



Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

Core and Value Advisors, LLC

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March 31, 2023

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Core and Value Advisors, LLC ("CVA"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact CVA's Chief Compliance Officer, Daniel Newman, at (415) 658-3300 or newman@stockbridge.com. 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 CVA also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Any references to CVA or its affiliates as a "registered investment adviser" or being "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Material Changes

Since the last annual update filed on March 31, 2022, there have been no material changes to this brochure. We recommend that you read this brochure in its entirety.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Core and Value Advisors, LLC (“CVA,” “we” or “our”) was formed in July 2010¹ by certain senior CVA professionals and Stockbridge Capital Group, LLC (“Stockbridge”), an affiliated investment adviser, to provide real estate investment advisory services. Each of CVA and Stockbridge are registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

CVA is managed by the following senior professionals, who collectively own 50% of CVA: Sollie Raso, Mark Carlson, Albert Jehle, Douglas Sturiale, Daniel Weaver, Tuba Malinowski, William Nix, Jr. and Bianca Cassidy. Stockbridge and Terrence Fancher own 49% and 1% of CVA, respectively. Mr. Fancher, Executive Managing Director of Stockbridge, ultimately controls Stockbridge.

Our investment advisory and supervisory services to clients (as defined below) are provided principally with respect to real estate properties and real estate-related assets and businesses on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis. Our investment activities generally are separated into four broad real estate investment categories: core, core plus, value-added and opportunistic. For a further description of these categories, as well as information on the specific investment strategies we pursue and how we may tailor our services to meet the needs of our clients, please refer to “Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.”

CVA provides investment advisory and supervisory services to the following commingled investment funds, each formed as a Delaware limited partnership: Stockbridge Value Fund II, LP (“Value Fund II”), Stockbridge Value Fund III, LP (“Value Fund III”), Stockbridge Value Fund IV, LP (“Value Fund IV” and together with Value Fund II and Value Fund III, the “Value Funds”), Smart Markets Fund, L.P. (the “Smart Markets Fund”), Stockbridge Niche Logistics Fund, LP (“Niche Logistics Fund LP”) and Stockbridge Niche Logistics Fund OP, LP (“Niche Logistics Fund OP” and together with Niche Logistics Fund LP, the “Niche Logistics Fund”). Niche Logistics Fund OP is an operating partnership and indirect subsidiary of Niche Logistics Fund LP formed to satisfy special structuring requirements of certain prospective investors. Niche Logistics Fund LP indirectly invests its assets into Niche Logistics Fund OP.

In addition to the indirect investment by Niche Logistics Fund LP into Niche Logistics Fund OP, additional limited partners may invest directly into Niche Logistics Fund OP by contributing property to Niche Logistics Fund OP in exchange for limited partnership interests in Niche Logistics Fund OP.

CVA also provides investment advisory services to Sanne LIS S.A., the Alternative Investment Fund Manager under applicable European Union law for a parallel fund to the Smart Markets Fund, Smart Markets Luxembourg Fund, SCSp (“Smart Markets Lux Fund”), established as a special limited partnership under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Collectively, the Value Funds, Smart Markets Fund, Smart Markets Lux Fund and Niche Logistics Fund are referred to as the “Funds.”

¹ CVA was originally organized with the State of Delaware under the name “Stockbridge Core and Value Partners LLC.” Its name was changed to “Core and Value Advisors, LLC” in March 2011.

The Value Funds are closed-end commingled funds that invest predominantly with a value-added strategy with investments generally intended to be made through one or more subsidiaries that qualify as real estate investment trusts (each, a “REIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Smart Markets Fund and Smart Markets Lux Fund are open-end commingled funds that invest predominantly with a core strategy. The Niche Logistics Fund is an open-end commingled fund that invests predominantly with a core plus strategy. Investments for the open-end commingled funds are generally intended to be made through one or more subsidiaries that qualify as REITs for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In 2019, CVA executed three Services and Sub-Advisory Agreements with Stockbridge in connection with (i) Stockbridge’s Investment and Asset Management Agreement with Stockbridge NLP, LLC and its subsidiary Stockbridge NLP OP, L.P. (collectively, “Stockbridge NLP”); (ii) Stockbridge’s Investment and Asset Management Agreement with Stockbridge Strategic Industrial Venture, LLC and its subsidiary Strategic Industrial Venture OP, L.P. (collectively, “SSIV”); and (iii) Stockbridge’s Investment and Asset Management Agreement with Stockbridge SIV Reno, LLC (“SIV Reno”). We refer to these clients as “Platforms,” which are investment vehicles built around specific investment themes, property type(s) and/or management expertise of an operating partner. Platforms are typically structured as pooled investment vehicles with a limited number of investors, including in some cases affiliates of CVA and other clients advised by CVA. CVA’s services vary by Platform but include Board and Investment Committee participation, portfolio and asset management, and sourcing investment opportunities. The Platforms acquire, manage and dispose of industrial properties in the United States. Stockbridge U.S. Logistics, LP (“U.S. Logistics”), a Delaware limited partnership, was formed in 2020 to invest in Stockbridge NLP and potentially in other industrial properties outside of Stockbridge NLP. With respect to U.S. Logistics, CVA and Stockbridge jointly provide investment and asset management services to the client under a single investment management agreement.

We also advise separately managed accounts (each, an “SMA” and collectively, “SMAs”) for institutional real estate investors (each, an “SMA Client” and collectively, “SMA Clients”) on a continuous and regular basis. We provide advice to SMA Clients regarding investment of client funds in real estate assets based on such client’s individual investment needs. We work closely with SMA Clients to understand their goals and objectives and develop investment strategies that address the needs of the individual SMA Clients. SMA Client investment advisory agreements typically include investment guidelines, restrictions, and parameters designed to meet the client’s desired investment strategy and risk tolerance, which may limit investments to certain locations or types of assets and may also limit the extent of leverage. We typically produce an annual investment plan designed to implement the client’s goals, and also provide clients with quarterly and annual reporting concerning the investments, income and expenses of the account.

The organization of the assets within an SMA differs with each SMA, but typically includes one or a series of partnerships, limited liability companies or corporations (or a combination of the foregoing) owning real estate properties and other real estate and real estate-related assets and businesses. In certain cases, CVA or an affiliated entity serves, directly or indirectly, as general partner of one or more of the partnerships holding the assets within an SMA, or as managing member or manager of one or more of the limited liability companies holding the assets within an SMA. Our investment

professionals may also serve as officers of any such entities, or as officers and/or directors of one or more corporations holding assets within an SMA. In some cases, we will assume management of an existing SMA that was previously managed by an unaffiliated manager.

Depending on the requirements of the applicable client, an SMA may be structured as a limited partnership or limited liability company in which certain of our investment professionals invest their own capital via the general partner or another investment entity (an “SMA Partnership”). SMA Clients may also be structured as a REIT (an “SMA REIT”). We currently manage one SMA Partnership and one SMA REIT (collectively with other SMAs, the Platforms, U.S. Logistics and the Funds, our “clients”).

CVA tailors its advisory services to the specific investment objectives and restrictions of each client account as set forth in such client account’s confidential private placement memorandum, limited partnership agreement, limited liability company agreement, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement and/or other governing documents including investor side letters (collectively, the “Governing Documents”). Investors and prospective investors of each client should refer to the applicable Governing Documents for complete information on the investment objectives and investment restrictions with respect to such client. There is no assurance that any of the client accounts’ investment objectives will be achieved or that their investment strategies will be successful.

As of December 31, 2022, CVA managed approximately \$21,089,779,239² of client assets, including \$12,841,382,951 of client assets managed on a discretionary basis and \$8,248,396,287³ managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees, Compensation, Expenses and Other Fund Matters

Fees and Compensation

Different clients are subject to different management fees and performance-based compensation arrangements. In certain circumstances, the advisory fees payable to CVA by individual investors in the Funds and Platforms (including affiliates of CVA) are negotiable and/or waived. Investors and prospective investors in each client should note that similar advisory services may (or may not) be available from other investment advisers for similar or lower fees. In addition to this Brochure, all investors should review the Governing Documents for each client for more complete information on the fees and compensation.

Asset Management Fees: In providing investment advice to clients, CVA also provides asset management services. These services vary with the nature and type of each investment, but generally include: (i) devising and implementing annual strategic plans; (ii) arranging debt financing and any refinancing; (iii) overseeing joint venture operating partners; (iv) evaluating ongoing

² The assets of U.S. Logistics and Niche Logistics Fund LP have been excluded in calculating CVA’s regulatory assets under management to preclude “double-counting” of regulatory assets under management, as each are reported in Schedule D, Section 7.B.(1) of Form ADV Part 1A as “feeder funds” in a master-feeder arrangement.

³ This amount includes the total assets of the Platforms co-managed with Stockbridge. Stockbridge also includes those amounts in its own reporting of regulatory assets under management.

financial performance; (v) approving annual budgets, major leases and other key decisions and (vi) implementing disposition strategies. Subject to certain exceptions, asset management services are included in consideration of the applicable “Asset Management Fee” payable by each client to which such services are rendered.

