

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 DATED MAY 17, 2019
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED APRIL 29, 2019

This Supplement No. 1 supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, our prospectus dated April 29, 2019. Defined terms used in this Supplement shall have the meaning given to them in the prospectus unless the context otherwise requires. The purpose of this Supplement No. 1 is to disclose:

- the status of our initial public offering;
- to update and correct the date of the termination of our primary offering;
- to provide an update to the section of the prospectus titled “Questions and Answers About this Offering”;
- to provide an update to the section of the prospectus titled “Prospectus Summary”;
- the declaration of distributions;
- our net asset value as of March 31, 2019;
- the new offering prices of our Class A Shares, Class T Shares and Class I Shares; and
- our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019.

Status of Our Initial Public Offering

We commenced our initial public offering of \$1.25 billion in shares of common stock on May 2, 2018, of which up to \$1.0 billion in Class A Shares, Class T Shares and Class I Shares are being offered pursuant to our primary offering and up to \$250 million in shares are being offered pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan. We refer to our primary offering and our distribution reinvestment plan collectively as our offering. On June 28, 2018, we satisfied the minimum offering requirement of the offering as a result of the purchase of \$2.0 million in Class I Shares by our sponsor and we commenced operations.

As of May 14, 2019, we had issued 321,163 shares of our common stock (consisting of 225,533 Class A Shares, 7,216 Class T Shares and 88,414 Class I Shares) in our offering for gross proceeds of approximately \$7.81 million. As of May 14, 2019, \$1.24 billion of shares remained available for sale pursuant to our offering. Our primary offering is expected to terminate on May 2, 2020, unless extended by our board of directors as permitted under applicable law and regulations.

Termination Date of our Primary Offering

As previously disclosed, we commenced our initial public offering of \$1.25 billion in shares of our common stock on May 2, 2018. Accordingly, all references to the date of termination of our primary offering and the date until we currently expect to offer shares of our common stock in our primary offering throughout the prospectus are hereby updated to correctly reflect that our primary offering is expected to terminate on May 2, 2020, unless extended by our board of directors as permitted under applicable law and regulations and if we have not sold all primary shares registered in this offering by May 2, 2020, we may extend the primary offering in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. Specifically, the disclosures in the cover page of the prospectus and in the sections of the prospectus titled “Prospectus Summary—Class A, Class T and Class I Shares of Common Stock,” and “Plan of Distribution—General” on pages 16 and 218, respectively, of the prospectus is hereby updated and corrected.

Update to “Questions and Answers About this Offering”

The section of the prospectus titled “Questions and Answers About this Offering—What are the potential conflicts of interest that will be faced by your advisor and its affiliates?” on page 7 is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

What are the potential conflicts of interest that will be faced by your advisor and its affiliates?

Our advisor and its affiliates will experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of our business. Our advisor is an indirect subsidiary of Cantor and is organized to provide asset management and other services to us. Cantor also controls Cantor Commercial Real Estate Company, L.P. (“CCRE”), BGC Partners, Inc. (“BGC”), which includes Newmark and Berkeley Point Financial LLC (“Berkeley Point”) and a number of other financial services businesses, including our dealer manager and our sponsor. In addition, our sponsor also is the sponsor of Rodin Global Property Trust, Inc. (“RGPT”), a non-traded REIT formed to invest in and manage a diversified portfolio of income-producing commercial properties and other real estate-related assets primarily through the acquisition of single-tenant net leased commercial properties located in the U.S., the United Kingdom and other European countries. Our executive officers and certain of our directors are also officers, directors and managers of our advisor and its affiliates and in some cases, other Cantor Companies. See “Conflicts of Interest.”

Update to “Prospectus Summary”

The third paragraph of the section of the prospectus titled “Prospectus Summary—Overview” on page 11 is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

In connection with the performance of its duties, we believe that our advisor will benefit from the resources, relationships and expertise of its ultimate parent, Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. Cantor is a diversified organization specializing in financial services and real estate services and finance for institutional customers operating in the global financial and commercial real estate markets. Over the past 70 years, Cantor has successfully built a well-capitalized business across multiple and growing business lines with numerous market-leading financial services products and commercial real estate businesses. Cantor operates through four business lines: Capital Markets and Investment Banking; Inter-Dealer Brokerage; Real Estate Brokerage and Finance; and Private Equity. Cantor’s Real Estate Brokerage and Finance business principally consists of commercial real estate brokerage and finance services, conducted by Newmark and CCRE. Newmark offers a range of services, including leasing and corporate advisory, property management and investment sales to real estate tenants, owners, investors and developers. Newmark’s subsidiary Berkeley Point engages in government sponsored enterprise lending and loan servicing. CCRE originates and securitizes commercial mortgage loans collateralized by diverse commercial real estate assets throughout the United States. Newmark is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “NMRK”. Cantor owns a controlling interest in Newmark. CCRE is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cantor. As of December 31, 2018, Cantor had approximately 12,000 employees operating in most major financial centers throughout the world.

Declaration of Distributions

On May 14, 2019, our board of directors authorized, and we declared, distributions for the period from May 15, 2019 to August 14, 2019, in an amount equal to \$0.004357260 per day (or approximately \$1.59 on an annual basis) per Class A Share, Class I Share and Class T Share, less, for holders of Class T Shares, the distribution fees that are payable with respect to Class T Shares. Distributions will be payable by the 5th business day following each month end to stockholders of record at the close of business each day during the prior month. We expect to declare distributions for the period from August 15, 2019 to November 14, 2019 around August 14, 2019 in connection with the publication of our net asset value, or NAV.

Net Asset Value

On May 14, 2019, our board of directors approved an estimated NAV as of March 31, 2019 of \$23.26 per Class A Share and Class I Share (there were no Class T Shares outstanding as of March 31, 2019). The calculation of our estimated NAV was performed by Robert A. Stanger & Co., Inc., or Stanger, our independent valuation firm, in accordance with the procedures described in the “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Procedures” section of our prospectus. Although the independent valuation firm performs the calculation of our estimated NAV, our board of directors is solely responsible for the determination of our estimated NAV.

The determination of NAV involves a number of assumptions and judgments, including estimates of our advisor’s interest in disposition proceeds (if any). These assumptions and judgments may prove to be inaccurate. In performing the calculation of the estimated NAV per share, Stanger observed that we had originated two loans as of March 31, 2019, and that our NAV was comprised of cash and equivalents plus its interests in the Delshah Loan and the Delshah II Loan, amounts due from related party and prepaid expense less accrued expenses, distributions payable and due to related party (excluding amounts owed to our advisor for reimbursement of organization and offering expenses consistent with our valuation procedures), as identified on our balance sheet. Stanger also considered any other amounts due to our advisor or affiliates for repayment of sponsor support or amounts due to the special unit holder upon our liquidation, for which no amounts were due as of March 31, 2019. There can be no assurance that a stockholder would realize \$23.26 per share of Class A Share and Class I Share if we were to liquidate or engage in another type of liquidity event today. In particular, the March 31, 2019 NAV does not consider fees or expenses that may be incurred in providing a liquidity event, including reimbursement of amounts to our advisor for organization and offering expense, and any operating expenses that have not been invoiced by our advisor. We believe that the methodology of determining our NAV conforms to the Institute for Portfolio Alternatives Practice Guideline for Valuations of Publicly Registered Non-Listed REITs (April 2013) and is prepared in accordance with the procedure described in the “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Procedures” section of the prospectus. In addition, our board of directors periodically reviews our NAV policies and procedures.

The purchase price per share for each class of our common stock will generally equal the prior quarter’s NAV per share, as determined quarterly, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The NAV for each class of shares is based on the value of our assets and the deduction of any liabilities, and any distribution fees applicable to such class of shares. While no Class T Shares were outstanding as of March 31, 2019, the purchase price per share for Class T Shares will be equal to the March 31, 2019 NAV per share of \$23.26, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees.

Delshah Loan and East 12th Street Loan

In accordance with our valuation procedures, the Delshah Loan and the Delshah II Loan (individually a “Loan Investment” and collectively the “Loan Investments”) were included in the determination of our NAV at their estimated fair market value as of March 31, 2019, as determined by Stanger, as adjusted to reflect our interests in the Loan Investments, respectively, as of March 31, 2019. The Loan Investments estimated value was based upon taking, for each Loan Investment, the loan payments over the remaining anticipated term and discounting such payments to present value at a discount rate range equal to the current estimated market interest rate on financing similar to the applicable Loan Investments. To provide their opinion of value of the Loan Investments, Stanger first reviewed the terms of each of the Loan Investments as contained in the loan documents. Stanger then reviewed mezzanine loan market terms at or around March 31, 2019 to ascertain current market interest rate levels for loans similar to the Loan Investments. This review was conducted by (i) recent interviews of participants in the mezzanine / preferred equity market, (ii) reviewing recent mezzanine loan transactions, and (iii) reviewing published surveys available at or around March 31, 2019. Based on Stanger’s reviews above and taking into consideration the Loan Investments’ unique factors, including, but not limited to, loan-to-value (based on the appraised value range of the collateral), debt service coverage/debt yield, collateral property, financial information pertaining to the parent of the borrower, prepayment terms, and loan origination

date, maturity date and extension terms, a market interest rate range was determined for each Loan Investment to utilize in the determination of the fair market value of the Loan Investments.

Specifically, it was determined that the current market interest rate for each Loan Investment equaled its contractual interest rate and, therefore, the Loan Investments estimated fair market value equaled the current balance outstanding as of March 31, 2019.

The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of our NAV:

<u>Components of NAV</u>	<u>March 31, 2019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 333,487
Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment ⁽¹⁾	6,424,316
Due from related party	2,557
Accrued interest receivable	171,755
Prepaid expenses	2,490
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(22,027)
Distribution payable	(36,387)
Due to related party ⁽²⁾	(114,794)
Accrued interest payable	(112,723)
Net Asset Value	<u>\$6,648,674</u>
Number of outstanding shares	<u>285,789</u>

Note: (1) Reflects our interest in the Loan Investments.

(2) Excludes \$67,547 due to our advisor for reimbursement of organization and offering expenses, as described below.

<u>NAV Per Share</u>	<u>Class A Shares</u>	<u>Class T Shares</u>	<u>Class I Shares</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Gross Assets at Fair Value	\$4,817,407	\$ —	\$2,117,198	\$6,934,605
Due to related party	(79,746)	—	(35,048)	(114,794)
Other liabilities	(118,887)	—	(52,250)	(171,137)
Quarterly NAV	\$4,618,774	\$ —	\$2,029,900	\$6,648,674
Number of outstanding shares	198,535	—	87,254	285,789
NAV per share	<u>\$ 23.26</u>	<u>\$23.26</u>	<u>\$ 23.26</u>	

The following table reconciles stockholders' equity per our consolidated balance sheet to our NAV:

<u>Reconciliation of Stockholders' Equity to NAV</u>	<u>March 31, 2019</u>
Stockholders' equity under U.S. GAAP	\$6,581,127
Adjustments:	
Organization and offering expenses	67,547
NAV	<u>\$6,648,674</u>

The following details the adjustments to reconcile U.S. GAAP stockholders' equity to our NAV:

Organization and offering expenses

Our advisor has agreed to pay, all our organization and offering expenses on our behalf (other than selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) through June 28, 2019. Such expenses will be

reimbursed to our advisor, ratably, by us, over the 36 months following June 29, 2019, provided that we will not be obligated to pay any amounts that as a result of such payment would cause the aggregate payments for organization and offering expenses paid to our advisor to exceed 1% of gross offering proceeds as of such payment date. After June 28, 2019, our advisor, in its sole discretion, may pay some or all of the additional organization and offering expenses incurred, but is not required to do so. To the extent our advisor pays such additional organization and offering expenses, we are obligated to reimburse our advisor subject to the 1% cap described above. Under U.S. GAAP, our reimbursement liability pertaining to the organization and offering expenses is included with Due to related party in our consolidated balance sheet. For NAV, such costs will be recognized as a reduction in NAV as they are reimbursed.

Sensitivity Analysis

Assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the table below presents the estimated increase or decrease to our March 31, 2019 NAV for the changes in the effective contractual interest rates for the Delshah Loan and Delshah II Loan, respectively:

<u>Sensitivity Analysis</u>	<u>Range of NAV (Class A, I & T)</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Concluded</u>	<u>High</u>
Per Share NAV	\$22.96	\$23.26	\$23.60
Estimated Market Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾ - Delshah Loan	9.70%	9.24%	8.78%
Estimated Market Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾ - East 12th Street Loan	12.51%	11.92%	11.32%

Note: (1) As of March 31, 2019, the market interest rate was determined to be equal to the contractual interest rate for each of the Loan Investments.

Offering Prices

On May 14, 2019, our board of directors approved new offering prices for our Class A Shares, Class T Shares and Class I Shares. The offering prices in connection with our primary offering are equal to the NAV for each class of common stock plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, less applicable support from our sponsor of a portion of selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The offering prices in connection with our distribution reinvestment plan are equal to the NAV for such class of common stock. These new offering prices will be effective commencing on May 22, 2019, five business days after the effective date of our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019. We will not accept any subscription agreements during the five business day period commencing on May 15, 2019. We will commence accepting subscription agreements again on May 22, 2019. See the “How To Subscribe” section of our prospectus for additional information.

Effective May 22, 2019 the offering prices in our primary offering are set forth below:

	<u>Offering Price</u>
Class A Shares	\$24.48*
Class T Shares	\$23.73*
Class I Shares	\$23.26

*These amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole cent and the actual per share offering price for the Class A Shares is \$24.4842 and for the Class T Shares is \$23.7347, respectively.

Quarterly Report for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019

On May 15, 2019, we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, a copy of which is attached to this Supplement as Appendix A (without exhibits).

APPENDIX A

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 333-221814

Rodin Income Trust, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

110 E. 59th Street, New York, NY
(Address of principal executive offices)

81-1144197
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

10022
(Zip Code)

(212) 938-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes
No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of May 14, 2019, the registrant had 233,713 Class A shares, 88,414 Class I Shares, and 7,216 Class T shares of \$0.01 par value common stock outstanding.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	N/A	N/A

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 333,487	\$ 179,251
Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment.....	25,087,923	24,886,944
Accrued interest receivable.....	171,755	169,768
Due from related party.....	2,557	10,012
Prepaid expenses.....	2,490	9,493
Total assets.....	<u>\$ 25,598,212</u>	<u>\$ 25,255,468</u>
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities		
Loan participations sold.....	\$ 18,663,607	\$ 21,023,435
Due to related party	182,341	151,621
Accrued interest payable.....	112,723	136,057
Distributions payable	36,387	22,214
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	22,027	22,384
Total liabilities.....	<u>19,017,085</u>	<u>21,355,711</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Controlling interest		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized, and 0 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.....	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 160,000,000 shares authorized, and 198,535 and 82,309 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.....	1,985	823
Class T common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 200,000,000 shares authorized, and 0 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.....	—	—
Class I common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized, and 87,254 and 87,139 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	872	871
Additional paid-in capital.....	6,736,089	4,060,151
Accumulated deficit and cumulative distributions.....	(158,819)	(163,088)
Total controlling interest.....	6,580,127	3,898,757
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	1,000	1,000
Total stockholders' equity	6,581,127	3,899,757
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 25,598,212</u>	<u>\$ 25,255,468</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest income:		
Interest income.....	\$ 615,920	\$ —
Less: Interest income related to loan participations sold.....	(460,970)	—
Total interest income, net.....	154,950	—
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative expenses.....	35,646	5,223
Management fees	17,422	—
Total operating expenses	53,068	5,223
Net income (loss)	\$ 101,882	\$ (5,223)
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	248,933	8,180
Net income (loss) per common share - basic and diluted.....	\$ 0.41	\$ (0.64)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Stockholders' Equity							
	Common Stock				Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Cumulative Distributions	Non- controlling interest	Total Equity
	Class A		Class I					
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of January 1, 2018.....	8,180	\$ 82	—	\$ —	\$ 199,919	\$ —	\$ 1,000	\$ 201,001
Common stock issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distribution reinvestment.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offering costs, commissions and fees.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(5,223)	—	(5,223)
Distributions declared on common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of March 31, 2018.....	8,180	\$ 82	—	\$ —	\$ 199,919	\$ (5,223)	\$ 1,000	\$ 195,778

	Stockholders' Equity							
	Common Stock				Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit and Cumulative Distributions	Non- controlling interest	Total Equity
	Class A		Class I					
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of January 1, 2019.....	82,309	\$ 823	87,139	\$ 871	\$4,060,151	\$ (163,088)	\$ 1,000	\$3,899,757
Common stock issued	115,947	1,159	—	—	2,694,615	—	—	2,695,774
Distribution reinvestment.....	279	3	115	1	9,150	—	—	9,154
Offering costs, commissions and fees.....	—	—	—	—	(27,827)	—	—	(27,827)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	101,882	—	101,882
Distributions declared on common stock	—	—	—	—	—	(97,613)	—	(97,613)
Balance as of March 31, 2019.....	198,535	\$ 1,985	87,254	\$ 872	\$6,736,089	\$ (158,819)	\$ 1,000	\$6,581,127

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 101,882	\$ (5,223)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in due from related party	7,455	—
(Increase) in accrued interest receivable	(1,987)	—
Decrease in prepaid expenses	7,003	—
Increase in due to related party	3,028	—
(Decrease) in accrued interest payable	(23,334)	—
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(357)	5,137
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	93,690	(86)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Repurchases of loan participation interest	(2,450,000)	—
Fundings of commercial mortgage loans, held for investment	(110,807)	—
Cash used in investing activities	(2,560,807)	—
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	2,695,639	—
Distributions	(74,286)	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,621,353	—
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	154,236	(86)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	\$ 179,251	\$ 201,001
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	\$ 333,487	\$ 200,915
Non-cash financing activities:		
Distributions payable	\$ 14,173	\$ —
Distribution reinvestment	\$ 9,154	\$ —

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – Organization and Business Purpose

Rodin Income Trust, Inc. (the “Company”) was formed on January 19, 2016 as a Maryland corporation that intends to qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for United States (“U.S.”) federal income tax purposes, commencing with its 2019 tax year. The Company’s consolidated financial statements include Rodin Income Trust Operating Partnership, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), RIT REIT Sub I, Inc. (“RIT REIT Sub I”), and RIT Lending, Inc. (“RIT Lending”). Both RIT REIT Sub I and RIT Lending are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. Substantially all of the Company’s business is expected to be conducted through the Operating Partnership, a Delaware partnership formed on January 19, 2016. The Company is the sole general and limited partner of the Operating Partnership. Unless the context otherwise requires, the “Company” refers to the Company and the Operating Partnership. The Company currently operates its business in one reportable segment, which focuses on originating mortgage or mezzanine loans, secured mainly by commercial real estate, and investing in participations of such loans.

