

AFA PRIVATE CREDIT FUND

PROSPECTUS

Institutional Class Shares AMCLX Founder Class Shares AMCJX

August 31, 2024

The AFA Private Credit Fund (the “Fund”), is a Delaware statutory trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act and has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct quarterly repurchase offers at net asset value (“NAV”). The Fund operates under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 26, 2021 (the “Declaration of Trust”) as may be amended from time to time. Alternative Fund Advisors, LLC serves as the investment adviser (“AFA” or the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. The Investment Manager is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Aon Investments USA Inc. (“Aon Investments”) and the Atrato Consulting (“Atrato”) division of F.L. Putnam Investment Management Company, Inc. (“F.L. Putnam”) serve as sub-advisers to the Fund (each a “Sub-Adviser” and, together with the Investment Manager, the “Advisers”).

Total Offering⁽¹⁾

	Institutional Class Shares	Founder Class Shares
Public Offering Price	Current Net Asset Value	Current Net Asset Value
Proceeds to Fund ⁽²⁾	Current Net Asset Value	Current Net Asset Value

⁽¹⁾ Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s Shares on a best-efforts basis. The Shares are being offered through the Distributor and may also be offered through other brokers or dealers that have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor. The Investment Manager, Distributor and/or their affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager’s and/or affiliates’ own assets, as applicable, and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. See “DISTRIBUTOR.” The minimum initial investment in Institutional Class Shares is \$1,000,000 and the minimum initial investment in Founder Class Shares is \$25,000,000, subject to certain exceptions. However, the Fund, under policies approved by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, may accept investments below these minimums. Founder Class Shares are closed to new investors, with the exception of new accounts and programs of financial intermediaries that qualified for investment in Founder Class Shares prior to December 31, 2023. See “FUND SUMMARY - The Offering.”

⁽²⁾ The Fund’s offering expenses are described under “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES” below.

The Fund’s primary investment objective is to provide a high level of current income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, either directly or indirectly, in a range of private credit securities and other private credit-related investments. The Fund may change this 80% policy without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund uses a “multi-manager” strategy whereby the Fund allocates its assets primarily among a range of investment vehicles that invest in private or public credit securities and other credit-related instruments (“Underlying Funds”) managed by a select group of experienced institutional managers (“Underlying Managers”) identified by the Investment Manager for their expertise in implementing various credit strategies. The Fund may also invest directly in private loans and private credit securities (“Direct Investments”).

The Fund’s investment program is speculative and entails substantial risks. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s investment objectives will be achieved or that its investment program will be successful. Investors should consider the Fund as a supplement to an overall investment program and should invest only if they are willing to undertake the risks involved. Investors could lose some or all of their investment (see “PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS” BEGINNING ON PAGE 16).

Interval Fund: The Fund has an interval fund structure pursuant to which the Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the Fund’s Shares outstanding at NAV. While the quarterly repurchase offer is expected to be 5%, the amount of each quarterly repurchase offer may be 5% to 25% subject to approval of the Board of Trustees (the “Board” and each of the trustees on the Board, a “Trustee”). It is also possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their Shares repurchased. **There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.** The Fund’s Shares are not listed and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares for trading on any national securities exchange. There is not expected to be any secondary trading market in the Shares. The Shares are, therefore, not marketable. Even though the Fund makes quarterly repurchase offers to repurchase a portion of the Shares to try to provide liquidity to shareholders, you should consider the Shares to be illiquid.

This prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the public offering of two separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) of the Fund, designated as Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares. The Shares will generally be offered for purchase on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, in each case subject to any applicable sales charges and other fees, as described herein. The Shares will be issued at NAV per Share. No holder of Shares (each, a “Shareholder”) will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares.

This Prospectus concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund’s statement of additional information (the “SAI”), dated August 31, 2024, has been filed with the SEC. You may request a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, when available, and other information about the Fund, and make inquiries without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212; by calling the Fund toll-free at 1 (844) 440-4450; or by accessing the Investment Manager’s website at www.alternativefundadvisors.com. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You can obtain the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, and other information about the Fund on the SEC’s website (www.sec.gov). The address of the SEC’s internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

Shares are an illiquid investment.

- **The Fund does not intend to list the Shares on any securities exchange and the Fund does not expect a secondary market in the Shares to develop.**
- **You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the limited repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.**
- **Although the Fund is required to and has implemented a Share repurchase program, only a limited number of Shares will be eligible for repurchase by the Fund.**
- **You should consider that you may not have access to the money you invest for an indefinite period of time.**
- **An investment in the Shares is not suitable for you if you have foreseeable need to the money you invest.**
- **Because you will be unable to sell your Shares or have them repurchased immediately, you will find it difficult to reduce your exposure on a timely basis during a market downturn.**

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete, nor have they made, nor will they make, any determination as to whether anyone should buy these securities. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

You should not construe the contents of this Prospectus and the SAI as legal, tax or financial advice. You should consult with your own professional advisers as to legal, tax, financial, or other matters relevant to the suitability of an investment in the Fund.

You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date shown below.

THE FUND’S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER IS FORESIDE FUND SERVICES, LLC.

The date of this Prospectus is August 31, 2024

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FUND SUMMARY

This is only a summary and does not contain all of the information that investors should consider before investing in the Fund. Investors should review the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus and SAI, especially the information set forth under the heading “Principal Risk Factors.”

The Fund and
the Shares

AFA Private Credit Fund (the “Fund”) is a closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and organized as a Delaware statutory trust on January 27, 2021. Alternative Fund Advisors, LLC serves as the investment adviser (“AFA” or the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. Aon Investments USA Inc. (“Aon Investments”) and the Atrato Consulting (“Atrato”) division of F.L. Putnam Investment Management Company, Inc. (“F.L. Putnam”) serve as sub-advisers to the Fund (each a “Sub-Adviser” and, together with the Investment Manager, the “Advisers”). The Investment Manager provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. Each Sub-Adviser will not provide any trading, trade allocation, asset valuation, proxy-voting, or any other service to the Investment Manager or the Fund. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that under the Investment Company Act, it is not limited in the percentage of its assets that it may invest in any single issuer of securities. **The Fund is an appropriate investment only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment.**

The Fund offers two separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) designated as Institutional Class (“Institutional Class Shares”) and Founder Class (“Founder Class Shares”). Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares are subject to different fees and expenses. Founder Class Shares are closed to new investors, with the exception of new accounts and programs of financial intermediaries that qualified for investment in Founder Class Shares prior to December 31, 2023. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future. The Fund has received an exemptive order from the SEC with respect to the Fund’s multi-class structure.

The Fund has satisfied and intends to continue to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under the Code which generally requires that, at the end of each quarter: (1) at least 50% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) cash and cash items (including receivables), Federal Government securities and securities of other RICs; and (ii) securities of separate issuers, each of which amounts to no more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets (and no more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting shares), and (2) no more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) securities (other than Federal Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers which the taxpayer controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses; or (iii) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. To continue to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy other applicable requirements, including restrictions on the kinds of income that the Fund can earn and requirements that the Fund distribute most of its income to shareholders each year.

Investment Objectives
and Strategies

The Fund’s primary investment objective is to provide a high level of current income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, either directly or indirectly, in a range of private credit securities and other private credit-related investments. The Fund may change this 80% policy without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund operates using a multi-manager fund strategy whereby the Fund’s assets are primarily allocated, in percentages determined at the discretion of the Investment Manager, among (1) a range of investment vehicles that invest in private or public credit securities and other credit-related instruments (“Underlying Funds”) managed by a select group of experienced institutional managers (“Underlying Managers”) chosen for their expertise in implementing various credit strategies, and (2) directly in private loans and private credit securities (“Direct Investments”). The holdings of the Underlying Funds and Direct Investments together comprise the underlying investments (“Underlying Investments”) of the Fund. Up to 100% of the Underlying Funds may be private investment funds that are not registered under the Investment Company Act. Shareholders will indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in the Underlying Investments. For either investment or hedging purposes, certain Underlying Funds may engage in short sales and/or invest in derivative instruments, such as options, futures and forward currency contracts.

The Fund will generally allocate more than 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, either directly or indirectly, in Underlying Investments of the following types: asset-based lending, receivables financing, real estate lending, specialty finance, loans secured by royalties and other contractual cash flows, leasing, intellectual property lending, peer to peer and consumer lending, litigation finance, trade finance, opportunistic credit, distressed lending, debtor-in-possession, and direct corporate lending. The Fund may change the types of Underlying Investments in which it may invest, and one or more of the investment types described above may not be represented in the Fund at any given time. The Fund may also invest in public credit-related securities, including leveraged loans, high yield bonds, structured credit, collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), public credit instruments and derivative contracts, and other public credit-related securities.

Underlying Investments may include securities of any maturity and/or duration and of any credit quality, including securities that are rated below investment grade. Below-investment-grade securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as “junk” or “high yield” securities. A substantial portion of Underlying Investments may be unrated and/or extremely speculative and may have credit ratings as low as CCC or D. In order to manage the Fund’s liquidity, the Fund may also invest its assets in a variety of liquid instruments such as cash, money market mutual funds, shares of other mutual funds and exchange-traded funds, U.S. government (including agency) securities, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper or other liquid debt securities.

The Investment
Manager and
Sub-Adviser

As Investment Manager, Alternative Fund Advisors, LLC provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. Its principal place of business is located at 101 Federal Street, Suite 1900, Boston, MA 02110. The Investment Manager is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$200 million of assets were under the management of the Investment Manager and its affiliates.

The Investment Manager has engaged Aon Investments and Atrato as the Fund’s Sub-Advisers to provide ongoing research, opinions and recommendations regarding the selection of the Underlying Managers. Each Sub-Adviser will not provide any trading, trade allocation, asset valuation, proxy-voting, or any other service to the Investment Manager or the Fund.

Aon Investments is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act; is a Commodity Pool Operator and a Commodity Trading Advisor registered with the Commodity Futures Trade Commission; and is a member of the National Futures Association. Aon Investments and its global affiliates had \$161.9 billion in global discretionary assets under management as of March 31, 2024. Aon Investments, and its global affiliates, had \$4.539 trillion in assets under advisement as of June 30, 2023 (which includes non-discretionary retainer clients and clients in which Aon Investments and its global affiliates have performed project services for over the past twelve months. Project clients may not currently engage Aon Investments at the time of the calculation of assets under advisement as the project may have concluded earlier during the preceding 12-month period).

Atrato is a division of F. L. Putnam. F.L. Putnam is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act and had \$7.9 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2024 and \$2.137 billion in assets under advisement as of December 31, 2023.

The Administrator

The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to provide it with certain administrative services, including performing all actions related to the issuance and repurchase of Shares of the Fund. The Fund compensates the Administrator for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. See “Fees and Expenses” below.

The Fund and, therefore, the Fund’s Shareholders, bear the Fund’s own operating expenses (including, without limitation, its offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager). A more detailed discussion of the Fund’s expenses can be found under

Fees and Expenses . . . *Investment Management Fee.* The Fund pays the Investment Manager a management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) at an annualized rate of 1.10% of the first \$500 million of the Fund’s average daily net assets; plus 1.05% of the next \$500 million of the Fund’s average daily net assets; plus 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets over \$1 billion, payable monthly in arrears, accrued daily based upon the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Investment Management Fee will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. The Sub-Advisers receive a portfolio management fee, which is paid by the Investment Manager out of the Investment Management Fee.

Administration Fee. The Fund pays the Administrator a minimum monthly administration fee of \$6,343, or \$76,116 on an annualized basis (the “Administration Fee”). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund, and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency services. See “ADMINISTRATION.”

Shareholder Service Fee. The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC that allows the Fund, subject to certain conditions, to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to the Institutional Class Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Shareholder Service Plan, the Fund will be permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.20% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Institutional Class Shares (the “Shareholder Service Fee”) to the Fund’s Distributor or other qualified recipients in connection without limitation with the provision of services to Institutional Class Shares. The Shareholder Service Fee will be paid out of the Fund’s assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. For purposes of determining the Shareholder Service Fee only, the value of the Fund’s assets will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses, including, without limitation, the Shareholder Service Fee payable as applicable. See “SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN.”

The Investment Manager has entered into an amended Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement (“Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to reimburse expenses of the Fund (“Reimbursement”) so that certain of the Fund’s expenses (“Specified Expenses”) will not exceed 0.19% on an annualized basis for each of the Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares (the “Expense Limit”). Specified Expenses for this purpose include all Fund expenses other than the management fee, the shareholder service fee, fees and interests on borrowed funds, distribution fees (if any), acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses. The Expense Limit will be in effect through August 31, 2025 and may not be increased nor may the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement be terminated before such time by the Fund or the Investment Manager. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Reimbursement is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts reimbursed, provided such recoupment will not cause the Fund’s expenses to exceed the lesser of the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver or the expense limit in effect at the time of recapture. See “FUND EXPENSES.”

Fees of Underlying Managers As an investor in Underlying Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear fees charged by the Underlying Managers to the Underlying Funds. Such fees are in addition to the fees that are charged by the Investment Manager to the Fund. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the Underlying Funds will range from an annual rate of 0.35% to 2.50% of the NAV allocated to the Underlying Fund. The estimated impact of such fees is reflected under “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” in the table summarizing fees and expenses. See “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES”.

Investor Qualification . . . Each prospective investor in the Fund is required to certify that it is an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The criteria for qualifying as an “accredited investor” are set forth in the investor application that must be completed by each prospective investor. Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as “Eligible Investors.” Existing Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares (other than in connection with the DRIP (as defined below)) are required to qualify as Eligible Investors and to complete an additional investor application prior to the additional purchase.

The Offering The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor in the Institutional Class Shares is \$1,000,000 and for the Founder Class Shares it is \$25,000,000. See “PURCHASE TERMS” for certain exceptions to these minimum initial investment requirements. However, the Fund, under policies approved by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, may accept investments below these minimums.

The Shares will be offered in a continuous offering. Shares will generally be offered for purchase on each business day. Once a prospective investor’s purchase order is received, a confirmation is sent to the investor. Potential investors should send subscription funds by wire transfer pursuant to instructions provided to them by the Fund. Subscriptions are generally subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors.

A prospective investor must submit a completed investor application on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. The Fund also reserves the right to suspend or terminate offerings of Shares at any time at the Board’s discretion.

Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares are not subject to a sales charge. Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund.

Distribution Policy The Fund intends to pay quarterly distributions to its shareholders equal to 6% annually of the Fund’s NAV per Share (the “Managed Distribution Policy”). This predetermined dividend rate may be modified by the Board from time to time.

If, for any quarterly distribution, investment company taxable income (which term includes net short-term capital gain), if any, and net tax-exempt income, if any, that has accumulated during the immediately preceding quarter is less than the amount of this predetermined dividend rate, then additional assets of the Fund may be sold and sales proceeds included in the distribution. The Fund’s final distribution for each calendar year will seek to include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as the remaining net capital gain realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any Fund taxable year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain for the year, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Payments in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in the Shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the payment would constitute capital gain (assuming the Shares are held as capital assets). This distribution policy may have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because the distribution policy may in some circumstances result in the recognition of ordinary income by Fund shareholders in amounts that exceed the amounts that the Fund actually needs to distribute for it to maintain its RIC status and to avoid incurring any corporate income tax or excise taxes, and because the distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to generate sufficient cash to make the predetermined distribution amount.

The dividend distribution described above may result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Fund’s shareholders each period. Section 19(a) of the Investment Company Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. As required under the Investment Company Act, the Fund will provide a notice to shareholders at the time of a payment or distribution when such payment or distribution does not consist solely of net income. Additionally, each payment will be accompanied by a written statement which discloses the source or sources of each payment. The Fund will provide disclosures, with each payment, that estimates the percentages of the current and year-to-date payments that represent (1) net investment income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital. At the end of the year, the Fund may be required under applicable law to re-characterize payments made previously during that year among (1) ordinary income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital for tax purposes. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payments may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully and should not assume that the source of any payment from the Fund is net profit.

At the end of each calendar year, the Fund is required to report to you and to the IRS on Form 1099-DIV the total amount of Fund distributions to you for the year, and the portions of such distributions that constitute taxable dividend income, capital gain distributions or return of capital, if any.

The Board reserves the right to change the Managed Distribution Policy from time to time.

Each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the Fund's dividend reinvestment program (the "DRIP") and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares priced at the then-current NAV unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. A Shareholder receiving Shares under the DRIP instead of cash distributions may still owe taxes and, because Fund Shares are generally illiquid, may need other sources of funds to pay any taxes due. Inquiries concerning income dividends and/or capital gains distributions should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 1 (844) 440-4450 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Shareholders who hold their Shares in the name of a broker or dealer participating in the offering should contact the broker or dealer to determine whether and how they may participate in, or opt out of, the DRIP.

Repurchase Offers The Fund operates as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act and has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct quarterly repurchase offers at NAV. In each repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase its Shares at their NAV as determined as of approximately February 6, May 6, August 6 and November 6, of each year, as applicable (each, a "Valuation Date"). **Each repurchase offer will be for no less than 5% of the Fund's Shares outstanding, but if the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund.** Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be the Valuation Date. See "*TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE*."

The Fund is subject to substantial risks — including market risks, strategy risks and risks associated with investments in Underlying Funds. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives may be affected by, among other things, (i) the risks attendant to any investment, including those posed by changes in the overall market; (ii) certain risks specific to the Fund's investment policies and practices; and (iii) certain risks specific to the broad-ranging investment techniques that may be used by the Investment Manager and Underlying Managers, including the risks involved with various investment strategies and techniques such as leverage, derivatives, futures and option investing, and short sales.

While the Investment Manager will attempt to moderate any risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the investors will not suffer losses. The Advisers do not have any control over the Underlying Managers and there can be no assurances that the Underlying Managers will manage their funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Additionally, some Underlying Funds may not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act and, therefore, the Fund may not be entitled to the various protections afforded by the Investment Company Act with respect to its investments in those Underlying Funds. There may also be certain conflicts of interest relevant to the management of the Fund, arising out of, among other things, activities of the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers, the Underlying Managers and their affiliates and employees with respect to the management of accounts for other clients as well as the investment of proprietary assets. Prospective investors should review carefully the "*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS*" section of this Prospectus. An investment in the Fund should only be made by investors who understand the risks involved and who are able to withstand the loss of the entire amount invested.

Accordingly, the Fund should be considered a speculative investment, and you should invest in the Fund only if you can sustain a complete loss of your investment. Past results of the Investment Manager, its principals, and the Fund are not indicative of future results. See "*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS*."

Summary of Taxation . . . The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC for federal income tax purposes and intends to maintain its RIC status each year. As a RIC, the Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, provided it distributes out all, or virtually all, of its net taxable income and gains each year. See "*TAXES*."

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables describe the aggregate fees and expenses that the Fund expects to incur and that the Shareholders can expect to bear, either directly or indirectly, through the Fund’s investments. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled “PURCHASING SHARES” beginning on page 57 of this Prospectus.

