees or other costs that would be borne by other clients in the future. The types and amounts of fees payable in respect of a client of OBM are set forth in an investment advisory agreement between OBM and the applicable client and have been negotiated based on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the size, composition and complexity of the client’s account, length and nature of OBM’s relationship with the client, special services agreed upon with the client or other factors deemed relevant by OBM. As this brochure is intended to be delivered solely to “qualified purchasers,” as such term is defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, OBM is not required to publish a fee schedule in this brochure.

OBM's management fees generally are paid out of the client's current income and other proceeds of the client's investments managed by OBM and/or by capital contributions from the client pursuant to draw down notices delivered by OBM or its affiliates, or its or their designated service provider.

OBM and/or certain affiliates thereof are also entitled to performance-based compensation from the Fund, as described in "*Performance-Based Compensation and Side-by-Side Management*" below.

Co-Investor Fees. Under certain circumstances, OBM and/or its affiliates may (or may not) in its discretion: (i) receive performance-based compensation, management fees or other similar fees from co-investors; and (ii) collect customary fees in connection with actual or contemplated portfolio investments that are the subject of such co-investment arrangements. See "*Types of Clients – Co-Investments*," below. Co-investors bear and are charged their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to the discovery, investigation, development, acquisition or consummation, ownership, maintenance, management, monitoring, hedging and disposition of their co-investments and generally are required to pay their pro rata share of fees, costs and expenses related to their potential co-investments that are not consummated, such as breakup fees or broken deal expenses, provided that such co-investors have been identified at the time the potential co-investment opportunity ceases to be pursued.

Other Fees and Expenses. Clients incur other expenses in connection with OBM's advisory services. The LP Investor bears legal, organizational and offering expenses in connection with its formation and initial offering, which will be borne indirectly by its investors (subject to certain rights of set-off of those expenses against the management fee payable to OBM, as more fully described in the LP Investor's operative documents). Similar expenses are incurred by the Transaction Vehicles and borne by their respective investors.

Clients generally pay all of their respective ordinary and extraordinary operating expenses, including their proportionate share of any organizational or startup related expenses of the applicable Transaction Vehicles through which the client invests. The expenses borne by OBM's clients are set out in detail in the client's investment advisory agreement with OBM and/or the operating documents of the LP Investor, and generally include: (i) all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations attributable to acquiring, holding and disposing of investments, including due diligence costs and expenses and research expenses (whether or not the transaction related to a potential investment is consummated), transactional fees and expenses (including, without limitation, legal fees and expenses) and the costs of any independent accountants or other experts or consultants engaged by OBM in connection with specific investments; (ii) operational costs of the client, the client's account and the Transaction Vehicles in which it invests, such as legal, accounting, bookkeeping, auditing, consulting and other professional expenses, administration, audit and tax preparation expenses, all taxes (if any), costs and expenses related to regulatory compliance matters, fees payable to governments or agencies and fees and expenses of third-party compliance consultants; (iii) the client's and the applicable Transaction Vehicles' pro rata portion of any insurance costs including, without limitation, directors and officers insurance, errors and omissions insurance and any other insurance obtained by OBM or its affiliates designed to mitigate risks related to client investments; (iv) reasonable research-related travel expenses of OBM, including reasonable business-related stipends; (v) costs associated with the preparation and conduct of litigation and administrative proceedings related to the implementation of the client's investment strategy; (vi) expenses of any administrative proceedings undertaken by OBM or its affiliates in its/their capacity as the "partnership representative" of a Transaction Vehicle; (vii) expenses incurred in connection with the collection of monies owed to a client or Transaction Vehicle; (viii) the costs of any reporting to the client and meetings with the client; (ix) maintenance of the client's and applicable Transaction Vehicles' books and records by third party service providers; (x) expenses incurred in connection with the formation, dissolution, liquidation and termination of the client and/or the Transaction Vehicles; (xi) regulatory costs incurred by OBM in connection with its filing a Form PF pursuant to Rule 204(b)-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), if applicable; (xii)

expenses incurred in connection with compliance with investment management agreements between OBM and the client; (xiii) extraordinary expenses (e.g., litigation costs, indemnification obligations and costs incurred in connection with a reorganization or restructuring of Transaction Vehicles), if any; and (xiv) any expenses incidental to establishing client accounts and any Transaction Vehicles associated therewith. The exact expenses to be borne by a client, including specific qualifications or limitations thereon, have been specifically negotiated between OBM and the applicable client in such client's investment management agreement.