On January 22, 2016, the Company was capitalized with a \$200,001 investment by its sponsor, Cantor Fitzgerald Investors, LLC (“CFI”), through the purchase of 8,180 Class A shares of common stock. In addition, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of CFI, Rodin Income Trust Op Holdings, LLC (the “Special Unit Holder”), has invested \$1,000 in the Operating Partnership and has been issued a special class of limited partnership units, which is recorded as a non-controlling interest on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. On June 28, 2018, the Company satisfied the minimum offering requirement for the Offering (the “Minimum Offering Requirement”) as a result of CFI’s purchase of \$2.0 million in Class I shares at \$25.00 per share.

The Company focuses on originating mortgage and mezzanine loans secured mainly by commercial real estate located primarily in the U.S., United Kingdom, and other European Countries. The Company may also invest in commercial real estate securities and properties. Commercial real estate investments may include mortgage loans, subordinated mortgage and non-mortgage interests, including preferred equity investments and mezzanine loans, and participations in such instruments. Commercial real estate securities may include commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), unsecured debt of publicly traded REITs, debt or equity securities of publicly traded real estate companies and structured notes.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had made the following investments (collectively, the “Investments”):

- The Company originated, through an indirect subsidiary, RIT Lending, an \$18 million fixed rate mezzanine loan (the “Delshah Loan”) to DS Brooklyn Portfolio Mezz LLC (the “Mezzanine Borrower”), an affiliate of Delshah Capital Limited (“Delshah”) for the acquisition of a 28-property multifamily portfolio by Delshah located in Brooklyn and Manhattan, NY (each a “Property” and collectively the “Portfolio”). (See Note 3)
- The Company also originated, through RIT lending, an \$8.99 million floating-rate mezzanine loan (the “East 12th Street Loan”), to DS 531 E. 12th Mezz LLC (the “East 12th Street Mezzanine Borrower”), an affiliate of Delshah, for the acquisition of a multifamily property by Delshah located in Manhattan, NY (the “East 12th Street Property”). Approximately \$6.83 million of the East 12th Street Loan was funded at closing. As of March 31, 2019, approximately \$7.09 million of the East 12th Street Loan has been funded. (See Note 3)

The Company is externally managed by Rodin Income Advisors, LLC (the “Advisor”), a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of CFI. CFI is a wholly owned subsidiary of CFIM Holdings, LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. (“CFLP”).

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments and eliminations, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation in conformity with U.S. GAAP.

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Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing the consolidated financial statements are reasonable. As such, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership and any single member limited liability companies or other entities which are consolidated in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The Company consolidates variable interest entities (“VIEs”) where it is the primary beneficiary and voting interest entities which are generally majority owned or otherwise controlled by the Company. All intercompany balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Variable Interest Entities

The Company determines if an entity is a VIE in accordance with guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810, *Consolidation*. For an entity in which the Company has acquired an interest, the entity will be considered a VIE if both of the following characteristics are not met: 1) the equity investors in the entity have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest and 2) the equity investors’ total investment at risk is sufficient to finance the entity’s activities without additional subordinated financial support. The Company makes judgments regarding the sufficiency of the equity at risk based first on a qualitative analysis, then a quantitative analysis, if necessary. A qualitative analysis is generally based on a review of the design of the entity, including its control structure and decision-making abilities, and also its financial structure. In a quantitative analysis, the Company would incorporate various estimates, including estimated future cash flows, assumed hold periods and capitalization or discount rates.

If an entity is determined to be a VIE, the Company then determines whether to consolidate the entity as the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary has both (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the entity.

The Company evaluates all of its significant investments to determine if they are VIEs utilizing judgments and estimates that are inherently subjective. If different judgments or estimates were used for these evaluations, it could result in differing conclusions as to whether or not an entity is a VIE and whether or not to consolidate such entity. As of March 31, 2019, the Company concluded that it did not have any investments in VIEs.

Voting Interest Entities

A voting interest entity is an entity in which the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable it to finance its activities independently and the equity holders have the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, the obligation to absorb the losses of the entity and the right to receive the residual returns of the entity. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest in a voting interest entity is ownership of a majority voting interest. If the Company has a majority voting interest in a voting interest entity, the entity will generally be consolidated. The Company will not consolidate a voting interest entity if there are substantive participating rights by other parties and/or kick-out rights by a single party. The Company performs on-going reassessments of whether entities previously evaluated under the voting interest framework have become VIEs, based on certain events, and therefore subject to the VIE consolidation framework, and vice versa.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consist of prepaid insurance.

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Commercial Mortgage Loans, Held for Investment

Commercial mortgage loans are generally intended to be held for investment and, accordingly, are carried at cost, net of unamortized loan fees, premium, discount and unfunded commitments. Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment that are deemed to be impaired are carried at amortized cost less a loan loss reserve, if deemed appropriate. Commercial mortgage loans where the Company does not have the intent to hold the loan for the foreseeable future or until its expected payoff are classified as held for sale and recorded at the lower of cost or estimated value. As of March 31, 2019, the Company has originated two mezzanine loans.

Mezzanine Loans

The Company has originated mezzanine loans to entities that are members of commercial real estate property owners. The mezzanine loans are secured by a pledge against the borrower's equity in the property owner and are subordinate to senior debt. The mezzanine loans are senior to any preferred equity or common equity in the property (see Note 3 for further information on Commercial Mortgage Loans, Held for Investment).

Loan Participations Sold

The Company has partially financed its Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment through the sale of participating mezzanine loan interests to CFI. To the extent that U.S. GAAP does not recognize a sale resulting from the loan participation interests sold, the Company does not derecognize the participation in the loan that it sold. Instead, the Company recognizes a loan participation sold liability in an amount equal to the principal of the loan participation sold. The Company continues to recognize interest income on the entire loan, including the interest attributable to the loan participations sold (see Note 4 for further information on the Loan Participations Sold).

Revenue Recognition

Interest income is recognized when earned and accrued based on the outstanding accrual balance and any related premium, discount, origination costs and fees are amortized over the term of the loan on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method. The amortization is reflected as an adjustment to interest income in earnings. The amortization of a premium or accretion of a discount is discontinued if such loan is reclassified to held for sale.

Credit Losses and Impairment on Investments

Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect principal and interest amounts due according to the contractual terms. The Company assesses the credit quality of the portfolio and adequacy of loan loss reserves on a periodic basis. Significant judgment of management is required in this analysis. The Company considers the estimated net recoverable value of the loan as well as other factors, including but not limited to the fair value of any collateral, the amount and the status of any senior debt, the quality and financial condition of the borrower and the competitive situation of the area where the underlying collateral is located. Because this determination is based on projections of future economic events, which are inherently subjective, the amount ultimately realized may differ materially from the carrying value as of the balance sheet date. If upon completion of the assessment, the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral is less than the net carrying value of the loan, a loan loss reserve is recorded with a corresponding charge to provision for loan losses. The loan loss reserve for each loan is maintained at a level that is determined to be adequate by management to absorb probable losses.

Income recognition is suspended for a loan at the earlier of the date at which payments become 90-days past due or when, in the opinion of management, a full recovery of income and principal becomes doubtful. When the ultimate collectability of the principal of an impaired loan is in doubt, all payments are applied to principal under the cost recovery method. When the ultimate collectability of the principal of an impaired loan is not in doubt, contractual interest is recorded as interest income when received, under the cash basis method until an accrual is resumed when the loan becomes contractually current and performance is demonstrated to be resumed. A loan is written off when it is no longer realizable and/or legally discharged. As of March 31, 2019, no impairment has been identified.

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Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk include cash and cash equivalents. At times, balances with any one financial institution may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurance limits. The Company believes it mitigates this risk by investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions.

Due from Related Party

Due from related parties includes amounts owed to the Company by CFI pursuant to the terms of the Sponsor Support Agreement for the reimbursement of selling commissions and marketing fees, which at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was \$2,557 and \$10,012, respectively. The amounts of Sponsor Support outstanding at March 31, 2019 were received by the Company during April 2019.

Due to Related Party

Due to related party is comprised of amounts contractually owed by the Company for various services provided to the Company from a related party, which at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was \$182,341 and \$151,621, respectively.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses is comprised of amounts owed by the Company for compensation to the Company’s independent board of directors relating to pro-rated annual compensation as well as attendance at a meeting of the board of directors, which at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, was \$22,027 and \$22,384, respectively.

Organization and Offering Costs

The Advisor has agreed to pay, on behalf of the Company, all organizational and offering costs (including legal, accounting, and other costs attributable to the Company’s organization and offering, but excluding upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) (“O&O Costs”) through the first anniversary of the date (the “Escrow Break Anniversary”) on which the Company satisfied the Minimum Offering Requirement, which was June 28, 2018. After the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Advisor, in its sole discretion, may pay some or all of the additional O&O Costs incurred, but it is not required to do so. Following the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Company will reimburse the Advisor for payment of the O&O Costs ratably over a 36-month period; provided, however, that the Company shall not be obligated to pay any amounts that as a result of such payment would cause the aggregate payments for O&O Costs (less selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) paid to the Advisor to exceed 1% of gross proceeds of the Offering (the “1% Cap”), as of such payment date. To the extent the Advisor pays such additional O&O Costs, the Company will be obligated to reimburse the Advisor subject to the 1% Cap. Any amounts not reimbursed in any period shall be included in determining any reimbursement liability for a subsequent period.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Advisor has incurred \$4,966,456 and \$4,587,373, respectively, of O&O Costs on the Company’s behalf. The Company’s obligation is limited to the 1% Cap, less any reimbursement payments made by the Company to the Advisor for O&O costs incurred, which at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was \$67,547 and \$39,406, respectively, and is included within Due to related parties in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, organizational costs of \$763 and \$449, respectively, were expensed and included within general and administrative expenses, and offering costs of \$66,784 and \$38,957, respectively, were charged to stockholders’ equity. The Company’s reimbursement liability for these amounts will be paid ratably over 36-months beginning on the Escrow Break Anniversary.

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Income Taxes

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2018, the Company intends to elect to be taxed as a REIT and to comply with the related provisions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent of its distributions to stockholders and as long as certain asset, income and share ownership, minimum distribution and other requirements are met. The Company expects to have little or no taxable income prior to electing REIT status. To qualify as a REIT, the Company must annually distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders and meet certain other requirements. Under certain circumstances, federal income and excise taxes may be due on its undistributed taxable income. The Company may also be subject to certain state, local and franchise taxes. If the Company fails to meet these requirements, it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax, which could have a material adverse impact on its results of operations and amounts available for distributions to its stockholders.

The Company provides for uncertain tax positions based upon management's assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. Management is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. Because assumptions are used in determining whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities, actual results may differ from the Company's estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Earnings Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share of common stock is determined by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. All classes of common stock are allocated net income (loss) at the same rate per share.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The ASU replaced certain previously existing revenue recognition guidance. Beginning January 1, 2018, companies are required to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services and also includes additional disclosure requirements. The new revenue recognition guidance does not apply to revenues associated with financial instruments, including loans and securities that are accounted for under other U.S. GAAP, and as a result, it did not have an impact on the elements of the Company's consolidated statements of operations most closely associated with financial instruments, including revenues from Interest income. The new standard could be adopted either retrospectively to prior reporting periods presented or as a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company adopted the new guidance on its required effective date of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as of the adoption date. Accordingly, the new revenue standard is applied prospectively in the Company's financial statements from January 1, 2018 onward and reported financial information for historical comparable periods is not revised and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect during those historical periods. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*, which makes changes to how cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and required adoption on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*, which requires that the statements of cash flows present the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and required adoption on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

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In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of providing additional guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and is applied on a prospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. This standard requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and lease liability for all leases with terms of more than 12 months. Recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses will depend on classification as a finance or operating lease. The amendments also require certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures. Accounting guidance for lessors is mostly unchanged. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*, to clarify how to apply certain aspects of the new leases standard. The amendments address the rate implicit in the lease, impairment of the net investment in the lease, lessee reassessment of lease classification, lessor reassessment of lease term and purchase options, variable payments that depend on an index or rate and certain transition adjustments, among other issues. In addition, in July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*, which provides an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under the new transition method, a reporting entity would initially apply the new lease requirements at the effective date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption; continue to report comparative periods presented in the financial statements in the period of adoption in accordance with previous U.S. GAAP (i.e., ASC 840, *Leases*); and provide the required disclosures required by ASC 840 for all periods presented under that standard. Further, ASU No. 2018-11 contains a new practical expedient that allows lessors to avoid separating lease and associated non-lease components within a contract if certain criteria are met. In December 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-20, *Leases (Topic 842): Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors*, to clarify guidance for lessors on sales taxes and other similar taxes collected from lessees, certain lessor costs and recognition of variable payments for contracts with lease and non-lease components. In March 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-01, *Leases (Topic 842), Codification Improvements*, to clarify certain application and transitional disclosure aspects of the new leases standard. The amendments address determination of the fair value of the underlying asset by lessors that are not manufacturers or dealers and clarify interim period transition disclosure requirements, among other issues. The guidance in ASUs 2016-02, 2018-10, 2018-11 and 2018-20 is effective beginning January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted; whereas the guidance in ASU 2019-01 is effective beginning January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted the abovementioned standards on January 1, 2019 using the effective date as the date of initial application. Therefore, pursuant to this transition method financial information was not updated and the disclosures required under the new leases standards were not provided for dates and periods before January 1, 2019. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which requires financial assets that are measured at amortized cost to be presented, net of an allowance for credit losses, at the amount expected to be collected over their estimated life. Expected credit losses for newly recognized financial assets, as well as changes to credit losses during the period, are recognized in earnings. For certain purchased financial assets with deterioration in credit quality since origination, the initial allowance for expected credit losses will be recorded as an increase to the purchase price. Expected credit losses, including losses on off-balance-sheet exposures such as lending commitments, will be measured based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. Further, based on the amended guidance for available-for-sale debt securities, the Company will be required to use an allowance approach to recognize credit impairment, with the allowance to be limited to the amount by which the security's fair value is less than its amortized cost basis; may not consider the length of time fair value has been below amortized cost; and may not consider recoveries of fair value after the balance sheet date when assessing whether a credit loss exists. The new standard will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020, under a modified retrospective approach, and early adoption is permitted. In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-19, *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses*, to clarify that operating lease receivables accounted for under ASC 842, *Leases*, are not in the scope of the new credit losses guidance, and, instead, impairment of receivables arising from operating leases should be accounted for in accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*. The amendments in this ASU are required to be adopted concurrently with the guidance in ASU No. 2016-13. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Given the objective of the new standard, it is generally expected allowances for credit losses for the financial instruments within its scope would increase, however, the amount of any change will be dependent on the composition and quality of the Company's portfolios at the adoption date as well as economic conditions and forecasts at that time.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The guidance is part of the FASB's disclosure framework project, whose objective and primary focus are to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in the notes to financial statements. The ASU eliminates, amends and adds certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The FASB concluded that these changes improve the overall usefulness of the footnote disclosures for financial statement users and reduce costs for preparers. The new standard will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020 and early adoption is permitted for eliminated and modified fair value measurement disclosures. Certain disclosures are required to be applied prospectively and other disclosures need to be adopted retrospectively in the period of adoption. As permitted by the transition guidance in the ASU, the Company early adopted eliminated and modified disclosure requirements as of September 30, 2018 and plans to adopt the remaining disclosure requirements effective January 1, 2020. The adoption of this standard did not impact the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 9 — Fair Value Measurements for additional information.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-17, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities*. The guidance was issued in response to stakeholders' observations that Topic 810, *Consolidation*, could be improved in the areas of applying the VIE guidance to private companies under common control and in considering indirect interests held through related parties under common control for determining whether fees paid to decision makers and service providers are variable interests. The new standard will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted, and must be applied retrospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on determining whether a decision-making fee is a variable interest on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Commercial Mortgage Loans, Held for Investment

NYC Multi-family Portfolio Mezzanine Loan

On September 21, 2018, the Company, through a subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, RIT Lending (the "Lender"), originated the Delshah Loan to the Mezzanine Borrower, an affiliate of Delshah, for the acquisition of the Portfolio. The fee simple interest in the Portfolio is held by DS Brooklyn Portfolio Owner LLC, a single purpose limited liability company (the "Senior Borrower") of which the Mezzanine Borrower owns 100% of the membership interests.

The Portfolio is comprised of 207 residential units and 19 commercial units that encompass 167,499 square feet.

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The following table provides certain information about the Delshah Loan:

<u>Loan Type</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Loan Term</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Loan-to-Value⁽¹⁾</u>
Mezzanine Loan.....	\$18,000,000	10 years	9.10% subject to a potential increase in year six	Interest only	83.14%

Note: (1) Loan-to-Value is calculated as of the date the Delshah Loan was originated.