Generally, in consideration of asset management services, the Funds or Platforms, or corresponding REIT or operating partnership subsidiaries, pay Asset Management Fees quarterly in arrears. The quarterly management fee for an open-end fund is based on the net asset value of the Fund, REIT or operating partnership subsidiary, as of the last day of such calendar quarter, and equals up to 1.00% per annum of the respective base. Generally, the quarterly management fee of a closed-end fund is based on the aggregate amount of capital contributions during the initial Investment Period, as defined within the respective limited partnership agreement, and is based on the aggregate invested capital thereafter. Management fees of a closed-end fund generally equal up to 1.50% per annum of the respective base. The quarterly management fee, which CVA receives a portion of, for the Platforms we advise is paid in arrears and equals up to 0.60% of the aggregate capital contributed by the Platforms’ investors. The Smart Markets Fund, through an affiliated entity, indirectly holds an 11% interest in Stockbridge NLP which pays management fees to Stockbridge. With respect to this interest in Stockbridge NLP, the Smart Markets Fund’s management fees are offset by fees paid to Stockbridge.

Asset Management Fees payable by an SMA Client are negotiable and depend on various factors. Such quarterly Asset Management Fees may be calculated based on any combination of gross asset value (including indebtedness), gross projected costs (for assets under development or renovation), net asset value (excluding indebtedness), net operating income, cash flow or other reasonable bases agreed with the SMA Client. Quarterly Asset Management Fees based on gross asset value, gross projected costs and net asset value range up to 1.00% per annum of the respective base. Additionally, quarterly Asset Management Fees based on net operating income or cash flow range up to 7.0% of the respective base. Asset Management Fees are subject to negotiation with the SMA Client, may be collected monthly or quarterly in arrears or in advance and may be billed to the SMA Client or deducted from assets of the SMA. The terms of the Asset Management Fees payable by each SMA Client (including, if applicable, our right to deduct Asset Management Fees payable by each SMA Client) will be disclosed to the SMA Client before entering into the SMA advisory agreement, and agreed with the SMA Client in connection with negotiating the SMA advisory agreement.

Performance/Incentive Fees and Carried Interest: We collect performance fees, incentive fees, and/or carried interest distributions from certain clients. Performance fees and incentive fees may be computed based on a percentage of up to 20% of the excess of (generally) realized or appraised appreciation and cash flow from a property or portfolio over an agreed “hurdle” rate determined during designated time periods. Carried interest distributions up to 20% of excess distributable proceeds may generally be charged after investors receive all invested capital and a compounded annual preferred return rate of up to 8%, although specific terms vary for certain clients. With respect to the Niche Logistics Fund, the promote is earned and paid (subject to certain holdbacks) on unrealized gain after the hurdle is met but before the return of capital.

Our clients invest in assets with unaffiliated joint venture partners and/or managers (the “Partners”) that generally manage the day-to-day investment activities. Typically, a promoted interest is negotiated with the Partners at the outset of any transaction. This promoted interest, paid by the applicable joint venture and varying significantly by asset, is indirectly borne by the applicable client holding such asset.

Separately Managed Accounts: In addition to the aforementioned Asset Management Fees and Performance Fees, we may charge fees to an SMA Client in any or all of the manners described below. All such fees will be subject to negotiation between the SMA Client and CVA.

Certain SMA Clients are charged fees on an investment-by-investment basis, including acquisition fees, financing fees, development fees and disposition fees (collectively, “Investment Fees”). The payment of such fees is subject to agreement with the SMA Client and may be collected at the time a transaction (e.g., a property acquisition or financing) is consummated or on a monthly or quarterly basis, and are either billed to the SMA Client or deducted from assets of the SMA. Fees collected monthly or quarterly are collected in arrears or in advance, as negotiated with each client. The terms of all Investment Fees that may be paid by an SMA Client (including, if applicable, our right to deduct Investment Fees directly from the SMA) will be disclosed to the SMA Client before entering into the SMA advisory agreement, and agreed with the SMA Client in connection with negotiating the SMA advisory agreement. Possible bases for Investment Fees include a flat amount or a percentage of investment costs, financing proceeds, project costs, sales proceeds or another basis, capped at a maximum amount, and may be negotiated on a per transaction basis.

Expenses

Fund Expenses: The Funds (and therefore, indirectly, the investors in such Fund) are responsible for paying all organizational expenses and all other Fund expenses as indicated within the Fund’s Governing Documents. These expenses vary by Fund, but typically will include, among other things: (i) administrative expenses related to the operation of the Fund (e.g., the fees and expenses of third-party administrators/managers, accountants, lawyers and other professionals incurred in connection with the Fund’s annual audit, legal compliance, financial reporting, legal opinions, tax strategy and tax return preparation), including expenses of the Advisory Committee; (ii) all fees, costs and expenses related to the acquisition, holding, leasing, financing, refinancing, development, management, repairs, improvements, monitoring and sale or other disposition of investments (including any legal, audit, travel, financing, appraisal, insurance, consulting, brokerage, engineering, environmental inspection and indemnification costs and expenses) and the identification, evaluation and negotiation of potential investments (including any due diligence costs or expenses of any third parties and the general partner or CVA) regardless of whether the potential investments, dispositions, improvements or developments are consummated (including, in some cases, the entire amount (including any amount otherwise allocable to a potential co-investor) of any broken deal expenses related to a potential co-investment that is not consummated); (iii) any custodial expenses for the safekeeping of cash, securities and other property and any expenses related to making temporary investments and any interest expenses; (iv) all fees, costs and expenses related to the offering of Fund Interests as indicated within the Fund’s offering documents or limited partnership agreement; (v) the costs of forming, organizing, maintaining and dissolving special purpose entities and each subsidiary of the Fund; (vi) any extraordinary administrative or operating

fees or expenses (e.g., litigation or indemnification expenses); (vii) any costs related to building or maintaining investor relationships for prospective and current investors; and (viii) and any other customary expenses.

SMA Expenses: Each SMA Client negotiates with CVA regarding the expenses that such client will pay, but these expenses may include all fees, costs and expenses related to the acquisition, holding, leasing, financing, refinancing, development, management, repairs, improvements, monitoring and sale or other disposition of investments (including any legal, audit, financing, appraisal, insurance, consulting, brokerage, engineering, environmental inspection and indemnification costs and expenses) and the identification, evaluation and negotiation of potential investments (including any due diligence costs or expenses of any third parties and the general partner or CVA). In certain cases, the SMA Client will bear the cost of travel related to the acquisition, monitoring, and disposition of investments. Also, to the extent negotiated with the SMA Clients, such clients may also bear such costs regardless of whether the potential investments, dispositions, improvements or developments are consummated. The expenses that will be paid by each SMA Client may include additional or different expenses than the ones described herein and are documented in the relevant Governing Documents.

Platform Expenses: Pursuant to Stockbridge's agreements with SSIV, SIV Reno, Stockbridge NLP and U.S. Logistics, these clients have agreed to reimburse Stockbridge (and therefore CVA) for expenses that may be incurred by Stockbridge on behalf of the clients, and for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in providing investment and asset management services to the clients. The agreements provide that the clients will not reimburse for costs and expenses relating to the general operation of Stockbridge's and CVA's business, including but not limited to administrative expenses, employment expenses, office expenses and rent. However, in the case of SSIV and SIV Reno, and subject to approval by the Platforms' Board of Directors, SSIV and SIV Reno may reimburse Stockbridge for certain employment and employment related expenses for employees fully dedicated to providing services to SSIV and SIV Reno.

If the expenses are associated with more than one client, CVA will allocate the expenses in good faith and in a manner that is fair to all the clients incurring such expenses.

Other Expenses: While we do not anticipate that mutual funds will be included in any client portfolio, money market mutual funds may be used to "sweep" unused cash balances until they can be appropriately invested. Accordingly, clients should be aware that all fees paid to us are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds to their shareholders. These fees and expenses are described in each mutual fund's prospectus. These fees will generally include a management fee, other fund expenses and, in certain cases, a distribution fee.

Clients are also responsible for the fees and expenses charged by custodians and imposed by broker dealers. Such fees may include, but are not limited to, any transaction charges, fees for duplicate statements and transaction confirmations, and fees for electronic data feeds and reports.

Other Fund Matters

Negotiability of Fees and Investment Minimums: As noted above, in certain circumstances, all fees and investment and account minimums are negotiable, and we have in the past and may in the future reduce or waive fees and account minimums by agreement with clients or investors or otherwise at our discretion. Additionally, CVA may, in its discretion, agree to group certain investors or clients together for the purposes of achieving a minimum account size or determining an annualized fee. Investment and account minimums have also been reduced or waived for our affiliates and employees.

Side Letters: The Funds and/or their general partners have and may in the future enter into separate agreements, commonly referred to as “side letters,” with certain Limited Partners, to modify certain terms or add different terms than those specifically described in the Governing Documents. Under certain circumstances, these agreements could create preferences or priorities for such investors. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, CVA (or the applicable general partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same client.

Termination of Advisory Relationship: Limited Partners (or members, as applicable) in a Fund or Platform are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of such Fund or Platform for complete information on withdrawal of funds and the applicable commitment period and term of such Fund or Platform.

SMA Clients should refer to the terms associated with their termination rights contained in the SMA advisory agreement and, to the extent CVA or its affiliates serves as general partner of any partnership and/or managing member of any limited liability company holding assets within an SMA, may also be contained in the applicable partnership agreement or limited liability company agreement for such entities. Upon termination of an SMA advisory agreement, any prepaid, unearned fees will be determined pursuant to the SMA advisory agreement and promptly refunded, and any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable.

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

We accept performance-based and incentive fees from the Funds and Platforms (in the form of carried interest distributions), as well as from SMA Clients. Clients with performance and incentive fees are managed side-by-side and have similar investment strategies as clients that do not pay such fees. Further information regarding performance-based fees with respect to each type of client is provided in “Item 5 – Fees, Compensation, Expenses and Other Fund Matters” above. Additionally, please refer to the Governing Documents of each client for more complete information on the performance-based allocation arrangements.