PERFORMANCE-BASED COMPENSATION AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

OBM or an affiliate of OBM (in its capacity as the general partner of the LP Investor) receive performance-based compensation from clients upon distribution of the proceeds from realized investments, as described in greater detail in the investment management agreements between OBM and such clients and/or in the constituent documents of the LP Investor. The types and amounts of fees payable in respect of a client of OBM are set forth in an investment advisory agreement between OBM and the applicable client and have been negotiated based on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the size, composition and complexity of the client's account, length and nature of OBM's relationship with the client, special services agreed upon with the client or other factors deemed relevant by OBM. As this brochure is intended to be delivered solely to "qualified purchasers," as such term is defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, OBM is not required to publish a fee schedule in this brochure.

Conflicts of Interest Related to Performance-Based Compensation. A significant percentage of revenue that would otherwise be allocated to clients is paid or made, as applicable, to OBM or its affiliates. Performance-based compensation may create an incentive for OBM to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than they might otherwise select and may create an incentive for OBM to realize certain investments sooner than is optimal and not sell or write down certain investments that will produce a realized loss. OBM believes this risk is mitigated in part by its affiliate's obligation to invest its own assets alongside those of clients participating in the investment program.

In addition, certain co-investor clients may not pay performance-based compensation to OBM or its affiliates. This gives rise to a potential conflict of interest, as OBM may be viewed to have an incentive to favor clients that pay performance-based compensation over such co-investors by, for example, seeking to allocate more profitable opportunities to such clients. However, OBM believes that this risk is mitigated by the limited nature of its advisory relationship with the co-investors and OBM's allocation policies. *See "Types of Clients" below.*

TYPES OF CLIENTS

OBM currently offers discretionary investment advisory services to insurance companies, charitable organizations and other institutional investors. In the future, OBM may determine to offer investment advisory services to various other types of clients, including, but not limited to, high-net worth individuals, trusts and estates, corporations, other private funds operated by OBM, its affiliates or other third parties, registered investment companies and other business entities. Clients generally must be "qualified clients" within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and/or "qualified purchasers" as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

OBM and its affiliates may enter into separate agreements, commonly referred to as “side letters,” for the benefit of certain clients, which would have the effect of establishing rights under, altering, or supplementing the terms (including the economic terms) applicable to such client in a manner more favorable than those applicable to other similarly situated clients. Such rights or terms pursuant to such agreements may include, without limitation, access to additional information, more favorable liquidity terms and rights to co-investment opportunities, or other rights or terms deemed appropriate in light of particular legal, regulatory or tax characteristics of a client.

Co-Investments. Where deemed appropriate by OBM, OBM may provide co-investment opportunities (including, without limitation, any investment that would exceed or breach certain concentration limits and/or other guidelines and restrictions applicable to other clients’ accounts) for the benefit of one or more clients or beneficial owners thereof, or their affiliates (but not necessarily all such investors) and/or other persons. Subject to certain exclusivity rights in favor of OBM’s current clients with respect to investments within their investment mandate that they are able to fund, OBM may allocate such available investments among its current clients, their beneficial investors, and/or such other persons as OBM may determine pursuant to its allocation policies.

OBM is under no obligation to provide co-investment opportunities, and subject to its obligations described above, may offer a co-investment opportunity to one or more of the categories of co-investors described above without offering such opportunity to the other categories. Co-investments will generally be made, at the investment level, on economic terms substantially no more favorable to co-investors than those on which OBM’s other clients invest.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

OBM’s principal investment objective on behalf of its clients is to generate attractive, risk-adjusted returns through investing in “U.S. Litigation Finance Investments.” This includes investments secured by, or which finance indemnifying against, one or more legal claims and causes of action, legal fees or other legal or regulatory processes wholly (or, subject to certain conditions, primarily) to be conducted in the United States, or which purchases or finances debt, legal fees, judgments and settlements after the resolution of such proceedings, or acquires a right or interest in a right to make a claim in such a proceeding, as well as certain other investments the value of which is derived from the performance or outcome of such an underlying legal claim or series of legal claims, or other legal or regulatory processes.

Certain Risk Factors.

The identification and management of attractive investment opportunities is difficult and involves a significant degree of uncertainty. Potential clients should consider the following risks before investing in any account, fund or other investment vehicle managed by OBM.