	Institutional Class Shares	Founder Class Shares
TRANSACTION EXPENSES:		
Maximum sales load on purchases ⁽¹⁾	None	None
ANNUAL EXPENSES (as a percentage of Net Assets attributable to shares)⁽²⁾		
Management Fee ⁽³⁾	1.10%	1.10%
Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	0.17%	0.17%
Shareholder Service Fee ⁽⁴⁾	0.20%	None
Other Expenses	0.54%	0.54%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	2.48%	2.48%
Total Annual Expenses	4.49%	4.29%
Less: Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursements	(0.35)%	(0.35)%
Net Annual Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	4.14%	3.94%

- ⁽¹⁾ Neither Institutional Class Shares nor Founder Class Shares are subject to a sales charge.
- ⁽²⁾ This table summarizes the expenses of the Fund and is designed to help investors understand the costs and expenses they will bear, directly or indirectly, by investing in the Fund.
- ⁽³⁾ The Fund pays a Management Fee at an annualized rate of 1.10% of the first \$500 million of the Fund’s average daily net assets; plus 1.05% of the next \$500 million of the Fund’s average daily net assets; plus 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets over \$1 billion, payable monthly in arrears, accrued daily based upon the Fund’s average daily net assets.
- ⁽⁴⁾ The Fund’s Institutional Class Shares may pay a Shareholder Service Fee of up to 0.20% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Institutional Class Shares to the Fund’s Distributor or other qualified recipients. See “*SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN*”
- ⁽⁵⁾ In addition to the Fund’s direct expenses, the Fund indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the expenses of the Underlying Funds. The fees and expenses indicated are based on the prior fiscal period. In the future, these fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower than reflected, because certain fees are based on the performance of the Underlying Managers (Underlying Funds), which fluctuate over time. In addition, the Fund’s portfolio changes from time to time, which will result in different Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.
- ⁽⁶⁾ The Investment Manager has entered into an amended Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement (“Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to reimburse expenses of the Fund (“Reimbursement”) so that certain of the Fund’s expenses (“Specified Expenses”) will not exceed 0.19% on an annualized basis for each of the Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares (the “Expense Limit”). Specified Expenses for this purpose include all Fund expenses other than the management fee, shareholder service fee, fees and interest on borrowed funds, distribution fees (if any), acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses. The Expense Limit will be in effect through August 31, 2025 and may not be increased nor may the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement be terminated before such time by the Fund or the Investment Manager. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Reimbursement is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts reimbursed, provided such recoupment will not cause the Fund’s expenses to exceed the lesser of the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver or the expense limit in effect at the time of recapture.

The purpose of the table above is to assist prospective investors in understanding the various fees and expenses Shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. “Other Expenses,” as shown above, is an estimate based on anticipated investments in the Fund and anticipated expenses for the current fiscal year of the Fund’s operations, and includes, among other things, professional fees and other expenses that the Fund will bear, including initial and ongoing offering costs and fees and expenses of the Administrator and custodian. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see “*INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE,*” “*ADMINISTRATION,*” “*FUND EXPENSES,*” and “*PURCHASING SHARES.*”

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$1,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that all distributions are reinvested at NAV, that the Fund's net annual expenses remain the same and that they take into account the Expense Limitation Agreement in footnote 6 of the Fee Table. The assumed 5% annual return is not a prediction of the projected performance of the Shares and actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown. Under these assumptions:

You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class Shares	\$42	\$133	\$225	\$459
Founder Class Shares	\$40	\$127	\$216	\$442

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The information contained in the table below sets forth selected information derived from the Fund's financial statements. Financial statements for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2024 have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. Cohen & Company Ltd.'s report, along with the Fund's financial statements and notes thereto, are included in the Fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2024 ("Annual Report"), which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. You may obtain the Annual Report free of charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212; by calling the Fund toll-free at 1 (844) 440-4450; or by visiting the following hyperlink: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1843499/000199937124008417/afa-ncsr_043024.htm. The information in the table below should be read in conjunction with each of those financial statements and the notes thereto.

Period ending April 30,	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income ¹	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	Total from investment operations	Distributions to shareholders from net investment income	Distributions to shareholders from net realized gain	Distributions to shareholders from return of capital	Total distributions	Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^{2,3}	Gross expenses ^{4,5}	Net expenses ^{4,5,6}	Net investment income ^{4,6}	Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	Portfolio turnover rate ³
Founder Class															
2024	\$ 9.34	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.87	\$ (0.59)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.74)	\$ 9.47	9.59%	1.88%	1.42%	5.50%	\$ 121,444	4%
2023	9.88	0.23	0.10	0.33	(0.53)	0.00	(0.34)	(0.87)	9.34	3.59	3.44	2.25	2.45	21	37
2022 ⁷	10.00	0.14	0.19	0.33	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.45)	9.88	3.32	3.09	1.21	1.70	21	9
Institutional Class															
2024	9.38	0.50	0.36	0.86	(0.59)	0.00	(0.15)	(0.74)	9.50	9.47	2.08	1.62	5.30	73,986	4
2023	9.90	0.26	0.09	0.35	(0.53)	0.00	(0.34)	(0.87)	9.38	3.82	3.19	2.00	2.76	50,645	37
2022 ⁷	10.00	0.17	0.18	0.35	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.45)	9.90	3.59	2.84	0.97	2.01	39,583	9

¹ Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

² Based on the net asset value as of period end. Assumes an investment at net asset value at the beginning of the period and reinvestment of all distributions during the period. The return would have been lower if certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the adviser.

³ Not annualized for periods less than one year.

⁴ Annualized for periods less than one year, with the exception of non-recurring organizational costs.

⁵ Percentages shown include interest expense. Gross and net expense ratios, respectively, excluding interest expense and commitment fees are as follows:

	Gross Expenses ⁴	Net Expenses ⁴
Founder Class		
2024	1.71%	1.25%
2023	2.82	1.62
2022 ⁷	3.01	1.14
Institutional Class		
2024	1.91	1.45
2023	2.57	1.37
2022 ⁷	2.77	0.90

⁶ The contractual and voluntary fee and expense waiver is reflected in both the net expense and net investment income (loss) ratios. For the period ended April 30, 2022, the contractual and voluntary fee and expense waivers amounted to \$533,020, or 1.83%, and \$15,397, or 0.05%, respectively and the Investment Manager additionally voluntarily waived \$2, or 0.01%, of the Investor Class Shareholder Servicing fees.

⁷ Reflects operations for the period from July 1, 2021 (Commencement of operations) to April 30, 2022.

Credit Facility, year ended April 30:	2024	2023	2022 ¹
Senior securities, end of period (000's)	\$ 11,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,400
Asset coverage, per \$1,000 of senior security principal amount	18,766	15,476	12,684
Asset coverage ratio of senior securities	1877%	1548%	1265%

¹ For the period from July 1, 2021 (Commencement of operations) to April 30, 2022.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the continuous offering of the Fund's Shares, not including the amount of any sales charges and the Fund's fees and expenses (including, without limitation, offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager), will be invested by the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and strategies as soon as practicable and generally not later than three months after receipt, subject to market conditions, the availability of suitable investments, and the extent proceeds are held in cash to pay dividends or expenses, satisfy repurchase offers or for temporary defensive purposes.

Delays in fully investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions with Underlying Managers and the Investment Manager's ability to find suitable investments. While the Fund's investments are expected to be partially invested within three months, the aforementioned delays may inhibit the Fund from being fully invested at all times. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns and reduce the Fund's distributions to Shareholders. Pending such use, the Fund may take temporary defensive measures and invest a portion of proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments and other short-term debt securities. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs or to maintain liquidity. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Fund's primary investment objective is to provide a high level of current income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, either directly or indirectly, in a range of private credit securities and other private credit-related investments. The Fund may change this 80% policy without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund uses a "multi-manager" strategy whereby the Fund primarily allocates its assets among multiple investment vehicles that invest in private or public credit securities and other credit-related instruments ("Underlying Funds") managed by a select group of institutional managers ("Underlying Managers") identified and chosen by the Investment Manager for their expertise in implementing various credit strategies. Up to 100% of the Underlying Funds may be private investment funds that are not registered under the Investment Company Act. Shareholders will indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in the Underlying Funds. For either investment or hedging purposes, certain Underlying Funds may engage in short sales and/or invest in derivative instruments, such as options, futures and forward currency contracts. The Fund may also invest directly in private loans and private credit securities ("Direct Investments"). The underlying holdings of the Underlying Funds and Direct Investments together compose the underlying investments ("Underlying Investments") of the Fund.

The Fund generally allocates more than 80% of its net assets including any borrowings for investment purposes, either directly or indirectly, in Underlying Investments of the following types: asset-based lending, receivables financing, real estate lending, specialty finance, loans secured by royalties or other contractual cash flows, leasing, intellectual property lending, peer to peer and consumer lending, litigation finance, trade finance, opportunistic credit, distressed lending, debtor-in-possession, and direct corporate lending. The Fund may change the types of Underlying Investments in which it may invest, and one or more of the investment types described above may not be represented in the Fund at any given time. The Fund may also invest in public credit-related securities, including leveraged loans, high yield bonds, structured credit, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), public credit instruments and derivative contracts, and other public credit-related securities.

The Investment Manager believes that, by investing in a diversified range of credit strategies, the Fund will be less exposed to the risks and volatility that may be associated with investing in any individual credit strategy. Moreover, by investing through multiple Underlying Managers, the Fund will afford investors access to the specialized skills and expertise of the managers, while at the same time lessening for investors the risks and volatility that may be associated with investing through any single investment manager or in any single investment strategy.

Underlying Investments include direct loans (to individuals, companies and entities of any size) of any maturity, seniority and credit quality that may be unsecured or secured by different types of collateral, such as receivables, real estate, or other assets. Private credit instruments are generally not investment grade and will generally not have a credit rating. Structured credit refers to investments in select tranches of cash flows generated by a pool of debt obligations, such as CLOs and collateralized mortgage obligations. Underlying Managers have complete discretion to make investments for their respective Underlying Funds consistent with the relevant investment advisory agreements, limited partnership agreements, memorandums and articles of association or other governing documents. Such agreements and governing documents generally allow the Underlying Managers to change the kinds of investments they make and their techniques for making investments if they believe that such changes are appropriate in view of the relevant investment objectives and the then-current or expected market, business or economic conditions. Underlying Investments may be of any maturity and/or duration and any credit quality, including securities that are rated below investment grade. Below-investment-grade securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as "junk" or "high yield" securities. A substantial portion of the Underlying Investments may be unrated and/or extremely speculative and may have credit ratings as low as CCC or D.

The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the provisions of Sections 17(d) of the Investment Company Act that would allow the Fund to invest in certain investment transactions alongside other funds managed by the Investment Manager or certain of its affiliates, subject to certain conditions. The Investment Manager will not cause the Fund to engage in certain investments alongside affiliates unless the Fund has received an order granting an exemption from Section 17 of the Investment Company Act or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. However, there can be no assurance when or if the Fund will obtain such exemptive relief. Furthermore, even if the Fund is able to receive exemptive relief, the Fund could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested.

Investment Process

The Investment Manager has engaged Aon Investments and Atrato, a division of F.L. Putnam, as the Fund's Sub-Advisers to provide ongoing research, opinions and recommendations regarding the selection of the Underlying Managers.

Aon Investments Investment Selection, Due Diligence and Monitoring Process

Aon Investments' investment process is multi-dimensional, iterative and proactive, and includes five stages: (i) market scan; (ii) fund screening; (iii) preliminary due diligence; (iv) in-depth due diligence; and (v) ongoing monitoring.

Market Scan. Aon Investments' longstanding relationships in the private credit, fixed income, real estate and hedge fund communities provides Aon Investments' research team with the opportunity to review a breadth of credit strategies in the U.S. and abroad ranging from single product emerging managers to longstanding multi-asset managers. Aon Investments builds and actively maintains relationships with investment managers well in advance of a potential allocation to the investment manager so that the Fund is well-positioned to obtain access to a wide range of managers. This approach also allows Aon Investments to continuously evaluate investment managers and to be well-informed when an investment manager begins fundraising for a new or limited offer investment strategy.

Fund Screening. Each market sector (including fixed income, real estate and alternatives) has a dedicated research team. The various research teams meet frequently to review new investment opportunities. Members of the research teams present a high-level investment summary regarding each investment manager with whom they have met and who they believe warrants a broader team review. The "Fund Summary" provides critical information about the investment manager, strategy, team, performance, and terms and conditions of the potential investment. The research teams supplement this information through historical knowledge of the investment manager and team. The research teams also discuss whether the strategy makes sense in the current market environment. The fund screening process also includes a preliminary assessment of the manager's merits and concerns about the specific investment opportunity.

Preliminary Due Diligence. After a determination has been made by the research team to pursue an investment opportunity past the screening phase, a more in-depth review is led by the research analysts. This team is responsible for conducting the initial due diligence of the investment opportunity which is recorded in a set of meeting notes. The review typically examines the firm, strategy, track record, and team experience. The research analysts review the investment process to identify distinctive features that could provide the manager with an investment edge. This allows the research team to determine the primary drivers of performance, including the key partners, the industries and strategies contributing to the performance, as well as other significant factors impacting the overall performance. The research team also speaks with key industry members through performing on and off-sheet reference checks. The preliminary diligence stage is focused on determining if a manager is expected to meet Aon Investments' due diligence standards and investment criteria. The research team focuses on the major areas of concern and determines if those concerns can be mitigated and would ultimately be acceptable risk(s).

In-Depth Due Diligence. During the in-depth due diligence process, the research team evaluates the quality of the Underlying Manager's investment process, including due diligence and decision-making processes. Aon Investments reviews the Underlying Manager's experience, skill level, and interpersonal skills. Aon Investments also assesses the Underlying Manager's compensation arrangements to determine if proper incentives are in place to encourage long tenure and to generate superior long-term performance. Aon Investments evaluates the manager among a number of dimensions and applies a rating across seven factors: (i) business; (ii) investment risk; (iii) staff; (iv) investment process; (v) terms and conditions; (vi) operational due diligence; (vii) performance analysis. In-depth due diligence of an Underlying Fund is recorded in a final investment due diligence report referred to as a Debrief Report. This analysis is supplemented by independent due diligence from Aon Investments' dedicated Operational Risk Solutions and Analytics (ORSA) team. The ORSA team performs a separate and thorough review of the Underlying Manager's administration, operational controls, valuation of assets, cybersecurity, and third-party vendors to help ensure the investment decisions are supported by firm policies and procedures. Upon completion of the Debrief Report and all ORSA analysis, the Underlying Fund is presented by Aon Investments to the investment committee of the Fund's Investment Manager for approval.

Ongoing Monitoring. Aon Investments actively monitors the investments in Underlying Funds sourced by Aon Investments. Aon Investments holds periodic meetings with Underlying Managers, and tracks performance and overall portfolio statistics, including diversification, risk and performance relative to targets. Additionally, Aon Investments strives to develop relationships with the Underlying Managers' investment professionals to obtain ongoing information about the Underlying Fund's investments, performance and exposure to various risks.

Atrato Investment Selection, Due Diligence and Monitoring Process

Atrato's investment process has five components: (i) underlying manager sourcing; (ii) qualitative and peer group analysis; (iii) investment due diligence; (iv) operational due diligence; and (v) ongoing underlying manager monitoring.

Manager Sourcing. Atrato specializes in the sourcing of alternative investment managers. Sourcing is an ongoing process by which Atrato establishes meaningful knowledge of the investible universe, which generally includes meeting with or speaking to investment managers directly. In addition to evaluating more established investment managers, Atrato recognizes the competitive advantage that may

enable some emerging and/or smaller investment managers to take advantage of opportunities in niche strategies that cannot be executed by larger investment firms. In identifying investment managers, Atrato uses a variety of information sources, including third-party databases, conferences, independent placement agents, capital introduction units at the major investment banks and service providers such as accountants, attorneys, administrators, third party marketers, and consultants. Atrato has developed a proprietary software program that synthesizes all manager-related information including call and meeting notes, investment performance and other relevant data.

Quantitative and Peer Group Analysis. Quantitative analysis is an integral component of Atrato’s manager evaluation process. To the extent available, Atrato performs in-depth performance analysis on the potential fund investment or previous portfolios run by the investment manager. This process helps identify managers that should be excluded from further due diligence due to unacceptable risk/return profiles. For private markets strategies, Atrato also looks at track records of historical vintages and other metrics around the strength of investment returns against the backdrop of capital deployment, J-curve mitigation, IRRs, MOICs, and other relevant metrics. Atrato also analyzes the performance of an investment strategy against similar peers. Identifying periods of over-and underperformance, higher and lower volatility, higher and lower draw-downs versus peers and other metrics helps to inform the qualitative research into the manager’s investment strategy.

Investment Due Diligence. Once Atrato has identified possible investment candidates, a comprehensive qualitative review of the investment manager and potential investment is initiated. The qualitative due diligence process is systematic and includes evaluation of historical manager data and documents, and the collection and review of current documentation that informs the key areas of focus for on-site meetings and interviews with the manager. Key factors used to evaluate managers include among others, the manager’s investment philosophy, investment strategy and inherent strategy risk, risk management processes, drivers of performance including potential performance in extreme environments, current market environment, competitive landscape, portfolio diversification across sectors and concentration of positions, leverage, liquidity, capacity, transparency, and fees.

Operational Due Diligence. Atrato seeks to understand the financial and operational controls of the investment manager to identify and assess any potential organizational risks. This operational due diligence process consists of a thorough assessment of operational factors through direct contact with the fund manager’s operational staff and the major service providers to the investment manager. Key areas of evaluation include the adequacy of internal trading discipline and controls, technology systems and back-up procedures, valuation policies, compliance procedures, policies and procedures relating to potential conflicts of interest, regulatory filings (if any), personnel risks, physical asset risk, fund structure review, disaster-recovery provisions, office security concerns, firm governance, and key service providers of the fund including, as applicable, auditors, counsel, administrators, and custodians.

Ongoing Manager Due Diligence. Atrato generally reviews fund investments via teleconference on an ongoing basis. The calls generally cover organizational, operational, attribution, portfolio construction and risk management subjects that are relevant to the period being evaluated. Additionally, Atrato seeks to assess whether the manager is deviating materially from the key considerations discussed during prior due diligence.

While each of the Sub-Advisers is responsible for making recommendations regarding the selection of Underlying Funds, the Investment Manager retains overall supervisory responsibility for the day-to-day management and investment of the Fund’s investment portfolio. The Investment Manager may manage a portion of the Fund’s assets directly and may source Underlying Managers and Direct Investments that have not been researched or recommended by the Sub-Advisers. The Investment Manager may hedge or modify the Fund’s exposure to a particular investment or market-related risk created by an Underlying Manager and may invest the Fund’s assets pending allocation to an Underlying Manager, or to establish positions in securities and strategies it deems appropriate for meeting the Fund’s investment objectives.