The acceptance of performance-based and incentive fees may create an incentive for us to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Additionally, as certain of our investment professionals may manage one or more accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and others that are not charged such a fee, it may create an incentive for such professionals to favor the accounts in which we may receive a performance-based fee over those in which we do not receive

such a fee. Please refer to “Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading” for further information about potential conflicts of interest. To address this issue and the circumstance when we advise multiple clients with substantially similar investment strategies and the intention to invest further capital, we have adopted an Investment Allocation Policy which is further described below.

Investment Allocation Policy: As an investment adviser, CVA has a fiduciary relationship with each client, which includes the duty to treat each client fairly. Because CVA may have more than one client pursuing substantially similar investment strategies, potential conflicts of interest may exist with respect to various investment opportunities that arise. In order to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest and to ensure that all clients pursuing substantially similar investment strategies are treated in a consistent and equitable manner, CVA has adopted a formal Investment Allocation Policy. Under the Investment Allocation Policy, if we reach agreement (on price and/or terms) for a potential investment opportunity, or a client must approve of due diligence costs prior to reaching such agreement, and the investment opportunity satisfies the general investment criteria of multiple clients pursuing substantially similar investment strategies, the decision as to the suitability of the investment opportunity for investment by particular clients will be made based on i) objective and subjective criteria supplied to us by the clients or included in the clients’ investment mandate, and ii) clients’ desire to pursue a particular investment opportunity and incur the required due diligence costs in order to pursue the investment. These criteria may include transaction size, leverage, geographic location, programmatic or follow-on commitments, diversification policies and risk profiles, among others.

If an investment is suitable for multiple clients pursuing substantially similar investment strategies, then the investment opportunity will be allocated among such clients based on the clients’ priority on the Rotation Priority List (the “Rotation List”) composed of all clients pursuing substantially similar investment strategies with the intention to invest further capital. Priority on the Rotation List will be given to clients based on which client has gone the longest without being allocated an investment opportunity. If the first client on the Rotation List declines the investment opportunity, the investment will be allocated to the next eligible client on the Rotation List, until a client elects to make the investment. Once an investment is made, the client that makes the investment will be rotated to the end of the Rotation List. If the Investment Committee for such client disapproves an investment, due diligence discovery causes the transaction to terminate, or the client is not selected as the buyer, the client that was allocated such investment opportunity will retain its priority on the Rotation List.

In situations where the investment opportunity is only suitable for one client, based on transaction size, leverage, geographic location, diversification policies and risk profiles, programmatic or follow-on commitments, among other factors, then the client is awarded the investment opportunity and its priority on the Rotation List is not changed. For a potential investment that is geographically adjacent to, or part of the same site, industrial or office complex or retail center of, an existing property already held by a client, whereby an allocation to a different client would create a material potential or actual conflict of interest with the existing client given the location of such property, such investment is awarded to the client owning the existing property with no change to the Rotation List. However, if the client owning the existing property declines the new investment, then the investment shall be subject to the rotation process like any other investment opportunity. To

the extent an SMA Client presents an investment opportunity to CVA and requests CVA to pursue such investment, such investment shall be awarded to the client without any change to the client's priority on the Rotation List.

If we determine that an investment opportunity is not appropriate for any client on the Rotation List, we may pursue the investment with a client or potential client that is not on the Rotation List. Finally, new clients added to the Rotation List start in the last position.

CVA has established procedures to create and maintain documentation evidencing allocations that are made under the Investment Allocation Policy and has established processes by which allocations are regularly reviewed. CVA's activities with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities are reviewed on at least an annual basis by the Conflicts Committee to ensure that allocation procedures are followed and that all clients pursuing substantially similar investment strategies are treated in a fair and equitable manner.

PERFORMANCE-BASED AND INCENTIVE FEES WILL ONLY BE CHARGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 205-3 OF THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (THE "ADVISERS ACT") TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE AND/OR APPLICABLE STATE REGULATIONS.

Item 7 Types of Clients

CVA provides investment advisory services to the clients described herein. Investors and SMA Clients include institutional investors, including public and private pension funds, endowments, foundations and corporations or other businesses. In addition, we may also provide services to certain high net worth individual investors and employees of CVA or its affiliates.

With respect to investors in our Funds, Platforms or U.S. Logistics, we generally require a minimum \$5,000,000 capital commitment, but may waive this requirement under certain circumstances. With respect to new SMA Clients, we generally require a minimum \$50,000,000 capital commitment to establish an SMA, but may waive this requirement under certain circumstances. Additionally, we may agree to group certain related SMA Client accounts together for the purposes of achieving the minimum account size.

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

Methods of Analysis

Our selection of target markets for investment opportunities is based on our review of real estate and macroeconomic research and the views of our investment professionals regarding the potential for favorable investment returns in various geographic markets and property types. We also consider input from prospective joint venture partners and real estate service providers (e.g., property management firms, real estate brokerage firms, developers, construction managers, etc.) who have broad experience in particular regions, markets or property types.

Prospective investment opportunities are generally sourced through the network of relationships CVA and our investment professionals have developed throughout the real estate industry, including

existing operating and development partners, potential new operating partners, real estate brokerage and lending contacts, as well as relationships with various other real estate professionals. We expect to proactively identify investment opportunities that are not broadly marketed for sale and endeavor, where possible, to identify and execute real estate transactions outside of a competitive bidding process.

For investment opportunities that are determined on a preliminary basis to be consistent with the strategy and likely to achieve the desired return requirements of a client, a team of our investment professionals (the “Transaction Team”) will conduct a due diligence review and further pursue the opportunity. If the Transaction Team believes we should proceed with a proposed investment, it will present the merits of the investment to an Investment Committee. Following a review of the prospective investment, the Investment Committee will either approve or disapprove the investment or take no action while awaiting further input. Typically, all investments, with the exception of short-term cash management activities, require approval by a vote of the applicable Investment Committee, with at least a majority of the Investment Committee members present in person or by teleconference and no more than one of those present voting against the investment.

Our due diligence review of prospective investments includes a financial review of the asset or portfolio, including an assessment of the market or markets in which the investment is located. All potential investments are toured by CVA investment professionals. Our financial analysis may utilize various valuation benchmarks, including estimated internal rates of return, expected cash-on-cash yields, projected investment yields on either a leveraged or unleveraged basis or both, testing of expected debt service coverage ratios and sensitivity analyses to consider investment returns based on a variety of potential scenarios. Where appropriate, we will utilize standardized financial, accounting and/or real estate software, such as ARGUS, to assist us in the development of financial forecasts and projections.

Investment Strategies

General

Funds, Platforms and SMAs managed by us primarily pursue a core, core plus and/or value-added strategy, although certain clients also pursue opportunistic investments. Additionally, clients may focus on investments within one or more selected property types (such as office, industrial, residential or retail properties) or geographic regions, or those meeting other selected criteria. All of our clients focus their investments principally on real estate properties, but certain clients may also invest in real estate-related assets and businesses. CVA may also enter into arrangements on behalf of clients, referred to as “programmatic agreements”, with a third-party sponsor (the “Sponsor”), which is typically a joint venture partner. This programmatic approach enables CVA to assemble a portfolio of assets (generally including a seed portfolio and future acquisitions), through a designated investment entity or entities, through a series of developments or acquisitions or some other means. In each case, the Sponsor identifies and presents such asset(s) to CVA, in accordance with the terms of such programmatic agreement, to which CVA would generally not otherwise have access.

Core: A core investment strategy generally involves the pursuit of real estate assets that are operationally stable and demonstrate high occupancy at acquisition, with low near-term rollover in

leases. Core investments are generally located in primary markets (such as large cities or their suburbs) and are typically acquired in structures involving low to moderate levels of indebtedness. While a core portfolio will typically include a preponderance of core assets, it may also include certain non-core assets.

Core Plus: A core plus investment strategy involves the pursuit of real estate assets that are generally operationally stable and demonstrate moderate-to-high occupancy in the near-term. Core plus investments might have near-term rollover or a location within a secondary market that enhance investment risk and are typically acquired in structures with moderate levels of indebtedness. A core plus investment strategy will typically include a diversified mix of core, core plus and non-core assets.

Value-added: A value-added investment strategy generally involves the pursuit of real estate assets that demonstrate somewhat greater volatility than core or core plus assets. Such assets are often moderately to well-leased, but may require additional capital investment, renovation or repositioning to achieve greater occupancy. Additionally, value-added portfolios may include selected development or redevelopment assets, “distressed” assets or assets acquired from “distressed” sellers. Value-added assets may be located in primary or secondary markets and are typically acquired in structures involving higher levels of indebtedness than core or core plus assets. A value-added portfolio will typically include a preponderance of value-added assets, but may also include assets outside this category.

Opportunistic: CVA does not currently have any clients pursuing an overall opportunistic strategy. However, CVA may pursue opportunistic investments for certain clients as part of their investment mandates. An opportunistic investment demonstrates higher volatility and risk than either core, core plus or value-added assets. Such assets may include “ground- up” development projects and land. Opportunistic assets may have minimal or no occupancy at acquisition and/or a high concentration of near-term lease rollover. Opportunistic assets may be located in primary or secondary markets.

While certain real estate investment strategies are intended to minimize risk, investing in real estate and real estate-related assets and businesses will involve the risk of loss that our SMA Clients and investors in our Funds and Platforms must be prepared to bear.