Lack of Liquidity of Investments. The U.S. Litigation Finance Investments to be made at the direction of OBM are likely to be illiquid. Such investments may not provide any current income to OBM’s clients, and any return of capital or other proceeds of the investment may occur only after the final disposition of the matter(s) to which such U.S. Litigation Finance Investment relates (and, even then, may remain subject to collection delays or other risks). There is currently no developed secondary market available for the investment made by OBM on behalf of its clients, and therefore there is no expectation that clients will be able to dispose of or liquidate such investments.

Regulation and Compliance. Various state and local legal and regulatory requirements applicable to litigation and litigation finance are expected to apply to OBM and its clients in connection with U.S. Litigation Finance Investments. Such laws may change, with or without notice, in ways adverse to OBM and/or its counterparties, and they will be required to comply with such requirements or risk jeopardizing the ability to protect and enforce their rights with respect to their investments, as well as potentially incurring fines or other penalties. Compliance with such laws and regulations may be costly and any changes thereto could have a material adverse effect on OBM's ability to continue to pursue its investments on behalf of its clients, or even to continue doing business consistent with its current practice in the litigation finance market. Clients must be aware of and willing to bear this risk.

Ethical Duties and Restrictions. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, legal and ethical duties related to litigation and the rights of litigants will impose certain limitations on OBM's ability to manage and direct investments on behalf of its clients. Champerty and maintenance laws, for example, vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and may render litigation finance arrangements unenforceable. In addition, OBM's clients generally will not themselves be litigants in the matter or have control over the decision-making of the actual litigants, despite having an economic stake in the outcome of a particular legal proceeding associated with a U.S. Litigation Finance Investment. Ethical rules generally require the lawyers litigating the matter to follow the instructions of their clients (the actual litigants in the matter) or subject to other duties to the court, which may result in a matter being pursued and resolved in a manner that is contrary to the interests of OBM and its clients, potentially resulting in material or even total losses on any associated U.S. Litigation Finance Investment. OBM does not control the claimant's decision-making with respect to litigation strategy and settlement and therefore has no certainty that a claimant will act in accordance with OBM's best interests. There may also be legal restrictions on the ability of litigants or prospective litigants to assign rights in their claims to third parties or for third parties to extend financing to or participate in fees or collections to be received by, litigants and/or their lawyers. These requirements may vary significantly in their development, content and enforcement from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Such requirements may limit the availability of investment opportunities for OBM and its clients or make the terms of such investment opportunities less desirable. Moreover, changes in such requirements during the life of an investment could reduce the potential revenues to be received from investments made on behalf of OBM's clients, or potentially render such investments unenforceable and potentially uncollectable, which could have a material adverse effect on the investment results of OBM's clients.

Investment Selection and Structuring. Clients are dependent for their investment returns upon OBM's ability to identify, negotiate, fund, manage and successfully realize on U.S. Litigation Finance Investments, including its ability to evaluate whether a particular litigation matter is likely to be resolved successfully within the desired timeframe and will lead to a successful and timely receipt of the projected return on investment. Accurately assessing the likelihood of success in litigation, as well as structuring a related financing transaction on advantageous terms, is complex and uncertain. Among other things, OBM may not have access to full information related to the litigation due to legal privileges, protective orders or court rules, which may impair its ability to fully analyze the likelihood of a successful resolution or other important factors related to the investment. Even if OBM has access to full information, legal proceedings remain subject to considerable uncertainty, including the ultimate resolution of the case, the size of the legal award ultimately awarded or agreed (if any), the ability of the liable party to pay that amount, the quality of the parties' legal counsel, the willingness of the parties to settle and on what terms, and various other factors (such as a change in law) that could impact the value of any associated U.S. Litigation Finance Investment. If a particular litigation is unsuccessful or is not resolved on the terms assumed by OBM in structuring a related U.S. Litigation Finance Investment, it could result in material losses to OBM's clients. There can be no assurance that OBM will be able to successfully source, identify and structure suitable U.S. Litigation Finance Investments on behalf of its clients.