The interest rate for the Delshah Loan for years one through five is 9.10%. At the end of year five, the interest rate for the Delshah Loan shall change to the greater of (i) 9.10% or (ii) 275 basis points over the then existing five year U.S. Treasury Note Yield (the “Mortgage Loan Interest Rate”). However, in the event certain conditions described in the Delshah Loan mezzanine loan agreement are not satisfied at the end of year five, the interest rate for the Delshah Loan shall increase to the greater of (i) 10.10% or (ii) 565 basis points over the Mortgage Loan Interest Rate in effect at the beginning of year six.

The Delshah Loan is secured by a pledge of 100% of the equity interests in the Senior Borrower. The Delshah Loan may be prepaid in its entirety, but not in part, subject to Lender’s receipt of eighteen months of minimum interest. The term of the Delshah Loan is ten years, with no option to extend. The Portfolio will be managed by an affiliate of the Borrower.

In connection with the origination of the Delshah Loan, RIT Lending entered into a participation agreement (the “Delshah Loan Participation Agreement”) with CFI. RIT Lending originated the Delshah Loan with (i) cash from the Offering (as defined below) equivalent to a 5% participation interest in the amount of \$900,000 in the Delshah Loan and (ii) proceeds from the sale to CFI of a 95% participation interest in the amount of \$17,100,000 in the Delshah Loan.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had repurchased participation interests in the Delshah Loan from CFI totaling \$400,000, increasing the Company’s total interest to \$1,300,000 and representing a 7.22% ownership interest in the Delshah Loan.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company earned interest income, net of \$29,575 and \$0, respectively, on the Delshah Loan, consisting of \$409,500 and \$0, respectively, of total interest less \$379,925 and \$0, respectively, of interest income related to loan participations sold.

533 East 12th Street, New York, NY

On November 1, 2018, the Company, through RIT Lending, originated the East 12th Street Loan to the East 12th Street Mezzanine Borrower, an affiliate of Delshah, for the acquisition of the East 12th Street Property. The fee simple interest in the East 12th Street Property is held by DS 531 E. 12th Owner LLC, a single purpose limited liability company (the “East 12th Street Senior Borrower”) of which the East 12th Street Mezzanine Borrower owns 100% of the membership interests.

The following table provides certain information about the East 12th Street Loan:

<u>Loan Type</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Initial Funding</u>	<u>Loan Term</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Loan-to-Value⁽¹⁾</u>
Mezzanine Loan.....	\$8,990,000	\$6,830,000	3 years with two, 1-year extension options	LIBOR +9.25%	Interest only	84.28%

Note: (1) Loan-to-Value is calculated as of the date the East 12th Street Loan was originated and only includes amounts funded on the date of origination.

The East 12th Street Loan is secured by a pledge of 100% of the equity interests in the East 12th Street Senior Borrower. The East 12th Street Loan may be prepaid in its entirety or in part in connection with sales of condominium units, subject in each case to RIT Lending’s receipt of eighteen months of minimum interest. The term of the East 12th Street Loan is three years, with two 1-year options to extend.

\$6,830,000 of the East 12th Street Loan was funded at closing. \$1,660,000 of the East 12th Street Loan was withheld and will be advanced to the extent the East 12th Street Property generates sufficient cash flow to fully cover payment of interest on the East 12th Street Loan. The remaining portion of the East 12th Street Loan, \$500,000, shall remain unfunded and will be advanced to pay for capital expenditure and marketing costs associated with the East 12th Street Property and approved by RIT Lending. No interest will accrue on the unfunded amounts.

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In connection with originating the East 12th Street Loan, RIT Lending entered into a participation agreement (the “East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement”) with CFI. RIT Lending originated the East 12th Street Loan with (i) cash from the Offering equivalent to a 20.42% participation interest in the East 12th Street Loan and (ii) proceeds from the sale to CFI of a 79.58% participation interest in the East 12th Street Loan. The East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement provides that participation certificates sold to CFI represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the East 12th Street Loan.

Subsequent to the date the East 12th Street Loan was originated, the Company and CFI have advanced \$257,923 to cover interest shortfalls, reducing the amount withheld to fully cover payment of interest on the East 12th Street Loan to \$1,402,077. At March 31, 2019, the total funded amount for the East 12th Street Loan was \$7,087,923, and the portion of the East 12th Street Loan withheld for capital expenditure and marketing costs was unchanged from the initial balance of \$500,000.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had repurchased participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$3,600,000 and \$1,150,000, respectively, increasing the Company’s total interest in the East 12th Street Loan to 72.30% and 37.22%, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company earned interest income, net of \$125,377 and \$0, respectively, on the East 12th Street Loan, consisting of \$206,420 and \$0, respectively, of total interest less \$81,043 and \$0, respectively, of interest income related to loan participations sold.

The following table summarizes the activity on the loans at March 31, 2019.

Activity	Delshah Loan	RIT Participation Interest %	Total Delshah Loan	East 12th Street Loan	RIT Participation Interest %	Total East 12th Street Loan	Total Loans
Total Loan							
Amount	\$ 18,000,000		\$ 18,000,000	\$ 8,990,000		\$ 8,990,000	\$ 26,990,000
Initial							
Funding	18,000,000	100.00%	18,000,000	6,830,000	100.00%	6,830,000	24,830,000
Interest							
Participation							
Sale	(17,100,000)	-95%	—	(5,435,000)	-79.58%	—	—
Ownership	900,000	5.00%	18,000,000	1,395,000	20.42%	6,830,000	24,830,000
Advance for							
Interest							
Shortfall	—	—	—	257,923	—	257,923	257,923
Interest							
Participation							
Sale –							
Interest							
Shortfall	—	—	—	(128,605)	—	—	—
RIT Interest							
Participation							
Purchase	400,000	2.22%	—	3,600,000	51.88%	—	—
Ownership	<u>\$ 1,300,000</u>	<u>7.22%</u>	<u>\$ 18,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,124,318</u>	<u>72.30%</u>	<u>\$ 7,087,923</u>	<u>\$ 25,087,923</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company earned total interest income, net of \$154,950 and \$0, respectively, which was comprised of total Interest income of \$615,920 and \$0, respectively, less Interest income related to loan participations sold of \$460,970 and \$0, respectively.

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Concentration of Credit Risk

The following table presents the geography and property type of collateral underlying the Company’s Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment as a percentage of the loan’s carrying value as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Geography	Collateral Property Type	Percentage
New York.....	Multifamily	100%

Note 4 – Loan Participations Sold

Delshah Loan Participation Agreement

In connection with the origination of the Delshah Loan, the Lender entered into the Delshah Loan Participation Agreement with CFI. The Company, through the Lender, originated the Delshah Loan with (i) cash from the Offering (as defined below) equivalent to a 5% participation interest in the amount of \$900,000 in the Delshah Loan and (ii) proceeds from the sale to CFI of a 95% participation interest in the amount of \$17,100,000 in the Delshah Loan. The Company intends, but is not obligated, to repurchase the remaining 95% of the participation interest in the Delshah Loan from CFI at a purchase price equivalent to the amount paid for the participation interest by CFI. The Delshah Loan Participation Agreement provides that participation certificates sold to CFI represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the Delshah Loan. The Delshah Loan Participation Agreement also specifies the parties’ respective rights with respect to the Delshah Loan. The transactions with CFI were approved by the Company’s board of directors, including by the majority of its independent directors.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had repurchased participation interests in the Delshah Loan from CFI totaling \$400,000, increasing the Company’s total interest to \$1,300,000, representing a 7.22% interest in the Delshah Loan.

East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement

In connection with the origination of the East 12th Street Loan, the Lender entered into the East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement with CFI. The Company, through the Lender, originated the East 12th Street Loan with (i) cash from the Offering equivalent to a 20.42% participation interest in the amount of \$1,395,000 in the East 12th Street Loan and (ii) proceeds from the sale to CFI of a 79.58% participation interest in the amount of \$5,435,000 in the East 12th Street Loan, at closing. The Company intends, but is not obligated, to purchase the remaining 79.58% of the participation interest in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI at a purchase price equivalent to the amount paid for the participation interest by CFI. The East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement provides that participation certificates sold to CFI represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the East 12th Street Loan. The East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement also specifies the parties’ respective rights with respect to the East 12th Street Loan. The transactions with CFI were approved by the Company’s board of directors, including by the majority of its independent directors.

In accordance with ASC 860, the sales of participation interests in the Investments of \$21,023,435 do not qualify as sales under GAAP. Therefore, the Company presents the gross amount of the Investments as an asset and the Loan participations sold as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet. The gross presentation of Loan participations sold does not impact stockholders’ equity or net income.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had repurchased participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$3,600,000 and \$1,150,000, respectively, and had made interest shortfall fundings of \$129,318 and \$18,509, respectively, increasing the Company’s total interest to \$5,124,318 and \$2,563,509, respectively, representing a 72.30% and 37.22% interest, respectively, in the East 12th Street Loan.

Note 5 – Stockholders’ Equity

Initial Public Offering

On November 30, 2017, the Company filed a registration statement with the SEC on Form S-11 in connection with the initial public offering of up to \$1.25 billion in shares of common stock, consisting of up to \$1.0 billion in shares in its primary offering (the “Primary Offering”) and up to \$250 million in shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan (the “DRP”, and together with the Primary Offering, the “Offering”). The registration statement was subsequently declared effective by the SEC on May 2, 2018. In addition, on June 28, 2018, the Company satisfied the Minimum Offering Requirement for the Offering as a result of CFI’s purchase of \$2.0 million in Class I shares at \$25.00 per share.

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The Company determines its net asset value as of the end of each quarter. Net asset value (“NAV”), as defined, is calculated consistent with the procedures set forth in the Company’s prospectus and excludes any O&O costs, with such costs to be reflected in the Company’s NAV to the extent the Company reimburses the Advisor for these costs. As of March 31, 2019, the per share purchase price for shares of common stock in the Primary Offering was \$24.47 per Class A share, \$23.72 per Class T share and \$23.25 per Class I share. The price for each class of shares of common stock in the Company’s DRP was \$23.25. The Company’s board of directors adjusts the offering prices of each class of shares such that the purchase price per share for each class equals the NAV per share as of the most recent valuation date, as determined on a quarterly basis, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, less applicable support from CFI of a portion of selling commissions and dealer manager fees (as described below).

The Company’s shares of common stock consist of Class A shares, Class T shares and Class I shares, all of which are collectively referred to herein as shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2019, the Company’s total number of authorized shares of common stock was 410,000,000 consisting of 160,000,000 of Class A authorized common shares, 200,000,000 of Class T authorized common shares and 50,000,000 of Class I authorized common shares. The Company has the right to reallocate the shares of common stock offered between the Primary Offering and the DRP. The Class A shares, Class T shares and Class I shares have identical rights and privileges, including identical voting rights, but have different upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees and the Class T shares have an ongoing distribution fee. The per share amount of distributions on Class T shares will be lower than the per share amount of distributions on Class A shares and Class I shares because of the on-going distribution fee that is payable with respect to Class T shares sold in the Primary Offering.

CFI pays a portion of selling commissions and all of the dealer manager fees (“Sponsor Support”), up to a total of 4.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares and Class T shares, and up to a total of 1.5% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares, incurred in connection with the Offering. Selling commissions and dealer manager fees are presented net of Sponsor Support on the Company’s consolidated statements of stockholders’ equity. The Company will reimburse Sponsor Support (i) immediately prior to or upon the occurrence of a liquidity event, including (A) the listing of the Company’s common stock on a national securities exchange or (B) a merger, consolidation or a sale of substantially all of the Company’s assets or any similar transaction or any transaction pursuant to which a majority of the Company’s board of directors then in office are replaced or removed, or (ii) upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement (as defined below) by the Company or by the Advisor. In each such case, the Company will only reimburse CFI after the Company has fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and the Company’s stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on such invested capital.

Pursuant to the terms of the dealer manager agreement between the Company and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (the “Dealer Manager”), a related party, the Dealer Manager provides dealer manager services in connection with the Offering. The Offering is a best efforts offering, which means that the Dealer Manager will not be required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of shares of common stock in the Offering, but will use its best efforts to sell the shares of common stock. The Offering is a continuous offering that will end no later than two years after the effective date of the Offering, or May 2, 2020, unless extended by the Company’s board of directors for up to an additional one year or beyond, as permitted by the SEC. The Company may continue to offer shares through the DRP after the Primary Offering terminates until the Company has sold \$250 million in shares through the reinvestment of distributions.

The Company also has 50 million shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized. No shares of preferred stock are issued or outstanding.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had sold 277,609 shares of its common stock (consisting of 190,355 Class A shares and 87,254 Class I shares) in the Offering for aggregate net proceeds of \$6,605,730. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had sold 161,268 shares of its common stock (consisting of 74,129 Class A shares and 87,139 Class I shares) in the Offering for aggregate net proceeds of \$3,900,801.

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Distributions

The Company's board of directors authorized, and the Company declared, distributions through August 14, 2019, in an amount equal to \$0.004357260 per day per share of Class A common stock, Class I common stock and Class T common stock, less, for holders of the shares of Class T common stock, the distribution fees that are payable with respect to shares of Class T common stock. The distributions are payable by the 5th business day following each month end to stockholders of record at the close of business each day during the prior month.

The amount of distributions payable to the Company's stockholders is determined by the board of directors and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available for distribution, the Company's financial condition, capital expenditure requirements, requirements of Maryland law and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify and maintain its status as a REIT. The board of directors may reduce the amount of distributions paid or suspend distribution payments at any time and, therefore, distribution payments are not assured.

To ensure that the Company has sufficient funds to cover cash distributions authorized and declared during the Offering, the Company and CFI entered into a distribution support agreement. The terms of the agreement provide that in the event that cash distributions exceed the Company's defined modified funds from operations ("MFFO"), defined as a supplemental measure to reflect the operating performance of a non-traded REIT, for any calendar quarter through May 2, 2020, CFI shall purchase Class I shares from the Company in an amount equal to the distribution shortfall, up to \$5 million (less the amount from any shares purchased by CFI in order to satisfy the Minimum Offering Requirement).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company has declared distributions of \$154,379 and \$56,766, respectively, of which \$36,387 and \$22,214, respectively, was unpaid as of the respective reporting dates and has been recorded as distributions payable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. All of the unpaid distributions as of March 31, 2019 were paid during April 2019. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, distributions reinvested pursuant to the Company's DRP were \$12,522 and \$3,368, respectively.

Redemptions

After stockholders have held their shares for at least one year, stockholders may be able to have their shares repurchased by the Company pursuant to the share repurchase program. The Company will repurchase shares at a price equal to, or at a discount from, NAV per share of the share class being repurchased subject to certain holding period requirements which effect the repurchase price as a percentage of NAV.

The share repurchase program includes numerous restrictions that limit stockholders' ability to have their shares repurchased. Unless the Company's board of directors determines otherwise, the funds available for repurchases in each quarter will be limited to the funds received from the DRP in the prior quarter. The board of directors has complete discretion to determine whether all of such funds from the prior quarter's DRP will be applied to repurchases in the following quarter, whether such funds are needed for other purposes or whether additional funds from other sources may be used for repurchases. Further, during any calendar year, the Company may repurchase no more than 5% of the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the prior calendar year. The Company also has no obligation to repurchase shares if the redemption would violate the restrictions on distributions under Maryland law, which prohibits distributions that would cause a corporation to fail to meet statutory tests of solvency. The Company may amend, suspend or terminate the share repurchase program for any reason upon 10 business days' notice.

The Company has not received any requests to repurchase any shares of its common stock as of March 31, 2019.

Non-controlling Interest

The Special Unit Holder has invested \$1,000 in the Operating Partnership and has been issued a special class of limited partnership units as part of the overall consideration for the services to be provided by the Advisor. This investment has been recorded as non-controlling interest on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

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Note 6 – Related Party Transactions

Repurchases of Participation Interest in the East 12th Street Loan

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company repurchased participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$2,450,000, increasing the Company's total interest to \$5,124,318 and representing a 72.30% ownership interest in the East 12th Street Loan.

Fees and Expenses

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement (as defined below) between the Company and the Advisor, and subject to certain restrictions and limitations, the Advisor is responsible for managing the Company's affairs on a day-to-day basis and for identifying, originating, acquiring and managing investments on behalf of the Company. For providing such services, the Advisor receives fees and reimbursements from the Company. The following summarizes these fees and reimbursements.

Organization and Offering Expenses. The Company will reimburse the Advisor and its affiliates for organization and offering costs it incurs on the Company's behalf but only to the extent that the reimbursement will not cause the selling commissions, the dealer manager fee and the other organization and offering expenses to be borne by the Company to exceed 15% of gross offering proceeds of the Offering as of the date of the reimbursement. If the Company raises the maximum offering amount in the Primary Offering and under the DRP, the Company estimates organization and offering expenses (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees), in the aggregate, to be 1% of gross offering proceeds of the Offering. These organization and offering costs include all costs (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) to be paid by the Company in connection with the initial set up of the organization of the Company as well as the Offering, including legal, accounting, printing, mailing and filing fees, charges of the transfer agent, charges of the Advisor for administrative services related to the issuance of shares in the Offering, reimbursement of bona fide due diligence expenses of broker-dealers, and reimbursement of the Advisor for costs in connection with preparing supplemental sales materials.