Clients

Value Funds: Each of the Value Funds is a closed-end, value-added commingled real estate fund that has been formed to acquire a portfolio of office, multifamily, retail and industrial properties located principally in the United States. The Value Funds may also invest selectively in other real estate and real estate-related assets and businesses. The Value Funds will seek to maximize total returns to investors generally through capital appreciation.

Smart Markets Fund and Smart Markets Lux Fund (the “Smart Markets Funds”): The Smart Markets Funds are open-end, commingled real estate funds that have been formed to invest principally with a core real estate strategy in multi-family, industrial, retail, office and mixed-use properties located in the United States. The Smart Markets Funds may make investments in direct or indirect equity interests of any type (including interests in real estate companies and joint

ventures) in multi-family, retail, industrial and office properties, including mixed-use properties comprising two or more of such property types. The Smart Markets Funds seeks to target certain metropolitan areas of the U.S. that are believed to be characterized by knowledge-based economies and that we believe are poised to capture a large share of long-term U.S. employment growth. The Smart Markets Funds seeks to maximize total returns to investors through a combination of cash distributions and capital appreciation.

Niche Logistics Fund: The Niche Logistics Fund is an open-end commingled real estate fund that has been formed to acquire high-quality niche logistics assets across the supply chain, including but not limited to: truck terminals, intermodal/drayage facilities, drop lots, outdoor storage facilities, high velocity distribution centers and final touch facilities with strategic supply-chain markets across the United States. The Niche Logistics Fund may make investments in common or preferred equity interests, debt interests, debt-related or equity-related interests, participations, leasehold interests or other interests in any type, directly or indirectly, in, or relating to, single or multiple real estate properties or assets (including interests in real estate companies and joint ventures). The Niche Logistics Fund seeks to maximize total returns to investors through a combination of cash distributions and capital appreciation.

Platforms: Each of the Platforms have been formed to acquire a portfolio of industrial properties located in the United States and are structured as pooled investment vehicles including a limited number of investors. The Platforms seek to maximize total returns to investors through a combination of cash distributions and capital appreciation. The Platforms are managed by CVA and Stockbridge on a non-discretionary basis.

U.S. Logistics: U.S. Logistics was formed to invest in Stockbridge NLP and in other industrial properties in the United States. U.S. Logistics seeks to maximize total returns to investors through a combination of cash distributions and capital appreciation. U.S. Logistics is managed by CVA and Stockbridge on a non-discretionary basis.

Separately Managed Accounts: The investment strategy of each SMA will vary based on the goals and objectives of the SMA Client. Through discussions with an SMA Client, in which the SMA Client's goals and objectives with respect to the SMA are established, we will develop an investment strategy for the SMA and then create and manage the SMA based on that strategy. In certain cases, prospective SMA Clients may already have an investment strategy in mind (or in circumstances where we are assuming control over an existing SMA, a strategy for the SMA may already be in place) and we will implement that strategy, subject to modifications agreed to between the SMA Client and us. We may manage certain SMAs on a discretionary basis and others on a non-discretionary basis (in each case, subject to discussions with the SMA Client) and (as applicable) to customize SMAs based on an SMA Client's investment guidelines and restrictions, leverage expectations and risk tolerance.

Risk Factors

Investments in real estate properties and real estate-related assets and businesses involve various risks, and we make no guarantees or assurances that our clients will achieve their investment or return objectives. Risk factors associated with the investments of our clients include the following:

Bank Failures: The economic and regulatory environment is raising the risk of bank failures. Exposure to the risk of bank failure for real estate funds can take affect directly through depositary accounts exceeding the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) limits and via exposure through loans, subscription facilities, security deposits and letters of credit issued by such banks that can no longer be drawn from. These risks can apply at the management company, fund and/or investment level, as well as affecting the performance of a fund where tenants are unable to pay their rent. CVA mitigates these risks by monitoring various banking relationships and acting on contractual provisions where a bank failure triggers a change and by limiting depositary account amounts to the FDIC ensured levels where practical. We are reviewing direct banking relationships as part of our ongoing diligence of key service providers. As of the date of this filing, we have no direct impact from the current bank failures and expect no impact to near-term cash management given the sufficient available capacity from the other subline lenders.

Certain Regulatory Risks: In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis and the passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), the regulatory environment in which CVA and its advisory business operates is subject to heightened regulation and scrutiny. The Dodd-Frank Act and related rulemakings by the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other regulators have sought to reform the regulation of many previously unregulated or under-regulated markets, market participants, and financial instruments, including alternative investment funds. While many of the new rules and regulations mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act have now been enacted by the SEC and other regulators, further rulemaking is likely as the regulators continue to study and examine alternative investment managers and other market participants. There has been an increase in the examinations of alternative investment funds and their advisors. The SEC has also engaged, and continues to engage, in “regulation by enforcement,” bringing enforcement actions against firms to police conduct that the regulator has not previously addressed directly through formal rulemaking. It remains difficult to predict the impact of additional formal and informal regulatory actions on CVA and its clients or the effect on the manner in which CVA operates. Such actions may impose additional costs on CVA and its clients, may require the attention of senior management and may result in fines if CVA or its affiliates is deemed to have violated any regulations.

The financial services industry generally, and the activities of private investment funds and their managers, in particular, have been subject to intense and increasing regulatory oversight. Such scrutiny may increase the exposure of CVA and its clients to potential liabilities and to legal, compliance and other related costs. Increased regulatory oversight may impose administrative burdens on CVA and its affiliates, including, without limitation, responding to investigations and implementing new policies and procedures. Such burdens may divert CVA and its affiliates’ time, attention and resources from portfolio management activities.

Cessation of LIBOR: In March 2021, the ICE Benchmark Association Limited, the authorized administrator of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), announced its intention to cease the publication of all non-USD LIBOR tenors after December 31, 2021 and all USD LIBOR tenors (other than one week and one month) after June 30, 2023. Once LIBOR ceases to be published, financial instruments that previously referenced LIBOR are expected to transition to an alternative reference rate (e.g., the Standard Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)). Any accounts that procure or issue debt

financing that use LIBOR to determine interest rate obligations may be adversely affected as a result of the transition. In addition, there can be no assurance that a replacement index will allow a lender to generate returns acceptable to investors or allow an obligor under a loan to continue to satisfy its payment obligations.

Public Health Emergencies including Epidemics and Pandemics: As of the date hereof, the global economy is still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and may be affected by future public health emergencies, epidemics or pandemics. The outbreak of COVID-19 resulted in (and future epidemics or pandemics may result in) numerous deaths, adversely impacted commercial activity and significant volatility in certain equity, debt, derivatives and commodities markets. State, federal and non-U.S. laws and regulations have been and may in the future be implemented that place restrictions on lenders and landlords in the real estate sector and other industries from exercising certain of their rights in the event of borrower or tenant defaults or delinquencies, including with respect to foreclosure and eviction rights. For example, certain jurisdictions implemented debt payment relief packages or suspended the enforcement of residential and commercial evictions. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of epidemics and pandemics may (i) have a material adverse impact on tenants, real estate lenders and commercial property owners like our clients, (ii) create significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity and (iii) have a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment, healthcare, consumer and other industries. Epidemics and pandemics could in the future continue to spread throughout the world, resulting adverse market impacts, including global, regional or other economic recessions, have already occurred, and the likelihood of an ongoing and/or exacerbated impact is uncertain and difficult to assess.

Any public health emergency, including any new or variant outbreaks of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronaviruses, Ebola or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on our clients and could adversely affect their ability to fulfill investment objectives.

The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on clients' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency (as well as the availability of effective treatment and/or vaccination), the extent of any related travel advisories and voluntary or mandatory government restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods (including component parts and raw materials) and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and spending levels, the extent of government support and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. For example, the shortage of workers and lack of key components and raw materials that came as a result of COVID-19 has and may continue to contribute to manufacturers and distributors being unable to produce or supply enough goods to meet demands. The impact of these global supply chain constraints may not fully be reflected until future periods and may have an adverse impact on our clients. For this reason, valuations in such environment are subject to heightened uncertainty and subject to numerous subjective judgments even beyond what is traditionally the case, any or all of which could turn out to be incorrect with the benefit of hindsight. Furthermore, traditional valuation approaches that have been used

historically may need to be modified in order to effectively capture fair value in the midst of significant volatility or market dislocation.

The effects of a public health emergency may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of a client's assets, the ability to source, manage and divest investments and the ability to achieve investment objectives, all of which could result in significant losses to the client. In particular, a public health emergency may have a greater impact on leveraged assets. In addition, the operations of CVA and our clients may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of the personnel of any such entity, including possibly the personnel of any such entity's key service providers. There is also a heightened risk of cyber and other security vulnerabilities during a public health emergency, which could result in adverse effects in the form of economic harm, data loss or other negative outcomes.

Cybersecurity and Operational Risks: CVA and our clients, assets and properties of these clients, and their service providers, including, but not limited to, their custodians, consultants, property managers, legal counsel and auditors, despite security measures, are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Such breaches could include external malicious attacks or internal personnel misuse. Any damage or interruptions to information technology systems may cause losses to our clients (or individual investors or members in Funds or Platforms) by interfering with the operations of CVA and/or our clients. Our clients may also incur costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, adverse investor reaction, the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage. Any such breach could expose our clients and CVA to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. Similar types of cybersecurity risks exist for certain properties or assets in which our clients invest, which could affect their business and financial performance, potentially resulting in material adverse consequences and cause such investment to lose value. CVA's ability to conduct its business effectively is subject to a variety of other operational risks and is dependent on the ability to process client (and Fund/Platform investor or member) transactions. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures CVA has in place, if any of CVA's controls or systems fail, CVA could suffer business disruption, financial loss, or regulatory or reputational issues.