Leverage

The Fund may leverage the Fund’s investment in the Underlying Funds and Direct Investments by borrowing. Such borrowing and use of leverage will be limited to 33%. The use of leverage increases risk and generates interest expense, but also may increase the investment return. For example, when the Fund is leveraged, a small increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s investments will result in a larger increase or decrease, respectively, in the NAV of the Fund’s investments than would otherwise be the case.

The Fund, as the borrower, has entered into a secured, two-year revolving line of credit facility (the “Credit Facility”). The Credit Facility expires on February 2, 2026. The Fund may borrow an amount up to the lesser of the Credit Facility maximum commitment financing of \$30,000,000 or the aggregate amount of Loans as defined in its Credit and Security Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”). In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Fund has made certain customary representations and warranties and is required to comply with various customary covenants, reporting requirements and other requirements. The Credit Agreement contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (i) the failure to make principal, interest or other payments when due after the applicable grace period; (ii) the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund; or (iii) a change of management of the Fund. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, the lender may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable. The Fund’s obligations to the lender under the Credit Agreement are secured by a first-priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of the Fund. The Fund complies with Section 8 and Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage.

The Fund may enter into derivatives or other transactions that may provide leverage (other than through borrowings). The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act. The Fund intends to be a limited derivatives user under Rule 18f-4 of the Investment Company Act. As a limited derivatives user, the Fund’s derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote. Underlying Managers may leverage their trading (and in certain cases, at significant levels) through borrowings from banks and other lenders to leverage investments, utilize futures, forwards, swaps and other derivatives to acquire leverage, finance investments through repurchase agreements, total return swaps and options and trade securities and derivatives on margin. The Fund, through investment in Underlying Funds, may be exposed to higher levels of leverage than the Fund is permitted to incur directly, including a greater risk of loss with respect to such investments as a result of higher leverage employed by such entities.

Effects of Leverage

Assuming the use of leverage in the amount of 7.19% of the Fund’s total assets and an annual interest rate on leverage of 8.29% payable on such leverage based on estimated market interest rates as of the date of this Prospectus, the additional income that the Fund must earn (net of estimated expenses related to leverage) in order to cover such interest payments is 0.64%. The Fund’s actual cost of leverage will be based on market interest rates at the time the Fund undertakes a leveraging strategy, and such actual cost of leverage maybe higher or lower than that assumed in the previous examples.

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on total return on Shares, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income, net expenses and changes in the value of investments held in the Fund’s portfolio) of -10%, -5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of what the Fund’s investment portfolio returns will be. In other words, the Fund’s actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table below. The table further reflects the use of leverage representing approximately 7.19% of the Fund’s assets after such issuance and the Fund’s currently projected annual interest rate of 8.29%. See “*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS—BORROWING, USE OF LEVERAGE.*” The table does not reflect any offering costs of Shares.

Assumed Portfolio Return (Net of Expenses)	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Return to Shareholder	-11.51%	-6.07%	-0.64%	4.79%	10.22%

Total return is composed of two elements—the dividends on Shares paid by the Fund (the amount of which is largely determined by the Fund’s net investment income after paying the cost of leverage) and realized and unrealized gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As the table shows, leverage generally increases the return to Shareholders when portfolio return is greater than the costs of leverage and decreases return when the portfolio return is less than the costs of leverage.

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

All investments carry risks to some degree. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objectives will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Fund will be successful. An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost.

GENERAL RISKS

REPURCHASE OFFERS; LIMITED LIQUIDITY. The Fund is a closed-end investment company structured as an “interval fund” and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at per-class NAV, of not less than 5% and not more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares on the repurchase request deadline. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares each quarter, and there is no guarantee that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares that they desire to sell in any particular repurchase offer. Under current regulations, such offers must be for not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Shares outstanding on the repurchase request deadline. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder. The potential for proration may cause some investors to tender more Shares for repurchase than they wish to have repurchased or result in investors being unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment during the particular repurchase offer.

Shares in the Fund provide limited liquidity since Shareholders will not be able to redeem Shares on a daily basis. A Shareholder may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. In addition, with very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable, and liquidity will be provided only through repurchase offers made quarterly by the Fund. Shares in the Fund are therefore suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

The Fund's repurchase policy will have the effect of decreasing the size of the Fund over time from what it otherwise would have been. Such a decrease may therefore force the Fund to sell assets it would not otherwise sell. It may also reduce the investment opportunities available to it and cause its expense ratio to increase.

Payment for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Investment Manager would otherwise want, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover, subject to such policies as may be established by the Board in an attempt to avoid or minimize potential losses and turnover resulting from the repurchase of Shares.

If a Shareholder tenders all of its Shares (or a portion of its Shares) in connection with a repurchase offer made by the Fund, that tender may not be rescinded by the Shareholder after the date on which the repurchase offer terminates. However, although the amount payable to the Shareholder will be based on the value of the Fund's assets as of the repurchase date, the value of Shares that are tendered by Shareholders generally will be determined within fourteen (14) days after the repurchase offer terminates. Thus, a Shareholder will not know the repurchase price until after it has irrevocably tendered its Shares.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTIONS RISK. Shares of the Fund may be offered to certain other investment companies, large retirement plans and other large investors such as advisory firms that exercise control over a large number of individual investor accounts. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that those shareholders may purchase a large amount of shares of the Fund. Large purchases of Fund shares could adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund does not immediately invest cash it receives and therefore holds more cash than it ordinarily would. Large shareholder activity could also generate increased transaction costs and cause adverse tax consequences.

BORROWING; USE OF LEVERAGE. The Fund may leverage its investments by "borrowing." The use of leverage increases both risk of loss and profit potential. Additionally, Underlying Funds may leverage their trading (and in certain cases, at significant levels) through borrowings from banks and other lenders to leverage investments, utilize futures, forwards, swaps and other derivatives to acquire leverage, finance investments through repurchase agreements, total return swaps and options and trade securities and derivatives on margin. The use of leverage increases risk and generates interest expense, but also may increase the investment return. For example, when an Underlying Fund is leveraged, a small increase or decrease in the value of the Underlying Fund's investments will result in a larger increase or decrease, respectively, in the NAV of the Underlying Manager's investments than would otherwise be the case. The interests of persons with whom the Fund enters into leverage arrangements will not necessarily be aligned with the interests of the Fund's Shareholders and such persons will have claims on the Fund's assets that are senior to those of the Fund's Shareholders. The Fund is subject to the Investment Company Act requirement that an investment company satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness (the "Asset Coverage Requirement"). This means that at any given time the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third the value of its total assets (including such indebtedness). These limits generally do not apply to the Underlying Funds and, therefore, the Fund's portfolio may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs of certain Underlying Funds.

NON-DIVERSIFIED STATUS. The Fund is a "non-diversified" management investment company. Thus, there are no percentage limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act on the Fund's assets that may be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of any one issuer. Consequently, if one or more securities are allocated a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets, losses suffered by such securities could result in a higher reduction in the Fund's capital than if such capital had been more proportionately allocated among a larger number of securities. The Fund may also be more susceptible to any single economic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified investment company.

LEGAL, TAX AND REGULATORY. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory environment for private investment funds continues to evolve, and changes in the regulation of private investment funds may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments and the ability of the Fund to implement its investment strategy (including the use of leverage). The financial services industry generally and the activities of private investment funds and their investment advisers, in particular, have been the subject of increasing legislative and regulatory scrutiny. Such scrutiny may increase the Fund's legal, compliance, administrative and other related burdens and costs as well as regulatory oversight or involvement in the Fund's business. There can be no assurances that the Fund will not in the future be subject to regulatory review. The effects of any regulatory changes or developments on the Fund may affect the manner in which it is managed and may be substantial and adverse.

In addition, there is uncertainty with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal, state and local levels, notably as respects U.S. trade, tax, healthcare, immigration, foreign and government regulatory policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or presidential administration implements additional changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, healthcare, tax rates, the U.S. regulatory environment and inflation, among other areas. Until any additional policy changes are finalized, it cannot be known whether the Fund, Underlying Managers or their investments or future investments may be positively or negatively affected, or the impact of continuing uncertainty. Each prospective investor should also be aware that developments in the tax laws of the United States or other jurisdictions where the Fund or its Underlying Funds invest could have a material effect on the tax consequences to the shareholders. In the event of any such change in law, each Shareholder is urged to consult its own tax advisers.

NON-QUALIFICATION AS A RIC. If for any taxable year the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code, all of its taxable income would be subject to income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must meet three numerical requirements each year regarding (i) the diversification of the assets it holds, (ii) the income it earns, and (iii) the amount of taxable income that it distributes to Shareholders. These requirements and certain additional tax risks associated with investments in the Fund are discussed in “TAXES” in this Prospectus.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack or damage. The Fund and its affiliates and third-party service providers are subject to cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and the Fund could suffer such losses in the future. The Fund’s and its affiliates’ and third-party service providers’ computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have a security impact. In addition, the Fund and the Investment Manager have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third-party service providers. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Fund’s operations or the operations of their respective affiliates and third-party service providers. This could result in significant losses, reputational damage, litigation, regulatory fines or penalties, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund’s business, financial condition or results of operations. Privacy and information security laws and regulation changes, and compliance with those changes, may result in cost increases due to system changes and the development of new administrative processes. In addition, the Fund may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify the Fund’s protective measures and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from operational and security risks.

TECHNOLOGY RISK. The Fund, Underlying Funds and their service providers and markets generally have become more susceptible to potential operational risks related to intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund, an Investment Fund or a service provider to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. There can be no guarantee that any risk management systems established by the Fund, Underlying Funds, their service providers, or issuers of the securities in which the Fund or Underlying Funds invest to reduce technology and cyber security risks will succeed, and the Fund and Underlying Funds cannot control such systems put in place by service providers, issuers or other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or Underlying Funds.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN 17(d) EXEMPTIVE RELIEF. The Investment Company Act prohibits the Fund from making certain investments alongside affiliates unless it receives an order from the SEC permitting it to do so. The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the provisions of Sections 17(d) of the Investment Company Act to invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions alongside current or future business development companies (“BDCs”), private funds, separate accounts, or registered investment companies that are advised by the Investment Manager or its affiliates or any company that is a direct or indirect, wholly-or majority-owned subsidiary of the Investment Manager or its affiliates, collectively, the Fund’s “co-investment affiliates,” subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. There is no assurance that the Fund or the Investment Manager will receive such exemptive relief, and if they are not able to obtain the exemptive relief, the Fund will not be permitted to participate in such co-investment opportunities. This may reduce the Fund’s ability to deploy capital and invest its assets. The Fund may be forced to invest in cash, cash equivalents or other assets that may result in lower returns than otherwise may be available through these co-investment opportunities.

SPECIAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN UNDERLYING FUNDS

NO REGISTRATION. Underlying Funds generally will not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, the provisions of the Investment Company Act, which, among other things, require investment companies to have securities held in custody at all times in segregated accounts and regulate the relationship between the investment company and its asset management, are not applicable to an investment in the Underlying Funds. In addition, Underlying Funds generally are not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Investment Manager to monitor whether holdings of the Underlying Funds cause the Fund to be above specified levels of ownership in certain investment strategies. Although the Fund expects to receive information from each Underlying Manager regarding its investment performance on a regular basis, in most cases there is little or no means of independently verifying this information. An Underlying Manager may use proprietary investment strategies that are not fully disclosed to its investors and may involve risks under some market conditions that are not anticipated by the Fund. In addition, while many Underlying Managers will register with the SEC and state agencies as a result of developments in certain laws, rules and regulations, some Underlying Managers may still be exempt from registration. In such cases, these Underlying Managers will not be subject to various disclosure requirements and rules that would apply to registered investment advisers. Similarly, while many Underlying Managers will register as commodity pool operators under the Commodity Exchange Act, other Underlying Managers will be exempt from registration and will not be subject to various disclosure requirements and rules that would apply to registered commodity pool operators.

MULTIPLE LEVELS OF FEES AND EXPENSES. Although in many cases investor access to the Underlying Funds may be limited or unavailable, an investor who meets the conditions imposed by an Underlying Fund may be able to invest directly with the Underlying Fund. By investing in Underlying Funds indirectly through the Fund, the investor bears asset-based fees. Moreover, investors in the

Fund bear a proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager, operating costs, sales charges, brokerage transaction expenses, and administrative fees) and, indirectly, similar expenses of the Underlying Funds. Thus, an investor in the Fund may be subject to higher operating expenses than if they invested in an Underlying Fund directly or in a closed-end fund which did not invest in Underlying Funds.

LACK OF OPERATING HISTORY OF UNDERLYING FUNDS. Certain Underlying Funds may be newly formed entities that have no operating histories. In such cases, the Advisers may evaluate the past investment performance of the applicable Underlying Managers or of their personnel. However, this past investment performance may not be indicative of the future results of an investment in an Underlying Fund. Although the Advisers and their affiliates and their personnel have experience evaluating the performance of alternative asset managers and providing manager selection and asset allocation services to clients, the Fund's investment programs should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Advisers' assessments of Underlying Managers, and in turn their assessments of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments, will prove accurate. Thus, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective and its NAV may decrease.

UNDERLYING MANAGERS INVEST INDEPENDENTLY. The Underlying Managers generally invest wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that the Underlying Funds do, in fact, hold such positions, the Fund's portfolio, considered as a whole, may not achieve any gain or loss despite incurring fees and expenses in connection with such positions. Furthermore, it is possible that from time to time, various Underlying Funds selected by the Investment Manager may be competing with each other for the same positions in one or more markets. In any such situations, the Fund could indirectly incur certain transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment result.

INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION RISK. Underlying Funds generally are not subject to industry concentration restrictions on their investments and, in some cases, may invest 25% or more of the value of their total assets in a single industry or group of related industries. Although the Fund does not believe it is likely to occur given the nature of its investment program, it is possible that, at any given time, the assets of Underlying Funds in which the Fund has invested will, in the aggregate, be invested in a single industry or group of related industries constituting 25% or more of the value of their combined total assets. However, because these circumstances may arise, the Fund is subject to greater investment risk to the extent that a significant portion of its assets may at times be invested, through investments the Fund makes in the Underlying Funds, in the securities of issuers engaged in similar businesses that are likely to be affected by the same market conditions and other industry-specific risk factors. Underlying Funds are not generally required to provide current information regarding their investments to their investors (including the Fund). Thus, the Fund and the Investment Manager may not be able to determine at any given time whether or the extent to which Underlying Funds, in the aggregate, have invested 25% or more of their combined assets in any particular industry.

LIQUIDITY CONSTRAINTS OF UNDERLYING FUNDS. Since the Fund may make additional investments in or affect withdrawals from an Underlying Fund only at certain times pursuant to limitations set forth in the governing documents of the Underlying Fund, the Fund from time to time may have to invest a greater portion of its assets temporarily in money market securities than it otherwise might wish to invest and may have to borrow money to repurchase Shares. The redemption or withdrawal provisions regarding the Underlying Funds vary from fund to fund. Therefore, the Fund may not be able to withdraw its investment in an Underlying Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. Some Underlying Funds may impose early redemption fees while others may not. This may adversely affect the Fund's investment return or increase the Fund's expenses and limit the Fund's ability to make offers to repurchase Shares from Shareholders.

Underlying Funds may be permitted to redeem their interests in-kind. Thus, upon the Fund's withdrawal of all or a portion of its interest in an Underlying Fund, it may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. See "*CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE.*" In these circumstances, the Investment Manager does not intend to distribute securities to Shareholders and therefore would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund.

Limitations on the Fund's ability to withdraw its assets from Underlying Funds or from Direct Investments may limit the Fund's ability to repurchase Shares. For example, many Underlying Funds may impose lock-up periods prior to allowing withdrawals, which can be two years or longer from the date of the Fund's investment. After expiration of the lock-up period, withdrawals may be permitted only on a limited basis, such as semi-annually or annually. Because the primary source of funds to repurchase Shares will be withdrawals from Underlying Funds, the application of these lock-ups and other withdrawal limitations, such as gates or suspension provisions, will significantly limit the Fund's ability to tender its Shares for repurchase.

COMMITMENT STRATEGY RISK. Certain of the instruments in which the Fund invests are structured to draw-down capital from investors through capital calls for purposes of private investments. Investors in such vehicles may not contribute the full amount of their commitment to the investment at the time of their initial purchase. Instead, investors may be required to make incremental contributions pursuant to capital calls. The overall impact on performance due to holding a portion of the investment portfolio in cash could be a drag on the Fund's performance. If investors in these vehicles employ an "over-commitment" strategy, this could result in insufficient cash to meet such commitments, which could have negative impacts on the Fund such as a reduced ability to pursue its investment strategy; a need to borrow or sell assets at depressed prices, and penalties. The Fund will need to make commitments in advance of knowing the account's total assets under management at the time the total commitment is fully drawn down. If assets have increased or decreased at a greater level than would normally be expected, the Fund may be significantly under or over its targeted allocation.

VALUATION OF UNDERLYING FUNDS. Although the Advisers review the valuation procedures used by all Underlying Managers, neither the Advisers nor the Administrator can confirm or review the accuracy of valuations provided by Underlying Funds or their administrators. An Underlying Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing such securities since their values will affect the Underlying Manager's compensation.

If an Underlying Manager's valuations are consistently delayed or inaccurate, the Investment Manager generally will consider whether the Underlying Fund continues to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell interests in such an Underlying Fund quickly and could therefore be obligated to continue to hold such interests for an extended period of time. In such a case, such interests would continue to be valued without the benefit of the Underlying Manager's valuations, and the Investment Manager may determine to discount the value of the interests or value them at zero, if deemed to be the fair value of such holding. Revisions to the Fund's gain and loss calculations will be an ongoing process, and no appreciation or depreciation figure can be considered final until the annual audits of Underlying Funds are completed. Promoting transparency and receiving necessary information from Underlying Funds may possibly be an impediment to monitoring the performance of Underlying Funds on a regular basis.

HIGH PORTFOLIO TURNOVER. The Fund's activities involve investment in the Underlying Funds, which may invest on the basis of short-term market considerations. The turnover rate within the Underlying Funds may be significant, potentially involving negative tax implications and substantial brokerage commissions, and fees. The Fund will have no control over this turnover. It is anticipated that the Fund's income and gains, if any, will be primarily derived from ordinary income. In addition, the withdrawal of the Fund from an Underlying Fund could involve expenses to the Fund under the terms of the Fund's investment.

INDEMNIFICATION OF UNDERLYING FUNDS. The Underlying Managers often have broad indemnification rights and limitations on liability. The Fund may also agree to indemnify certain of the Underlying Funds and, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act and the Securities Act, their Underlying Managers from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, certain acts or omissions relating to the offer or sale of the shares of the Underlying Funds.

