

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

Beyond Stocks and Bonds: The Potential of Non-Traded Alternative Investments

Large institutional investors and high-net-worth individuals have helped advance a new asset allocation model — one that introduces alternative investments to provide diversification and potential protection against rising inflation. While institutions have different goals and longer investment horizons, individual investors seeking similar benefits may choose to access alternative investments via non-traded real estate investment trusts (REITs) and non-traded business development companies (BDCs).

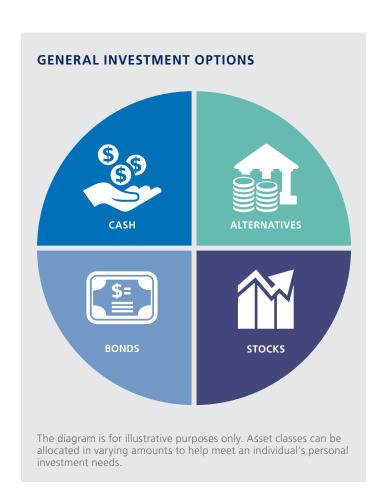
ALTERNATIVE INVESTING BASICS

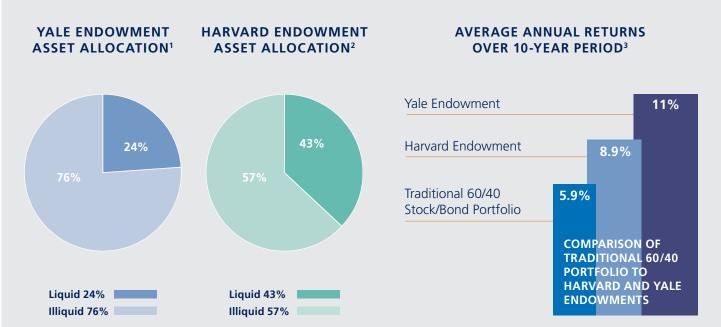
The traditional model of allocating investments to stocks, bonds and cash is widely available to individual investors. However, institutional and high-net-worth investors often leverage their wealth in search of diversification beyond traded markets and for returns from alternative assets and strategies. In doing so, these investors have helped advance a new allocation model that now includes illiquid and less liquid alternative investments. This model is increasingly available to individual investors.

The term *alternative investments* refers to nontraditional investments that fall outside the common categories of stocks, bonds and cash. Some examples include real estate, loans made to private companies (private debt), private equity, infrastructure and energy investments.

THE INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

Institutions often invest under terms and conditions different from individual investors, particularly with regard to fees and expenses. That said, typically the alternative investments in institutional portfolios have historically performed well.





Charts are for illustrative purposes only and are not to be relied upon as investment advice. Alternative investments are not suitable for all investors. Endowments do not invest in retail alternative investments.

Endowments, like those of Harvard and Yale, invest a smaller percentage of their assets in U.S. stocks and bonds and rely on alternative assets to generate higher returns than those of traditional 60/40 portfolios.

The Yale and Harvard endowments are two examples of this strategy in action. While allocations can vary widely between institutions, both portfolios contain a relatively high percentage of alternative, illiquid and less liquid assets. Though the inclusion of alternatives is only one factor in each endowment's overall strategy, and past performance is no guarantee of future results, 10-year historical investment returns have been strong as evidenced by the graph above.

POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES OF NON-TRADED ALTERNATIVES

Non-traded alternatives may offer several potential benefits to an investor's portfolio, such as diversification, low correlation, reduced portfolio volatility and an opportunity for inflation protection.

Low Correlation: The cornerstone of portfolio diversification is the inclusion of low-correlated assets. If asset values have low correlation — or values that do not vary in response to market changes — the portfolio's overall value is less affected by movements in any one investment.

Reduced Volatility⁴: Another potential benefit is reduced portfolio volatility. For investors looking to mitigate some of the price swings of the stock market, alternative investments are worth consideration. Historically, less liquid alternative

assets such as real estate and private debt have been less prone to the wide price swings seen in traded domestic and international stocks.