The Advisor has agreed to pay for all O&O Costs on the Company's behalf (other than selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) through the Escrow Break Anniversary. After the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Advisor, in its sole discretion, may pay some or all of the additional O&O Costs incurred, but is not required to do so. To the extent the Advisor pays such additional O&O Costs, the Company will be obligated to reimburse the Advisor subject to the 1% Cap. The Company will begin reimbursing the Advisor for such costs ratably over the 36 months following the Escrow Break Anniversary; provided that the Company will not be obligated to reimburse any amounts that as a result of such payment would cause the aggregate payments for O&O Costs to be paid to the Advisor to exceed the 1% Cap as of such reimbursement date. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Advisor had incurred \$4,966,456 and \$4,587,373, respectively, of O&O Costs (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) on behalf of the Company. The Company's obligation is limited to the 1% Cap, less any reimbursement payments made by the Company to the Advisor for O&O Costs incurred, which at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is \$67,547 and \$39,406, respectively, and is included within Due to related party in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, organizational costs of \$763 and \$449, respectively, were expensed and included within general and administrative expenses and offering costs of \$66,784 and \$38,957 were charged to stockholders' equity. The Company's reimbursement liability for these amounts will be paid ratably over 36-months beginning on the Escrow Break Anniversary.

Acquisition Expenses. The Company does not intend to pay the Advisor any acquisition fees in connection with making investments. The Company will, however, provide reimbursement of customary acquisition expenses (including expenses relating to potential investments that the Company does not close), such as legal fees and expenses (including fees of in-house counsel of affiliates and other affiliated service providers that provide resources to the Company), costs of due diligence (including, as necessary, updated appraisals, surveys and environmental site assessments), travel and communication expenses, accounting fees and expenses and other closing costs and miscellaneous expenses relating to the acquisition or origination of the Company's investments. While most of the acquisition expenses are expected to be paid to third parties, a portion of the out-of-pocket acquisition expenses may be paid or reimbursed to the Advisor or its affiliates. The Advisor has not incurred any reimbursable acquisition expenses on behalf of the Company as of March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018.

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Distribution Fees. Distribution fees are payable to the Dealer Manager, subject to the terms set forth in the dealer manager agreement between the Company and the Dealer Manager. Distributions fees are paid with respect to the Company's Class T shares only, all or a portion of which may be re-allowed by the Dealer Manager to participating broker-dealers. The distribution fees accrue daily and are calculated on outstanding Class T shares issued in the Primary Offering in an amount equal to 1.0% per annum of (i) the gross offering price per Class T share in the Primary Offering, or (ii) if the Company is no longer offering shares in a public offering, the most recently published per share NAV of Class T shares. The distribution fee is payable monthly in arrears and is paid on a continuous basis from year to year.

The Company will cease paying distribution fees with respect to each Class T share on the earliest to occur of the following: (i) a listing of shares of common stock on a national securities exchange; (ii) such Class T share is no longer outstanding; (iii) the Dealer Manager's determination that total underwriting compensation from all sources, including dealer manager fees, sales commissions, distribution fees and any other underwriting compensation to be paid with respect to all Class A shares, Class T shares and Class I shares would be in excess of 10.0% of the gross proceeds of the Primary Offering; or (iv) the end of the month in which the transfer agent, on the Company's behalf, determines that total underwriting compensation with respect to the Class T shares held by a stockholder within his or her particular account, including dealer manager fees, sales commissions and distribution fees, would be in excess of 10.0% of the total gross offering price at the time of the investment in the Class T shares held in such account.

The Company will not pay any distribution fees on shares sold pursuant to the Company's DRP. The amount available for distributions on all Class T shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution fees payable with respect to the Class T shares issued in the Primary Offering such that all Class T shares will receive the same per share distributions.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had not sold any Class T shares in the Offering, and as such, had not incurred any distribution fees.

Origination Fees. The Company will pay the Advisor up to 1.0% of the amount funded by the Company to originate commercial real estate-related loans, but only if and to the extent there is a corresponding fee paid by the borrower to the Company. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, no origination fees were paid or incurred.

Asset Management Fees. Asset management fees are due to the Advisor and consist of monthly fees equal to one-twelfth of 1.25% of the cost of the Company's investments at the end of each month. In the case of investments made through joint ventures, the asset management fee will be determined based on the Company's proportionate share of the underlying investment. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred asset management fees of \$17,422. The asset management fee related to the month of March 2019 of \$6,309 is unpaid as of March 31, 2019, and has been included within due to related party on the consolidated balance sheet. There were no asset management fees incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018. The amount of asset management fees incurred by the Company during the applicable period is included in the calculation of the limitation of operating expenses pursuant to the 2%/25% Guidelines (as defined and described below).

Other Operating Expenses. The Company and the Advisor entered into an amended and restated advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Effective beginning in the third quarter of 2018, the Advisory Agreement (i) includes limitations with regards to the incurrence of and additional limitations on reimbursements of operating expenses and (ii) clarifies the reimbursement and expense timing and procedures, including potential reimbursement of unreimbursed operating expenses.

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Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement between the Company and the Advisor, the Company is obligated to reimburse the Advisor for certain operating expenses. Beginning on October 1, 2019, the Company will be subject to the limitation that it generally may not reimburse the Advisor for any amounts by which the total operating expenses at the end of the four preceding fiscal quarters exceeds the greater of (i) 2.0% of average invested assets (as defined in the Advisory Agreement) and (ii) 25.0% of net income other than any additions to reserves for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and excluding any gain from the sale of investments for that period (the “2%/25% Guidelines”). If the Company’s independent directors determine that all or a portion of such amounts in excess of the limitation are justified based on certain factors, the Company may reimburse amounts in excess of the limitation to the Advisor. In addition, beginning on October 1, 2019, the Company may request any operating expenses that were previously reimbursed to the Advisor in prior or future periods in excess of the limitation to be remitted back to the Company. As of March 31, 2019, the Company has accrued but not reimbursed any of the \$108,485 in operating expenses pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, which represents the current operating expense reimbursement obligation to the Advisor.

The Advisory Agreement provides that, subject to other limitations on the incurrence and reimbursement of operating expenses contained in the Advisory Agreement, operating expenses which have been incurred and paid by the Advisor will not become an obligation of the Company unless the Advisor has invoiced the Company for reimbursement, which will occur in a quarterly statement and accrued for in the respective period. The Advisor will not invoice the Company for any reimbursement if the impact of such would result in the Company’s incurrence of an obligation in an amount that would result in the Company’s net asset value per share for any class of shares to be less than \$25.00. The Company may, however, incur and record an obligation to reimburse the Advisor, even if it would result in the Company’s net asset value per share for any class of shares for such quarter to be less than \$25.00, if the Company’s board of directors determines that the reasons for the decrease of the Company’s net asset value per share below \$25.00 were unrelated to the Company’s obligation to reimburse the Advisor for operating expenses.

In addition, the Advisory Agreement provides that all or a portion of the operating expenses, which have not been previously paid by the Company or invoiced by the Advisor may be in the sole discretion of the Advisor: (i) waived by the Advisor, (ii) reimbursed to the Advisor in any subsequent quarter or (iii) reimbursed to the Advisor in connection with a liquidity event or termination of the Advisory Agreement, provided that the Company has fully invested the proceeds from its initial public offering and the stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on their invested capital. Any reimbursement of operating expenses remains subject to the limitations described above and the limitations and the approval requirements relating to the 2%/25% Guidelines.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company did not incur any operating expenses reimbursable to the Advisor.

Reimbursable operating expenses include personnel and related employment costs incurred by the Advisor or its Affiliates in performing the services described in the Advisory Agreement, including but not limited to reasonable salaries and wages, benefits and overhead of all employees directly involved in the performance of such services. The Company is not obligated to reimburse the Advisor for costs of such employees of the Advisor or its affiliates to the extent that such employees (A) perform services for which the Advisor receives acquisition fees or disposition fees or (B) serve as executive officers of the Company. At March 31, 2019, all of these expenses remain unpaid and are included within Due to related party on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

As of March 31, 2019, the total amount of unreimbursed operating expenses was \$1,613,770. This includes operating expenses incurred by the Advisor on the Company’s behalf which have not been invoiced to the Company and also amounts invoiced to the Company by the Advisor but not yet reimbursed (“Unreimbursed Operating Expenses”). The amount of operating expenses incurred by the Advisor during the three months ended March 31, 2019 which were not invoiced to the Company amounted to \$419,067.

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Disposition Fees. For substantial assistance in connection with the sale of investments and based on the services provided, as determined by the independent directors, the Company will pay a disposition fee in an amount equal to 1.0% of the contract sales price of each commercial real estate loan or other investment sold, including mortgage-backed securities or collateralized debt obligations issued by a company's subsidiary as part of a securitization transaction; provided, however, in no event may the disposition fee paid to the Advisor or its affiliates, when added to the real estate commissions paid to unaffiliated third parties, exceed the lesser of a competitive real estate commission or an amount equal to 6.0% of the contract sales price. If the Company takes ownership of a property as a result of a workout or foreclosure of a debt investment, the Company will pay a disposition fee upon the sale of such property.

The Company will not pay a disposition fee upon the maturity, prepayment, workout, modification or extension of a debt investment unless there is a corresponding fee paid by the borrower, in which case the disposition fee will be the lesser of: (i) 1.0% of the principal amount of the debt prior to such transaction; or (ii) the amount of the fee paid by the borrower in connection with such transaction. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, no disposition fees have been incurred by the Company.

Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees

The Dealer Manager is a registered broker-dealer affiliated with CFI. The Company entered into the dealer manager agreement with the Dealer Manager and is obligated to pay various commissions and fees with respect to the Class A, Class T and Class I shares distributed in the Offering. For providing such services, the Dealer Manager receives fees. CFI is required to pay a portion of selling commissions and all of the dealer manager fees, up to a total of 4.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares, Class T shares, and Class I shares, incurred in connection with the Offering. The Company will reimburse CFI for these costs (i) immediately prior to or upon the occurrence of a liquidity event, including (A) the listing of the Company's common stock on a national securities exchange or (B) a merger, consolidation or a sale of substantially all of the Company's assets or any similar transaction or any transaction pursuant to which a majority of the Company's board of directors then in office are replaced or removed, or (ii) upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement by the Company or by the Advisor. In each such case, the Company only will reimburse CFI after the Company has fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and the Company's stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on such invested capital.

As of March 31, 2019, the likelihood, probability and timing of each of the possible occurrences or events listed in the preceding sentences (i) and (ii) in this paragraph are individually and collectively uncertain. Additionally, whether or not the Company will have fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and also whether the Company's stockholders will have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on such invested capital at the time of any such occurrence or event is also uncertain. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, CFI has paid Sponsor Support totaling \$168,110 and \$53,564, respectively, which will be subject to reimbursement by the Company to CFI in the event of these highly conditional circumstances. The following summarizes these fees:

Selling Commissions. Selling commissions payable to the Dealer Manager consist of (i) up to 1.0% of gross offering proceeds paid by CFI for Class A shares and Class T shares and (ii) up to 5.0% and 2.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares and Class T shares, respectively, in the Primary Offering. All or a portion of such selling commissions may be re-allowed to participating broker-dealers. No selling commissions are payable with respect to Class I shares. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company has incurred \$179,770 and \$47,700 of selling commissions, respectively, which is included within Additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheet. At March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, \$30,895 and \$7,950 of Sponsor Support, respectively, has been recorded and \$30,085 and \$6,200, respectively, has been reimbursed by CFI. During the second quarter of 2019, the Company received the remaining Sponsor Support for selling commissions of \$810 related to the three months ended March 31, 2019.

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Dealer Manager Fees. Dealer manager fees payable to the Dealer Manager consist of up to 3.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares and Class T shares sold in the Primary Offering and up to 1.5% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares sold in the Primary Offering, all of which will be paid by CFI. A portion of such dealer manager fees may be re-allowed to participating broker-dealers as a marketing fee. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company has recorded \$139,772 and \$55,626 of dealer manager fees, respectively, which is included within Additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheet. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, all of the Sponsor Support related to dealer manager fees has been recorded and \$138,025 and \$47,364, respectively, has been reimbursed by CFI. During the second quarter of 2019, the Company received the remaining Sponsor Support for dealer manager fees of \$1,747 related to the three months ended March 31, 2019.

The following table summarizes the above mentioned fees and expenses incurred by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

<u>Type of Fee or Reimbursement</u>	<u>Financial Statement Location</u>	<u>Due to related party as of December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2019</u>		<u>Due to related party as of March 31, 2019</u>
			<u>Incurred</u>	<u>Paid</u>	
<i>Management Fees</i>					
Asset management fees	Management fees	\$ 3,730	\$ 17,422	\$ 14,843	\$ 6,309
<i>Organization, Offering and Operating Expense Reimbursements</i>					
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	General and administrative expenses	98,992	7,003	—	105,995
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	Prepaid expenses	9,493	(7,003)	—	2,490
Organization expenses ⁽²⁾	General and administrative expenses	449	314	—	763
Offering costs ⁽²⁾	Additional paid-in capital	38,957	27,827	—	66,784
<i>Commissions and Fees</i>					
Selling commissions and dealer manager fees, net	Additional paid-in capital	—	148,875	148,875	—
Total		\$ 151,621	\$ 194,438	\$ 163,718	\$ 182,341

Note: (1) As of March 31, 2019, the Advisor has incurred, on behalf of the Company, a total of \$1,613,770 in Unreimbursed Operating Expenses, including a total of \$419,067 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 for which the Advisor has not invoiced the Company for reimbursement. The total amount of Unreimbursed Operating Expenses may, in future periods, be subject to reimbursement by the Company pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement.

(2) As of March 31, 2019, the Advisor has incurred, on behalf of the Company, a total of \$4,966,456 of O&O Costs, of which the Company's obligation is limited to \$67,547, pursuant to the 1% Cap.

Investment by CFI

CFI initially invested \$200,001 in the Company through the purchase of 8,180 Class A shares at \$24.45 per share. CFI may not sell any of these shares during the period it serves as our sponsor. Neither the Advisor nor CFI currently has any options or warrants to acquire additional shares of the Company.

In the event the Advisory Agreement is terminated, the shares owned by CFI would not be automatically redeemed. CFI would, however, be able to participate in the share repurchase program, subject to all of the restrictions of the share repurchase program applicable to all other common stockholders.

As of March 31, 2019, CFI has invested \$2,200,001 in the Company through the purchase of 88,180 shares (8,180 Class A shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$200,001 and 80,000 Class I shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,000,000).

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(Unaudited)

Sponsor Support

Our sponsor, CFI, is a Delaware limited liability company and an affiliate of CFLP. CFI will pay a portion of selling commissions and all of the dealer manager fees, up to a total of 4.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares and Class T shares, as well as 1.5% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares, incurred in connection with the Offering. The Company will reimburse such expenses (i) immediately prior to or upon the occurrence of a liquidity event, including (A) the listing of the Company's common stock on a national securities exchange or (B) a merger, consolidation or a sale of substantially all of the Company's assets or any similar transaction or any transaction pursuant to which a majority of the Company's board of directors then in office are replaced or removed, or (ii) upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement by us or by the Advisor. In each such case, the Company will only reimburse CFI after the Company has fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and the Company's stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on such invested capital. As of March 31, 2019, CFI has paid Sponsor Support totaling \$168,110.

Note 7 – Economic Dependency

The Company is dependent on the Advisor and its affiliates for certain services that are essential to the Company, including the sale of the Company's shares of capital stock, acquisition and disposition decisions and certain other responsibilities. In the event that the Advisor is unable or unwilling to provide such services, the Company would be required to find alternative service providers.

Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company was not subject to litigation nor was the Company aware of any material litigation pending against it.

Note 9 – Fair Value Measurements

Under normal market conditions, the fair value of an investment is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price). Additionally, there is a hierarchical framework that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring investments at fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the market place, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Investments with readily available active quoted prices or for which/ fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following levels within the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 measurement — quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the measurement date. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these investments.

Level 2 measurement — quoted prices are available in markets that are not active or model inputs are based on inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date.

Level 3 measurement — pricing inputs are unobservable and include instances where there is minimal, if any, market activity for the investment. These inputs require significant judgment or estimation by management or third parties when determining fair value and generally represent anything that does not meet the criteria of Levels 1 and 2. Due to the inherent uncertainty of these estimates, these values may differ materially from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed.

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following describes the methods the Company uses to estimate the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities:

Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment and Loan participations sold — The fair value is estimated by discounting the expected cash inflows and outflows based on the market interest rates for similar loans to the Company's Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment and Loan participations sold, which the Company believes to be equal to the contractual interest rate as of the measurement date. The Company determined that the market interest rates as of March 31, 2019 for both the Delshah Loan and the East 12th Street Loan were equal to their contractual interest rates. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the estimated fair value of the Company's Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment was \$25,087,923 and \$24,886,944, respectively. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the estimated fair value of the Company's Loan participations sold was \$18,663,607 and \$21,023,435, respectively. The Company has not elected the fair value option to account for its Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment or Loan participations sold.

Other financial instruments — The Company considers the carrying values of its Cash and cash equivalents, Due from related party, Accrued interest receivable, Prepaid expenses, Accounts payable and accrued expenses, Distributions payable, Accrued interest payable and Due to related party to approximate their fair values because of the short period of time between their origination and their expected realization as well as their highly-liquid nature. Due to the short-term maturities of these instruments, Level 1 inputs are utilized to estimate the fair value of these financial instruments.

The following table details the principal balance, carrying value, and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019:

	Principal Balance	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 333,487	\$ 333,487	\$ 333,487	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 333,487
Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment.....	25,087,923	25,087,923	—	—	25,087,923	25,087,923
Liabilities						
Loan participations sold.....	\$18,663,607	\$18,663,607	\$ —	\$ —	\$18,663,607	\$18,663,607

The following table details the principal balance, carrying value, and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2018:

	Principal Balance	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 179,251	\$ 179,251	\$ 179,251	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 179,251
Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment.....	24,886,944	24,886,944	—	—	24,886,944	24,886,944
Liabilities						
Loan participations sold.....	\$21,023,435	\$21,023,435	\$ —	\$ —	\$21,023,435	\$21,023,435

Note 10 – Subsequent Events

Purchase of Additional Participation Interests and Interest Shortfall - East 12th Street Loan

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company repurchased participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$350,000. As of May 15, 2019, the Company's total interest in the East 12th Street Loan was 77.19%.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company and CFI advanced \$141,759 to cover the interest shortfall on the East 12th Street Loan. As of May 15, 2019, the total funded amount for the East 12th Street Loan was \$7,229,682.