Counterparty and General Credit Risk. In connection with a U.S. Litigation Finance Investment, OBM's clients typically will be exposed to the risk of non-performance by either or both of the counterparty to that investment and/or ultimate payor of the amounts to which such clients are entitled under the terms of the investment (e.g., payment of an award by an unsuccessful opposing litigant). If a counterparty or ultimate payor (as applicable) defaults on its obligation to pay such amounts in whole or in part, including, without limitation, by virtue of the bankruptcy or insolvency of such counterparty or ultimate payor, OBM's clients may suffer a partial or complete loss on the associated U.S. Litigation Finance Investment. In such cases, clients may not have access to any other assets of the defaulting party and there can be no assurance that any bankruptcy or creditor protection regime will apply to compensate the client for any portion of its investment return. Although OBM takes steps to evaluate and reduce its exposure to counterparty credit risk where possible, it cannot fully protect clients from this risk attendant to investment in U.S. Litigation Finance Investments.

Termination or Rejection of Settlements. Some of the U.S. Litigation Finance Investments made by OBM on behalf of its clients may relate to proceedings or claims in which the parties have reached a settlement or other agreement regarding the disposition of the matter, but which must be approved by a court or other body prior to becoming effective. In the event that the settlement or disposition is not so approved or is modified or conditioned in a material way as part of the approval process, this could result in substantial or total losses to OBM's clients on the related U.S. Litigation Finance Investment.

Competition. Heightened competition in the litigation finance market may make it more difficult for OBM to source investment opportunities at attractive investment yields to clients and may also lead to lower potential returns than expected from individual investments. Other competitors in the litigation finance field may have or may develop significantly greater financial resources as well as larger research and investment staff than OBM's.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved with OBM's investment programs. Prospective clients must consult their own advisers before deciding whether to make such an investment.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

OBM is required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be considered material to a client's evaluation of OBM or the integrity of OBM's management. OBM has no such matters to report.

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

OBM and its management persons are not registered, and do not have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or registered representative thereof, or as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or associated person thereof. Except as described herein with respect to OBM's affiliate that acts as the general partner of the LP Investor (and will receive performance-based compensation therefrom) and co-investors, OBM does not have any material relationships with related persons listed in any of the specified categories of financial affiliates required to be disclosed by the SEC, nor does OBM recommend or refer its clients to other investment advisers.

Other Clients. Certain inherent conflicts of interest may arise from the fact that OBM and affiliated entities carry on substantial investment activities for multiple clients simultaneously. OBM may give advice and recommend investments to, or engage in investment transactions for, certain of its clients which advice or investments may differ from advice given to, or investments made for, other clients, even though such clients may have the same or similar investment objectives. The investment methods and strategies that OBM uses to manage a particular client's investments may be used by OBM when managing another client's investments, which may result in multiple clients "competing" for limited investment opportunities in certain cases. OBM and/or its affiliates may have a conflict of interest in rendering advice to a particular client because the financial benefit from managing another client's investments may be greater, which could provide an incentive to favor such other client's investments. Currently, this conflict is mitigated in part because OBM's clients are all expected to invest proportionately through the Transaction Vehicles in the same underlying U.S. Litigation Finance Investments. In the event that OBM proposes to manage assets for additional clients, it will seek to mitigate this potential conflict by supplementing its methodology for allocating investment opportunities and positions among its clients on an equitable basis.

Other Activities of OBM and Related Persons. OBM and its principals and affiliates devote time and attention to the business and affairs of their clients as they, in their sole discretion, deem reasonably necessary. OBM and its principals and affiliates are not required to devote a specific amount of time to the business and affairs of any client and are entitled to engage in various other activities. OBM and its principals and affiliates may engage in, invest in, participate in or otherwise enter into other business ventures of any kind, nature or description, alone or with others.

OBM, its principals and their respective affiliates invest and trade for their own accounts, including in financial instruments in which a client takes a position, and may trade and invest simultaneously with a client and/or take investment positions that are different from the positions taken by a client. In particular, OBM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Omni Bridgeway Holdings (USA) Inc. ("Omni Bridgeway Holdings") and an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Omni Bridgeway Limited (together with their affiliates and other subsidiaries, "Omni"), a litigation funding group providing funding to plaintiffs, law firms and corporations for legal disputes in Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Europe, United States and Canada. Accordingly, Omni sources and effects Litigation Finance Investments for its own account and for the accounts of other related persons and entities at the same time that OBM is doing so on behalf of its clients. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise between one or more clients, on the one hand, and OBM, Omni and their respective principals and affiliates, on the other hand, with respect to matters such as the allocation of investment opportunities, purchases and sales of U.S. Litigation Finance Investments and allocation of personnel, resources and expenses. The records of trading by OBM and its principals and affiliates will not be made available to clients, except to the extent required by law. However, trading by principals and personnel of OBM is subject to OBM's Code of Ethics and personal trading policy, as described below in "*Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*," which seeks to further mitigate the conflicts described above. Moreover, as described above in "*Types of Clients*," OBM's clients are currently entitled to exclusivity rights with respect to U.S. Litigation Finance Investments, subject to certain additional terms and conditions, which mitigates the potential conflict in allocating such investments.