Environmental, Social and Governance Considerations Risk: CVA provides advisory services in accordance with the applicable investment guidelines, that are customized by the client, or in accordance with the mandate selected by the client. Investment teams may consider data and analysis on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") considerations compiled by CVA or its affiliates, or a third party. While CVA provides ESG factors and considerations to its investment teams, any use of ESG factors or considerations in an investment process will be determined by independent portfolio management teams, each of which may incorporate ESG factors and considerations into its investment process in differing manners. As such, ESG considerations that may be assessed as part of the investment process may vary across types of eligible investments, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated for every investment. Clients that use ESG factors to exclude certain investments for non-financial reasons may forego some market opportunities available to other clients that do not use these criteria. There is no guarantee that

CVA will successfully implement and make investments in real estate assets that creates positive ESG impact while enhancing long-term value and achieving financial returns. The incorporation of ESG factors may affect exposure to certain types of real estate and may not work as intended. ESG-related practices differ by region and product type, and are evolving. CVA's practices are also changing over time. There is no guarantee that the evaluation of ESG considerations will be additive to performance.

General Economic and Real Estate Considerations: Real estate investments are subject to a variety of inherent risks that may have an adverse impact on the values of, and returns (if any) from, such investments, including changes in the general economic climate, 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, the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties, the quality of maintenance, insurance and management services, changes in operating costs and taxes, government regulations (including those governing usage, improvements, zoning and taxes), interest rate levels, the availability of financing, potential liability under environmental and other laws, energy prices, the ongoing need for capital improvements, tenant default or distress, construction risks, as well as natural catastrophes, acts of war, terrorist acts or security operations, such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the significant sanctions and other restrictive actions taken against Russia by the United States and other countries in response to Russia's February 2022 invasion of Ukraine, as well as the cessation of all business in Russia by many global companies, civil unrest, epidemics and pandemics and the economic uncertainty caused during and in the aftermath of such events, civil unrest, uninsurable losses and other factors beyond our control.

Government Policies, Laws and Interventions: The U.S. government has taken significant actions to support the economy and the continued functioning of the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. There can be no assurance as to how, in the long term, these and other actions by the U.S. government will affect our clients' business and the efficiency, liquidity and stability of financial and mortgage markets.

Moreover, uncertainty with respect to the actions discussed above combined with uncertainty surrounding legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal, state and local levels have introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in uncertainty with respect to interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and trade, fiscal and monetary policy. The potential for changes in policy and regulation is heightened by the change in the U.S. administration. New legislative, regulatory or policy changes could significantly impact our clients' business and the markets in which they operate. In addition, disagreements over the federal budget have led to the shutdown of the U.S. government for periods of time in the recent past and may recur in the future. To the extent changes in the political environment have a negative impact on our clients' business or the financial and mortgage markets, our clients' business, results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to investors could be materially and adversely impacted.

Government Regulation: The real estate industry is extensively regulated and subject to frequent regulatory change. The adoption of new legislation or changes in existing laws or new

interpretations of existing laws can have a significant impact on methods of doing business, costs of doing business and amounts of reimbursement from governmental and other agencies.

Highly Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities: The business of identifying and structuring real estate investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Our clients compete for investments with other real estate investment vehicles, as well as individuals, financial institutions and other institutional investors which may have greater financial and other resources. In addition, the availability of investment opportunities is subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate.

Interest Rate Risks: Changes in interest rates may adversely affect the investments of our clients. For example, a client may finance one or more investments with “floating rate” indebtedness, where interest charges rise with increases in interest rates. Increased interest charges could reduce or eliminate the income the client from its investments and/or result in default on outstanding indebtedness. Even if a client is not exposed to “floating rate” indebtedness, increases in interest rates may reduce the value of its investments and its ability to realize gains from their sale. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental, monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations, fiscal deficits, trade surpluses or deficits, regulatory requirements and other factors.

Investments in Real Estate Debt: Direct or indirect investments in certain real estate-related debt instruments involve certain inherent risks as well as risks related to changes in the economy. In addition to the risks of borrower default (including loss of principal and nonpayment of interest) and the risks associated with real estate investments generally, real-estate related debt investments are subject to a variety of risks, including the risks of illiquidity, lack of control, mismanagement or decline in value of collateral, contested foreclosures, bankruptcy of the debtor, claims for lender liability, violations of usury laws and the imposition of common law or statutory restrictions on the exercise of contractual remedies for defaults of such investments. Debt investments have special inherent risks relative to collateral value. In the event of default, the source of repayment is limited to the value of the collateral and may be subordinate to other lien holders (and the collateral value of the property may be less than the outstanding amount of the investment). Returns on an investment of this type depend on the borrower’s ability to make required payments and, in the event of default, the ability of the loan’s servicer to foreclose and liquidate the mortgage loan.

Lack of Liquidity and Long-Term Nature of Investments: Real estate investment are often illiquid, and this fact will tend to limit our ability to vary the portfolios of our clients promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on resale. As a result, a client may be unable to realize its investment objectives by sale or other disposition at attractive prices, or may otherwise be unable to complete an exit strategy for its investments. Additionally, while the expected holding period for real estate investments will vary, such investments are generally longer term in nature. Accordingly, our clients face risks of changes in long-term interest rates and adverse changes in the real estate markets over the holding period of their investments.

Leverage: Our clients may leverage their investments with debt financing in amounts which are significant relative to the costs of the investments. Incurring mortgage debt increases the risk of loss

because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately a client's loss of properties securing any loans for which it is in default. A foreclosure could also cause a client to recognize taxable income, even in the absence of any cash proceeds. In certain circumstances, financing may be recourse to the underlying client, which may expose the client to the loss of other assets not directly securing the loan. Clients pursuing value-added and opportunistic investment strategies will tend to use progressively higher levels of leverage. Uncertainty in the debt markets may lead to changes in the availability of favorable leverage products. Although the use of leverage may enhance returns and increase the number of investments that can be made, it increases the exposure of the client's investments to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the investments and substantially increases the risk of loss of capital. Debt service requirements may deplete cash flows and relatively small changes in the overall value of investments will have a magnified impact on the value of the equity of the client's investments. While the use of leverage has the potential to enhance overall returns that exceed the client's cost of funds, it will further diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than the cost of funds.

Market Dislocation: An economic downturn could adversely affect CVA, the financial resources of its clients and their investments, and their ability to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt when due. In the event of such circumstances, clients could lose both invested capital in, and anticipated profits from, the affected investments. An economic downturn could lead to a marked decrease in the availability of financing (and, in many cases, an increase in the interest cost) for leveraged transactions, which may impair a client's ability to consummate certain transactions or cause the client to enter into such transactions on less attractive terms.

Market Volatility Could Increase the Risk of Default by Investors:

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted global commercial activity and have contributed to significant volatility in financial markets. There can be no assurance of how the global economy would react to a potential future pandemic (or continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic) or the effects that it would have on a macro-economic or micro-economic level, including on the individual portfolios of existing or prospective investors. If the liquidity of investors were to be adversely impacted, then a Fund or Platform could experience an increased rate of default amongst investors on their respective capital commitments above that which could be reasonably expected under normal market conditions. If an existing or prospective investor fail to fund their respective capital commitments in the normal course of business, a Fund's or Platform's ability to continue its investment program or to otherwise continue operations may be significantly impaired. Notwithstanding the contractual remedies provided in a Fund's or Platform's Governing Documents, a default by a substantial number of such investors, or by one or more of such investors who have made substantial equity commitments could limit a Fund's or Platform's ability to develop and acquire properties and otherwise take advantage of investment opportunities, and significantly reduce returns to a Fund or Platform.

Potential Environmental Liabilities: Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner of real property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on or in such property. Such enactments often impose such liability without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such

hazardous or toxic substances. The cost of any required remediation and the owner's liability therefore is generally not limited under such enactments and could exceed the value of the property and/or the aggregate assets of the owner. The presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. A client could also be held liable for any and all consequences arising out of past and future releases of, or exposure to, such hazardous or toxic substances or other environmental damage.

REIT Investments: Entities that elect to be taxed as a REIT do not pay federal income taxes if they meet the requirements to qualify as a REIT. If any REIT were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it could have adverse tax consequences, creating a risk that an investment in that REIT could perform negatively.

Risks Associated with Development, Redevelopment and Renovation: Depending on their individual investment strategies, our clients may acquire properties in need of substantial renovation or redevelopment and may also develop new properties. New project development, redevelopment and major renovation work are subject to a number of risks, including risks of construction delays or significant cost overruns that may increase project costs, risks that the properties will not achieve anticipated sales prices or occupancy levels or sustain anticipated rent levels, and new project commencement risks, such as the delay or failure to obtain entitlement, zoning, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations and the incurrence of development costs in connection with projects that are not pursued to completion.

Risks Relating to Tenants: Our clients may not be able to attract credit-worthy tenants for their properties or replacement tenants at rental rates equal to or greater than the rents paid under previous leases. Increased competition for tenants may require capital improvements to properties which would not have otherwise been planned. Any unbudgeted capital improvements that are undertaken may divert cash from that which would otherwise be available for distributions to clients/investors or may require unanticipated borrowings. A tenant may experience, from time to time, a downturn in its business which may weaken its financial condition and result in its failure to make rental payments when due. Furthermore, at any time, a tenant may seek the protection of bankruptcy or insolvency laws, which could result in the rejection and termination of such tenant's lease and thereby cause a reduction in the distributable cash flow to clients/investors. No assurance can be given that tenants will fulfill the terms of their leases or that they will not file for bankruptcy protection in the future or, if they do, that their leases will continue in effect.