RODIN INCOME TRUST, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Status of the Offering

As of May 14, 2019, the Company had sold an aggregate of 321,163 shares of its common stock (consisting of 225,533 Class A shares, 7,216 Class T shares, and 88,414 Class I shares) in the Offering resulting in net proceeds of \$7,611,517 to the Company as payment for such shares.

Distributions

On May 14, 2019, the board of directors authorized, and the Company declared, distributions for the period from May 15, 2019 to August 14, 2019, in an amount equal to \$.004357260 per day per share (or approximately \$1.59 on an annual basis). Distributions will be payable by the 5th business day following each month end to stockholders of record at the close of business each day during the prior month.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition to historical data, this discussion contains forward-looking statements about Rodin Income Trust, Inc.'s (the "Company") business, operations and financial performance based on current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those in this discussion as a result of various factors, including but not limited to those discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-221814) (the "Registration Statement"), under Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The Company does not undertake to revise or update any forward-looking statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements about the Company's business, including, in particular, statements about the Company's plans, strategies and objectives. You can generally identify forward-looking statements by the Company's use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "continue" or other similar words. These statements include the Company's plans and objectives for future operations, including plans and objectives relating to future growth and availability of funds, and are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Assumptions relating to these statements involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to accurately predict and many of which are beyond the Company's control. Although the Company believes the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements, and the forward-looking statements themselves, are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that these forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate and the Company's actual results, performance and achievements may be materially different from that expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in these forward looking statements, the inclusion of this information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the Company's objectives and plans, which the Company considers to be reasonable, will be achieved.

Factors that could cause the Company's results to be materially different include, but are not limited to the following:

- the ability of the Company's to successfully raise capital in the Offering (as defined below);
- the Company's dependence on the resources and personnel of Rodin Income Advisors, LLC (the "Advisor"), Cantor Fitzgerald Investors, LLC ("CFI"), and their affiliates, including the Advisor's ability to source and close on attractive investment opportunities on the Company's behalf;
- the performance of the Advisor and CFI;
- the Company's ability to deploy capital quickly and successfully and achieve a diversified portfolio consistent with target asset classes;
- the Company's ability to access financing for its investments;
- the Company's liquidity;
- the Company's ability to make distributions to its stockholders, including from sources other than cash flow from operations;
- the effect of paying distributions to stockholders from sources other than cash flow provided by operations;
- the lack of a public trading market for the Company's shares;
- the impact of economic conditions on the Company's borrowers, tenants and others who we depend on to make payments to the Company
- the Advisor's ability to attract and retain sufficient personnel to support the Company's growth and operations;
- the Company's limited operating history;
- difficulties in economic conditions generally and the real estate, debt, and securities markets specifically;

- changes in the Company’s business or investment strategy;
- environmental compliance costs and liabilities;
- any failure in the Advisor’s due diligence to identify all relevant facts in the Company’s underwriting process or otherwise;
- the impact of market and other conditions influencing the availability of equity versus debt investments and performance of the Company’s investments relative to the Company’s expectations and the impact on the Company’s actual return on invested equity, as well as the cash provided by these investments;
- rates of default or decreased recovery rates on the Company’s target investments;
- borrower, tenant and other third party defaults and bankruptcy;
- the degree and nature of the Company’s competition;
- illiquidity of investments in the Company’s portfolio;
- the Company’s ability to finance the Company’s transactions;
- the effectiveness of the Company’s risk management systems;
- information technology risks, including capacity constraints, failures, or disruptions in the Company’s systems or those of parties with which we interact, including cybersecurity risks and incidents, privacy risk and exposure to potential liability and regulatory focus;
- availability of opportunities, including the Advisor’s ability to source and close on debt, select equity and securities investments;
- the Company’s ability to realize current and expected returns over the life of its investments;
- the Company’s ability to maintain effective internal controls;
- regulatory requirements with respect to the Company’s business, as well as the related cost of compliance;
- the Company’s ability to qualify and maintain its qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and limitations imposed on the Company’s business by the Company’s status as a REIT;
- changes in laws or regulations governing various aspects of the Company’s business and non-traded REITs generally, including, but not limited to, changes implemented by the Department of Labor, the Securities & Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and changes to laws governing the taxation of REITs;
- the Company’s ability to maintain the Company’s exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act;
- general volatility in domestic and international capital markets and economies;
- effect of regulatory actions, litigation and contractual claims against the Company and its affiliates, including the potential settlement and litigation of such claims;
- the impact of any conflicts arising among the Company and CFI and its affiliates;
- the adequacy of our cash reserves and working capital;
- increases in interest rates;
- the timing of cash flows, if any, from the Company’s investments; and
- other risks associated with investing in the Company’s targeted investments.

The foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Factors that could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s operations and future prospects are set forth under Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. The factors set forth in the Risk Factors section could cause the Company’s actual results to differ significantly from those contained in any forward-looking statement contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

The Company is a Maryland corporation that intends to qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”), commencing with its 2019 tax year. The Company is externally managed by the Advisor, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company’s sponsor, CFI. The Company focuses on originating mortgage and mezzanine loans secured mainly by commercial real estate located primarily in the U.S., United Kingdom, and other European Countries. The Company may also invest in commercial real estate securities and properties. Commercial real estate investments may include mortgage loans, subordinated mortgage and non-mortgage interests, including preferred equity investments and mezzanine loans, and participations in such instruments. Commercial real estate securities may include CMBS, unsecured debt of publicly traded REITs, debt or equity securities of publicly traded real estate companies and structured notes.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Maryland on January 19, 2016.

The Company’s consolidated financial statements include Rodin Income Trust Operating Partnership, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), RIT REIT Sub I, Inc. (“RIT REIT Sub I”), and RIT Lending, Inc. (“RIT Lending”). Both RIT REIT Sub I and RIT Lending are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. The Company plans to own substantially all of its assets and conduct its operations through the Operating Partnership. The Company is the sole general partner and limited partner of the Operating Partnership and CFI’s wholly owned subsidiary, Rodin Income Trust OP Holdings, LLC (the “Special Unit Holder”), is the sole special unit holder of the Operating Partnership.

On January 22, 2016, the Company was capitalized with a \$200,001 investment by CFI. The Company’s Registration Statement for the Offering was declared effective by the SEC on May 2, 2018. As of June 28, 2018, the Company satisfied the Minimum Offering Requirement as a result of CFI’s purchase of \$2.0 million in Class I shares at \$25.00 per share. As of May 14, 2019, the Company had sold 224,894 Class A shares, 7,216 Class T shares, and 88,206 Class I shares of common stock in the Primary Offering, as well as 639 Class A shares, 0 Class T shares, and 208 Class I shares in the DRP for aggregate net proceeds of \$7,611,517.

The Company determines its NAV as of the end of each quarter. NAV, as defined, is calculated consistent with the procedures set forth in the Company’s prospectus and excludes any O&O Costs (as defined below), with such costs to be reflected in the Company’s NAV to the extent the Company reimburses the Advisor for these costs. The board of directors adjusts the offering prices of each class of shares such that the purchase price per share for each class equals the NAV per share as of the most recent valuation date, as determined on a quarterly basis, plus applicable upfront selling commissions and dealer manager fees, less Sponsor Support, up to a total of 4.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares and Class T shares, and up to a total of 1.5% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares, incurred in connection with the Offering. The Company intends to publish any adjustment to the NAV and the corresponding adjustments to the offering prices of its shares ordinarily within 45 days after the end of the applicable fiscal quarter. As of March 31, 2019, the Company’s NAV was \$23.26 per Class A share, \$23.26 per Class T share and \$23.26 per Class I share. Accordingly, effective May 22, 2019, the new offering price will be \$24.48 per Class A share, \$23.73 per Class T share and \$23.26 per Class I share. For further discussion of the Company’s NAV calculation, please see “Net Asset Value”.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had made the following investments (collectively, the “Investments”):

- The Company originated, through an indirect subsidiary RIT Lending, an \$18 million fixed rate mezzanine loan (the “Delshah Loan”) to DS Brooklyn Portfolio Mezz LLC (the “Mezzanine Borrower”), an affiliate of Delshah Capital Limited (“Delshah”), for the acquisition of a 28-property multifamily portfolio by Delshah located in Brooklyn and Manhattan, NY (each a “Property” and collectively the “Portfolio”).
- The Company also originated, through RIT Lending, an \$8.99 million floating-rate mezzanine loan (the “East 12th Street Loan”), to DS 531 E. 12th Mezz LLC (the “East 12th Street Mezzanine Borrower”), an affiliate of Delshah, for the acquisition of a multifamily property by Delshah located in Manhattan, NY (the “East 12th Street Property”). Approximately \$6.83 million of the East 12th Street Loan was funded at closing. As of March 31, 2019, approximately \$7.09 million of the East 12th Street Loan has been funded.

The Company has no direct employees and has retained the Advisor to manage its affairs on a day-to-day basis. The Advisor's responsibilities include, but are not be limited to, providing real estate-related services, including services related to originating investments, negotiating financing, and providing property-level asset management services, property management services, leasing and construction oversight services and disposition services, as needed. The Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of CFI and therefore, the Advisor and CFI are related parties. The Advisor and its affiliates receive, as applicable, compensation, fees and expense reimbursements for services related to the investment and management of the Company's assets. Such affiliated entities receive fees, expense reimbursements, and distributions (related to ownership of the Company's common stock) as well as other compensation during the offering, acquisition, operational and liquidation stages.

The Company is not aware of any material trends or uncertainties, favorable or unfavorable, other than national economic conditions affecting real estate generally, that may be reasonably anticipated to have a material impact on either capital resources or the revenues or income to be derived from acquiring properties or real estate-related securities, other than those referred to in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Operating Highlights

First Quarter of 2019 Activity

- Repurchased participation interest in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$2,450,000.
- Issued approximately 116,341 shares of common stock in the Offering for gross proceeds of approximately \$2.81 million.

Portfolio Information

NYC Multi-family Portfolio Mezzanine Loan

On September 21, 2018, the Company, through a subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, RIT Lending (the "Lender"), originated the Delshah Loan to the Mezzanine Borrower, an affiliate of Delshah, for the acquisition of the Portfolio. The fee simple interest in the Portfolio is held by DS Brooklyn Portfolio Owner LLC, a single purpose limited liability company (the "Senior Borrower") of which the Mezzanine Borrower owns 100% of the membership interests.

The following table provides certain information about the Delshah Loan:

<u>Loan Type</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Loan Term</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Loan-to-Value⁽¹⁾</u>
Mezzanine Loan.....	\$18,000,000	10 years	9.10% subject to a potential increase in year six	Interest only	83.14%

Note: (1) Loan-to-Value is calculated as of the date the Delshah Loan was originated.

533 East 12th Street, New York, NY Mezzanine Loan

On November 1, 2018, the Company, through RIT Lending, originated the East 12th Street Loan to the East 12th Street Mezzanine Borrower, an affiliate of Delshah, for the acquisition of the East 12th Street Property. The fee simple interest in the East 12th Street Property is held by DS 531 E. 12th Owner LLC, a single purpose limited liability company (the "East 12th Street Senior Borrower") of which the East 12th Street Mezzanine Borrower owns 100% of the membership interests.

The following table provides certain information about the East 12th Street Loan:

<u>Loan Type</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Initial Funding</u>	<u>Loan Term</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Loan-to-Value⁽¹⁾</u>
Mezzanine Loan.....	\$8,990,000	\$6,830,000	3 years with two, 1-year extension options	LIBOR +9.25%	Interest only	84.28%

Note: (1) Loan-to-Value is calculated as of the date the East 12th Street Loan was originated and only includes amounts funded on the date of origination.

The East 12th Street Loan is secured by a pledge of 100% of the equity interests in the East 12th Street Senior Borrower. The East 12th Street Loan may be prepaid in its entirety or in part in connection with sales of condominium units, subject in each case to RIT Lending's receipt of eighteen months of minimum interest. The term of the East 12th Street Loan is three years, with two 1-year options to extend.

\$6,830,000 of the East 12th Street Loan was funded at closing, and \$1,660,000 of the East 12th Street Loan was withheld and will be advanced to the extent the East 12th Street Property generates sufficient cash flow to fully cover payment of interest on the East 12th Street Loan. The remaining portion of the East 12th Street Loan, \$500,000, will remain unfunded and will be advanced to pay for capital expenditure and marketing costs associated with the East 12th Street Property and approved by RIT Lending. No interest will accrue on the unfunded amounts.

Subsequent to the date the East 12th Street Loan was originated, the Company and CFI have advanced \$257,923 to cover interest shortfalls, reducing the amount withheld to fully cover payment of interest on the East 12th Street Loan to \$1,402,077. At March 31, 2019, the total funded amount for the East 12th Street Loan was \$7,087,923, and the portion of the East 12th Street Loan withheld for capital expenditure and marketing costs was unchanged from the initial balance of \$500,000.

Loan Participations Sold

Delshah Loan Participation Agreement

In connection with the origination of the Delshah Loan, the Lender entered into the Delshah Loan Participation Agreement with CFI. The Company, through the Lender, originated the Delshah Loan with (i) cash from the Offering (as defined below) equivalent to a 5% participation interest in the amount of \$900,000 in the Delshah Loan and (ii) proceeds from the sale to CFI of a 95% participation interest in the amount of \$17,100,000 in the Delshah Loan. The Company intends, but is not obligated, to repurchase the remaining 95% of the participation interest in the Delshah Loan from CFI at a purchase price equivalent to the amount paid for the participation interest by CFI. The Delshah Loan Participation Agreement provides that participation certificates sold to CFI represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the Delshah Loan. The Delshah Loan Participation Agreement also specifies the parties' respective rights with respect to the Delshah Loan. The transactions with CFI were approved by the Company's board of directors, including by the majority of its independent directors.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had repurchased participation interests in the Delshah Loan from CFI in the amount of \$400,000, increasing the Company's total interest to \$1,300,000 and representing a 7.22% ownership interest in the Delshah Loan.

East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement

In connection with the origination of the East 12th Street Loan, the Lender entered into the East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement with CFI. The Company, through the Lender, originated the East 12th Street Loan with (i) cash from the Offering equivalent to a 20.42% participation interest in the amount of \$1,395,000 in the East 12th Street Loan and (ii) proceeds from the sale to CFI of a 79.58% participation interest in the amount of \$5,435,000 in the East 12th Street Loan, at closing. The Company intends, but is not obligated, to purchase the remaining 79.58% of the participation interest in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI at a purchase price equivalent to the amount paid for the participation interest by CFI. The East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement provides that participation certificates sold to CFI represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the East 12th Street Loan. The East 12th Street Loan Participation Agreement also specifies the parties' respective rights with respect to the East 12th Street Loan. The transactions with CFI were approved by the Company's board of directors, including by the majority of its independent directors.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had repurchased participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$3,600,000, increasing the Company's total interest in the East 12th Street Loan to 72.30%.

In accordance with ASC 860, the sales of participation interests in the Investments of \$21,023,435 do not qualify as sales under GAAP. As such, the Company presents the gross amount of the Investments as an asset and the Loan participations sold as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet. The gross presentation of Loan participations sold does not impact stockholders' equity or net income.

Related Party Transactions

Fees and Expenses

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement (as defined below) between the Company and the Advisor, and subject to certain restrictions and limitations, the Advisor is responsible for managing the Company's affairs on a day-to-day basis and for identifying, originating, acquiring and managing investments on behalf of the Company. For providing such services, the Advisor receives fees and reimbursements from the Company. The following summarizes these fees and reimbursements.

Organization and Offering Expenses. The Company will reimburse the Advisor and its affiliates for organization and offering costs it incurs on the Company's behalf but only to the extent that the reimbursement will not cause the selling commissions, the dealer manager fee and the other organization and offering expenses to be borne by the Company to exceed 15% of gross offering proceeds of the Offering as of the date of the reimbursement. If the Company raises the maximum offering amount in the Primary Offering and under the DRP, the Company estimates organization and offering expenses (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees), in the aggregate, to be 1% of gross offering proceeds of the Offering. These organization and offering costs include all costs (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) to be paid by the Company in connection with the initial set up of the organization of the Company as well as the Offering, including legal, accounting, printing, mailing and filing fees, charges of the transfer agent, charges of the Advisor for administrative services related to the issuance of shares in the Offering, reimbursement of bona fide due diligence expenses of broker-dealers, and reimbursement of the Advisor for costs in connection with preparing supplemental sales materials.

The Advisor has agreed to pay for all of the O&O Costs on the Company's behalf through the first anniversary of the date on which the Company satisfied the Minimum Offering Requirement, which will be June 28, 2019 (the "Escrow Break Anniversary"). After the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Advisor, in its sole discretion, may pay some or all of the additional O&O Costs incurred, but is not required to do so. To the extent the Advisor pays such additional O&O Costs, the Company will be obligated to reimburse the Advisor subject to the 1% Cap (as defined below). The Company will begin reimbursing the Advisor for such costs ratably over the 36 months following the Escrow Break Anniversary; provided that the Company will not be obligated to reimburse any amounts that as a result of such payment would cause the aggregate payments for O&O Costs to be paid to the Advisor to exceed the 1% Cap (as defined below) as of such reimbursement date. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Advisor had incurred \$4,966,456 and \$4,587,373, respectively, of O&O Costs (other than upfront selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) on behalf of the Company. The Company's obligation is limited to 1% of gross offering proceeds of the Offering (the "1% Cap"), less any reimbursement payments made by the Company to the Advisor for O&O Costs incurred, which at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is \$67,547 and \$39,406, respectively. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, organizational costs were \$763 and \$449, respectively, and offering costs were \$66,784 and \$38,957, respectively. The Company's reimbursement liability for these amounts will be paid ratably over 36-months beginning on the Escrow Break Anniversary.