Co-Investments. As noted above in "*Types of Clients*," OBM and its affiliates may manage and invest assets on behalf of co-investors, including other funds and investment vehicles, and the existence of, and participation by OBM and its affiliates in managing such co-investors' assets may create certain conflicts of interest between the interests of OBM's clients. These are addressed as described in "*Types of Clients*" above.

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

OBM has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at OBM must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended. Clients or prospective clients may request a copy of OBM's Code of Ethics by contacting the firm's Chief Compliance Officer at the number set forth on the cover page.

As a matter of policy, OBM does not knowingly cause clients to effect transactions in which such client purchases securities or other instruments from, or sells securities or other instruments to, OBM or its principals or affiliates (i.e., principal trades), or in which one of OBM's affiliates acts as broker for both OBM's client and the other party to the transaction (i.e., agency cross transactions).

OBM may from time to time cause clients to enter into "cross trades" (i.e., transactions in which such client purchases securities or other instruments from, or sells securities or other instruments to, another OBM client). In any cross trade, OBM will have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding the client accounts that are parties to such transaction. OBM can effect a cross trade if OBM believes that such transaction is appropriate and in the best interest of all client accounts participating in such transaction. For example, circumstances may arise where OBM wishes to reduce (or increase) the investment of one client account in certain assets and increase (or reduce) another client account's investment in the same assets, in which case OBM may effect a cross trade by directing the transfer of such assets between such client accounts. OBM also may effect cross trades in order to re-balance portfolios or provide better liquidity to relevant client accounts. Neither OBM nor any related person will receive a commission or similar compensation in connection with any such cross trade. Any such cross trade generally will be effected at a purchase price equal to such securities' or other assets' fair market value at the time of the transaction. Each client account participating in a cross trade will bear the costs and expenses associated with such transaction on a pro rata basis.

In addition, OBM may, in appropriate circumstances when deemed consistent with a client's investment objectives, cause client accounts to purchase or sell securities in which OBM, its affiliates and/or clients, directly or indirectly, have a position or interest. See "*Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.*"

OBM's employees and persons associated with OBM are required to follow OBM's Code of Ethics. Officers, directors and employees of OBM and its affiliates generally are not permitted to trade for their own accounts in securities which are recommended to and/or purchased for clients, as described above in "*Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.*" The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal transactions, activities and interests of the employees of OBM will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while at the same time allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. The Code of Ethics requires that the interests of the clients be placed ahead of those of OBM employees in their personal trading. Employee trading is regularly reviewed under the Code of Ethics, in an effort to prevent conflicts of interest between OBM and its clients.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The investment transactions entered into by OBM on behalf of its clients are privately negotiated financing transactions. However, OBM also, from time to time, uses intermediaries or referral sources in identifying and effecting such private financing transactions.

OBM has discretion to select different brokers to be used for each transaction for its clients and to negotiate the rates and commissions its clients pays. When engaging the services of brokers, OBM may, subject to best execution, if applicable, take into consideration a variety of factors, including, to the extent applicable, competitive pricing, transaction costs, operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, access to deal flow and precedent transactions, and the financial stability and reputation of the particular broker, as well as other factors that OBM deems appropriate to consider under the circumstances. Brokers may provide other services that are beneficial to OBM and its affiliates, but that are not necessarily beneficial to clients, including capital introductions, other marketing assistance, client and personnel referrals, consulting services, and research-related services. These other services and items may influence OBM's selection of brokers.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. OBM currently has no soft dollar arrangements with any broker in connection with securities transactions undertaken on behalf of its clients and does not expect to utilize any soft dollars. However, OBM may receive proprietary research from broker-dealers used to execute securities transactions. To the best of OBM's knowledge, these services are generally made available to all institutional investors doing business with such broker-dealers. OBM will not separately compensate such broker-dealers for the research.