Potential Inflation Protection: Lastly, alternative investments may serve as a way to mitigate inflation risk. During historical periods of high inflation, hard assets have typically performed well. In addition, alternative debt instruments may have floating rates, thus allowing interest-based income to increase as interest rates rise in response to inflation concerns.

EXPANDED INDIVIDUAL ACCESS

In the past, access to alternative investments was limited to institutional or high-net-worth investors. After all, direct ownership of alternative assets, such as a multimillion dollar commercial real estate property, can be costly. Considerable knowledge is often needed to navigate complex markets or industries. Plus, the management of alternative assets typically requires significant time and resources. Alternative investment vehicles such as non-traded REITs and non-traded BDCs may provide individuals with retail investment opportunities similar to those available to institutional and high-net-worth investors, while reducing some of these barriers to entry.

Past performance is no quarantee of future results.

^{1 &}quot;The Yale Endowment 2014 Performance," 2014 Target Asset Allocations, June 2014.

² "Harvard Management Company Endowment Report Message from the CEO," 2014 Policy Portfolio, September 2014.

³ Stock and Bond Portfolio includes S&P 500 and CITI U.S. BIG, December 2014

⁴ An investment's price stability does not indicate stability in the value of the underlying assets, which will fluctuate and may be worth more or less than the real estate program initially paid. An investor may not be able to sell shares of a non-traded investment.

THE BASICS OF NON-TRADED REITS & BDCs

Non-traded REITs and non-traded BDCs pool investors' capital to make an investment — REITs in real estate and BDCs in the debt or equity of private companies. The REIT or BDC receives income in the form of earnings or interest payments. This taxable income is then passed along to the investor in the form of distributions. Non-traded REITs and non-traded BDCs, if organized as a registered investment company, must distribute at least 90 percent of their taxable income to qualify as a REIT or BDC and avoid corporate income tax. Both structures have similar transparency and tax treatments, even if we do not pay 90 percent income, it still qualifies as a BDC, but loses RIC status.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Despite the potential benefits, the inclusion of non-traded alternative investments in a portfolio is not without risk. These risks include:

Limited Liquidity: Non-traded alternatives offer limited liquidity, and liquidations may be less than the original amount invested. Their redemption plans are generally subject to suspension, modification and termination at any time. Early liquidation is also often at a discount to the current share price.

Complex and Difficult to Evaluate: Non-traded alternative investments may be more complex than traditional investments and a potential lack of independent ratings may make them more difficult to evaluate.

Values Can Fluctuate: The values of non-traded alternative investments can move up or down, with valuations occurring less frequently than traditional investments. In the case of non-traded REITs, valuations are infrequent and, therefore, maintain the established purchase price as the share price until the portfolio is valued. However, this is not to be interpreted as evidence of a stable underlying asset value, because the value of the assets will fluctuate and may be worth less than the original purchase price. During the initial offering period, the investment's lack of transparency regarding its share price can present challenges to finding a market in which investors can sell their shares.

As a result, non-traded REITs and non-traded BDCs are not suitable for all investors. Suitability standards can be found in the offering's prospectus. Investors should consult a financial professional to determine whether risks associated with an investment are compatible with their investment objectives.

IN BRIEF

Alternative investments such as non-traded REITs and non-traded BDCs may provide unique advantages. As access to alternative investments continues to expand beyond high-net-worth and institutional investors, individuals are poised to potentially benefit from the diversification, low correlation, reduced portfolio volatility and potential inflation protection that alternative investments can bring.

	REITs	BDCs
Underlying Investments	Real Estate	Private Companies
SEC registered (Public Offering)	V	~
SEC reporting (Public Reporting)	✓	V
Tax reporting on Form 1099	✓	✓
Distribute ≥ 90% of income to avoid corporate tax	✓	V
Meet asset and diversification test	✓	✓
Comply with Sarbanes-Oxley act	V	✓



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