INVESTMENTS IN NON-VOTING SECURITIES. In order to avoid becoming subject to certain Investment Company Act prohibitions with respect to affiliated transactions, the Fund intends to own less than 5% of the voting securities of each Underlying Fund. This limitation on owning voting securities is intended to ensure that an Underlying Fund is not deemed an "affiliated person" of the Fund for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which may, among other things, potentially impose limits on transactions with the Underlying Funds, both by the Fund and other clients of the Advisers. To limit its voting interest in certain Underlying Funds, the Fund may enter into contractual arrangements under which the Fund irrevocably waives its rights (if any) to vote its interests in an Underlying Fund. Other accounts managed by the Advisers may also waive their voting rights in a particular Underlying Fund (for example, to facilitate investment in small Underlying Funds determined to be attractive by the Investment Manager). Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Advisers will decide whether to waive such voting rights and, in making these decisions, will consider the amounts (if any) invested by the Fund and its other clients in the particular Underlying Fund. Rights may not be waived or contractually limited for an Underlying Fund that does not provide an ongoing ability for follow-on investment, such as an Underlying Fund having a single initial funding, closing or commitment, after which no new investment typically would occur. These voting waiver arrangements may increase the ability of the Fund and other clients of the Advisers to invest in certain Underlying Funds. However, to the extent the Fund contractually forgoes the right to vote the securities of an Underlying Fund, the Fund will not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of the interest holders of the Underlying Fund, including matters adverse to the Fund's interests.

Although the Fund may hold non-voting interests, the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder may nevertheless require the Fund to limit its position in any one Underlying Fund in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, as may be determined by the Fund in consultation with counsel. These restrictions could change from time to time as applicable rules or interpretations thereof are modified. There are also other statutory tests of affiliation (such as on the basis of control), and, therefore, the prohibitions of the Investment Company Act with respect to affiliated transactions could apply in some situations where the Fund owns less than 5% of the voting securities of an Underlying Fund. In these circumstances, transactions between the Fund and an Underlying Fund may, among other things, potentially be subject to the prohibitions relating to affiliates of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act notwithstanding that the Fund has entered into a voting waiver arrangement.

LACK OF CONTROL OVER UNDERLYING MANAGERS. The Fund will invest in Underlying Funds that it believes will generally, and in the aggregate, be managed in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy. The Advisers will not have any control over the Underlying Managers, thus there can be no assurances that an Underlying Manager will manage its Underlying Funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by private Underlying Funds, which may restrict the Fund's ability to terminate investments in private Underlying Funds that are performing poorly or have otherwise had adverse changes. The Investment Manager will be dependent on information provided by the private Underlying Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Investment Manager's ability to manage the Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and/or the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV accurately. By investing in the Fund, a Shareholder will not be deemed to be an investor in any Underlying Fund and will not have the ability to exercise any rights attributable to an investor in any such Underlying Fund related to their investment.

INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

GENERAL INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND MARKET CONDITIONS. The success of the Fund's investment program may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of investments held by the Fund. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's profitability or result in losses.

The value of the Fund's investments may increase or decrease in response to expected, real or perceived economic, political or financial events in the U.S. or global markets. The frequency and magnitude of such changes in value cannot be predicted. Certain securities and other investments held by the Fund may experience increased volatility, illiquidity, or other potentially adverse effects in response to changing market conditions, inflation/deflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond or equity markets, volatility in the equity markets. U.S. or global markets may be adversely affected by uncertainties and events in the U.S. and around the world, such as major cybersecurity events, geopolitical events (including wars, terror attacks, natural disasters, spread of infectious disease (including epidemics or pandemics) or other public health emergencies), social unrest, political developments, and changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and developments in the laws and regulations in the U.S. and other countries, or other political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market.

The Fund cannot predict the effects or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and global economies, the value of the Shares or the NAV of the Fund. The issuers of securities, including those held in the Fund's portfolio, could be materially impacted by such events which may, in turn, negatively affect the value of such securities or such issuers' ability to make interest payments or distributions to the Fund. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN FINANCIAL MARKETS. The instability in the financial markets in the recent past led the U.S. government and foreign governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Future market conditions could lead to further such actions. U.S. federal and state governments and foreign governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the Fund's investments or the Underlying Managers in ways that are unforeseeable and on an "emergency" basis with little or no notice with the consequence that some market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions will be suddenly and/or substantially eliminated or otherwise negatively implicated. Given the complexities of the global financial markets and the limited time frame within which governments have been able to take action, these interventions have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty, which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of such markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. Decisions made by government policy makers could exacerbate any economic difficulties. Issuers might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES OF THE FUND AND UNDERLYING MANAGERS. The Fund and the Underlying Managers will invest and trade in a variety of different securities and utilize a variety of investment instruments and techniques. Each security and each instrument and technique involve the risk of loss of capital. While the Investment Manager will attempt to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS RISK. Alternative investments provide limited liquidity and include, among other things, the risks inherent in investing in securities, futures, commodities and derivatives, using leverage and engaging in short sales. An investment in alternative investment products is speculative, involves substantial risks, and should not constitute a complete investment program.

ASSET ALLOCATION RISK. The Fund's investment performance depends, at least in part, on how its assets are allocated and reallocated among asset classes and strategies. Such allocation could result in the Fund holding asset classes or investments that perform poorly or underperform other asset classes, strategies or available investments.

HIGHLY VOLATILE MARKETS. The prices of commodities contracts and all derivative instruments, including futures and options, can be highly volatile. Price movements of forwards, futures and other derivative contracts in which the Fund may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies, financial instruments, futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The Fund is also subject to the risk of the failure of any exchanges on which its positions trade or of the clearinghouses for those exchanges.

VALUATION RISK. Unlike publicly traded common stock, which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for shares or interests in some of the Fund's investments, generally including private Underlying Funds, to trade. Similarly, investments held by an Investment Fund may also not be traded on an exchange or central marketplace. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of such investments may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial and other markets, incomplete or unreliable reference data, human error, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently than the Fund or the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that when an instrument is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund or an Underlying Fund is less than the value of such instruments carried on such fund's books.

The Fund may value its Direct Investments and Underlying Funds at fair value, as determined pursuant to the Valuation Procedures approved by the Board. In addition, the portfolio investments of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may be valued at fair value in accordance with the valuation policies and procedures applicable to such Underlying Funds. In general, fair value represents a good faith approximation of the current value of an asset. Shareholders should recognize that fair value pricing involve various judgments and consideration of factors that may be subjective and inexact. As a result, there can be no assurance that fair value priced assets will not result in future adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets (including securities and assets held by the Underlying Funds), or that fair value pricing will reflect a price that the Fund or an Underlying Fund is able to obtain upon sale. It is also possible that the fair value determined for a security or other asset will be materially different from quoted or published prices, from the prices used by others for the same security or other asset and/or from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that security or other asset. For example, an Underlying Fund's NAV could be adversely affected if the Underlying Fund's determinations regarding the fair value of the Underlying Fund's investments were materially higher than the values that the Underlying Fund ultimately realizes upon the disposal of such investments. In addition, valuation for illiquid assets may require more research than for more liquid investments and elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation in such cases than for investments with a more active secondary market because there is less reliable objective data available.

There may not exist readily available market quotations for certain investments of the Fund and/or the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The most relevant information may often be provided by the issuer of such investments, which information could be extremely limited and outdated, and it may be difficult or impossible to confirm or review the accuracy of such information. Further, the issuer of such investments may face a conflict of interest in providing information or valuations to the Fund or an Underlying Fund.

The Fund's NAV is a critical component in several operational matters including computation of advisory and services fees and determination of the price at which the Shares will be offered and at which the Shares will be repurchased. Consequently, variance in the valuation of the Fund's investments or in the valuation of the NAV of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests will impact, positively or negatively, the fees and expenses shareholders will pay, the price a shareholder will receive in connection with a repurchase offer and the number of shares an investor will receive upon investing in the Fund. The Fund may need to liquidate certain investments, including illiquid investments, in order to repurchase Shares in connection with a repurchase offer. A subsequent decrease in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a repurchase offer could potentially disadvantage remaining shareholders to the benefit of shareholders whose Shares were accepted for repurchase. Alternatively, a subsequent increase in the valuation of the Fund's investments could potentially disadvantage shareholders whose Shares were accepted for repurchase to the benefit of remaining shareholders. Similarly, a subsequent decrease in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a subscription could potentially disadvantage subscribing investors to the benefit of pre-existing shareholders, and a subsequent increase in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a subscription could potentially disadvantage pre-existing shareholders to the benefit of subscribing investors.

Moreover, the Fund's compliance with the asset diversification tests under the Code depends on the fair market values of the Fund's assets, and, accordingly, a challenge to the valuations ascribed by the Fund could affect its ability to comply with those tests or require it to pay penalty taxes in order to cure a violation thereof.

FRAUD RISK. Of paramount concern in loan investments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower or loan seller. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the loans or may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing the loan. The Fund will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers to the extent reasonable, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY-SPECIFIC INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

In addition to the risks generally described in this Prospectus and the SAI, the following are some of the specific risks associated with the styles of investing which may be utilized by one or more Underlying Managers and the types of investments in which the Fund anticipates the Underlying Funds will include in their portfolio holdings:

DEBT SECURITIES. Debt securities of all types of issuers may have speculative characteristics, regardless of whether they are rated. The issuers of such instruments (including sovereign issuers) may face significant ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse conditions that may undermine the issuer's ability to make timely payment of interest and principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations.

- *Dealer Market Making.* The value of the Underlying Funds' fixed-income investments will be affected by general fixed income market conditions, such as the volatility and liquidity of the fixed income market, which are affected by the ability of dealers to "make a market" in fixed-income investments. In recent years, the market for bonds has significantly increased while dealer inventories have significantly decreased, relative to market size. This reduction in dealer inventories may be attributable to regulatory changes, such as capital requirements, and is expected to continue. As dealers' inventories decrease, so does their ability to make a market (and, therefore, create liquidity) in the fixed income market. Especially during periods of rising interest rates, this could result in greater volatility and illiquidity in the fixed income market, which could impair the Underlying Funds' profitability or result in losses.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Changes in interest rates can affect the value of the Fund's or Underlying Funds' investments in fixed-income instruments. A decline in interest rates could reduce the amount of current income the Fund or Underlying Funds are able to achieve from interest on fixed-income securities, investments in bank loans and participations, convertible debt and the proceeds of short sales. An increase in interest rates could reduce the value of any fixed income securities. To the extent that the cash flow from a fixed income security is known in advance, the present value (i.e., discounted value) of that cash flow decreases as interest rates increase. To the extent that the cash flow is contingent, the dollar value of the payment may be linked to then prevailing interest rates. Moreover, the value of many fixed income securities depends on the shape of the yield curve, not just on a single interest rate. Thus, for example, a callable cash flow, the coupons of which depend on a short rate, may shorten (i.e., be called away) if the long rate decreases. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may experience increased interest rate risk to the extent it invests, if at all, in lower-rated instruments, debt instruments with longer maturities, debt instruments paying no interest (such as zero-coupon debt instruments) or debt instruments paying non-cash interest in the form of other debt instruments. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities or other types of bonds to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, reduced market demand for low yielding investments, etc.). The Fund or an Underlying Fund may also invest in floating rate securities. The value of these investments is closely tied to the absolute levels of such rates, or the market's perception of anticipated changes in those rates. This introduces additional risk factors related to the movements in specific interest rates that may be difficult or impossible to hedge, and that also interact in a complex fashion with prepayment risks. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities or other types of bonds to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, reduced market demand for low yielding investments, etc.).

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may rise again in the future. Because longer-term inflationary pressure may result from the U.S. government's fiscal policies, the Fund may experience rising interest rates, rather than falling rates, over its investment horizon. To the extent the Fund or an Underlying Fund borrows money to finance its investments, the Fund's or Underlying Fund's performance will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which it borrows funds and the rate at which it invests those funds. In periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's cost of funds could increase. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's financial condition and results.

Additionally, as a result of increasing interest rates, reserves held by banks and other financial institutions in bonds and other debt securities could face a significant decline in value relative to deposits and liabilities which, coupled with general economic headwinds resulting from a changing interest rate environment, can create liquidity pressures at such institutions as evidenced by the bank run on the Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) Financial Group ("SVB") causing it to be placed into receivership. As a result, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience significant declines in liquidity, and it is possible that the Fund will not be able to manage this risk effectively. It is yet to be determined how the bank run on SVB will fully impact the overall performance of the Fund or one or more of its portfolio investments and how similar events may affect the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy.

- *Extension Risk.* Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.
- *Prepayment Risk.* The frequency at which prepayments (including voluntary prepayments by the obligors and accelerations due to defaults) occur on debt instruments will be affected by a variety of factors including the prevailing level of interest rates and spreads as well as economic, demographic, tax, social, legal and other factors. Generally, obligors tend to prepay their fixed-rate obligations when prevailing interest rates fall below the coupon rates on their obligations. Similarly, floating rate issuers and borrowers tend to prepay their obligations when spreads narrow.

In general, “premium” securities (securities whose market values exceed their principal or par amounts) are adversely affected by faster than anticipated prepayments, and “discount” securities (securities whose principal or par amounts exceed their market values) are adversely affected by slower than anticipated prepayments. Since many fixed-rate obligations will be discount instruments when interest rates and/or spreads are high and will be premium instruments when interest rates and/or spreads are low, such debt instruments may be adversely affected by changes in prepayments in any interest rate environment.

The adverse effects of prepayments may impact the Underlying Funds’ portfolios in two ways. First, particular investments may experience outright losses, as in the case of an interest-only instrument in an environment of faster actual or anticipated prepayments. Second, particular investments may underperform relative to hedges that the Underlying Managers may have constructed for these investments, resulting in a loss to the Underlying Funds’ overall portfolios. In particular, prepayments (at par) may limit the potential upside of many instruments to their principal or par amounts, whereas their corresponding hedges often have the potential for unlimited loss.

- *Default Risk.* The ability of the Fund to generate income through its loan investments is dependent upon payments being made by the borrower underlying such loan investments. If a borrower is unable to make its payments on a loan, the Fund may be greatly limited in its ability to recover any outstanding principal and interest under such loan.

A portion of the loans in which the Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest will not be secured by any collateral, will not be guaranteed or insured by a third party and will not be backed by any governmental authority. The Fund may need to rely on the collection efforts of third parties, which also may be limited in their ability to collect on defaulted loans. The Fund may not have direct recourse against borrowers, may not be able to contact a borrower about a loan and may not be able to pursue borrowers to collect payment under loans. To the extent a loan is secured, there can be no assurance as to the amount of any funds that may be realized from recovering and liquidating any collateral or the timing of such recovery and liquidation and hence there is no assurance that sufficient funds (or, possibly, any funds) will be available to offset any payment defaults that occur under the loans. Loans are credit obligations of the borrowers and the terms of certain loans may not restrict the borrowers from incurring additional debt. If a borrower incurs additional debt after obtaining a loan through a platform, the additional debt may adversely affect the borrower’s creditworthiness generally, and could result in the financial distress, insolvency or bankruptcy of the borrower. This circumstance would ultimately impair the ability of that borrower to make payments on its loans and the Fund’s ability to receive the principal and interest payments that it expects to receive on such loan. To the extent borrowers incur other indebtedness that is secured, the ability of the secured creditors to exercise remedies against the assets of that borrower may impair the borrower’s ability to repay its loans, or it may impair a third party’s ability to collect, on behalf of the Fund, on the loan upon default. To the extent that a loan is unsecured, borrowers may choose to repay obligations under other indebtedness (such as loans obtained from traditional lending sources) before repaying an unsecured loan because the borrowers have no collateral at risk. The Fund will not be made aware of any additional debt incurred by a borrower or whether such debt is secured.

If a borrower files for bankruptcy, any pending collection actions will automatically be put on hold and further collection action will not be permitted absent court approval. It is possible that a borrower’s liability on its loan will be discharged in bankruptcy. In most cases involving the bankruptcy of a borrower with an unsecured loan, unsecured creditors will receive only a fraction of any amount outstanding on the loan, if anything.

- *Zero-Coupon and Deferred Interest Bonds.* Zero-coupon bonds and deferred interest bonds are debt obligations issued at a significant discount from face value. The original discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest accrual date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. While zero-coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. Such investments experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in interest rates than debt obligations that provide for regular payments of interest.
- *High-Yield Bonds.* Bonds or other fixed-income securities that are “higher yielding” (including non-investment grade) debt securities are generally not exchange-traded and, as a result, these securities trade in the OTC marketplace, which is less transparent and has wider bid/ask spreads than the exchange-traded marketplace. High-yield securities face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions, which could lead to the issuer’s inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. High-yield securities are generally more volatile and may or may not be subordinated to certain other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, which may be secured by substantially all of the issuer’s assets. High-yield securities may also not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue such securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. In addition, the Underlying Funds may invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments.

The Underlying Funds may invest in obligations of issuers that are generally trading at significantly higher yields than had been historically typical of the applicable issuer's obligations. Such investments may include debt obligations that have a heightened probability of being in covenant or payment default in the future or that are currently in default and are generally considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically, such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result only in partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted security for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

- *Corporate Debt.* Bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero-coupon obligations. Corporate debt instruments may be subject to credit ratings downgrades. Other instruments may have the lowest quality ratings or may be unrated. In addition, the Underlying Funds may be paid interest in kind in connection with their investments in corporate debt and related financial instruments (e.g., the principal owed to the Underlying Funds in connection with a debt investment may be increased by the amount of interest due on such debt investment). Such investments may experience greater market value volatility than debt obligations that provide for regular payments of interest in cash and, in the event of a default, the Underlying Funds may experience substantial losses.
- *Mezzanine Debt.* Mezzanine debt is typically junior to the obligations of a company to senior creditors, trade creditors and employees. The ability of the Underlying Funds to influence a company's affairs, especially during periods of financial distress or following an insolvency, will be substantially less than that of senior creditors. Mezzanine debt instruments are often issued in connection with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the issuers incur a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which they had previously operated. Default rates for mezzanine debt instruments have historically been higher than for investment-grade instruments. In the event of the insolvency of a portfolio company of the Underlying Funds or a similar event, the Underlying Funds' debt investments therein will be subject to fraudulent conveyance, subordination and preference laws.
- *Stressed Debt.* Stressed issuers are issuers that are not yet deemed distressed or bankrupt and whose debt securities are trading at a discount to par, but not yet at distressed levels. An example would be an issuer that is in technical default of its credit agreement, or undergoing strategic or operational changes, which results in market pricing uncertainty. The market prices of stressed and distressed instruments are highly volatile, and the spread between the bid and the ask prices of such instruments is often unusually wide.
- *Non-Performing Nature of Debt.* Certain debt instruments may be non-performing or in default. Furthermore, the obligor or relevant guarantor may also be in bankruptcy or liquidation. There can be no assurance as to the amount and timing of payments, if any, with respect to such debt instruments.
- *General Credit Risks.* The value of any underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the lien are each of great importance. Neither the Investment Manager nor the Sub-Advisers can guarantee the adequacy of the protection of the Fund's interests, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, neither the Investment Manager nor the Sub-Advisers can assure that claims may not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of the rights of the holder(s) of the relevant debt. In the event of a foreclosure, the liquidation proceeds upon sale of such asset may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the loan, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of a foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss. The strategies utilized by the Investment Manager may require accurate and detailed credit analysis of issuers, and there can be no assurance that such analysis will be accurate or complete. Credit risk is also greater to the extent that the Fund uses leverage or derivatives in connection with the management of the Fund.
- *Rating Agencies Risk.* Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. In addition, rating agencies are subject to an inherent conflict of interest because they are often compensated by the same issuers whose securities they grade.
- *Troubled Origination.* When financial institutions or other entities that are insolvent or in serious financial difficulty originate debt, the standards by which such instruments were originated, the recourse to the selling institution, or the standards by which such instruments are being serviced or operated may be adversely affected.
- *Sovereign Debt.* Several factors may affect (i) the ability of a government, its agencies, instrumentalities or its central bank to make payments on the debt it has issued ("Sovereign Debt"), including securities that the Underlying Managers believe are likely to be included in restructurings of the external debt obligations of the issuer in question, (ii) the market value of such debt and (iii) the inclusion of Sovereign Debt in future restructurings, including such issuer's (x) balance of trade and access to international financing, (y) cost of servicing such obligations, which may be affected by changes in international interest rates, and (z) level of international currency reserves, which may affect the amount of non-U.S. exchange available for external debt payments. Significant ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse conditions may undermine the issuer's ability to make timely payment of interest and principal, and issuers may default on their Sovereign Debt.