Acquisition Expenses. The Company does not intend to pay the Advisor any acquisition fees in connection with making investments. The Company will, however, provide reimbursement of customary acquisition expenses (including expenses relating to potential investments that the Company does not close), such as legal fees and expenses (including fees of in-house counsel of affiliates and other affiliated service providers that provide resources to the Company), costs of due diligence (including, as necessary, updated appraisals, surveys and environmental site assessments), travel and communication expenses, accounting fees and expenses and other closing costs and miscellaneous expenses relating to the acquisition or origination of the Company's investments. While most of the acquisition expenses are expected to be paid to third parties, a portion of the out-of-pocket acquisition expenses may be paid or reimbursed to the Advisor or its affiliates. The Advisor has not incurred any reimbursable acquisition expenses on behalf of the Company as of March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018.

Origination Fees. The Company will pay the Advisor up to 1.0% of the amount funded by the Company to originate commercial real estate-related loans, but only if and to the extent there is a corresponding fee paid by the borrower to the Company. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, no origination fees were paid or incurred.

Asset Management Fees. Asset management fees are due to the Advisor and consist of monthly fees equal to one-twelfth of 1.25% of the cost of the Company's investments at the end of each month. In the case of investments made through joint ventures, the asset management fee will be determined based on the Company's proportionate share of the underlying investment. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred asset management fees of \$17,422. The asset management fee related to the month of March 2019 of \$6,309 is unpaid as of March 31, 2019. There were no asset management fees incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018. The amount of asset management fees incurred by the Company during the applicable period is included in the calculation of the limitation of operating expenses pursuant to the 2%/25% Guidelines (as defined and described below).

Other Operating Expenses. The Company and the Advisor entered into an amended and restated advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Effective beginning in the third quarter of 2018, the Advisory Agreement (i) includes limitations with regards to the incurrence of and additional limitations on reimbursements of operating expenses and (ii) clarifies the reimbursement and expense timing and procedures, including potential reimbursement of unreimbursed operating expenses.

Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement between the Company and the Advisor, the Company is obligated to reimburse the Advisor for certain operating expenses. Beginning on October 1, 2019, the Company will be subject to the limitation that it generally may not reimburse the Advisor for any amounts by which the total operating expenses at the end of the four preceding fiscal quarters exceeds the greater of (i) 2.0% of average invested assets (as defined in the Advisory Agreement) and (ii) 25.0% of net income other than any additions to reserves for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and excluding any gain from the sale of investments for that period (the “2%/25% Guidelines”). If the Company’s independent directors determine that all or a portion of such amounts in excess of the limitation are justified based on certain factors, the Company may reimburse amounts in excess of the limitation to the Advisor. In addition, beginning on October 1, 2019, the Company may request any operating expenses that were previously reimbursed to the Advisor in prior or future periods in excess of the limitation to be remitted back to the Company. As of March 31, 2019, the Company has accrued but not reimbursed any of the \$108,485 in operating expenses pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, which represents the current operating expense reimbursement obligation to the Advisor.

The Advisory Agreement provides that, subject to other limitations on the incurrence and reimbursement of operating expenses contained in the Advisory Agreement, operating expenses which have been incurred and paid by the Advisor will not become an obligation of the Company unless the Advisor has invoiced the Company for reimbursement, which will occur in a quarterly statement and accrued for in the respective period. The Advisor will not invoice the Company for any reimbursement if the impact of such would result in the Company’s incurrence of an obligation in an amount that would result in the Company’s net asset value per share for any class of shares to be less than \$25.00. The Company may, however, incur and record an obligation to reimburse the Advisor, even if it would result in the Company’s net asset value per share for any class of shares for such quarter to be less than \$25.00, if the Company’s board of directors determines that the reasons for the decrease of the Company’s net asset value per share below \$25.00 were unrelated to the Company’s obligation to reimburse the Advisor for operating expenses.

In addition, the Advisory Agreement provides that all or a portion of the operating expenses, which have not been previously paid by the Company or invoiced by the Advisor may be in the sole discretion of the Advisor: (i) waived by the Advisor, (ii) reimbursed to the Advisor in any subsequent quarter or (iii) reimbursed to the Advisor in connection with a liquidity event or termination of the Advisory Agreement, provided that the Company has fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and the stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on their invested capital. Any reimbursement of operating expenses remains subject to the limitations described above and the limitations and the approval requirements relating to the 2%/25% Guidelines.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company did not incur any operating expenses reimbursable to the Advisor.

Reimbursable operating expenses include personnel and related employment costs incurred by the Advisor or its affiliates in performing the services described in the Advisory Agreement, including but not limited to reasonable salaries and wages, benefits and overhead of all employees directly involved in the performance of such services. The Company is not obligated to reimburse the Advisor for costs of such employees of the Advisor or its affiliates to the extent that such employees (A) perform services for which the Advisor receives acquisition fees or disposition fees or (B) serve as executive officers of the Company. At March 31, 2019, all of these expenses remain unpaid.

As of March 31, 2019, the total amount of unreimbursed operating expenses was \$1,613,770. This includes operating expenses incurred by the Advisor on the Company’s behalf which have not been invoiced to the Company and also amounts invoiced to the Company by the Advisor but not yet reimbursed (“Unreimbursed Operating Expenses”). The amount of operating expenses incurred by the Advisor during the three months ended March 31, 2019 which were not invoiced to the Company amounted to \$419,067.

Disposition Fees. For substantial assistance in connection with the sale of investments and based on the services provided, as determined by the independent directors, the Company will pay a disposition fee in an amount equal to 1.0% of the contract sales price of each commercial real estate loan or other investment sold, including mortgage-backed securities or collateralized debt obligations issued by a company’s subsidiary as part of a securitization transaction; provided, however, in no event may the disposition fee paid to the Advisor or its affiliates, when added to the real estate commissions paid to unaffiliated third parties, exceed the lesser of a competitive real estate commission or an amount equal to 6.0% of the contract sales price. If the Company takes ownership of a property as a result of a workout or foreclosure of a debt investment, the Company will pay a disposition fee upon the sale of such property.

The Company will not pay a disposition fee upon the maturity, prepayment, workout, modification or extension of a debt investment unless there is a corresponding fee paid by the borrower, in which case the disposition fee will be the lesser of: (i) 1.0% of the principal amount of the debt prior to such transaction; or (ii) the amount of the fee paid by the borrower in connection with such transaction. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, no disposition fees have been incurred by the Company.

Selling Commissions and Dealer Manager Fees

Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (the “Dealer Manager”) is a registered broker-dealer affiliated with CFI. The Company entered into the dealer manager agreement with the Dealer Manager and is obligated to pay various commissions and fees with respect to the Class A, Class T and Class I shares distributed in the Offering. For providing such services, the Dealer Manager receives fees. CFI is required to pay a portion of selling commissions and all of the dealer manager fees, up to a total of 4.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares, Class T shares, and Class I shares, incurred in connection with the Offering. The Company will reimburse CFI for these costs (i) immediately prior to or upon the occurrence of a liquidity event, including (A) the listing of the Company’s common stock on a national securities exchange or (B) a merger, consolidation or a sale of substantially all of the Company’s assets or any similar transaction or any transaction pursuant to which a majority of the Company’s board of directors then in office are replaced or removed, or (ii) upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement by the Company or by the Advisor. In each such case, the Company only will reimburse CFI after the Company has fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and the Company’s stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on such invested capital.

Distribution Fees. Distribution fees are payable to the Dealer Manager, subject to the terms set forth in the dealer manager agreement between the Company and the Dealer Manager. Distributions fees are paid with respect to the Company’s Class T shares only, all or a portion of which may be re-allowed by the Dealer Manager to participating broker-dealers. The distribution fees accrue daily and are calculated on outstanding Class T shares issued in the Primary Offering in an amount equal to 1.0% per annum of (i) the gross offering price per Class T share in the Primary Offering, or (ii) if the Company is no longer offering shares in a public offering, the most recently published per share NAV of Class T shares. The distribution fee is payable monthly in arrears and is paid on a continuous basis from year to year.

The Company will cease paying distribution fees with respect to each Class T share on the earliest to occur of the following: (i) a listing of shares of common stock on a national securities exchange; (ii) such Class T share is no longer outstanding; (iii) the Dealer Manager’s determination that total underwriting compensation from all sources, including dealer manager fees, sales commissions, distribution fees and any other underwriting compensation to be paid with respect to all Class A shares, Class T shares and Class I shares would be in excess of 10.0% of the gross proceeds of the Primary Offering; or (iv) the end of the month in which the transfer agent, on the Company’s behalf, determines that total underwriting compensation with respect to the Class T shares held by a stockholder within his or her particular account, including dealer manager fees, sales commissions and distribution fees, would be in excess of 10.0% of the total gross offering price at the time of the investment in the Class T shares held in such account.

The Company will not pay any distribution fees on shares sold pursuant to the Company’s DRP. The amount available for distributions on all Class T shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution fees payable with respect to the Class T shares issued in the Primary Offering such that all Class T shares will receive the same per share distributions.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had not sold any Class T shares in the Offering, and as such, had not incurred any distribution fees.

The following table summarizes the above mentioned fees and expenses incurred by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

Type of Fee or Reimbursement	Financial Statement Location	Due to related party as of December 31, 2018	Three months ended March 31, 2019		Due to related party as of March 31, 2019
			Incurred	Paid	
<i>Management Fees</i>					
Asset management fees	Management fees	\$ 3,730	\$ 17,422	\$ 14,843	\$ 6,309
<i>Organization, Offering and Operating Expense Reimbursements</i>					
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	General and administrative expenses	98,992	7,003	—	105,995
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	Prepaid expenses	9,493	(7,003)	—	2,490
Organization expenses ⁽²⁾	General and administrative expenses	449	314	—	763
Offering costs ⁽²⁾	Additional paid-in capital	38,957	27,827	—	66,784
<i>Commissions and Fees</i>					
Selling commissions and dealer manager fees, net	Additional paid-in capital	—	148,875	148,875	—
Total		\$ 151,621	\$194,438	\$163,718	\$182,341

Note: (1) As of March 31, 2019, the Advisor has incurred, on behalf of the Company, a total of \$1,613,770 in Unreimbursed Operating Expenses, including a total of \$419,067 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 for which the Advisor has not invoiced the Company for reimbursement. The total amount of Unreimbursed Operating Expenses may, in future periods, be subject to reimbursement by the Company pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement.

(2) As of March 31, 2019, the Advisor has incurred, on behalf of the Company, a total of \$4,966,456 of O&O Costs, of which the Company's obligation is limited to \$67,547, pursuant to the 1% Cap.

Investment by CFI

CFI initially invested \$200,001 in the Company through the purchase of 8,180 Class A shares at \$24.45 per share. CFI may not sell any of these shares during the period it serves as our sponsor. Neither the Advisor nor CFI currently has any options or warrants to acquire additional shares of the Company.

In the event the Advisory Agreement is terminated, the shares owned by CFI would not be automatically redeemed. CFI would, however, be able to participate in the share repurchase program, subject to all of the restrictions of the share repurchase program applicable to all other common stockholders.

As of March 31, 2019, CFI has invested \$2,200,001 in the Company through the purchase of 88,180 shares (8,180 Class A shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$200,001 and 80,000 Class I shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,000,000). CFI has agreed to abstain from voting any shares it acquires in any vote for the election of directors or any vote regarding the approval or termination of any contract with CFI or any of its affiliates.

Sponsor Support

Our sponsor, CFI, is a Delaware limited liability company and an affiliate of CFLP. CFI will pay a portion of selling commissions and all of the dealer manager fees, up to a total of 4.0% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class A shares and Class T shares, as well as 1.5% of gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares, incurred in connection with the Offering. The Company will reimburse such expenses (i) immediately prior to or upon the occurrence of a liquidity event, including (A) the listing of the Company's common stock on a national securities exchange or (B) a merger, consolidation or a sale of substantially all of the Company's assets or any similar transaction or any transaction pursuant to which a majority of the Company's board of directors then in office are replaced or removed, or (ii) upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement by us or by the Advisor. In each such case, the Company will only reimburse CFI after the Company has fully invested the proceeds from the Offering and the Company's stockholders have received, or are deemed to have received, in the aggregate, cumulative distributions equal to their invested capital plus a 6.5% cumulative, non-compounded annual pre-tax return on such invested capital. As of March 31, 2019, CFI has paid Sponsor Support totaling \$168,110.

Results of Operations

The Company commenced its principal operations upon successfully meeting its Minimum Offering Requirement on June 28, 2018. The Company is dependent upon the proceeds from the Offering in order to conduct its investment activities and intends to make investments with the capital received from the Offering.

Revenues

The Company's revenues consist solely of net interest income earned from the Investments. The increase of \$154,950 for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, was due to the origination of the Investments. There was no interest income earned during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

General and Administrative Expenses

The Company's general and administrative expenses consist primarily of operating expense reimbursements to the Advisor, as well as compensation to the Company's independent board of directors relating to pro-rated annual compensation as well as attendance at a board of directors' meeting. For the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company incurred general and administrative expenses of \$35,646 and \$5,223, respectively.

Management Fees

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement with the Advisor and based upon the amount of Company's current investments, the Company is required to pay the Advisor a monthly asset management fee and may pay a monthly property management fee for providing real estate-related services, including services related to originating investments and negotiating financing, as needed. The asset management fees of \$17,422 incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2019 were related to the origination of the Investments. There were no asset management fees incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations

The Company defines modified funds from operations ("MFFO") in accordance with the definition established by the Investment Program Association, or IPA. The Company's computation of MFFO may not be comparable to other REITs that do not calculate MFFO using the current IPA definition. MFFO is calculated using funds from operations ("FFO"). The Company computes FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, as net income or loss (computed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP), excluding gains or losses from sales of depreciable properties, the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, real estate-related depreciation and amortization, impairment charges on depreciable property owned directly or indirectly and after adjustments for unconsolidated/uncombined partnerships and joint ventures. FFO, as defined by NAREIT, is a computation made by analysts and investors to measure a real estate company's cash flow generated by operations. The Company's computation of FFO may not be comparable to other REITs that do not calculate FFO in accordance with the current NAREIT definition. MFFO excludes from FFO the following items:

- acquisition fees and expenses;
- straight-line rent and amortization of above or below intangible lease assets and liabilities;
- amortization of discounts, premiums and fees on debt investments;
- non-recurring impairment of real estate-related investments;
- realized gains (losses) from early extinguishment of debt;
- realized gains (losses) on the extinguishment or sales of hedges, foreign exchange, securities and other derivative holdings except where the trading of such instruments is a fundamental attribute of our business;
- unrealized gains (losses) from fair value adjustments on real estate securities, including CMBS and other securities, interest rate swaps and other derivatives not deemed hedges and foreign exchange holdings;
- unrealized gains (losses) from the consolidation from, or deconsolidation to, equity accounting;
- adjustments related to contingent purchase price obligations; and
- adjustments for consolidated and unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures calculated to reflect MFFO on the same basis as above.

FFO and MFFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP) as an indication of performance. In addition, FFO and MFFO do not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are not a measure of liquidity. FFO and MFFO should be considered in conjunction with reported net income and cash flows from operations computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as presented in the financial statements.

The following table presents a reconciliation of FFO to net income:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Net Income	\$ 101,882
Adjustments:	
None	—
Funds from Operations	<u>\$ 101,882</u>

The following table presents a reconciliation of FFO to MFFO:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Funds from Operations	\$ 101,882
Adjustments:	
Other real estate investment related amortization	7,003
Organization expenses	314
Modified Funds from Operations	<u>\$ 109,199</u>

Net Asset Value

On May 14, 2019, the Company’s board of directors approved an estimated NAV as of March 31, 2019 of \$23.26 per share for Class A and Class I shares (there were no Class T shares outstanding as of March 31, 2019). The calculation of the Company’s estimated NAV was performed by Robert A. Stanger & Co., Inc. (“Stanger”), its independent valuation firm, in accordance with the procedures described in the “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Procedures” section of the Company’s prospectus. Although the independent valuation firm performs the calculation of the Company’s estimated NAV, the Company’s board of directors is solely responsible for the determination of the Company’s estimated NAV.

In performing the calculation of the estimated NAV per share, Stanger observed that the Company had originated two loans as of March 31, 2019, and that the Company’s NAV was comprised of cash and equivalents plus its interests in the Delshah Loan and the East 12th Street Loan, amounts due from related party and prepaid expense less accrued expenses, distributions payable and due to related party (excluding amounts owed to the Advisor for reimbursement of O&O consistent with the Company’s valuation procedures), as identified on the Company’s balance sheet. Stanger also considered any other amounts due to the Advisor or affiliates for repayment of Sponsor Support or amounts due to the Special Unit Holder upon a liquidation of the Company, for which no amounts were due as of March 31, 2019. There can be no assurance that a stockholder would realize \$23.26 per share of Class A and I common stock if the Company were to liquidate or engage in another type of liquidity event today. In particular, the Company’s March 31, 2019 NAV does not consider fees or expenses that may be incurred in providing a liquidity event, including reimbursement of amounts to the Advisor for O&O, and any operating expenses that have not been invoiced by the Advisor. The Company believes that the methodology of determining the Company’s NAV conforms to the Institute for Portfolio Alternatives Practice Guideline for Valuations of Publicly Registered Non-Listed REITs (April 2013) and is prepared in accordance with the procedure described in the “Net Asset Value Calculation and Valuation Procedures” section of the Company’s prospectus. In addition, the Company’s board of directors periodically reviews the Company’s NAV policies and procedures.