Sustainability Risk: Sustainability risk means an environmental, social, or governance event or condition, that, if it occurs, could potentially or actually cause a negative material impact on the value of investments. Sustainability risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks such as market risks, liquidity risks or operational risks, and contribute significantly to the risk. With regards to an environmental event or condition, real estate could be severely damaged or destroyed by physical climate risks, including climate change that could materialize as either singular extreme weather events (e.g., floods, storms and wildfires) or through long-term impacts of climatic conditions such as precipitation frequency, weather instability and rise of sea levels. Furthermore, transition risks can affect real estate assets through the adjustment to a low carbon economy. Political decisions could for example increase energy prices or lead to higher investment

costs due to necessary refurbishments of real estate to meet enhanced energy efficiency requirements caused by local, national, regional or global legislation. Transition risks could also lead to a reduction in demand for energy inefficient real estate. The market value of directly and indirectly held real estate may also be negatively affected by sustainability risks, for example through adverse changes in revenues, higher costs or impaired valuations and sales prices.

Third-Party Involvement: Our clients may hold investments in partnerships, joint ventures or other entities with third parties. Joint venture investments involve various risks, including the risk that we will not be able to implement investment decisions or exit strategies because of limitations on our control of the property under applicable agreements with joint venture partners, the risk that a joint venture partner may experience financial difficulties or may at any time have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with ours, the risk that joint venture partners may be in a position to take action contrary to our objectives, the risk of liability based upon the actions of a joint venture partner and the risk of disputes or litigation with such partners.

Uninsured Loss: Certain types and magnitudes of potential losses at real estate investments are not insured because it is not economically feasible to insure against such losses or are subject to certain insurance limitations, including large deductibles or co-payments. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of limits occur, the portfolio could lose its capital invested in such investments as well as future revenue, while remaining liable for any debt or other financial obligations related to such investments.

Valuation: Valuation of real estate and real estate debt is subject to numerous assumptions and is not a precise measure of realizable value. The value of a portfolio as of a particular date may be materially greater than or less than the value that would be determined if a portfolio's investments were to be liquidated as of such date. Volatile market conditions or illiquidity of real estate investments could result in liquidation values that are materially less than the values of such assets as reflected in a portfolio.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment. Prospective investors should read the offering documents and consult their own counsel and advisors before deciding to invest.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

CVA, including any of its management persons, has not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be disclosed in this brochure.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Registered Investment Adviser: While CVA and Stockbridge operate as separate investment advisory businesses, CVA and Stockbridge share personnel responsible for finance and operating functions such as compliance, accounting, human resources and technology.

For additional information regarding certain relationships between CVA personnel Stockbridge, see “Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading” below.

MORE Residential: In 2018, Stockbridge formed MORE Residential Advisors, LLC (“MORE Residential”) which is 100% owned by Stockbridge. MORE Residential currently provides asset management services to certain assets that are owned and/or managed by Stockbridge. Additionally, MORE Residential may source particular investment opportunities for Stockbridge and its clients which may also be suitable for clients of CVA. MORE Residential will not offer such opportunities to CVA, although CVA may pursue such opportunities independently. Accordingly, a conflict of interest will exist between Stockbridge and CVA, or their affiliates or clients, in the event both Stockbridge and CVA pursue the same investment opportunity. See “Competing Advisors” in “Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.”

Fund General Partners: The Funds are controlled by the general partner for each client, and CVA is the managing member of each general partner. CVA also provides investment management services to the Funds. CVA Smart Markets, LLC is the general partner of the Smart Markets Fund, Stockbridge Value Fund Partners II, LLC is the general partner of Value Fund II, Stockbridge Value Fund Partners III, LLC is the general partner of Value Fund III, Stockbridge Value Fund Partners IV, LLC is the general partner of Value Fund IV, Smart Markets Luxembourg GP S.a r.l is the general partner of Smart Markets Lux Fund, Stockbridge Niche Logistics Fund GP, LLC is the general partner of Niche Logistics Fund LP and Stockbridge Niche Logistics Fund OP GP, LLC is the general partner of Niche Logistics Fund OP.

SMA Partnership: With respect to our SMA Client structured as a pooled investment vehicle, CV Texas GP, LLC (“TLF II GP”) is the general partner of TLF Logistics II, L.P. (“TLF II”). CVA provides investment management services to TLF II and controls TLF II GP.

Jointly Managed Platforms: With respect to SSIV, SIV Reno and Stockbridge NLP, CVA has entered into Services and Sub-advisory Agreements with Stockbridge for CVA to provide investment advisory services to each client. These services vary by Platform but include Board of Director and Investment Committee participation, portfolio and asset management, and sourcing investment opportunities.

U.S. Logistics: Stockbridge U.S. Logistics GP, LLC (“U.S. Logistics GP”) is an affiliate of Stockbridge and was formed to serve as the general partner of U.S. Logistics, which in turn invests in Stockbridge NLP. Stockbridge and CVA provide investment and asset management services under a single Investment Management Agreement with U.S. Logistics. Terrence Fancher is the managing member of U.S. Logistics GP.

Other: Certain employees of CVA have family members and/or friends that are employed with, or are otherwise affiliated with, entities that provide services or engage in business transactions with CVA and/or our clients. Examples of such relationships may include entities that are our clients’ investors, joint venture partners, operating partners, real estate or securities brokers, consultants, lenders, and/or tenants in buildings owned by our clients. No discounts are afforded to employees of CVA, or their family members, should they tenant a building owned by a client. Employees are

required to report certain relationships to the Chief Compliance Officer to review for conflicts of interest.

Captive Insurance Program: CVA or an affiliate thereof may develop a captive insurance program for the purpose of providing liability insurance to tenants at multifamily properties in which clients of CVA may hold an interest. Tenants of such multifamily properties are generally currently required to obtain \$100,000 of liability insurance in accordance with the lease requirements applicable to such properties. Currently, tenants obtain such insurance from a variety of third-party insurance providers and tenants are required to provide evidence of insurance to the property managers engaged by CVA. CVA is considering the development of a captive insurance program, taking on all related risk and rewards, that could provide the required insurance coverage to tenants at or below market rate. In connection with providing such liability insurance to tenants, CVA or an affiliate thereof would benefit by receipt of any profits earned in connection with payment of applicable premiums by tenants.

Other Investment Vehicles, Separate Accounts or Funds: CVA and/or certain related persons have and may continue to organize other partnerships or investment vehicles and serve as the manager, general partner, or the managing member or general partner of the general partner, to these partnerships or vehicles.

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

In addition, CVA professionals provide management and advisory services to multiple clients for a fee and receive certain performance-related payments. A general partner’s carried interest or performance fee may create an incentive for such general partner to make more speculative investments for such client than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based distributions. In addition, the method of calculating the carried interest may result in conflicts of interest between the advisory client’s general partner, on the one hand, and the investors, on the other hand, with respect to the management and disposition of investments. Lastly, CVA’s professionals may have conflicts in allocating time, services and resources between clients.

Conflict Identification and Mitigation: Like other investment advisers, CVA is subject to various conflicts of interest in the ordinary course of our business. If any matter arises that CVA determines in good faith judgement constitutes an actual conflict of interest, CVA may take such actions as it

determined in good faith may be necessary or appropriate to ameliorate the conflict. These actions may include, by way of example and without limitation:

- Consideration of the conflict by CVA's Conflicts Committee;
- Disclosure of the conflict to relevant clients or investors;
- Disposing of the asset giving rise to the conflict of interest;
- Excluding a conflicted party from any board or investment committee decision if CVA determines such exclusion is necessary;
- To the extent required by Governing Documents, consulting with the relevant Fund Advisory Committee or Board of Directors regarding the conflict of interest, potentially obtaining a waiver from the Advisory Committee or Board of Directors of such conflict of interest; or
- Seeking the approval of investors, limited partners and/or the Fund Advisory Committee with respect to conflicts of interests or approvals required under the Advisers Act, including Section 206(3) and/or the relevant Governing Documents.

To address potential conflicts, CVA's Code of Ethics outlines our core values and expectations of acceptable behavior, covers personal securities trading, inside information and information barriers, and gifts and entertainment among other matters. CVA has adopted supervisory procedures to monitor compliance with our policies, and has also adopted a Conflicts Policy. We cannot guarantee, however, that our policies and procedures will detect and prevent, or result in the disclosure of, every situation in which a conflict may arise.

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

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics expressing CVA's commitment to ethical conduct. Our Code of Ethics requires high standards of business conduct and compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws. Our Code of Ethics stresses that no person employed by us shall prefer their own interests to those of our investment advisory clients, and prohibits the use of material non-public information. To supervise compliance with our Code of Ethics, we require that employees provide annual securities holdings reports and quarterly transaction reports of all reportable transactions to our Chief Compliance Officer. We also require prior approval of any acquisition of securities in a limited offering (e.g., private placement) or an initial public offering. Our Code of Ethics provides for sanctions when appropriate. Clients and prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics upon request by contacting our Chief Compliance Officer.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Prior to subscribing for interest in a client, investors receive information relating to potential conflicts of interest between the activities of the advisory clients and the business activities of CVA, and its affiliates, or clients that may have a financial interest in the securities in which any of the clients invest. Certain of the material conflicts of interest encountered by a client are discussed herein, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be

faced by a client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this Brochure and as such, this Brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts. For a more comprehensive disclosure of potential conflicts of interest associated with investing in a client, current and prospective investors should refer to the client's Governing Documents, together with all of the other information included in the Governing Documents.