- *Equitable Subordination.* Under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, (ii) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (iii) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (iv) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors (a remedy called “equitable subordination”). If the Fund or an Underlying Fund engages in such conduct, the Fund or such Underlying Fund may be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that debt held by the Fund or such Underlying Fund should be equitably subordinated.

DIRECT CORPORATE LENDING. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may act as the originator for direct loans and engage in direct corporate lending. Direct loans between the Fund and a borrower may not be administered by an underwriter or agent bank. The Fund may provide financing to commercial borrowers directly or through companies acquired (or created) and owned by or otherwise affiliated with the Fund. The terms of the direct loans are negotiated with borrowers in private transactions. Furthermore, a direct loan may be secured or unsecured.

In determining whether to make a direct loan, the Fund will rely primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower and/or any collateral for payment of interest and repayment of principal. In making a direct loan, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the borrower may default or become insolvent and, consequently, that the Fund will lose money on the loan. Furthermore, direct loans may subject the Fund to liquidity and interest rate risk and certain direct loans may be deemed illiquid. Direct loans are not publicly traded and may not have a secondary market. The lack of a secondary market for direct loans may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Fund to dispose of a direct loan and/or to value the direct loan.

When engaging in direct corporate lending, the Fund’s performance may depend, in part, on the ability of the Fund to originate loans on advantageous terms. In originating and purchasing loans, the Fund will compete with a broad spectrum of lenders. Increased competition for, or a diminishment in the available supply of, qualifying loans could result in lower yields on such loans, which could reduce Fund’s performance.

As part of its lending activities, the Fund may originate loans to companies that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although the terms of such financing may result in significant financial returns to the Fund, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful financing to companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. Different types of assets may be used as collateral for the Fund’s loans and, accordingly, the valuation of and risks associated with such collateral will vary by loan. There is no assurance that the Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the Fund’s loans or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company that the Fund funds, the Fund may lose all or part of the amounts advanced to the borrower or may be required to accept collateral with a value less than the amount of the loan advanced by the Fund or its affiliates to the borrower. Furthermore, in the event of a default by a borrower, the Fund may have difficulty disposing of the assets used as collateral for a loan.

DISTRESSED SECURITIES. Certain of the companies in whose securities the Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or liquidation. These characteristics of these companies can cause their securities to be particularly risky, although they also may offer the potential for high returns. These companies’ securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of the companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within the companies. Such investments can result in significant or even total losses. In addition, the markets for distressed investment assets are frequently illiquid.

In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

In certain transactions, the Fund may not be “hedged” against market fluctuations, or, in liquidation situations, may not accurately value the assets of the company being liquidated. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated.

ROYALTIES. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may provide loans secured by royalties. Royalties incorporate a number of general market risks along with risks specific to various underlying royalty strategies, such as oil & gas, music and healthcare, among others. Included in those risks could be volatility in commodities, regulatory changes, delays in government approvals, patent defense and enforcement, product liabilities, product pricing and the dependence on third parties to market or distribute the product. The market performance of the target products, therefore, may be diminished by any number of factors that are beyond the Fund’s control.

TRADE FINANCE. Trade finance as an asset class typically consists of the financing of goods or materials during the time it takes to transport the goods from one geographic location to another. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in trade finance, structured trade finance, export finance, and project finance, or related obligations of companies or other entities with potential for exposure to emerging markets, all through a variety of forms, structures, and terms. Investing in trade finance may present emerging market risk, where the Fund considers risks tied to political and economic factors (different and often more complex than those faced domestically), ranging from but not limited to: expropriation, confiscation, nationalization, election, or war. Emerging market risk can also produce risk associated with loan market health, additional costs, regulatory practices, accounting standards, credit systems, taxation, and currency risk. Additionally, trade finance may entail transportation and warehousing risk, legal risk, collateral value risk, liquidity risk, and global market risk. Counterparty risk exists in default and fraud, as well as custody risks of theft and natural disaster (see “COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK” below for a more complete description). Finally, to the extent the buyer does not follow through on the contractual purchase, the Fund bears the price risk of reselling the goods to a new buyer.

SPECIALTY FINANCE. The Fund may arrange credit facilities with other lenders, fund managers and originators of risk assets. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may also invest in other funds that focus on similar specialty finance transactions. Specialty finance investments can take form in a wide variety of forms, structures and terms. In general, the debt financing is typically arranged in the form of a senior secured credit facility and provided on the basis of pre-defined parameters and limitations on the types of loans or investments it can be used to fund. In certain cases, the Fund will be directly exposed to the credit risk of the borrower’s balance sheet, however this risk is typically mitigated by the senior position of the facility and therefore any losses are first borne by the borrower. In addition, the facility is secured by the underlying collateral, which are typically diversified pools of assets. In the event of default, the Fund may incur additional expenses and will rely on the collection efforts of the Investment Manager. Terms of the facility may vary but are typically commitments of a few years in duration or less. There is no reliable secondary market to liquidate the exposures in advance of the maturity date.

LITIGATION FINANCE. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in litigation finance-related investments. Some litigation finance investments pertain to litigation in which a settlement agreement or some form of agreement in principle between the parties exists. However, in some circumstances, these settlements, whether finalized or under a memorandum of understanding, require court approval or procedural steps beyond the Investment Manager’s or the Fund’s control. If parties to an agreement or agreement in principle, or the relevant judicial authorities, terminate or reject a settlement, the Fund could suffer losses in its litigation finance investments.

- *Evaluation and Disclosure of Cases and Case Performance.* Due to competitive and legal considerations and restrictions, the Fund and the Investment Manager may not be able to provide to investors details regarding any underlying investment opportunity. Investors will be wholly dependent upon the Investment Manager’s ability to assess and manage investments made by the Fund.
- *Recovery Risks and Timing Uncertainty.* Parties to a litigation, arbitration or settlement agreement must have the ability to pay a fee, judgment, award or the agreed upon amount if a case outcome or transaction is ultimately successful or completed. Part of the investment process involves the Investment Manager’s assessment of this ability to pay. However, if the party is unable to pay or further challenges the validity of a judgment or award, the Fund may have difficulties ultimately collecting its share of monetary judgments or awards. Further, given the nature of these recoveries, the Fund cannot always control the ultimate timing of an amount recovered, and there is no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to predict the timing of any such payments.
- *Legal Professional Duties.* For most investments made by the Fund, either directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, the Fund will not be the client of the law firm representing the party to the litigation or transaction and will not have the ability to control decisions made by the parties or the law firm. Lawyers are generally required to act pursuant to their clients’ directives and are fiduciaries to their clients, not to the Fund. The law firms involved also will be subject to an overriding duty to the courts and not the Fund.
- *Reliance on Outside Counsel and Experts.* As part of the due diligence process in which the Funds engages, the Fund might rely on the advice and opinion of outside counsel and other experts in assessing potential opportunities. Further, the Fund and the Investment Manager will sometimes be dependent upon the skills and efforts of independent law firms to complete any settlement or underlying litigation or transactional matter. There is no guarantee that the ultimate outcome of any opportunities will be in line with a law firm’s or expert’s initial assessment.

RECEIVABLES. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in loans or advances made to businesses, secured by invoice receivables, originated by specialty finance managers, marketplace lending platforms or other originators. The Fund will be reliant on the originator’s ability to source suitable deals, detect fraud, assess the credit worthiness of both the borrower and the obligor on the invoice, manage operational and financial risk and, in the event of default, pursue and collect collateral. In the event of default, the Fund incurs the risk that it may only rank as an unsecured creditor. The obligor on the invoice may dispute any aspect of its obligation and delay, reduce or withhold payments, which may affect the value of the collateral.

COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS AND COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATIONS (“CDOs”). CLOs and CDOs are typically privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws, which means less information about the security may be available as compared to publicly offered securities and only certain institutions may buy and sell them. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. An active dealer market may exist for CDOs that can be resold in Rule 144A transactions, but there can be no assurance that such a market will exist or will be active enough for the Fund to sell such securities. In addition to the typical risks associated with fixed-income securities and asset-backed securities, CDOs carry other risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default, decline in value or quality, or be downgraded by a rating agency; (iii) the Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in tranches of CDOs that are subordinate to other tranches, diminishing the likelihood of payment; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; (v) risk of forced “fire sale” liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (vi) the CDO’s manager may perform poorly.

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS. The CLOs and other CDOs in which the Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest are structured products. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying assets and are subject to counterparty risk.

The Fund may have the right to receive payments only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. While certain structured products enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in structured products generally pay their share of the structured product’s administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of assets underlying structured products will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of structured products) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the issuer of a structured product uses shorter-term financing to purchase longer-term securities, the issuer may be forced to sell its securities at below-market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the structured products owned by the Fund.

Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. Structured products are typically privately offered and sold. As a result, investments in structured products may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities discussed herein, structured products carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the investments in structured products are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

MORTGAGE-BACKED AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES RISKS. The price paid by the Fund for asset-backed securities, including CLOs, the yield the Fund expects to receive from such securities and the average life of such securities are based on a number of factors, including the anticipated rate of prepayment of the underlying assets. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market’s perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Advisers to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile.

In addition to the risks associated with other asset-backed securities as described above, mortgage-backed securities are subject to the general risks associated with investing in real estate securities; that is, they may lose value if the value of the underlying real estate to which a pool of mortgages relates declines. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governments or their agencies and instrumentalities, such as, in the United States, Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. They may also be issued by private issuers but represent an interest in or are collateralized by pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by a government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Moreover, mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers and be collateralized by securities without a government guarantee. Such securities usually have some form of private credit enhancement. The risk of loss due to default on private mortgage-backed securities is historically higher because neither the U.S. government nor an agency or instrumentality have guaranteed them. Timely payment of interest and principal is, however, generally supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance. Government entities, private insurance companies or the private mortgage poolers issue the insurance and guarantees. The insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of their issuers will be considered when determining whether a mortgage-backed security meets the Fund’s quality standards. The Fund may buy mortgage-backed securities without insurance or guarantees if, through an examination of the loan experience and practices of the poolers, the investment manager determines that the securities meet the Fund’s quality standards. Private mortgage-backed securities whose underlying assets are neither U.S. government securities nor U.S. government- insured mortgages, to the extent that real properties securing such assets may be located in the same geographical region, may also be subject to a greater risk of default than other comparable securities in the event of adverse economic, political or business developments that may affect such region and, ultimately, the ability of property owners to make payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages. Non-government mortgage-backed securities are generally subject

to greater price volatility than those issued, guaranteed or sponsored by government entities because of the greater risk of default in adverse market conditions. Where a guarantee is provided by a private guarantor, the Fund is subject to the credit risk of such guarantor, especially when the guarantor doubles as the originator.

Pools created by private issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments. Notwithstanding that such pools may be supported by various forms of private insurance or guarantees, there can be no assurance that the private insurers or guarantors will be able to meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in private mortgage pass-through securities without such insurance or guarantees. Any mortgage-backed securities that are issued by private issuers are likely to have some exposure to subprime loans as well as to the mortgage and credit markets generally. In addition, such securities are not subject to the underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that would generally apply to securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee, thereby increasing their credit risk. The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-related securities that are backed by mortgage pools that contain subprime loans, but a level of risk exists for all loans. Market factors adversely affecting mortgage loan repayments may include a general economic downturn, high unemployment, a general slowdown in the real estate market, a drop in the market prices of real estate, or an increase in interest rates resulting in higher mortgage payments by holders of adjustable rate mortgages.

ADDITIONAL RISKS OF ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES, CDOs AND CLOS. Asset-backed securities and CDOs are created by the grouping of certain governmental, government related and private loans, receivables and other non-mortgage lender assets/collateral into pools. A sponsoring organization establishes a special purpose vehicle to hold the assets/collateral and issue securities. Interests in these pools are sold as individual securities. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to investors and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guaranty or senior/subordination. Payments from the asset pools may be divided into several different tranches of debt securities, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Some tranches entitled to receive regular installments of principal and interest, other tranches entitled to receive regular installments of interest, with principal payable at maturity or upon specified call dates, and other tranches only entitled to receive payments of principal and accrued interest at maturity or upon specified call dates. Different tranches of securities will bear different interest rates, which may be fixed or floating.

Investors in asset-backed securities and CDOs bear the credit risk of the assets/collateral. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine, and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated, with the former receiving S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") ratings of A to AAA and the latter receiving ratings of B to BBB. The ratings reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it.

Because the loans held in the pool often may be prepaid without penalty or premium, asset-backed securities and CDOs can be subject to higher prepayment risks than most other types of debt instruments. Prepayments may result in a capital loss to the Fund to the extent that the prepaid securities purchased at a market discount from their stated principal amount will accelerate the recognition of interest income by the Fund, which would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to the shareholders.

The credit characteristics of asset-backed securities and CDOs also differ in a number of respects from those of traditional debt securities. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities and CDOs depends primarily upon the credit quality of the assets/collateral underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the securities is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement to such securities.

BANK DEBT TRANSACTIONS. The Fund may invest in bank loans and participations, including first-lien, second-lien and unitranche loans. Bank loans are generally debt instruments that are secured by the assets of a borrower. Investing in bank loans involves risks that are additional to, and different from, those relating to investments in other types of debt and fixed-income securities. Special risks associated with investments in bank loans and participations include (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations, and (iv) limitations on the ability of the Fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations. Successful claims in respect of such matters may reduce the cash flow and/or market value of the investment.

In addition to the special risks generally associated with investments in bank loans described above, the Fund's investments in second-lien and unsecured bank loans will entail additional risks, including (i) the subordination of the Fund's claims to a senior lien in terms of the coverage and recovery from the collateral and (ii) with respect to second-lien loans, the prohibition of or limitation on the right to foreclose on a second-lien or exercise other rights as a second-lien holder, and with respect to unsecured loans, the absence of any collateral on which the Fund may foreclose to satisfy its claim in whole or in part. In certain cases, therefore, no recovery may be available from a defaulted second-lien loan. The Fund's investments in bank loans of below investment grade companies also entail specific risks associated with investments in non-investment grade securities.

REAL ESTATE RELATED RISK. The main risk of real estate related investments is that the value of the underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate values. These factors include both the general and local economies, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning and tax laws) affecting real estate and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. If the Fund's real estate-related investments are concentrated in one geographic area or in one property type, the Fund will be particularly subject to the risks associated with that area or property type. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in a wide array of real estate exposures that involve equity or equity-like risk in the underlying properties. Real estate historically has experienced significant fluctuation and cycles in value, and specific market conditions may result in a permanent reduction in value. The value of the real estate will depend on many factors beyond the control of the general partner, including, without limitation: changes in general economic or local conditions; changes in supply of or demand for competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of over-building); changes in interest rates; the promulgation and enforcement of governmental regulations relating to land use and zoning restrictions, environmental protection and occupational safety; unavailability of mortgage funds which may render the construction, leasing, sale or refinancing of a property difficult; the financial condition of borrowers and of tenants, buyers and sellers of property; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; the imposition of rent controls; energy and supply shortages; various uninsured or uninsurable risks; and natural disasters.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may use options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements and other derivatives contracts. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying asset, rate or index, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding or may not recover at all. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. Certain of the derivative investments in which the Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest may, in certain circumstances, give rise to a form of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. The ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Investment Manager or an Underlying Manager to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. In addition, amounts paid by the Fund or Underlying Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's or Underlying Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund or Underlying Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act regulates a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. The Fund intends to be a limited derivatives user under Rule 18f-4. As a limited derivatives user, the Fund's direct derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. See "*INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS – LEVERAGE.*"

The derivative instruments and techniques that the Fund or an Underlying Fund may principally use include:

- *Futures.* A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.
- *Options.* If the Fund buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Fund. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.
- *Swaps.* A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal

only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements are particularly subject to counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation, correlation and leverage risk. Certain standardized swaps are now subject to mandatory central clearing requirements and others are now required to be exchange-traded. While central clearing and exchange-trading are intended to reduce counterparty and liquidity risk, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or foreign currency exchange rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Fund's use of swaps may include those based on the credit of an underlying security, commonly referred to as "credit default swaps." Where the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, it would be entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the contract only in the event of a default or similar event by a third party on the debt obligation. If no default occurs, the Fund would have paid to the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and received no benefit from the contract. When the Fund is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay an amount equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation upon the default or similar event of that obligation. The use of credit default swaps can result in losses if the Fund's assumptions regarding the creditworthiness of the underlying obligation prove to be incorrect. The Fund will "cover" its swap positions by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the Investment Company Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK. Many of the markets in which the Fund effects its transactions are "over the counter" or "inter-dealer" markets. The participants in these markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. To the extent the Fund invests in swaps, derivative or synthetic instruments, or other over the counter transactions, on these markets, the Fund is assuming a credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those associated with transactions effected on an exchange, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking to market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. This exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. Such counterparty risk is accentuated in the case of contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The Fund is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating its investments with one counterparty. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act regulates a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. The rule imposes value-at-risk leverage limits, requires the adoption of policies related to derivatives, mandates reporting to funds' boards, and requires reporting to the SEC and regulates fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements and unfunded commitment agreements. The ultimate impact of the new rule remains unclear, but it may limit the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such transactions. For a more complete description of Rule 18f-4, see "*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS – GENERAL RISKS – LEGAL, TAX AND REGULATORY.*"

SHORT POSITIONS. Short positions may comprise a significant portion of some of the Underlying Funds' portfolio. In short selling, the Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, will sell securities it does not own by borrowing such securities from a third party, such as a broker-dealer. The Fund is required to pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividend which accrues during the period of the loan. To borrow a security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. Short positions may be held for both profit opportunities and for hedging purposes. The Investment Manager may from time to time also make short sales "against the box", where the Fund retains a long position in the same security. Short sales that are not "against the box" involve a form of investment leverage, and the amount of the Fund's loss on a short sale is potentially unlimited. At any particular time, the Fund's portfolio overall may be "net long" (i.e., the value of long positions, at cost, will be greater than the net exposure on short positions) or "net short" (net exposure on short positions will be greater than the value of long positions).