The purchase price per share for each class of the Company’s common stock will generally equal the prior quarter’s NAV per share, as determined quarterly, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees. The NAV for each class of shares is based on the value of the Company’s assets and the deduction of any liabilities, and any distribution fees applicable to such class of shares. While no Class T shares were outstanding as of March 31, 2019, the purchase price per share for Class T shares will be equal to the March 31, 2019 NAV per share of \$23.26, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees.

Delshah Loan and East 12th Street Loan

In accordance with the Company’s valuation procedures, the Delshah Loan and the East 12th Street Loan (individually a “Loan Investment” and collectively the “Loan Investments”) were included in the determination of NAV at their estimated fair market value as of March 31, 2019, as determined by Stanger, as adjusted to reflect the Company’s interests in the Loan Investments, respectively, as of March 31, 2019. The Loan Investments estimated value was based upon taking, for each Loan Investment, the loan payments over the remaining anticipated term and discounting such payments to present value at a discount rate range equal to the current estimated market interest rate on financing similar to the applicable Loan Investments. To provide their opinion of value of the Loan Investments, Stanger first reviewed the terms of each of the Loan Investments as contained in the loan documents. Stanger then reviewed mezzanine loan market terms at or around March 31, 2019 to ascertain current market interest rate levels for loans similar to the Loan Investments. This review was conducted by (i) recent interviews of participants in the mezzanine / preferred equity market, (ii) reviewing recent mezzanine loan transactions, and (iii) reviewing published surveys available at or around March 31, 2019. Based on Stanger’s reviews above and taking into consideration the Loan Investments’ unique factors, including, but not limited to, loan-to-value (based on the appraised value range of the collateral), debt service coverage/debt yield, collateral property, financial information pertaining to the parent of the borrower, prepayment terms, and loan origination date, maturity date and extension terms, a market interest rate range was determined for each Loan Investment to utilize in the determination of the fair market value of the Loan Investments.

Specifically, it was determined that the current market interest rate for each Loan Investment equaled its contractual interest rate and, therefore, the Loan Investments estimated fair market value equaled the current balance outstanding as of March 31, 2019.

The following table provides a breakdown of the major components of the Company’s NAV:

<u>Components of NAV</u>	<u>March 31, 2019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 333,487
Commercial mortgage loans, held for investment ⁽¹⁾	6,424,316
Due from related party	2,557
Accrued interest receivable	171,755
Prepaid expenses	2,490
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(22,027)
Distribution payable	(36,387)
Due to related party ⁽²⁾	(114,794)
Accrued interest payable	(112,723)
Net Asset Value	<u>\$ 6,648,674</u>
Number of outstanding shares	<u>285,789</u>

Note: (1) Reflects the Company’s interest in the Loan Investments.

(2) Excludes \$67,547 due to the Advisor for reimbursement of O&O costs, as described below.

<u>NAV Per Share</u>	<u>Class A</u> <u>Shares</u>	<u>Class T</u> <u>Shares</u>	<u>Class I</u> <u>Shares</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Gross Assets at Fair Value	\$4,817,407	\$ —	\$2,117,198	\$6,934,605
Due to related party	(79,746)	—	(35,048)	(114,794)
Other liabilities	(118,887)	—	(52,250)	(171,137)
Quarterly NAV	\$4,618,774	\$ —	\$2,029,900	\$6,648,674
Number of outstanding shares	198,535	—	87,254	285,789
NAV per share	<u>\$ 23.26</u>	<u>\$ 23.26</u>	<u>\$ 23.26</u>	

The following table reconciles stockholders’ equity per the Company’s consolidated balance sheet to the Company’s NAV:

<u>Reconciliation of Stockholders’ Equity to NAV</u>	<u>March 31, 2019</u>
Stockholders' equity under U.S. GAAP	\$ 6,581,127
Adjustments:	
Organization and offering costs	67,547
NAV	<u>\$ 6,648,674</u>

The following details the adjustments to reconcile U.S. GAAP stockholders' equity to the Company's NAV:

Organization and offering costs

The Advisor has agreed to pay, on behalf of the Company, all O&O Costs through the first anniversary of the date on which the Company satisfied the Minimum Offering Requirement, which will be June 28, 2019 (the "Escrow Break Anniversary"). Such costs will be reimbursed to the Advisor, ratably, by the Company, over 36 months beginning on June 29, 2019, subject to the 1% Cap. After the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Advisor, in its sole discretion, may pay some or all of the additional O&O Costs incurred, but is not required to do so. To the extent the Advisor pays such additional O&O Costs, the Company is obligated to reimburse the Advisor subject to the 1% Cap. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company's reimbursement liability pertaining to the O&O costs is included with Due to related party in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. For NAV, such costs will be recognized as a reduction in NAV as they are reimbursed.

Sensitivity Analysis

Assuming all other factors remain unchanged, the table below presents the estimated increase or decrease to the Company's March 31, 2019 NAV for the changes in the effective contractual interest rates for the Delshah Loan and East 12th Street Loan, respectively:

<u>Sensitivity Analysis</u>	<u>Range of NAV (Class A, I & T)</u>		
	<u>Low</u>	<u>Concluded</u>	<u>High</u>
Estimated Per Share NAV	\$ 22.96	\$ 23.26	\$ 23.60
Estimated Market Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾ - Delshah Loan	9.70%	9.24%	8.78%
Estimated Market Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾ - East 12th Street Loan	12.51%	11.92%	11.32%

Note: (1) As of March 31, 2019, the market interest rate was determined to be equal to the contractual interest rate for each of the Loan Investments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is dependent upon the net proceeds from the Offering to conduct its principal operations. The Company will obtain the capital required to originate mortgage loans and conduct its operations from the proceeds of the Offering, any future offerings, from secured or unsecured financings from banks and other lenders and from any undistributed funds from its operations.

If the Company is unable to raise substantial funds in the Offering, it will make fewer investments resulting in less diversification in terms of the type, number and size of investments it makes and the value of an investment in the Company will fluctuate with the performance of the limited assets it acquires. Further, the Company will have certain fixed operating expenses, including certain expenses as a REIT, regardless of whether it is able to raise substantial funds in the Offering. The Company's inability to raise substantial funds would increase its fixed operating expenses as a percentage of gross income, reducing its net income and limiting its ability to make distributions.

The Company expects to use debt financing as a source of capital. The Company's charter limits the Company from incurring debt if the Company's borrowings exceed 300% of the cost of the Company's net assets, which is estimated to approximate 75% of the cost of its tangible assets (before deducting depreciation or other non-cash reserves), though the Company may exceed this limit under certain circumstances. Once the Company has fully deployed the proceeds of the Offering, the Company expects its debt financing and other liabilities may likely be approximately 50% of the cost of its tangible assets (before adjusting for depreciation or other non-cash reserves), although it may exceed this level during the offering stage. As of March 31, 2019, the Company's debt to tangible assets ratio was 5.1%.

In addition to making investments in accordance with its investment objectives, the Company expects to use its capital resources to make certain payments to the Advisor and the Dealer Manager. During the organization and offering stage, the payments will include payments to the Dealer Manager for selling commissions, dealer manager fees, and distribution fee payments and to the Advisor for reimbursement of certain organization and offering costs. With regards to the total organization and offering costs, including selling commissions, dealer manager fees, distribution fees and reimbursement of other organization and offering costs, will not exceed 15% of the gross proceeds of the Offering, including proceeds from sales of shares under the Company's DRP. Additionally, the Company expects to make payments to the Advisor in connection with the selection and origination or purchase of investments, the management of its assets and costs incurred by the Advisor in providing services to the Company.

The Company anticipates that over time adequate cash will be generated from operations to fund its operating and administrative expenses, continuing debt service obligations and the payment of distributions. However, the Company's ability to finance its operations is subject to some uncertainties. The Company's ability to generate working capital is dependent on its ability to make investments that generate cash flow. In general, the Company policy is to pay distributions from cash flow from operations, but should operations not be sufficient to fund cash distributions, the Company has entered into a distribution support agreement with CFI to purchase up to \$5 million in Class I shares from the Company (less the amount of any shares purchased by CFI in order to satisfy the Minimum Offering Requirement), to provide additional cash support for distributions (the "Distribution Support Agreement"). However, if the Company has not generated sufficient cash flow from its operations and other sources, such as from the Distribution Support Agreement, or the Advisor's deferral, suspension and/or waiver of its fees and expense reimbursements, to fund distributions, the Company may use the proceeds from the Offering for such purposes.

Cash Flows

The following table provides a breakdown of the net change in the Company's cash and cash equivalents:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 93,690
Cash flows from investing activities	(2,560,807)
Cash flows from financing activities	2,621,353
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 154,236</u>

Operating Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, net cash provided by operating activities was \$93,690, compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$86 during the three months ended March 31, 2018. The change was primarily due to an increase in net income of \$107,105 offset by a net decrease in working capital accounts of \$13,329.

Investing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, net cash used in investing activities was \$2,560,807, compared to \$0 during the three months ended March 31, 2018. The change was primarily due to repurchases of loan participation interest and shortfall interest fundings made in relation to the East 12th Street Loan.

Financing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, cash provided by financing activities was \$2,621,353, compared to \$0 during the three months ended March 31, 2018. The change was due to the proceeds received from the Offering, offset by distributions made.

Distributions

The Company's board of directors authorized, and the Company declared, distributions through August 14, 2019, in an amount equal to \$0.004357260 per day per share of Class A common stock, Class I common stock and Class T common stock, less, for holders of the shares of Class T common stock, the distribution fees that are payable with respect to shares of Class T common stock. The distributions are payable by the 5th business day following each month end to stockholders of record at the close of business each day during the prior month.

The amount of distributions payable to the Company's stockholders will be determined by the board of directors and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available for distribution, the Company's financial condition, capital expenditure requirements, requirements of Maryland law and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify and maintain its status as a REIT. The Company's board of directors may reduce the amount of distributions paid or suspend distribution payments at any time, and therefore distribution payments are not assured.

Under the terms of the Distribution Support Agreement, if the cash distributions the Company pays for any calendar quarter exceed the Company's modified funds from operations ("MFFO") for such quarter, CFI will purchase Class I shares following the end of such calendar quarter for a purchase price equal to the amount by which the distributions paid on such shares exceed the MFFO for such quarter up to \$5 million (less the amount from the shares purchased by CFI in order to satisfy the Minimum Offering Requirement). In such instance, the Company may be paying distributions from proceeds of the shares purchased by CFI or its affiliates, not from cash flow from operations. Class I shares purchased by CFI pursuant to the Distribution Support Agreement will be eligible to receive all distributions payable by the Company with respect to Class I shares.

The following table summarizes our distributions declared during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
	Amount	Percent
Distributions		
Paid in cash	\$ 52,072	54%
Payable	36,387	37%
Reinvested in shares	9,154	9%
Total distributions	\$ 97,613	100%
Sources of Distributions:		
Operating cash flows	\$ 93,690	96%
Offering proceeds pursuant to Distribution Support Agreement	—	0%
Offering proceeds	3,923	4%
Total sources of distributions	\$ 97,613	100%

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company declared \$97,613 of distributions to its shareholders, \$36,387 of which was unpaid at March 31, 2019, compared to the Company's total aggregate MFFO of \$109,199 and the Company's total aggregate net income of \$101,882 for that period.

Election as a REIT

The Company intends to elect and qualify to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with its 2019 tax year. The Company believes that it will be organized and will operate in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code. The Company intends to operate in such a manner to qualify for taxation as a REIT, but no assurance can be given that the Company will operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. In order to qualify and continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, the Company must distribute annually at least 90% of the Company's REIT taxable income. REITs are subject to a number of other organizational and operational requirements. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, it may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property, as well as federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed income.

Critical Accounting Policies

Below is a discussion of the accounting policies that management believes are critical to the Company's principal operations. The Company considers these policies critical because they involve significant judgments and assumptions, and they require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain and they are important for understanding and evaluating the Company's reported financial results. The accounting policies have been established to conform with accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to use judgments in the application of such policies. These judgments affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. With different estimates or assumptions, materially different amounts could be reported in the Company's financial statements. Additionally, other companies may utilize different estimates that may impact the comparability of the Company's results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses.

Reimbursement of Organization and Offering Costs

Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement between the Company and the Advisor, the Advisor has agreed to pay, on behalf of the Company, all O&O Costs through the Escrow Break Anniversary. The Company will not be required to reimburse the Advisor for payment of the O&O Costs prior to the Escrow Break Anniversary. Following the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Company will reimburse the Advisor for payment of the O&O Costs ratably over a 36-month period; provided, however, that the Company will not be obligated to pay any amounts that as a result of such payment would cause the aggregate payments for O&O Costs (less selling commissions, dealer manager fees and distribution fees) paid to the Advisor to exceed the 1% Cap as of such payment date. After the Escrow Break Anniversary, the Advisor, in its sole discretion, may pay some or all of the additional O&O Costs incurred, but it is not required to do so. To the extent the Advisor pays such additional O&O Costs, the Company will be obligated to reimburse the Advisor subject to the 1% Cap. Any amounts not reimbursed in any period shall be included in determining any reimbursement for a subsequent period.

Variable Interest Entities

A Variable Interest Entity (“VIE”) is an entity that lacks one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A VIE is defined as an entity in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The determination of whether an entity is a VIE includes both a qualitative and quantitative analysis. The Company bases the qualitative analysis on the Company’s review of the design of the entity, its organizational structure including decision-making ability and relevant financial agreements and the quantitative analysis on the forecasted cash flow of the entity. The Company will reassess the initial evaluation of an entity as a VIE upon the occurrence of certain reconsideration events. A VIE must be consolidated only by its primary beneficiary, which is defined as the party who, along with its affiliates and agents has both the: (i) power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and (ii) obligation to absorb the losses of the VIE or the right to receive the benefits from the VIE, which could be significant to the VIE. The Company will determine whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE by considering qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to: which activities most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and which party controls such activities; the amount and characteristics of its investment; the obligation or likelihood for us or other parties to provide financial support; consideration of the VIE’s purpose and design, including the risks the VIE was designed to create and pass through to its variable interest holders and the similarity with and significance to the Company’s business activities and other interests. The Company will reassess the determination of whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE each reporting period. Significant judgments related to these determinations include estimates about the current and future fair value and performance of investments held by these VIE’s and general market conditions.

Voting Interest Entities

A voting interest entity is an entity in which the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable it to finance its activities independently and the equity holders have the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, the obligation to absorb the losses of the entity and the right to receive the residual returns of the entity. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest in a voting interest entity is ownership of a majority voting interest. If the Company has a majority voting interest in a voting interest entity, the entity will generally be consolidated. The Company will not consolidate a voting interest entity if there are substantive participating rights by other parties and/or kick-out rights by a single party. The Company performs on-going reassessments of whether entities previously evaluated under the voting interest framework have become VIEs, based on certain events, and therefore subject to the VIE consolidation framework, and vice versa.

Accounting for Investments

Real Estate Debt Investments

Real estate debt investments will be generally classified as held for investment and, accordingly, will be carried at cost, net of unamortized loan fees, premium, discount and unfunded commitments. Real estate debt investments that are deemed to be impaired will be carried at amortized cost less a loan loss reserve, if deemed appropriate. Real estate debt investments where the Company does not have the intent to hold the loan for the foreseeable future or until its expected payoff will be classified as held for sale and recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value.

Investments in Real Estate-Related Assets

Non-controlling, unconsolidated ownership interests in an entity may be accounted for using the equity method, at fair value or at cost.

Under the equity method, the investment is adjusted each period for capital contributions and distributions and its share of the entity's net income (loss). Capital contributions, distributions and net income (loss) of such entities are recorded in accordance with the terms of the governing documents. An allocation of net income (loss) may differ from the stated ownership percentage interest in such entity as a result of preferred returns and allocation formulas, if any, as described in such governing documents. Equity method investments are accounted for in accordance with ASC 323. If an impairment is identified, the carrying value of the investment will be reduced to the anticipated recoverable amount. As of March 31, 2019, the Company did not have any investments in real-estate related assets, and as such, no impairment has been identified.

Fair Value Option

The fair value option provides an election that allows a company to irrevocably elect fair value for certain financial assets and liabilities on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition. The Company will generally not elect the fair value option for its assets and liabilities. However, it may elect to apply the fair value option for certain investments. Any change in fair value for assets and liabilities for which the election is made is recognized in earnings.

Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of financial instruments is categorized based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique and categorized into a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the Company's consolidated balance sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1. Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.

Level 2. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on the following:

- a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets.
- c) Pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- d) Pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3. Prices or valuation techniques based on inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis will be classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Management will determine that prices are representative of fair value and assign the appropriate level in the fair value hierarchy through a review of available data, including observable and unobservable inputs, recent transactions, as well as its knowledge and experience of the market.

Revenue Recognition

Commercial Mortgage Loans, Held for Investment

For loans held for investment, interest income will be recognized on an accrual basis and any related premium, discount, origination costs and fees will be amortized over the life of the investment using the effective interest method. The amortization will be reflected as an adjustment to interest income in earnings. The amortization of a premium or accretion of a discount will be discontinued if such loan is reclassified to held for sale.

Credit Losses and Impairment on Investments

Commercial Mortgage Loans, Held for Investment

Loans will be considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect principal and interest amounts due according to the contractual terms. The Company will assess the credit quality of the portfolio and adequacy of loan loss reserves on a periodic basis. Significant judgment of management will be required in this analysis. The Company will consider the estimated net recoverable value of the loan as well as other factors, including but not limited to the fair value of any collateral, the amount and the status of any senior debt, the quality and financial condition of the borrower and tenants and the competitive situation of the area where the underlying collateral is located. Because this determination will be based on projections of future economic events, which are inherently subjective, the amount ultimately realized may differ materially from the carrying value as of the balance sheet date. If upon completion of the assessment, the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral is less than the net carrying value of the loan, a loan loss reserve will be recorded with a corresponding charge to provision for loan losses. The loan loss reserve for each loan will be maintained at a level that is determined to be adequate by management to absorb probable losses.