As general partners, limited partners, members or managing members of the general partners of the Funds, Platforms, U.S. Logistics and SMAs structured as a limited partnerships (collectively, "Pooled Vehicles"), or of other entities established for the purpose of investment in the Pooled Vehicles, CVA and its related persons will have indirect beneficial interests in the securities owned by the Pooled Vehicles and may share in any profits and losses generated by the Pooled Vehicles' investments. Moreover, while this generally does not happen in practice, in certain situations related persons of CVA could hold or purchase interests in the same portfolio investments held by one or more Pooled Vehicles. All such transactions are subject to compliance with CVA's Code of Ethics as described above and the Governing Documents of the applicable Pooled Vehicles. Any access person who has or acquires ownership of an issuer through a private placement (excluding any indirect investment in an issuer via a direct or indirect interest in a Pooled Vehicle) must affirmatively disclose to and obtain pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer.

CVA and/or certain related persons of CVA may, on rare occasions, directly or through one or more entities, sell securities in which they have a direct or indirect ownership interest to certain clients in connection with certain "warehousing" or investment transactions, provided that the sale is consistent with CVA's fiduciary obligations to the client. Such transactions will be fully disclosed and the written consent of the appropriate client (which, in certain circumstances, may be provided by an Advisory Committee or Board of Directors) will be obtained prior to the consummation of any such transactions in accordance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act to the extent that such transactions constitute "principal transactions" under Section 206(3). Moreover, CVA may, in limited instances, cause a Fund to engage in "cross transactions" via the purchase or acquisition of a security from, or the sale or transfer of a security to, another Fund, provided that the transfer is consistent with CVA's fiduciary obligations to each Fund participating in the cross transaction. While CVA endeavors at all times to act in the best interests of the Funds, investors should be aware that such transactions described above create a potential conflict of interest.

While CVA endeavors at all times to act in the best interests of its clients, such transactions described herein create a potential conflict of interest. See below for further discussion on potential conflicts of interest.

Value Funds, Niche Logistics Fund and Platforms: CVA provides investment management services to these clients and controls each general partner of the Value Funds and Niche Logistics Fund. Stockbridge controls each Platform general partner. Through affiliated non-controlling investment entities (the "Investment Vehicles" and each, an "Investment Vehicle"), CVA, certain CVA and Stockbridge professionals, and other investors who are not employees of CVA, have made capital commitments to certain or all of the Investment Vehicles.

In addition to distributions associated with capital commitments made by the Investment Vehicles, certain of the Investment Vehicles are entitled to receive carried interest distributions. As such, CVA,

certain CVA and Stockbridge professionals, and certain other investors who are not employees of CVA, participate in the carried interest distributions if earned.

Smart Markets Fund: CVA provides investment management services to the Smart Markets Fund and controls its general partner. Certain of our investment professionals have invested their own capital to acquire partnership interests in the Smart Markets Fund, a limited partnership. The investment professionals have the same rights as the other limited partners in the Smart Markets Fund. As noted in “Item 5 – Fees, Compensation, Expenses and Other Fund Matters,” the Smart Markets Fund indirectly holds an 11% interest in Stockbridge NLP.

SMA Partnership: CVA provides investment management services to TLF II and controls its general partner. Certain CVA and Stockbridge professionals invested their own capital and are members of an Investment Vehicle which has invested in TLF II in which an SMA Client of CVA is the largest investor. The Investment Vehicle (and, through it, the investment professionals who have invested therein) is entitled to receive distributions from TLF II in the same manner as the SMA Client. In the future, we and/or our investment professionals may make similar arrangements to invest alongside our SMA Clients (and/or SMA Clients of CVA) in the investments of SMAs.

SMA Client Investment in Funds: As we receive compensation for providing managerial services to our Funds and Platforms, we may have a conflict of interest in soliciting SMA Clients to invest in our Funds or Platforms. However, SMA Clients are under no obligation to participate in such investments, and we will disclose our affiliation with the Funds or Platforms to those potential investors who are solicited. While we endeavor at all times act in the best interests of our SMA Clients as part of our fiduciary duty, SMA Clients should be aware that the receipt of additional compensation may itself create a conflict of interest and may affect our judgment when making solicitations.

Other Potential Conflicts of Interest

Competing Advisors: A conflict of interest will exist between CVA and Stockbridge, or their affiliates or clients, should CVA and Stockbridge pursue the same investment opportunity for one or more of their respective clients. While the opportunity for such a conflict is expected to be infrequent, CVA and Stockbridge have policies and procedures in place to identify, document and address any potential or actual conflict that may arise as a result of such affiliation.

Competing Investments: Conflicts of interest may exist to the extent that CVA, or an affiliate, manages real properties in the same geographic areas for multiple clients. In such a case, a conflict could arise in the leasing of properties in the event that properties were to compete for the same tenants in negotiating leases, or a conflict could arise in connection with the resale of properties in the event that different clients were to attempt to sell similar properties in the same market at the same time. Conflicts of interest may also exist when properties in the same market seek to employ developers, contractors or building managers.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities: In recognition of fiduciary duties required of investment advisers under the Advisers Act, CVA has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and will make allocation determinations consistently

therewith. Certain clients may be subject to investment allocation requirements (the “Investment Allocation Requirements”) pursuant to the Governing Documents of such clients. For further information, please refer to the Investment Allocation Policy in “Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management” above.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities: CVA or the respective general partner of a Fund or Platform may offer co-investment opportunities with respect to none, some or all of a Fund’s or Platform’s investments. In the event that any such co-investment opportunity is offered, such opportunities will be offered pursuant to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents. With respect to certain of the Funds or Platforms, certain of the investors may have priority rights (but not obligations) to participate in co-investment opportunities, subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable Governing Documents. If CVA and/or an affiliate determines that a Fund or Platform should commit to invest less than the amount offered to the Fund or Platform with respect to an investment opportunity or should decline an investment opportunity, CVA and/or an affiliate may present to any person (including affiliates of CVA or some or all of the Limited Partners, as determined by CVA and/or an affiliate in its discretion, but subject to any applicable Governing Documents) all or any portion of such investment opportunity remaining after taking into account the investment, if any, by the Fund or Platform. In addition, CVA and/or an affiliate may determine in its sole discretion to make available to any such person the right to co-invest in a particular investment by purchasing an interest in such investment from the Fund or Platform or its affiliate after the Fund or Platform or such affiliate has acquired the investment.

The decision to allocate a particular investment between a Fund or Platform and other affiliates of CVA may involve conflicts of interest. Funds or Platforms may also give co-investment opportunities to certain Limited Partners, including Limited Partners with which CVA has significant relationships and not to other Limited Partners, which could present certain conflicts of interest. Further potential conflicts of interest could arise after a Fund or Platform and other affiliates have made their respective investments, including where the investment objectives, expected exit timing or financial resources of the co-investing entities differ substantially from those of the Fund or Platform.

As discussed below under “Client Expenses,” in connection with a co-investment, CVA and/or an affiliate will determine, in their discretion, the appropriate allocation of investment-related expenses, including broken deal expenses incurred in respect of unconsummated investments among the Funds or Platforms, vehicles and accounts participating or that would have participated in such investments, as applicable, which may result in a Fund or Platform bearing more or less of these expenses than other participants or potential participants in the relevant investments.

Cross-Transactions: In certain limited cases, CVA may cause a client to purchase investments from another client, or it may cause a client to sell investments to another client. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a client may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or CVA might have an incentive to improve the performance of one client by selling underperforming assets to another client in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, CVA, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) will, from time to time, have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the client that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment, or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). CVA

and/or its affiliates receive management fees or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant clients involved in such a transaction, and generally are entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant clients. To address these conflicts of interest, in connection with effecting such transactions, CVA will follow the Governing Documents of the relevant clients. To the extent such matters are not addressed in the Governing Documents, CVA's Conflicts Committee will be responsible for confirming that CVA (i) considers its respective duties to each client, (ii) determines whether the purchase or sale and price or other terms are comparable to what could be obtained through an arm's length transaction with a third party on commercially reasonable terms, and (iii) obtains any required or appropriate approvals of the transaction's terms and conditions.

Business Relationships of CVA and/or its Affiliates: CVA, its affiliates and their personnel have long-term relationships with a significant number of property managers, facilities managers, developers, institutions and corporations and their advisors. In determining whether a client should invest in a particular transaction and which service providers to use, if any, CVA will consider these relationships in its management of the client. There may be certain transactions that will not be undertaken on behalf of a client in view of such relationships.

Real Estate Leases: Clients may be presented with the opportunity to have CVA, an affiliate of CVA, or another client as a tenant in one of the client's properties. Any such transactions will be completed on arm's-length terms.

Client Expenses: As described further in "Item 5 – Fees, Compensation, Expenses and Other Fund Matters," clients pay and bear expenses as outlined in the Governing Documents. Such expenses may be substantial and reduce the actual returns realized by clients or Limited Partners on their investment in Funds or Platforms. Expenses to be borne by CVA and/or its affiliates are limited to those items specifically enumerated in Governing Documents. From time to time, CVA and/or an affiliate will be required to decide whether costs and expenses are to be borne by a client, on the one hand, or by CVA and/or an affiliate, on the other, and/or whether certain costs and expenses should be allocated between or among a client, on the one hand, and other clients, investment vehicles or accounts managed by CVA and/or its affiliates, on the other. CVA will make such judgments notwithstanding its interest in the outcome and may make corrective allocations should, based on periodic reviews, it determines that such corrections are necessary or advisable.