ILLIQUID PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in securities that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such securities tend to be volatile and the Fund may not be able to sell them when the Investment Manager or a Sub-Adviser desire to do so or to realize what the Investment Manager or a Sub-Adviser perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Restricted securities may sell at prices that are lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale.

SECURITIES BELIEVED TO BE UNDERVALUED OR INCORRECTLY VALUED. Securities that the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers believe are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers anticipate. As a result, the Fund may lose all or substantially all of its investment in such a security.

NON-U.S. INVESTMENTS. It is expected that the Fund, through the Underlying Managers, will invest in securities of non-U.S. companies and countries. Foreign obligations have risks not typically involved in domestic investments. Foreign investing can result in higher transaction and operating costs for the Fund. Foreign issuers are not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements to which U.S. issuers are subject and, consequently, less information may be available to investors in companies located in such countries than is available to investors in companies located in the United States. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversions; the potential difficulty in repatriating funds; expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets; delays in settlement of transactions; changes in governmental economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad; or other political and economic factors.

Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets present risks not found in securities of issuers in more developed markets. Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets may be more difficult to sell at acceptable prices and their prices may be more volatile than securities of issuers in more developed markets. Settlements of securities trades in emerging and developing markets may be subject to greater delays than in other markets so that the Fund might not receive the proceeds of a sale of a security on a timely basis. Emerging markets generally have less developed trading markets and exchanges, and legal and accounting systems. In addition, emerging markets countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to emerging market companies may be less rigorous, and there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with those accounting standards as compared to financial statements prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. Consequently, the quality of certain foreign audits may be unreliable, which may require enhanced procedures, and the Fund may not be provided with the same level of protection or information as would generally apply in developed countries, potentially exposing the Fund to significant losses. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the Advisers' ability to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on the Fund's performance. Further, investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, substantial economic, political and social disruptions and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal remedies for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.

The United Kingdom (the "UK") left the European Union (the "EU") on January 31, 2020, and a transition period during which the UK and the EU negotiated terms of departure ended on December 31, 2020. This departure is commonly referred to as "Brexit." There is significant uncertainty regarding the consequences of Brexit. The political divisions within the UK, as well as those between the UK and the EU, which the referendum vote highlighted coupled with the uncertain consequences of Brexit, may have a significant impact upon the UK and European economies as well as the broader global economy. The Fund may be exposed to risks related to Brexit, including volatile trading markets and significant and unpredictable currency fluctuations. Securities issued by companies domiciled in the UK could be subject to changing regulatory and tax regimes. Banking and financial services companies that operate in the UK or EU could be disproportionately impacted by these actions. Further insecurity in EU membership or the abandonment of the euro could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. Brexit also may cause additional member states to contemplate departing the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. As a result, markets in the UK, Europe and globally could experience increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth which in return could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments.

EQUITY SECURITIES. The Fund's investments may include a limited amount of long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. Issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced.

SMALL CAPITALIZATION ISSUERS. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in credit issuances or loans of smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies. Investments in smaller capitalization companies often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies because they may lack the management expertise, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. The prices of the securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies, as these securities typically are traded in lower volume and the issuers typically are more subject to changes in earnings and prospects. In addition, when selling large positions in small capitalization securities, the seller may have to sell holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over a period of time.

REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Fund may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. When the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it "sells" securities to a broker-dealer or financial institution and agrees to repurchase such securities on a mutually agreed date for the price paid by the broker-dealer or financial institution, plus interest at a negotiated rate. In a reverse repurchase transaction, the Fund "buys" securities issued from a broker-dealer or financial institution,

subject to the obligation of the broker-dealer or financial institution to repurchase such securities at the price paid by the Fund, plus interest at a negotiated rate. The use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements by the Fund involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities to the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. It is possible, in a bankruptcy or liquidation scenario, that the Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities. Finally, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund may suffer a loss to the extent that it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price agreed to by the defaulting seller. Similar elements of risk arise in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the buyer.

LIBOR DISCONTINUATION RISK. London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") was used extensively in the U.S. and globally as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts, including corporate and municipal bonds, bank loans, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, interest rate swaps and other derivatives is being discontinued. The UK Financial Conduct Authority, which is the regulator of the LIBOR administrator, has ceased publishing all LIBOR tenors, although certain synthetic U.S. dollar LIBOR tenors will be published through September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. As a result, many market participants have transitioned to the use of alternative reference or benchmark rates prior to the applicable LIBOR publication cessation date. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators) of the New York Federal Reserve, has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financial Rate Data ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates.

Uncertainty related to the liquidity impact of the change in rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, poses risks for the Fund. The discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the Fund's investments until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts are commercially accepted and market practices become settled. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the completion of the transition. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund's performance or NAV.

SOFR RISK. SOFR is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from LIBOR. LIBOR is intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It is a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR is intended to be sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR, during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR's history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS. The Fund, directly or indirectly through an Underlying Fund, may invest in rights and warrants. Rights (sometimes referred to as "subscription rights") and warrants may be purchased separately or may be received as part of a distribution in respect of, or may be attached to, other securities that the Fund has purchased. Rights and warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase equity securities of the company issuing the rights or warrants, or a related company, at a fixed price either on a date certain or during a set period. Typically, rights have a relatively short term (e.g., two to four weeks), whereas warrants can have much longer terms. At the time of issue, the cost of a right or warrant is substantially less than the cost of the underlying security itself.

Particularly in the case of warrants, price movements in the underlying security are generally magnified in the price movements of the warrant. This effect would enable the Fund to gain exposure to the underlying security with a relatively low capital investment but increases the Fund's risk in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying security and can result in a complete loss of the amount invested in the warrant. In addition, the price of a warrant tends to be more volatile than, and may not correlate exactly to, the price of the underlying security. If the market price of the underlying security is below the exercise price of the warrant on its expiration date, the warrant will generally expire without value. The equity security underlying a warrant is authorized at the time the warrant is issued or is issued together with the warrant, which may result in losses to the Fund. Investing in warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security, and, thus, can be a speculative investment. The value of a warrant may decline because of a decline in the value of the underlying security, the passage of time, changes in interest rates or in the dividend or other policies of the company whose equity underlies the warrant or a change in the perception as to the future price of the underlying security, or any combination thereof. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer.

INVESTMENTS IN CASH, CASH-EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS OR MONEY MARKET FUNDS. A portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in cash, cash-equivalent investments or money market funds when, for example, other investments are unattractive, to provide a reserve for anticipated obligations of the Fund or for other temporary purposes. Although such a practice may assist in the preservation of capital, the assumption of cash positions may also impact overall investment return. Cash investment practices of the Fund may be expected, therefore, to affect total investment performance of the Fund. Although a money market fund seeks to preserve a \$1.00 per share NAV, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The sponsor of a money market fund has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the money market fund and investors in money market funds should not expect that the sponsor will provide support to a money market fund at any time.

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LIMITS OF RISK DISCLOSURES. The above discussions of the various risks that are associated with the Fund and its Shares and the related discussion of risks in the SAI include the material risks involved with an investment in the Fund of which the Fund is currently aware. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. In addition, as the Fund's investment program changes or develops over time, an investment in the Fund may be subject to risk factors not currently contemplated or described in this Prospectus.

In view of the risks noted above, the Fund should be considered a speculative investment and prospective investors should invest in the Fund only if they can sustain a complete loss of their investment.

No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program of the Fund will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. The Board has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business operations of the Fund on behalf of the Shareholders. A majority of the Board is persons who are not "interested persons," as defined in Section 2(a) (19) of the Investment Company Act (the "Independent Trustees"). To the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act and other applicable law, the Board may delegate any of its rights, powers and authority to, among others, the officers of the applicable fund, any committee of such board, or service providers. See "BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS" in the Fund's SAI for the identities of the Trustees and executive officers of the Fund, brief biographical information regarding each of them, and other information regarding the election and membership of the Board.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER AND SUB-ADVISERS. Alternative Fund Advisors, LLC ("AFA" or the "Investment Manager"), located at 101 Federal Street, Suite 1900, Boston, MA 02110, serves as the investment adviser of the Fund and is responsible for determining and implementing the Fund's overall investment strategy, including selecting the sub-advisers, and for the day-to-day management and investment of the Fund's investment portfolio. AFA is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act. As of June 30, 2024, the Investment Manager and its affiliates had assets under management of approximately \$200 million.

The sub-advisers selected by the Investment Manager are responsible for providing ongoing research, opinions and recommendations regarding the selection of the Underlying Managers. Each Sub-Adviser will not provide any trading, trade allocation, asset valuation, proxy-voting, or any other service to the Investment Manager or the Fund. Founded in 1974, Aon Investments USA Inc. ("Aon Investments") is located at 200 E. Randolph, 15th Floor, Chicago, IL 60601. Aon Investments is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser; is a Commodity Pool Operator and a Commodity Trading Advisor registered with the Commodity Futures Trade Commission; and is a member of the National Futures Association. Aon Investments and its global affiliates had \$161.9 billion in global discretionary assets under management as of March 31, 2024. Aon Investments, and its global affiliates, had \$4.359 trillion in assets under advisement as of June 30, 2023 (which includes nondiscretionary retainer clients and clients in which Aon Investments and its global affiliates have performed project services for over the past twelve months. Project clients may not currently engage Aon Investments at the time of the

calculation of assets under advisement as the project may have concluded earlier during the preceding 12-month period.) The Atrato Consulting (“Atrato”) division of F.L. Putnam Investment Management Company, Inc. (“F.L. Putnam”), is located at 445 Park Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10022. The principal place of business of F.L. Putnam is 6 Kimball Lane, Lynnfield, MA 01940. F.L. Putnam is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and had \$7.9 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2024 and \$2.137 billion in assets under advisement as of December 31, 2023. F.L. Putnam is majority-owned by F.L. Putnam Securities, Inc., a holding company. Its principal offices are at 2 Cascade Road, Old Orchard Beach, ME 04064. Aon Investments and Atrato are each referred to herein as the “Sub-Advisers” and, together with the Investment Manager, the “Advisers.” The Advisers and their affiliates may serve as investment managers to other funds that have investment programs which are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and the Investment Advisers or one of their affiliates may in the future serve as the investment manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See “CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.”

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS. The personnel of the Investment Manager who currently have primary responsibility for management of the Fund (the “Portfolio Managers”) are as follows:

Marco Hanig, Ph.D., Managing and Founding Principal of the Investment Manager, is primarily responsible for investment policy of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. He leads the Investment Policy Committee, which is responsible for defining the broad investment parameters of the Fund, including, for example, the types of strategies to be employed and approval of the Underlying Managers recommended by the Fund’s Sub-Advisers. The Investment Policy Committee must unanimously approve each new Underlying Manager. The Investment Policy Committee meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and discuss performance of the Underlying Funds.

Prior to co-founding the Investment Manager in 2020, Mr. Hanig was a Principal of AQR Capital Management, where he started the firm’s mutual funds business in 2008. At various times, he served as President, CEO and Trustee of the AQR Funds, and as CEO of AQR Investments, AQR’s affiliated Broker Dealer. Prior to AQR, he was a Principal at William Blair & Company, where he served as President of the William Blair Funds and COO of the Investment Management Department. He began his career as a strategy consultant with Bain & Company. He received a Ph.D. in economics from MIT, and a B.A. in mathematics from University of Chicago.

Michael Dowdall, CFA, Chief Investment Officer and Principal of the Investment Manager, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Dowdall manages the Fund consistent with the broad investment parameters established by the Investment Manager’s Investment Policy Committee. In addition to his responsibilities as member of the Investment Policy Committee, Mr. Dowdall is responsible for risk management and liquidity management for the Fund and for monitoring the performance of the Underlying Funds.

Prior to joining the Investment Manager in 2020, Mr. Dowdall was a Director and Portfolio Manager at BMO Global Asset Management, where he managed the US multi-asset and multi-alternative portfolios. Mr. Dowdall was a member of the firm’s Global Asset Allocation Committee where he led credit research and tactical positioning for the firm’s global multi-asset portfolios. Prior to BMO, Mr. Dowdall was an investment analyst at Lighthouse Partners, where he focused on allocating to fixed income and relative value hedge fund strategies. Mr. Dowdall is a member of the CFA Society of Chicago and has been a CFA charterholder since 2012. He received an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and a Bachelor of Business Administration from Notre Dame.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers’ ownership of Shares in the Fund.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT. The Investment Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund became effective as of April 22, 2021, and continued for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement is continuing in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See “VOTING.” The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Fund by either the Board or the Investment Manager. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Management Agreement is available in the Fund’s annual report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2024.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that, in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations to the Fund, the Investment Manager and any partner, director, officer or employee of the Investment Manager, or any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, will not be liable to the Fund for any error of judgment, for any mistake of law or for any act or omission by the person in connection with the performance of services to the Fund. The Investment Management Agreement also provides for indemnification, to the fullest extent permitted by law, by the Fund, of the Investment Manager or any partner, director, officer or employee of the Investment Manager, and any of their affiliates, executors,

heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, against any liability or expense to which the person may be liable that arises in connection with the performance of services to the Fund, so long as the liability or expense is not incurred by reason of the person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations to the Fund.

See *"INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES — The Sub-Advisers"* in the SAI for a discussion of the sub-advisory agreements among the Fund, the Investment Manager and the Sub-Advisers.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

The Fund pays to the Investment Manager an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Investment Manager to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Investment Manager a monthly Investment Management Fee at an annualized rate of 1.10% of the first \$500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets; plus 1.05% of the next \$500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets; plus 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets over \$1 billion, payable monthly in arrears, accrued daily based upon the Fund's average daily net assets. The Investment Management Fee will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. Net assets means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund.

Pursuant to a separate sub-advisory agreement among the Fund, the Investment Manager and Aon Investments, Aon Investments receives a fee at an annualized rate of 0.20% of the first \$500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets under Aon Investments advisement; plus 0.15% of the next \$500 million of the Fund's average daily net assets under Aon Investments advisement; plus 0.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets under Aon Investments advisement over \$1 billion provided, however, that the minimum annual fee paid to Aon Investments under the sub-advisory agreement will not be less than \$100,000. Pursuant to a separate sub-advisory agreement among the Fund, the Investment Manager and F.L. Putnam, F.L. Putnam receives an annual fee of \$150,000. The Sub-Advisers' fees are paid by the Investment Manager out of the Investment Management Fee.

DISTRIBUTOR

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (dba ACA Group), (the "Distributor") is the distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the Shares of the Fund and is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Fund, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Fund in connection with the continuous offering of Shares of the Fund. The Distributor continually distributes Shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of Shares of the Fund. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund "supermarket" platform arrangements, the Fund and/or the Investment Manager, rather than the Distributor, typically enter into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Fund.

Investors who purchase Shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase Shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase Shares. Investors purchasing Shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary's procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote Shares depending upon their arrangement with the intermediary. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is solely responsible for its costs and expenses incurred in connection with its qualification as a broker-dealer under state or federal laws. The Distribution Agreement also provides that the Fund will indemnify the Distributor and its affiliates and certain other persons against certain liabilities. Specifically, the Distribution Agreement provides that the Fund will indemnify, defend and hold the Distributor, its employees, agents, directors and officers and any person who controls the Distributor free and harmless from and against any and all claims arising out of or based upon (i) any material action (or omission to act) of the Distributor or its agents taken in connection with the Distribution Agreement; provided that such action (or omission to act) is taken without willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard by the Distributor of its duties and obligations under the Distribution Agreement; (ii) any untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in the Prospectus or related offering

materials or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated in the Prospectus or related offering materials or necessary to make the statements in any Prospectus or related offering materials not misleading, unless such statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, information furnished in writing to the Fund or the Investment Manager in connection with the preparation of the Fund’s Prospectus or related offering materials by or on behalf of the Distributor; (iii) any material breach of the agreements, representations, warranties and covenants by the Fund and the Investment Manager in the Distribution Agreement; or (iv) the reliance on or use by the Distributor or its agents or subcontractors of information, records, documents or services which have been prepared, maintained or performed by the Fund or the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager’s and/or affiliates’ own assets, as applicable, and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of the foregoing payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. Contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted a Shareholder Service Plan with respect to Institutional Class Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Shareholder Service Plan allows the Fund to pay compensation up to 0.20% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Institutional Class Shares (the “Shareholder Service Fees”) to the Fund’s Distributor or other qualified recipients in connection with the provision of services to Institutional Class Shares. The Shareholder Service Fee will be paid out of the Fund’s assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund attributable to Institutional Class Shares. The Founder Class Shares are not subject to shareholder service fees.

Class	Shareholder Service Fee
Institutional Class Shares	0.20%
Founder Class Shares	0.00%

ADMINISTRATION

The Fund has retained the Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc., whose principal business address is 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, to provide administrative services, and to assist with operational needs. The Administrator provides such services to the Fund pursuant to an administration agreement between the Fund and the Administrator (the “Administration Agreement”). The Administrator is responsible directly or through its agents for, among other things, providing the following services to the Fund: (1) maintaining a list of Shareholders and generally performing all actions related to the issuance and repurchase of Shares of the Fund, if any, including delivery of trade confirmations and capital statements; (2) providing certain administrative, clerical and bookkeeping services; (3) providing transfer agency services, services related to the payment of distributions, and accounting services; (4) computing the NAV of the Fund in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and procedures defined in consultation with the Investment Manager; (5) overseeing the preparation of semi-annual and annual financial statements of the Fund in accordance with GAAP, quarterly reports of the operations of the Fund and information required for tax returns; (6) supervising regulatory compliance matters and preparing certain regulatory filings; and (7) performing additional services, as agreed upon, in connection with the administration of the Fund. The Administrator may from time to time delegate its responsibilities under the Administration Agreement to one or more parties selected by the Administrator, including its affiliates or affiliates of the Investment Manager.