Income recognition will be suspended for a loan at the earlier of the date at which payments become 90-days past due or when, in the opinion of management, a full recovery of income and principal becomes doubtful. When the ultimate collectability of the principal of an impaired loan is in doubt, all payments will be applied to principal under the cost recovery method. When the ultimate collectability of the principal of an impaired loan is not in doubt, contractual interest will be recorded as interest income when received, under the cash basis method until an accrual is resumed when the loan becomes contractually current and performance is demonstrated to be resumed. A loan will be written off when it is no longer realizable and/or legally discharged.

Real Estate Debt Securities

Real estate debt securities may include interests in real estate, which may take the form of (a) CMBS or structured notes that are collateralized by pools of real estate debt instruments, often first mortgage loans or (b) debt securities of publicly traded real estate companies.

Real estate debt securities for which the fair value option is elected will not be evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment, or OTTI, as any change in fair value will be recorded in earnings.

Real estate debt securities for which the fair value option is not elected or not held for trading purposes will be evaluated for OTTI periodically. Impairment of a security will be considered other-than-temporary when: (i) the Company has the intent to sell the impaired security; (ii) it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the security; or (iii) the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost of the security. When a security will be or deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired due to (i) or (ii), the security is written down to its fair value and an OTTI is recognized in earnings. In the case of (iii), the security is written down to its fair value and the amount of OTTI is then bifurcated into: (a) the amount related to expected credit losses and (b) the amount related to fair value adjustments in excess of expected credit losses. The portion of OTTI related to expected credit losses will be recognized in earnings. The remaining OTTI related to the valuation adjustment will be recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Once the OTTI is recorded, this will become the new amortized cost basis, and the difference between the expected cash flows and the new amortized cost basis will be accreted through interest income.

Real estate debt securities which are not high-credit quality will be considered to have an OTTI if the security has an unrealized loss and there has been an adverse change in expected cash flow. The amount of OTTI will then be bifurcated as discussed above.

Income Taxes

The Company intends to elect and qualify to be taxed as a REIT and to comply with the related provisions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, beginning with the taxable year ending December 31, 2019. As a REIT, the Company will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to the portion of the Company's income that meets certain criteria and is distributed annually to stockholders. The Company intends to operate in a manner that allows it to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. The Company will monitor the business and transactions that may potentially impact the Company's REIT status. If the Company were to fail to meet these requirements, it could be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the Company's taxable income at regular corporate rates. The Company would not be able to deduct distributions paid to stockholders in any year in which it fails to qualify as a REIT. The Company would also be disqualified for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost unless the Company was entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions.

The Company provides for uncertain tax positions based upon management's assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. Management is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. Because assumptions are used in determining whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities, actual results may differ from the Company's estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The ASU replaced certain previously existing revenue recognition guidance. Beginning January 1, 2018, companies are required to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services and also includes additional disclosure requirements. The new revenue recognition guidance does not apply to revenues associated with financial instruments, including loans and securities that are accounted for under other U.S. GAAP, and as a result, it did not have an impact on the elements of the Company's consolidated statements of operations most closely associated with financial instruments, including revenues from Interest income. The new standard could be adopted either retrospectively to prior reporting periods presented or as a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company adopted the new guidance on its required effective date of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as of the adoption date. Accordingly, the new revenue standard is applied prospectively in the Company's financial statements from January 1, 2018 onward and reported financial information for historical comparable periods is not revised and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect during those historical periods. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*, which makes changes to how cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and required adoption on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*, which requires that the statements of cash flows present the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and required adoption on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of providing additional guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018 and is applied on a prospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. This standard requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and lease liability for all leases with terms of more than 12 months. Recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses will depend on classification as a finance or operating lease. The amendments also require certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures. Accounting guidance for lessors is mostly unchanged. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*, to clarify how to apply certain aspects of the new leases standard. The amendments address the rate implicit in the lease, impairment of the net investment in the lease, lessee reassessment of lease classification, lessor reassessment of lease term and purchase options, variable payments that depend on an index or rate and certain transition adjustments, among other issues. In addition, in July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*, which provides an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under the new transition method, a reporting entity would initially apply the new lease requirements at the effective date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption; continue to report comparative periods presented in the financial statements in the period of adoption in accordance with previous U.S. GAAP (i.e., ASC 840, *Leases*); and provide the required disclosures required by ASC 840 for all periods presented under that standard. Further, ASU No. 2018-11 contains a new practical expedient that allows lessors to avoid separating lease and associated non-lease components within a contract if certain criteria are met. In December 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-20, *Leases (Topic 842): Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors*, to clarify guidance for lessors on sales taxes and other similar taxes collected from lessees, certain lessor costs and recognition of variable payments for contracts with lease and non-lease components. In March 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-01, *Leases (Topic 842), Codification Improvements*, to clarify certain application and transitional disclosure aspects of the new leases standard. The amendments address determination of the fair value of the underlying asset by lessors that are not manufacturers or dealers and clarify interim period transition disclosure requirements, among other issues. The guidance in ASUs 2016-02, 2018-10, 2018-11 and 2018-20 is effective beginning January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted; whereas the guidance in ASU 2019-01 is effective beginning January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted the abovementioned standards on January 1, 2019 using the effective date as the date of initial application. Therefore, pursuant to this transition method financial information was not updated and the disclosures required under the new leases standards were not provided for dates and periods before January 1, 2019. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company’s unaudited consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which requires financial assets that are measured at amortized cost to be presented, net of an allowance for credit losses, at the amount expected to be collected over their estimated life. Expected credit losses for newly recognized financial assets, as well as changes to credit losses during the period, are recognized in earnings. For certain purchased financial assets with deterioration in credit quality since origination, the initial allowance for expected credit losses will be recorded as an increase to the purchase price. Expected credit losses, including losses on off-balance-sheet exposures such as lending commitments, will be measured based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. Further, based on the amended guidance for available-for-sale debt securities, the Company will be required to use an allowance approach to recognize credit impairment, with the allowance to be limited to the amount by which the security’s fair value is less than its amortized cost basis; may not consider the length of time fair value has been below amortized cost; and may not consider recoveries of fair value after the balance sheet date when assessing whether a credit loss exists. The new standard will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020, under a modified retrospective approach, and early adoption is permitted. In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-19, *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses*, to clarify that operating lease receivables accounted for under ASC 842, *Leases*, are not in the scope of the new credit losses guidance, and, instead, impairment of receivables arising from operating leases should be accounted for in accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*. The amendments in this ASU are required to be adopted concurrently with the guidance in ASU No. 2016-13. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Given the objective of the new standard, it is generally expected allowances for credit losses for the financial instruments within its scope would increase, however, the amount of any change will be dependent on the composition and quality of the Company’s portfolios at the adoption date as well as economic conditions and forecasts at that time.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The guidance is part of the FASB’s disclosure framework project, whose objective and primary focus are to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in the notes to financial statements. The ASU eliminates, amends and adds certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The FASB concluded that these changes improve the overall usefulness of the footnote disclosures for financial statement users and reduce costs for preparers. The new standard will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020 and early adoption is permitted for eliminated and modified fair value measurement disclosures. Certain disclosures are required to be applied prospectively and other disclosures need to be adopted retrospectively in the period of adoption. As permitted by the transition guidance in the ASU, the Company early adopted eliminated and modified disclosure requirements as of September 30, 2018 and plans to adopt the remaining disclosure requirements effective January 1, 2020. The adoption of this standard did not impact the Company’s consolidated financial statements. See Note 9 — Fair Value Measurements for additional information.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-17, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities*. The guidance was issued in response to stakeholders’ observations that Topic 810, *Consolidation*, could be improved in the areas of applying the VIE guidance to private companies under common control and in considering indirect interests held through related parties under common control for determining whether fees paid to decision makers and service providers are variable interests. The new standard will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted, and must be applied retrospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on determining whether a decision-making fee is a variable interest on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Emerging Growth Company

The Company is and will remain an “Emerging Growth Company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, until the earliest to occur of (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which the Company’s total annual gross revenues equal or exceed \$1 billion (subject to adjustment for inflation); (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the Primary Offering; (iii) the date on which the Company has, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt; or (iv) the date on which the Company is deemed a large accelerated filer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Additionally, the Company is eligible to take advantage of certain other exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in the Company’s periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. The Company has chosen to “opt out” of that extended transition period and as a result the Company will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that the Company’s decision to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable. Otherwise, the Company has not yet made a decision whether to take advantage of any or all of the exemptions available to it under the JOBS Act.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material effect on the Company’s financial condition, revenue and expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources.

Contractual Obligations

As of March 31, 2019, the Company does not have any long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or long-term liabilities.

Subsequent Events

Purchase of Additional Participation Interests and Interest Shortfall - East 12th Street Loan

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company repurchased participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan from CFI in the amount of \$350,000. As of May 15, 2019, the Company’s total interest in the East 12th Street Loan was 77.19%.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company and CFI advanced \$141,759 to cover the interest shortfall on the East 12th Street Loan. As of May 15, 2019, the total funded amount for the East 12th Street Loan was \$7,229,682.

Status of the Offering

As of May 14, 2019, the Company had sold an aggregate of 321,163 shares of its common stock (consisting of 225,533 Class A shares, 7,216 Class T shares, and 88,414 Class I shares) in the Offering resulting in net proceeds of \$7,611,517 to the Company as payment for such shares.

Distributions

On May 14, 2019, the board of directors authorized, and the Company declared, distributions for the period from May 15, 2019 to August 14, 2019, in an amount equal to \$.004357260 per day per share (or approximately \$1.59 on an annual basis). Distributions will be payable by the 5th business day following each month end to stockholders of record at the close of business each day during the prior month.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The Company's primary market risk exposure will be interest rate risk with respect to its indebtedness, credit risk and market risk with respect to use of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes and foreign currency risk relating to investments made outside of the United States. As of March 31, 2019, the Company had no borrowings and has not used any derivative financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had originated a floating rate commercial mortgage loan, held for investment in the amount of \$8,990,000 relating to the East 12th Street Loan, that is exposed to interest rate changes in LIBOR. The loan is subject to an interest rate floor to mitigate some of the negative impact interest rates would have on the Company's consolidated financial statements. As of March 31, 2019, the increase in LIBOR has had a positive effect on the Company's net income.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was made under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). Based upon this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures (a) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by SEC rules and forms and (b) include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's "internal control over financial reporting" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of March 31, 2019, the Company was not involved in any material legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The Company has disclosed in Part 1. Item 1A. –“Risk Factors” in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 (File No. 333-221814), filed with the SEC, risk factors which materially affect its business, financial condition or results of operations. There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed, except as noted below. You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the other information set forth elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. You should be aware that these risk factors and other information may not describe every risk facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that management currently deems to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition and/or operating results.

If we pay cash distributions from sources other than our cash flow from operations, we will have less funds available for investments and your overall return may be reduced.

Our organizational documents do not restrict us from paying distributions from any source and do not restrict the amount of distributions we may pay from any source, including proceeds from this offering or the proceeds from the issuance of securities in the future, other third party borrowings, advances from the Advisor or sponsor or from the Advisor’s deferral or waiver of its fees under the Advisory Agreement. Distributions paid from sources other than current or accumulated earnings and profits, particularly during the period before we have substantially invested the net proceeds from this offering may constitute a return of capital for tax purposes. From time to time, particularly during the period before we have substantially invested the net proceeds from this offering, we may generate taxable income greater than our taxable income for financial reporting purposes, or our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to stockholders. In these situations we may make distributions in excess of our cash flow from operations, investment activities and strategic financings to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement. If we fund distributions from financings, the net proceeds from this offering or sources other than our cash flow from operations, we will have less funds available for investment in real estate-related loans, real estate-related debt securities and other real estate-related investments and your overall return may be reduced. In addition, if the aggregate amount of cash we distribute to stockholders in any given year exceeds the amount of our taxable income generated during the year, the excess amount will either be (1) a return of capital or (2) a gain from the sale or exchange of property to the extent that a stockholder’s basis in our common stock equals or is reduced to zero as the result of our current or prior year distributions. Such distributions may effectively dilute or reduce the value of the stockholders remaining interest in our company’s net asset value.

Pursuant to the Distribution Support Agreement, in certain circumstances where our cash distributions exceed MFFO, our sponsor will purchase up to \$5.0 million of Class I shares (including the \$2.0 million of shares purchased to satisfy the minimum offering) at the then current offering price per Class I share net of dealer manager fees to provide additional cash to support distributions to you. The sale of these shares will result in the dilution of the ownership interests of our public stockholders. Other than the shares purchased to satisfy our minimum offering requirement, as of March 31, 2019, our sponsor has not purchased any Class I shares pursuant to our distribution support agreement. Upon termination or expiration of the distribution support agreement, we may not have sufficient cash available to pay distributions at the rate we had paid during preceding periods or at all. If we pay distributions from sources other than our cash flow from operations, we will have less cash available for investments, we may have to reduce our distribution rate, our net asset value may be negatively impacted and your overall return may be reduced. As of March 31, 2019, we have declared distributions of \$154,379, of which 39% were paid using proceeds from the Offering.

Our NAV per share may materially change from quarter to quarter if the valuations of our assets materially change from prior valuation or the actual operating results materially differ from what we originally budgeted, including as a result of the Advisor invoicing us for previously unbilled operating expenses.

It is possible that the valuation of our assets may not be spread evenly throughout the year and may differ from the most recent quarterly valuation. As such, when these valuations are reflected in our Independent Valuation Firm’s valuation of our investment portfolio, there may be a material change in our NAV per share for each class of our common stock. Investment valuation changes can occur for a variety reasons, such as real estate market conditions, as well as credit and rates markets. For example, investments may prepay earlier than their stated maturity or in the event of adverse credit events, after the stated maturity. These circumstances may result in a material change in our NAV per share. We are at the greatest risk of these valuation changes during periods where we experience significant loan prepayments, delayed maturity payments, or significant changes in credit markets.

In addition, actual operating results may differ from what we originally budgeted, which may cause a material increase or decrease in the NAV per share amounts. We accrue estimated income and expenses on a quarterly basis based on annual budgets as adjusted from time to time to reflect changes in the business throughout the year. On a periodic basis, we adjust the income and expense accruals we estimated to reflect the income and expenses actually earned and incurred. We will not retroactively adjust the NAV per share of each class for any adjustments. Therefore, because actual results from operations may be better or worse than what we previously budgeted, the adjustment to reflect actual operating results may cause the NAV per share for each class of our common stock to increase or decrease.

The Advisory Agreement provides that any operating expenses which have not been invoiced by the Advisor will not become our obligations. Without these provisions in the Advisory Agreement, such operating expenses, if invoiced, would likely be recorded as liabilities of ours, which, in turn, would likely have a negative effect on our NAV per share. The Advisory Agreement also provides that the Advisor may be reimbursed for previously unbilled operating expenses for prior periods in any subsequent quarter, subject to certain limitations, including the limitation related to the NAV per share of \$25.00 referenced above and the 2%/25% limitation. The incurrence of previously unbilled operating expenses will likely have a negative effect on our NAV per share. As of March 31, 2019, the Advisor has incurred, on our behalf, a total of \$1,613,770 in Unreimbursed Operating Expenses, including a total of \$419,067 for which the Advisor has not invoiced us for reimbursement.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds of Registered Securities.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company did not complete any sales of unregistered securities.

Use of Proceeds

On May 2, 2018, the Company’s Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Form No. 333-221814), was declared effective by the SEC. On June 28, 2018, the Company satisfied the Minimum Offering Requirement as a result of CFI’s purchase of \$2.0 million in Class I shares. As of March 31, 2019, the Company’s NAV was \$23.26 per Class A share, \$23.26 per Class T share and \$23.26 per class I share, plus applicable selling commissions and dealer manager fees. Effective May 22, 2019, the new offering price will be \$24.48 per Class A Share, \$23.73 per Class T Share and \$23.26 per Class I Share.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company issued the following shares of common stock and raised the following gross proceeds in connection with the Offering.

	Shares sold	Gross offering proceeds
Offering.....	116,341	\$ 2,814,054

For the period from the commencement of the Offering through March 31, 2019, the Company issued 277,609 shares of common stock generating total gross proceeds of \$6,754,605 in the Offering.

During the period from the commencement of the Offering through March 31, 2019, the Company also incurred \$148,875 in selling commissions net of Sponsor Support in connection with the issuance and distribution of its registered securities.

The net proceeds received from the Offering, after deducting the total expenses incurred as described above, were \$6,605,730.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company used proceeds of \$2,450,000 to make repurchases of participation interests in the East 12th Street Loan.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The exhibits listed below are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

EXHIBITS INDEX

The following exhibits are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 (and are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K).

Exhibit

No.	Description
3.1	Second Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Rodin Income Trust, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-11 (File No. 333-221814), filed on December 18, 2018)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Rodin Income Trust, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-11 (File No. 333-221814), filed on April 13, 2018)
4.1	Form of Subscription Agreement (included as Appendix A to the Prospectus dated April 29, 2019, filed with the SEC on April 30, 2019)
4.2	Form of Distribution Reinvestment Plan (included as Appendix B to the Prospectus dated April 29, 2019, filed with the SEC on April 30, 2019)
31.1*	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32*	Written statements of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101*	The following materials from Rodin Income Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2019 are formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Filed herewith