A client may participate in specific investments together with one or more other clients of CVA and may also co-invest with co-investors (including in connection with portfolio entities in which a client and such other client of CVA has overlapping investments). CVA and/or its affiliates will determine, in their discretion, the appropriate allocation of investment-related expenses, including broken deal expenses incurred in respect of unconsummated investments among the clients participating or that would have participated in such investments, as applicable, which may result in a client bearing more or less of these expenses than other participants or potential participants in the relevant investments. The allocation of such expenses among such entities raises potential conflicts of interest, in part because expenses paid by an entity generally will affect the amount of performance/incentive fees and/or carried interest that CVA and/or its affiliates may receive. CVA and its affiliates intend to allocate such common expenses among such client and any other client in an equitable manner as determined by CVA and/or its affiliates in their good faith discretion.

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

Conflicts Relating to the General Partners and CVA: CVA personnel may buy securities in other investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of CVA's clients. The transactions described above are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in CVA's Code of Ethics and investors will not benefit from any such investments. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of CVA's clients. If CVA professionals have made large capital investments in or alongside CVA's clients, they will have conflicting interests with respect to these investments. While the significant interests of CVA professionals generally aligns the interest of such person with CVA's clients, such persons may have differing interests from the client with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

Other Potential Conflicts: CVA, its affiliates, and their personnel may engage third-party service providers for clients, or the portfolio investments of clients, on either a long-term basis or in connection with a specific transaction. Such third-party service providers include, without limitation, investment bankers, real estate brokers, leasing brokers, outside legal counsel, accountants, custodians and auditors. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between clients, CVA and/or its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the CVA and/or its affiliates, and in litigation and other circumstances separate representation may be required.

Please refer to "Item 10 – Other Financial Activities and Affiliations" for a description of other financial industry activities and affiliations of CVA, and a discussion of the material conflicts relating thereto.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

As our clients invest principally in real estate assets, we are rarely required to select or recommend broker-dealers for client securities transactions. In circumstances where securities brokers or dealers are required, we will endeavor to select those brokers or dealers that will provide the best services at the lowest commission rates possible. The reasonableness of commissions is based on the broker's ability to provide professional services, competitive commission rates, research and other services that will help us in providing investment management services to clients. We may therefore use the broker who provides useful research and securities transaction services even though a lower commission may be charged by a broker who offers no research services and minimal securities transaction assistance. With respect to the aggregation of the purchase or sale of securities for client accounts, we do not aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for our clients as each client holds distinct investments that are consistent with its investment objectives. Research services may be useful in servicing all of our clients, and not all of such research may be useful for the account for which the particular transaction was effected.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Review of Transactions: The acquisition and disposition of private real estate investments is reviewed by the appropriate Investment Committee. For those clients that are non-discretionary, such review occurs prior to seeking the relevant client's consent. As part of the approval process, the suitability of the investment being acquired, or the appropriateness of the sale of the investment, by the particular client, is confirmed, taking into consideration the client's investment guidelines, restrictions and other requirements.

Ongoing Reviews: The underlying investments of the clients are regularly monitored and reviewed by Portfolio and Asset Management in the context of their investment objectives and guidelines. All investments are subject to an annual capital and operating budget process and financial results for investments are reviewed generally on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Further, asset valuations are reviewed regularly, with write-ups or write-downs taken pursuant to GAAP accounting procedures (or otherwise, as agreed with an SMA Client). Our (or Stockbridge in the case of the Platforms) investment professionals visit properties (or, in the case of portfolios containing a large number of smaller properties, a selection thereof) generally at least once each calendar year. Larger properties, as well as those undergoing renovation, development or redevelopment, are typically visited on a more frequent basis.

Reports: For the Funds, Platforms and U.S. Logistics, CVA or our agent (or Stockbridge in the case of the Platforms) furnishes quarterly unaudited and annual audited financial statements (including a balance sheet, income statement, and statement of Partners' cash flow) to all Limited Partners or members (as applicable). On a quarterly basis, Limited Partners or members (as applicable) are also provided with a quarterly report, including a summary of the activities of the applicable Fund or Platform and all acquisitions and dispositions. On an annual basis, Limited Partners or members (as applicable) receive a summary of all investments acquired, a written description of each investment, and a list containing our estimate of the fair market value of each investment, amongst other reports. All of the reports described above are provided in written form.

We provide SMA Clients with written quarterly and annual reports summarizing account performance, balances and holdings and any additional reports as contracted for with an SMA Client in the applicable SMA advisory agreement.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

At such time that CVA directly or indirectly compensates any affiliate or non-affiliate for client referrals, compensation and disclosures will be in accordance with the relevant rule under the Advisers Act and any other applicable regulations.

CVA does not currently employ the services of any placement agents. However, CVA or its affiliates may in the future employ the services of placement agents (i.e., external consultants who specialize in finding institutional investors to invest in private placements or companies issuing securities). These placement agents generally solicit prospective investors for our Funds, Platforms and/or prospective SMA Clients on our behalf and typically charge a fee based on the percent of the funds they raise plus reimbursement of certain out-of-pocket expenses. With respect to prospective

investors in our Funds or Platforms, placement fees and expenses are generally paid by the applicable Fund or Platform and then deducted from management fees payable by the Fund or Platform to us. With respect to SMA Clients, placement fees are typically paid by us directly, unless otherwise negotiated between the SMA Client and us. The receipt of compensation by the placement agents creates a potential conflict of interest, and may affect the judgement of placement agents when referring potential investors to the Funds, Platforms or SMAs.

Item 15 Custody

We provide quarterly unaudited and annual audited financial statements both to our SMA Clients and to Limited Partners in our Pooled Vehicles for which we have custody. The Pooled Vehicles are subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the audited financial statements are distributed to each Limited Partner. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 120 days of each Pooled Vehicle's fiscal year end. Additionally, client cash balances and working capital may be invested in bank deposits, money market funds or similar cash- equivalent instruments with qualified custodians and such qualified custodians send periodic statements directly to our clients to the extent required under the Custody Rule or by the SMA Client Agreements (including, in the case of SMA Clients, to the specific legal entities created to hold the investments in the SMA). Clients are urged to carefully review and compare the statements they receive from qualified custodians, as applicable, with those they receive from us.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Funds

The general partners of the Funds have discretion to determine the portfolio composition of such Funds and which investments are to be bought or sold. The investment discretion of the general partners is provided in and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the relevant organizational documents of these entities.

Separately Managed Accounts

Certain SMA advisory agreements may provide investment discretion to us to determine the portfolio composition of such SMA and which investments are to be bought or sold. Such discretion may include various limitations, including the size of the assets to be acquired or sold, the property type, location or other features of such assets and/or the amount and terms of indebtedness that may be placed on such assets.

In all cases, we will request that SMA Clients granting us discretionary authority do so in writing. Further, to the extent that any SMA Client wishes to impose limitations on our discretionary authority, we will request that such limitations be included in the written authority statement. If the SMA Client wishes to amend or change our discretionary authority, we will request that such amendment or change also be in writing.

Platforms

Platform Governing Documents outline the level of authority and/or discretion provided to Stockbridge and CVA. CVA provides services to the Platforms on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

As our clients invest principally in real estate assets, we are rarely required to vote client securities in a proxy process. However, if we are required to vote proxies for any of our Funds, we will do so in the interest of maximizing value for its investors or members. To that end, we will endeavor to vote proxies in the manner that we determine in good faith will be the most likely to cause the investments of the applicable Fund to increase the most or decline the least in value. Consideration will be given to both the short and long- term implications of the proposal to be voted on when considering the optimal vote. We will also be responsible for voting the proxies in the best interest of the applicable Fund (and its investors or members) and submitting the proxies promptly and properly. CVA does not accept direction from Fund investors with respect to proxy voting. To the extent CVA determines a material conflict of interest exists, the applicable Portfolio Manager will determine with CVA's Conflicts Committee whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients, or to address the voting issue through other objective means such as receiving an independent third-party voting recommendation.

SMA Clients may elect to delegate their proxy voting authority to us. Alternatively, SMA Clients may choose to receive proxies related to their SMAs, in which case we will consult with clients with respect to such proxies as requested. When CVA has the discretion to vote proxies of an SMA Client, we will vote those proxies in the manner we believe to be in the best interests of such SMA Client and in accordance with our established policies and procedures. CVA would also accept direction from an SMA Client with respect to proxy voting, even if CVA has discretion to vote proxies of an SMA Client. With respect to ERISA accounts of SMA Clients, we will vote proxies unless the plan documents specifically reserve the plan sponsor's right to vote proxies.

SMA Clients and investors may obtain a copy of our complete proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting our Chief Compliance Officer using the contact information on the cover page of this document. Clients and investors may also request, in writing, information on how proxies were voted.

CVA does not typically participate in class actions on behalf of clients. If documents are received by an SMA Client, CVA will gather any requisite information and forward it to the SMA Client to enable the SMA Client to file the "Class Action" at the SMA Client's discretion.

Item 18 Financial Information

CVA does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

CVA is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet the contractual commitments to its clients.

CVA has not been the subject to a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past 10 years.