In consideration for these services, the Fund pays the Administrator a minimum monthly administration fee of \$6,343, or \$76,116 on an annualized basis (the “Administration Fee”). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Administrator is also reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund, and receives a fee for transfer agency services. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

The Administration Agreement provides that, in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations to the Fund, the Administrator and any partner, director, officer or employee of the Administrator, or any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, will not be liable to the Fund for any error of judgment, for any mistake of law or for any act or omission by the person in connection with the performance of administration services for the Fund. The Administration Agreement also provides for indemnification, to the fullest extent permitted by law, by the Fund or the Administrator, or any partner, director, officer or employee of the Administrator, and any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, against any liability or expense to which the person may be liable that arises in connection with the performance of services to the Fund, so long as the liability or expense is not incurred by reason of the person’s willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations to the Fund.

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, N.A. (the “Custodian”), an affiliate of the Administrator, serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund, and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Advisers or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian’s principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106.

FUND EXPENSES

The Fund pays all of its expenses or reimburses the Investment Manager or its affiliates to the extent they have previously paid such expenses on behalf of the Fund. The expenses of the Fund include, but are not limited to, any fees and expenses in connection with the offering and issuance of Shares; all fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund; all fees and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund’s account such as direct and indirect expenses associated with the Fund’s investments, and enforcing the Fund’s rights in respect of such investments; quotation or valuation expenses; the Investment Management Fee and the Administration Fee; Shareholder Servicing Fees; brokerage commissions; interest and fees on any borrowings by the Fund; professional fees; research expenses (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants who perform fund manager due diligence research); fees and expenses of outside legal counsel (including fees and expenses associated with the review of documentation for prospective investments by the Fund), including foreign legal counsel; accounting, auditing and tax preparation expenses; fees and expenses in connection with repurchase offers and any repurchases or redemptions of Shares; taxes and governmental fees (including tax preparation fees); fees and expenses of any custodian, sub-custodian, transfer agent, and registrar, and any other agent of the Fund; all costs and charges for equipment or services used in communicating information regarding the Fund’s transactions with any custodian or other agent engaged by the Fund; bank services fees; costs and expenses relating to any amendment of the Declaration of Trust or other organizational documents of the Fund; expenses of preparing, amending, printing, and distributing the Prospectus and any other sales material (and any supplements or amendments thereto), reports, notices, other communications to Shareholders, and proxy materials; expenses of preparing, printing, and filing reports and other documents with government agencies; expenses of Shareholders’ meetings, including the solicitation of proxies in connection therewith; expenses of corporate data processing and related services; shareholder recordkeeping and account services, fees, and disbursements; expenses relating to investor and public relations; fees and expenses of the members of the Board who are not employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates; insurance premiums; Extraordinary Expenses (as defined below); and all costs and expenses incurred as a result of dissolution, winding-up and termination of the Fund. The Fund may need to sell portfolio securities to pay fees and expenses, which could cause the Fund to realize taxable gains.

As an investor in the Underlying Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear asset-based fees charged by the Underlying Managers. Such fees are in addition to the fees that are charged by the Investment Manager to the Fund and allocated to the Fund and are included as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses in the fee table under “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES.” Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the Underlying Funds will range from 0.35% to 2.50% (annualized) of the average NAV of the Fund’s investment. An investor in the Fund bears a proportionate share of the expenses of the Underlying Fund.

“Extraordinary Expenses” means all expenses incurred by the Fund outside of the ordinary course of its business, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or dispute and the amount of any judgment or settlement paid in connection therewith, or the enforcement of the rights against any person or entity; costs and expenses for indemnification or contribution payable to any person or entity; expenses of a reorganization, restructuring or merger, as applicable; expenses of holding, or soliciting proxies for, a meeting of shareholders (except to the extent relating to items customarily addressed at an annual meeting of a registered closed-end management investment company); and the expenses of engaging a new administrator, custodian or transfer agent.

The Investment Manager bears all of its expenses and costs incurred in providing investment advisory services to the Fund, including Sub-Advisers’ fees as well as travel and other expenses related to the selection and monitoring of investments. In addition, the Investment Manager is responsible for the payment of the compensation and expenses of those officers of the Fund affiliated with the Investment Manager, and making available, without expense to the Fund, the services of such individuals, subject to their individual consent to serve and to any limitations imposed by law.

The Fund bears directly certain ongoing offering costs associated with any periodic offers of Shares which will be expensed as they are incurred. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Shareholders.

The Investment Manager has entered into an amended Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement (“Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to reimburse expenses of the Fund so that certain of the Fund’s expenses (“Specified Expenses”) will not exceed 0.19% on an annualized basis for each of the Institutional

Class Shares and Founder Class Shares (the “Expense Limit”). Specified Expenses for this purpose include all Fund expenses other than the management fee, shareholder service fee, fees and interests on borrowed funds, distribution fees (if any), acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses. The Expense Limit will be in effect through August 31, 2025 and may not be increased nor may the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement be terminated before such time by the Fund or the Investment Manager. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Reimbursement is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided such recoupment will not cause the Fund’s expenses to exceed the lesser of the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver or the expense limit in effect at the time of recapture.

The Fund’s fees and expenses will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to Shareholders.

VOTING

Each Shareholder will have the right to cast a number of votes, based on the number of such Shareholder’s Shares, at any meeting of Shareholders called by the Board. Except for the exercise of such voting privileges, Shareholders will not be entitled to participate in the management or control of the Fund’s business, and may not act for or bind the Fund. Each share is entitled to one vote per share. Shareholders of the Fund shall have power to vote only: (a) for the election of one or more Trustees in order to comply with the provisions of the Investment Company Act (including Section 16(a) thereof); (b) with respect to any contract entered into pursuant to Article V of the Fund’s Declaration of Trust to the extent required by the Investment Company Act; (c) with respect to termination of the Fund or a Class thereof to the extent required by applicable law; and (d) with respect to such additional matters relating to the Fund as may be required by the Fund’s Declaration of Trust, the By-laws of the Fund or any registration of the Fund as an investment company under the Investment Company Act with the SEC (or any successor agency) or as the Trustees may consider necessary or desirable.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

Except for actions under the U.S. federal securities laws, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Fund or any class thereof only upon meeting certain conditions, including (a) making a pre-suit demand upon the Board to bring the action, subject to certain exceptions, (b) affording the Board a reasonable amount of time to consider the Shareholder’s request and to investigate the basis of the claim, and (c) undertaking to reimburse the Fund for the expense of any counsel or other advisers retained by the Board in connection with considering the merits of the Shareholder’s request, in the event that the Board determines not to bring such action. The Declaration of Trust further provides, except for actions under the U.S. federal securities laws, that no Shareholder may maintain a derivative action with respect to the Fund or any class thereof unless holders of at least 10% of the Fund’s outstanding shares (or 10% of the outstanding shares of the class to which such action relates) join in the bringing of such action, and that except as otherwise provided therein, all matters relating to derivative actions in the right of the Fund will be governed by the Delaware General Corporation Law as if the Fund were a Delaware corporation and the Shareholders were shareholders of a Delaware corporation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Fund may be subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest.

The Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund. In the future, there might arise instances where the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund. The Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) which may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund; which may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities; and which may, subject to applicable law, co-invest with the Fund in certain transactions. In addition, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates and respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund. By acquiring Shares, each Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any such actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest.

The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the SEC that would permit the Fund to participate in certain negotiated investments alongside other funds managed by the Investment Manager or certain of its affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act, subject to certain conditions including (i) that a majority of the Trustees of the Board who have no financial interest in the co-investment transaction and a majority of the Trustees of the Board who are not “interested persons,” as defined in the Investment Company Act, approve the 17(d) investment and (ii) that the price, terms and conditions of the 17(d) investment will be identical for each fund participating pursuant to the exemptive relief. The Fund will not engage in 17(d) investments alongside affiliates unless the Fund has received an order granting such exemptive relief or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of

the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. There can be no assurance when or if the Fund will obtain such exemptive relief. Furthermore, even if the Fund obtains exemptive relief, it could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested.

Although the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates will seek to allocate investment opportunities among the Fund and its other clients in a fair and reasonable manner, there can be no assurance that an investment opportunity which comes to the attention of the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers or their affiliates will be appropriate for the Fund or will be referred to the Fund. Other than as discussed above, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates are not obligated to refer any investment opportunity to the Fund.

The directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees of the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through funds managed by the Investment Manager, the Sub-Advisers or their affiliates). As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, investments may be made by directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees that are the same, different from or made at different times than investments made for the Fund. To reduce the possibility that the Fund will be materially adversely affected by the personal trading described above, the Fund, the Investment Manager and the Sub-Advisers have individually adopted codes of ethics (collectively, the “Codes of Ethics”) in compliance with Section 17(j) of the Investment Company Act that restricts securities trading in the personal accounts of investment professionals and others who normally come into possession of information regarding the portfolio transactions of the Fund. The Codes of Ethics are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by email at publicinfo@sec.gov.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES*

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by Fund or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding
Institutional Class	Unlimited	None	\$82,093,818
Founder Class	Unlimited	None	\$128,052,728

* As of July 30, 2024

TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE

A substantial portion of the Fund’s investments are illiquid. For this reason, the Fund is structured as a closed-end interval fund which means that the Shareholders will not have the right to redeem their Shares on a daily basis. In addition, the Fund does not expect any trading market to develop for the Shares. As a result, if investors decide to invest in the Fund, they will have very limited opportunity to sell their Shares.

The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct quarterly repurchase offers at NAV. The Valuation Date (as defined below) will be on or about February 6, May 6, August 6 and November 6 of each year.

For each repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund’s Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund’s positions and the Shareholders’ desire for liquidity. The Fund currently expects the quarterly repurchase offer to be set at 5% of the Fund’s Shares.

Shares will be repurchased at their NAV determined as of approximately February 6, May 6, August 6 and November 6, as applicable (each such date, a “Valuation Date”). Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer. Shareholders who tender may not have all of the tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. If over-subscriptions occur, the Fund may elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In such an event, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the amount tendered by each Shareholder.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of their Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$10,000. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of their Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder’s account balance to fall below this required minimum of \$10,000, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase all of such Shareholder’s outstanding Shares. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at per-class NAV per Share no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). For each repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund's Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund's positions and the Shareholders' desire for liquidity. The offer to purchase Shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). Shares will be repurchased at the per-class NAV per Share determined as of the close of business no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

The Fund must maintain liquid assets equal to the Repurchase Offer Amount from the time that the Shareholder Notification is sent to Shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Fund will ensure that a percentage of its net assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount consists of assets that can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment within the time period between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline. The Board has adopted procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with the repurchase offer and the liquidity requirements described in the previous paragraph. If, at any time, the Fund falls out of compliance with these liquidity requirements, the Board will take whatever action it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

The Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase or redemption of all or some of the Shares of a Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder, at NAV in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Section 23 of the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder.

Repurchase Process

Shareholders will be notified in writing about each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their Shares, and the "Repurchase Request Deadline," which is the date the repurchase offer ends. Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate repurchase amounts established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. The time between the notification to Shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally thirty (30) days, but may vary from no more than forty-two (42) days to no less than twenty-one (21) days. The Shareholder Notification will contain information Shareholders should consider in deciding whether to tender their Shares for repurchase. The Shareholder Notification also will include detailed instructions on how to tender Shares for repurchase, state the Repurchase Offer Amount and identify the dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, the scheduled Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date the repurchase proceeds are scheduled for payment (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline"). The Shareholder Notification also will set forth the NAV per Share that has been computed no more than seven (7) days before the date of such notification, and how Shareholders may ascertain the NAV per Share after the notification date. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the Shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven (7) days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of Shares that are consistent with the Investment Company Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

Oversubscribed Repurchase Offers

If Shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of Shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if Shareholders tender Shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding Shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis.

Notwithstanding the above, the Fund may accept Shares tendered for repurchase before prorating other amounts tendered under the following circumstances:

- Shares tendered by Shareholders who own less than one hundred Shares and who tender all of their Shares, or
- Shares tendered in connection with required minimum distributions from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan. It is the Shareholder's obligation to both notify and provide the Fund supporting documentation of a required minimum distribution from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

If any Shares that you wish to tender to the Fund are not repurchased because of proration, you will have to wait until the next repurchase offer and resubmit a new repurchase request, and your repurchase request will not be given any priority over other shareholders' requests.

There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offers

The Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer only: (a) if making or effecting the repurchase offer would cause the Fund to lose its status as a RIC under the Code; (b) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange or any market on which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted; (c) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (d) for such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of Shareholders of the Fund.

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

There is no public market for the Shares and none is expected to develop. The Fund does not list its Shares on a stock exchange or similar market. Shares are transferable only in limited circumstances as described below, and liquidity for investments in Shares may be provided only through the repurchase offers described above. If a shareholder attempts to transfer Shares in violation of the Fund's transfer restrictions, the transfer will not be permitted and will be void. An investment in the Fund is therefore suitable only for investors that can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

No person shall become a substituted Shareholder of the Fund without the consent of the Fund, which consent may be withheld in its sole discretion. Shares held by Shareholders may be transferred only: (i) by operation of law in connection with the death, divorce, bankruptcy, insolvency, or adjudicated incompetence of the Shareholder; or (ii) under other limited circumstances, with the consent of the Board (which may be withheld in its sole discretion and is expected to be granted, if at all, only under extenuating circumstances).

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

If the Fund, the Investment Manager or any governmental agency believes that the Fund has sold Shares to, or is otherwise holding assets of, any person or entity that is acting, directly or indirectly, in violation of U.S., international or other anti-money laundering laws, rules, regulations, treaties or other restrictions, or on behalf of any suspected terrorist or terrorist organization, suspected drug trafficker, or senior foreign political figure(s) suspected of engaging in corruption, the Fund, the Investment Manager or such governmental agency may freeze the assets of such person or entity invested in the Fund or suspend the repurchase of Shares. The Fund may also be required to, or deem it necessary or advisable to, remit or transfer those assets to a governmental agency, in some cases without prior notice to the investor.

CREDIT FACILITY

The Fund may enter into one or more credit agreements or other similar agreements negotiated on market terms (each, a "Borrowing Transaction") with one or more banks or other financial institutions which may or may not be affiliated with the Investment Manager (each, a "Financial Institution") as chosen by the Investment Manager and approved by the Board. The Fund may borrow under a credit facility for a number of reasons, including without limitation, to pay fees and expenses, to make annual income distributions and to satisfy certain repurchase offers in a timely manner to ensure liquidity for the investors. To facilitate such Borrowing Transactions, the Fund may pledge its assets to the Financial Institution. The Fund, as the borrower, has entered into a secured, two year revolving line of credit facility. See "*INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS -- LEVERAGE*" above.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

GENERAL

The Administrator calculates the Fund's NAV as of the close of business on each business day and at such other times as the Board may determine, including in connection with repurchases of Shares, in accordance with the procedures described below or as may be determined from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Board (each, a "Determination Date").

The Board has approved valuation procedures for the Fund (the "Valuation Procedures") and has delegated the day-to-day valuation and pricing responsibility for the Fund to the Fund's Investment Manager (in such capacity, the "Valuation Designee"), subject to the oversight of the Board. The Valuation Procedures provide that the Fund will value its investments in direct investments and Underlying Funds at fair value.

The Fund values its investments in private Underlying Funds (generally private funds that are excluded from the definition of "investment company" pursuant to Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act), in accordance with the value determined as of such date by each private Underlying Fund in accordance with the private Underlying Fund's valuation policies and reported at

the time of the Fund's valuation. As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund's interest in a private Underlying Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from the private Underlying Fund if the Fund's interest was redeemed at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time the valuation is made and that the Fund believes to be reliable. The Fund will determine the fair value of such private Underlying Fund based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the private Underlying Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Fund values its portfolio. Using the nomenclature of the hedge fund industry, any values reported as "estimated" or "final" values are expected to reasonably reflect market values of securities when available or fair value as of the Fund's valuation date.

Between the periodic valuation periods, the NAVs of such Private Funds are adjusted daily based on the total return that each Private Fund is estimated by the Investment Manager to generate during the period. The Investment Manager's Valuation Committee monitors these estimates regularly and updates them as necessary if macro or individual fund changes warrant any adjustments, subject to the review and supervision of the Valuation Designee.

Prior to the Fund investing in any Underlying Fund, the Investment Manager will conduct a due diligence review of the valuation methodologies utilized by the Underlying Fund, which as a general matter will utilize market values when available, and otherwise will utilize principles of fair value that the Investment Manager reasonably believes to be consistent, in all material respects, with those used by the Fund in valuing its own investments. Although the Valuation Procedures provide that the Investment Manager will review the valuations provided by the Underlying Managers to the Underlying Funds, none of the Board or the Investment Manager will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by such Underlying Managers, which may be unaudited.

The Fund's Valuation Procedures require the Investment Manager to take reasonable steps in light of all relevant circumstances to value the Fund's portfolio. The Investment Manager will consider such information and may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by an Underlying Manager does not represent the fair value of the Fund's interests in the Underlying Fund. Although redemptions of interests in Underlying Funds are subject to advance notice requirements, Underlying Funds will typically make available NAV information to holders which will represent the price at which, even in the absence of redemption activity, the Underlying Fund would have effected a redemption if any such requests had been timely made or if, in accordance with the terms of the Underlying Fund's governing documents, it would be necessary to effect a mandatory redemption. In accordance with procedures adopted by the Board, the Investment Manager will consider whether it is appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value such interests at the NAV as reported by the Underlying Manager at the time of valuation, or whether to adjust such value to reflect a premium or discount to NAV. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and industry practice, the Fund may not always apply a discount in cases where there is no contemporaneous redemption activity in a particular Underlying Fund. In other cases, as when an Underlying Fund imposes extraordinary restrictions on redemptions, when other extraordinary circumstances exist, or when there have been no recent transactions in Underlying Fund interests, the Fund may determine that it is appropriate to apply a discount to the NAV of the Underlying Fund. Any such decision will be made in good faith, and subject to the review and supervision of the Board.

The valuations reported by the Underlying Managers, upon which the Fund calculates its month-end NAV and the NAV of each Share, may be subject to later adjustment or revision, based on information reasonably available at that time. For example, any "estimated" values from Underlying Funds may be revised and fiscal year-end NAV calculations of the Underlying Funds may be audited by their independent auditors and may be revised as a result of such audits. Other adjustments may occur from time to time. Because such adjustments or revisions, whether increasing or decreasing the NAV of the Fund at the time they occur, relate to information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, the adjustment or revision may not affect the amount of the repurchase proceeds of the Fund received by Shareholders who had their Shares in the Fund repurchased at a NAV calculated prior to such adjustments and received their repurchase proceeds, subject to the ability of the Fund to adjust or recoup the repurchase proceeds received by Shareholders under certain circumstances. As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations from the Underlying Managers or revisions to the NAV of an Underlying Fund adversely affect the Fund's NAV, the outstanding Shares may be adversely affected by prior repurchases to the benefit of Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased at a NAV higher than the adjusted amount. Conversely, any increases in the NAV resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations may be entirely for the benefit of the outstanding Shares and to the detriment of Shareholders who previously had their Shares repurchased at a NAV lower than the adjusted amount. The same principles apply to the purchase of Shares. New Shareholders may be affected in a similar way.