Aggregation and Allocation of Client Orders/Investments. As noted above, OBM's investments on behalf of its clients do not customarily involve the execution of securities transactions by a broker-dealer or prime broker. With respect to the privately negotiated financing transactions undertaken by OBM, OBM has an established methodology for the allocation of such investments, which includes certain exclusivity rights in favor of its current clients with respect to investments within their investment mandate. See "*Types of Clients*" and "*Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations*" above.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Account Reviews. OBM has engaged a third-party fund administrator to provide day-to-day administrative and bookkeeping services to OBM's clients. OBM conducts quarterly reviews of the investment positions held by its clients (although OBM monitors these investments on an informal basis regularly). These formal reviews are conducted by the Chief Compliance Officer in conjunction with other key employees of OBM, including the Chief Executive and Chief Investment Officer.

Client Reporting. OBM furnishes audited financial statements annually to all investors in the LP Investor and all investors in each of the Transaction Vehicles. Such investors and other clients are also provided with quarterly unaudited reports including information regarding the assets and performance of their respective investment vehicles or accounts.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

OBM currently has no arrangements whereby it receives an economic benefit from any person who is not a client for providing investment advice or other advisory services to clients, and OBM does not directly or indirectly compensate any third parties for client referrals. However, OBM may in the future engage, duly qualified solicitors to solicit prospective investment advisory clients.

CUSTODY

OBM is deemed to have “custody” of the funds and securities of the LP Investor and the Transaction Vehicles and may be deemed to have “custody” of the funds and securities of its “co-investor” clients, within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”). In light of OBM’s intended investment program and nature of “co-investments,” a significant portion of OBM clients’ assets are and in the future will be invested either in assets other than securities and/or in “privately offered securities,” meaning securities that are acquired from the issuer in a transaction or chain of transactions not involving any public offering, and transferable only with prior consent of the issuer or holders of the outstanding securities of the issuer. In addition, such privately offered securities may be either (i) uncertificated, with ownership thereof recorded only on the books of the issuer or its transfer agent in the name of the client; or (ii) evidenced by a non-transferable note or other “certificated” interest (A) that cannot be used to effect a change in beneficial ownership of the underlying security, (B) the existence (or non-existence) of which does not impact the holder’s ownership interest in such security, and (C) that can be replaced by the issuer if lost or destroyed because the holder’s ownership of the relevant security is reflected on the books and records of the issuer or its transfer agent.

Privately offered securities of the type described above and investments other than securities generally are not required to be held with a “qualified custodian,” as defined under the Custody Rule. However, to the extent that a client holds other funds or securities (not otherwise exempt from such requirement) of which OBM is deemed to have “custody” under the Custody Rule, such funds and securities will be maintained at one or more “qualified custodians.” A “qualified custodian” generally is a bank or savings association that has deposits insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, an SEC-registered broker-dealer, a futures commission merchant or a foreign financial institution that holds segregated customer assets. An independent public accountant will audit the LP Investor and the Transaction Vehicles (and, when OBM has custody of a co-investor’s funds or securities, the co-investment vehicle) on an annual basis, and copies of the audited financial statements will be sent to the investors in the LP Investor or applicable Transaction Vehicle (or co-investment vehicle, as applicable), as described above in “Review of Accounts.”

With respect to client funds that are not held in the accounts of the LP Investor or the Transaction Vehicles, from time to time, such funds will be maintained with a “qualified custodian” in an account in OBM’s name as agent or trustee for its clients. With respect to such accounts, clients will receive quarterly statements from the custodian identifying the amount of funds in the account at the end of the period and all transactions in the account during that period. Clients should carefully review these statements from the custodian, and compare them to the statements provided by OBM.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

OBM exercises discretionary authority over the assets of its clients. OBM receives discretionary authority from clients at the outset of the advisory relationship by means of investment advisory or similar agreement, granting a power of attorney in favor of OBM to select the identity and amount of any investments to be

bought or sold for the client. In all cases, however, such discretion is exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives for the client. OBM similarly exercises discretionary authority over the accounts of its co-investor clients, subject to such terms and objectives as may be agreed with each such client.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

OBM generally controls any voting or consent rights included in the transaction documentation for the investments OBM makes on behalf of its clients (for example, in relation to modifications to loan terms and exercise of default rights). However, because OBM primarily enters into private financing transactions on behalf of its clients to which proxy voting rights would be inapplicable, OBM does not expect to receive or cast proxy votes on behalf of its clients.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

OBM provides certain financial information and disclosures about its financial condition. OBM has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to its clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

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