The Valuation Procedures provide that, where deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager and consistent with the Investment Company Act, investments in Underlying Funds may be valued at cost. Cost will be used only when cost is determined to best approximate the fair value of the particular security under consideration. For example, cost may not be appropriate when the Fund is aware of sales of similar securities to third parties at materially different prices or in other circumstances where cost may not approximate fair value (which could include situations where there are no sales to third parties). In such a situation, the Fund's investment will be revalued in a manner that the Investment Manager, in accordance with the Valuation Procedures, determines in good faith best reflects approximate market value. The Board will be responsible for ensuring that the Valuation Procedures utilized by the Investment Manager are fair to the Fund and consistent with applicable regulatory guidelines.

To the extent the Fund invests in securities or other instruments that are not investments in Underlying Funds, the Fund will generally value such assets as described below.

Securities traded on one or more of the U.S. national securities exchanges, the Nasdaq Stock Market or any foreign stock exchange will be valued at the last sale price or the official closing price on the exchange or system where such securities are principally traded for the business day as of the relevant Determination Date. If no sale or official closing price of particular securities are reported on a particular day, the securities will be valued at the closing bid price for securities held long, or the closing ask price for securities held short, or if a closing bid or ask price, as applicable, is not available, at either the exchange or system-defined closing price on the exchange or system in which such securities are principally traded. over-the-counter securities not quoted on the Nasdaq Stock Market will be valued at the last sale price on the relevant Determination Date or, if no sale occurs, at the last bid price, in the case of securities held long, or the last ask price, in the case of securities held short, at the time NAV is determined. Securities for which no prices are obtained under the foregoing procedures, including those for which a pricing service supplies no exchange quotation or a quotation that is believed not to reflect the market value, will be valued at the bid price, in the case of securities held long, or the ask price, in the case of securities held short, supplied by one or more dealers making a market in those securities or one or more brokers, in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. Futures index options will be valued at the mid-point between the last bid price and the last ask price on the relevant Determination Date at the time NAV is determined. The mid-point of the last bid and the last ask is also known as the “mark.”

Fixed-income securities with a remaining maturity of sixty (60) days or more for which accurate market quotations are readily available will normally be valued according to dealer-supplied bid quotations or bid quotations from a recognized pricing service. Fixed-income securities for which market quotations are not readily available or are believed not to reflect market value will be valued based upon broker-supplied quotations in accordance with the Valuation Procedures, provided that if such quotations are unavailable or are believed by the Investment Manager not to reflect market value, such fixed-income securities will be valued at fair value in accordance with the Valuation Procedures, which may include the utilization of valuation models that take into account spread and daily yield changes on government securities in the appropriate market (e.g., matrix pricing). High quality investment grade debt securities (e.g., treasuries, commercial paper, etc.) with a remaining maturity of sixty (60) days or less are valued at amortized cost, as long as it approximates fair value.

If no price is obtained for a security in accordance with the foregoing, because either an external price is not readily available or such external price is believed not to reflect the market value, the Valuation Designee will make a determination in good faith of the fair value of the security in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. In general, fair value represents a good faith approximation of the current value of an asset and will be used when there is no public market or possibly no market at all for the asset. The fair values of one or more assets may not be the prices at which those assets are ultimately sold and the differences may be significant.

Assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars using foreign exchange rates provided by a pricing service. Trading in foreign securities generally is completed, and the values of such securities are determined, prior to the close of securities markets in the United States. Foreign exchange rates are also determined prior to such close. On occasion, the values of securities and exchange rates may be affected by events occurring between the time as of which determination of such values or exchange rates are made and the time as of which the NAV of the Fund is determined. When such events materially affect the values of securities held by the Fund or its liabilities, such securities and liabilities may be valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Board.

The Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Advisers act as investment adviser to other clients that may invest in securities for which no public market price exists. Valuation determinations by the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Advisers or their affiliates for other clients may result in different values than those ascribed to the same security owned by the Fund. Consequently, the fees charged to the Fund may be different than those charged to other clients, given that the method of calculating the fees takes the value of all assets, including assets carried at different valuations, into consideration.

Prospective investors should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the value of portfolio positions could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s NAV if the judgments of the Valuation Designee regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect.

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

As noted above, the Administrator calculates the Fund’s NAV as of the close of business on each business day. However, there may be circumstances where it may not be practicable to determine an NAV, such as during any period when the principal stock exchanges for securities in which the Fund has invested its assets are closed other than for weekends and customary holidays (or when trading on such exchanges is restricted or suspended). In such circumstances, the Board (after consultation with the Investment Manager) may suspend the calculation of NAV. The Fund will not accept subscriptions for Shares if the calculation of NAV is suspended, and the suspension may require the termination of a pending repurchase offer by the Fund (or the postponement of the Valuation Date for a repurchase offer). Notwithstanding a suspension of the calculation of NAV, the Fund will be required to determine the value of its assets and report NAV in its semi-annual and annual reports to Shareholders, and in its reports on Form N-PORT filed with the SEC after the end of the first and third quarters of the Fund’s fiscal year. The Administrator will resume calculation of the Fund’s NAV after the Board (in consultation with the Investment Manager) determines that conditions no longer require suspension of the calculation of NAV.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

The Fund has a dividend reinvestment plan (the “DRIP”). Unless a Shareholder elects to receive cash by contacting the Fund’s Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 1 (844) 440-4450 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, all dividends and/or capital gains distributions declared on Shares will be automatically reinvested in additional Shares at the Fund’s then current NAV. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the DRIP will receive all dividends and capital gains distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to the shareholder of record (or, if the Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee) by the Administrator as dividend disbursing agent. Participation in the DRIP is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by notice if received and processed by the Administrator prior to the dividend record date; otherwise, such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution. Such notice will be effective with respect to a particular dividend or other distribution (together, a “Dividend”). Some brokers or dealers may automatically elect to receive cash on behalf of Shareholders who hold their Shares in the broker or dealer’s name and may re-invest that cash in additional Shares. Reinvested Dividends will increase the Fund’s assets on which the Investment Management Fee is payable to the Investment Manager.

Whenever the Fund declares a dividend and/or capital gain payable in cash, non-participants in the DRIP will receive cash and participants in the DRIP will receive the equivalent in Shares. The Shares will be acquired by the Administrator for the DRIP participants’ accounts through receipt of additional unissued but authorized Shares from the Fund (“Newly Issued Shares”).

The Administrator maintains all Shareholders’ accounts in the DRIP and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by Shareholders for tax records. Shares in the account of each DRIP participant will be held by the Administrator on behalf of the DRIP participant, and each Shareholder proxy will include those Shares purchased or received pursuant to the DRIP. The Administrator will forward all proxy solicitation materials to participants and vote proxies for Shares held under the DRIP in accordance with the instructions of the participants.

Beneficial owners of Shares who hold their Shares in the name of a broker or dealer should contact the broker or nominee to determine whether and how they may participate in, or opt out of, the DRIP. In the case of Shareholders such as banks, brokers or dealers that hold shares for others who are the beneficial owners, the Administrator will administer the DRIP on the basis of the number of Shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder’s name and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the DRIP.

There will be no brokerage charges with respect to Shares issued directly by the Fund. The automatic reinvestment of dividends and/or capital gains in Shares under the DRIP will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such dividends and/or capital gains, even though such participants have not received any cash with which to pay the resulting tax. See “TAXES – TAXATION OF THE FUND – Distributions to Shareholders” below.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the DRIP. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases in the DRIP; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the DRIP to include a service charge payable by the participants.

All correspondence or questions concerning the Plan should be directed to the Fund’s Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 1 (844) 440-4450 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

TAXES

The following is a summary of certain material federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of Shares. Because the federal income tax consequences of investing in the Fund may vary from Shareholder to Shareholder depending on each Shareholder’s unique federal income tax circumstances, this summary does not attempt to discuss all of the potential federal income tax consequences of such an investment. Among other things, except in certain limited cases, this summary does not purport to deal with persons in special situations (such as financial institutions, non-U.S. persons, insurance companies, entities exempt from federal income tax, RICs, dealers in commodities and securities and pass through entities). Further, to the limited extent this summary discusses possible foreign, state and local income tax consequences, it does so in a very general manner. Finally, this summary does not purport to discuss federal tax consequences (such as estate and gift tax consequences other than those arising under the federal income tax laws). ***You are therefore urged to consult your tax advisers to determine the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of Shares.***

The following summary is based upon the Code as well as administrative regulations and rulings and judicial decisions thereunder, as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change at any time (possibly on a retroactive basis). Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the tax consequences to the Fund or its shareholder will continue to be as described herein.

The Fund has not sought or obtained a ruling from the IRS (or any other federal, state, local or foreign governmental agency) or an opinion of legal counsel as to any specific federal, state, local or foreign tax matter that may affect the Fund or its shareholders. Accordingly, although this summary is considered to be a correct interpretation of applicable law, no assurance can be given that a court or taxing authority will agree with such interpretation or with the tax positions taken by the Fund.

Except where specifically noted, this summary relates solely to U.S. Shareholders. A U.S. Shareholder for purposes of this discussion is a person who is a citizen or a resident alien of the U.S., a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the U.S. or any political subdivision thereof, an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source or a trust if: (i) a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

TAXATION OF THE FUND

The Fund intends to qualify as a RIC under federal income tax law for each year that the Fund operates. As a RIC, the Fund will generally not be subject to federal corporate income taxes, provided that it distributes out to Shareholders its taxable income and gain each year. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, the Fund must meet three important tests each year.

First, the Fund must derive with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer), and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other RICs), (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. To the extent that the Fund invests in underlying funds that are partnerships for federal income tax purposes (other than publicly traded partnerships), the Fund will generally need to take into account its proportionate share of the income and assets of those underlying funds for purposes of these three tests.

Third, the Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, for the year.

The Fund intends to comply with these three requirements each year. If for any taxable year the Fund were not to qualify as a RIC, however, all its taxable income would be subject to income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to Shareholders. In that event, all taxable Shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, although Shareholders that are corporations could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax on RICs that fail to distribute each year an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and net capital gains income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for this excise tax, although no assurance can be given that this will always be accomplished.

Certain of the Fund's investments will require the Fund to recognize taxable income in a taxable year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. In particular, the Fund expects to invest in debt obligations that will be treated as having "market discount" and/or original issue discount ("OID") for federal income tax purposes. Additionally, some of the CLOs in which the Fund invests may constitute passive foreign investment companies, or under certain circumstances, controlled foreign corporations. Because the Fund may be required to recognize income in respect of these investments before, or without receiving, cash representing such income, the Fund might have difficulty satisfying the annual distribution requirements applicable to RICs and avoiding Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise taxes. Accordingly, the Fund might be required to sell assets, including at potentially disadvantageous times or prices, raise additional debt or equity capital, make taxable distributions of Shares or debt securities, or reduce new investments, to obtain the cash needed to make these income distributions. If the Fund liquidates assets to raise cash, the Fund may realize gain or loss on such liquidations; in the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such liquidation transactions, the Fund shareholders may receive larger capital gain distributions than they would in the absence of such transactions.

The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in below-investment-grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Fund. Moreover, federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless

instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues would need to be addressed by the Fund to attempt to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income that it does not become subject to corporate income or excise tax.

Distributions to Shareholders. The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. In general, distributions will be taxable for federal, state and local income tax purposes unless the investor is a qualified retirement plan, individual retirement account or other tax-exempt entity. Distributions are taxable whether they are received in cash or reinvested in Fund Shares under the DRIP. Each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in the Shareholder's own name will automatically be a participant under the Fund's dividend reinvestment program and have all income dividends and capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares priced at the then-current NAV unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. A taxpaying Shareholder receiving Shares under the DRIP instead of cash distributions will generally owe taxes as a result of the distribution and, because Fund Shares are generally illiquid, may need other sources of funds to pay any such taxes.

Fund distributions attributable to net investment income and net short-term capital gains will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income.

Fund distributions, if any, that are attributable to "qualified dividend income" or "net long-term capital gains" earned by the Fund would be taxable to non-corporate Shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to net long-term capital gains. The Fund does not anticipate, however, that any significant portion of its distributions will be attributable to "qualified dividend income" or net long-term capital gains.

Shareholders are generally taxed on any dividends from the Fund in the year they are actually received, except that dividends declared in October, November or December of a year, and paid in January of the following year, will generally be treated for federal income tax purposes as having been paid to Shareholders on December 31st of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If you purchase Shares just before a distribution, the purchase price will reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution, but you will be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of capital. This is known as "buying into a dividend."

Shareholders should contact the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 1 (844) 440-4450 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212 to make elections to receive income dividends and/or capital distributions in cash; to terminate their participation in the program; and for any other inquiries related to the DRIP.

Sales, Exchanges and Redemptions. You will recognize taxable gain or loss on a sale, exchange or redemption of your Shares in an amount equal to the difference between your tax basis in the Shares and the amount you receive for them. Generally, this gain or loss will be long-term or short-term depending on whether your holding period exceeds 12 months. Additionally, any loss realized on a disposition of Shares may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the Shares disposed of are replaced with other Shares within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the Shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in Shares. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

The Fund is required to determine and report to the IRS the cost basis of Shares sold, exchanged or redeemed in addition to reporting the amount received for the Shares. The Fund has elected to use the First In, First Out ("FIFO") method for purposes of determining Share cost basis, unless you instruct the Fund to select a different method, or choose to specifically identify your Shares at the time of each sale, exchange or redemption. If your account is held by your broker or other advisor, they may select a different method. In these cases, please contact the holder of your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns.

IRAs and Other Tax Qualified Plans. In general, dividends received and gains realized with respect to Shares held in an IRA or other tax qualified plan will not be currently taxable unless Shares were acquired with borrowed funds.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders. Nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors may be subject to a 30% withholding tax when on some of the Fund's dividends. However, dividends attributable to U.S.-source interest income of the Fund or to capital gains recognized by the Fund will generally qualify for exemption from that withholding tax. Any applicable withholding tax may also be reduced (and, in some cases, eliminated) under an applicable tax treaty between the United States and a shareholder's country of residence or incorporation, provided that the shareholder furnishes the Fund with a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E, as applicable, to establish entitlement for these treaty benefits.

A foreign investor will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on sales or exchanges of Fund Shares unless the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business of the investor in the United States or if the investor is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

In addition, the Fund will be required to withhold 30% tax on certain payments to foreign entities that do not provide an IRS Form W-8BEN-E that evidences their compliance with, or exemption from, specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund in their country of residence.

State and Local Taxes. In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, you may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales, exchanges, and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of the Fund's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on U.S. government securities.

Backup Withholding. Under applicable "backup withholding" requirements, the Fund may be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the IRS a percentage of taxable dividends or gross proceeds realized upon sale payable to Shareholders who have failed to provide a correct tax identification number in the manner required, or who are subject to withholding by the IRS for failure to properly include on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so or that they are "exempt recipients." The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Shareholder will be allowed as a credit against the Shareholder's federal income tax liability and may entitle such a Shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

ERISA AND CODE CONSIDERATIONS

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an employee benefit plan or other arrangements subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") (an "ERISA Plan"), certain IRAs, or certain Keogh plans, should consider, among other things, the matters described below before determining whether to invest in the Fund. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, diversification, the avoidance of prohibited transactions, and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for an ERISA Plan, U.S. Department of Labor regulations provide that a fiduciary of the ERISA Plan must give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan's portfolio, whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan's purposes, the risk and return factors, the portfolio's composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current total return of the portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan and the proposed investment, the income taxes (if any) attributable to the investment, and the projected return of the investment relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in the Fund, an ERISA Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with ERISA's fiduciary responsibilities and the foregoing considerations. If a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan breaches such responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for such ERISA Plan, the fiduciary may be held personally liable for losses incurred by the ERISA Plan as a result of such breach. Non-ERISA-covered IRAs and Keogh plans and other arrangements not subject to ERISA, but subject to the prohibited transaction rules of Section 4975 of the Code ("Code Plans"; together with ERISA Plans, "Plans"), should determine whether an investment in the Fund will violate those rules.

Because the Fund is registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered "plan assets" of the Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility rules and ERISA and the Code's prohibited transaction rules. Thus, the Investment Manager will not be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA and the Code with respect to the assets of any Plan that becomes a Shareholder of the Fund, solely as a result of the Plan's investment in the Fund.

Certain prospective ERISA Plan investors may currently maintain relationships with the Investment Manager or a Sub-Advisers or with other entities that are affiliated with the Investment Manager or a Sub-Advisers. Each of such persons may be deemed to be a party in interest to, a disqualified person of, and/or a fiduciary of any ERISA Plan to which it provides investment management, investment advisory, or other services. ERISA and the Code prohibit ERISA Plan assets from being used for the benefit of a party in interest or disqualified person and also prohibit a fiduciary from using its position to cause the ERISA Plan to make an investment from which it or certain third parties in which such fiduciary has an interest would receive a fee or other consideration. ERISA Plan investors should consult with legal counsel to determine if participation in the Fund is a transaction that is prohibited by ERISA or the Code. ERISA Plan fiduciaries will be required to represent that the decision to invest in the Fund was made by them as fiduciaries that are independent of such affiliated persons, that they are duly authorized to make such investment decisions, and that they have not relied on any individualized advice or recommendation of such affiliated persons as a primary basis for the decision to invest in the Fund.

The provisions of ERISA and the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The discussion of ERISA and the Code contained herein is, of necessity, general and may be affected by the future publication or the future applicability of final regulations and rulings. Potential investors should consult with their legal advisers regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition and ownership of Shares.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Fund is authorized to offer two separate classes of Shares designated as Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares. While the Fund presently offers Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares, it may offer other classes of Shares as well in the future. From time to time, the Board may create and offer additional classes of Shares, or may vary the characteristics of Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares described herein, including without limitation, in the following respects: (1) the amount of fees permitted by a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (2) the minimum initial investment required; (3) voting rights with respect to a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (4) different class designations; (5) the impact of any class expenses directly attributable to a particular class of Shares; (6) differences in any dividends and NAVs resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses; (7) any sales load structure; and (8) any conversion features, as permitted under the Investment Company Act. The Fund's repurchase offers will be made to all of its classes of Shares at the same time, in the same proportional amounts and on the same terms, except for differences in NAVs resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses.

INVESTOR QUALIFICATIONS

Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is an "accredited investor" within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act. The criteria for qualifying as an "accredited investor" are set forth in the investor application that must be completed by each prospective investor. Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as "Eligible Investors." Existing Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares (other than in connection with the DRIP) will be required to qualify as "Eligible Investors" and to complete an additional investor application prior to the additional purchase.

PURCHASING SHARES

PURCHASE TERMS

The minimum initial investment in Institutional Class Shares is \$1,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment amount. However, the following groups of investors are eligible to purchase Institutional Class Shares without any initial minimum investment requirement: (i) accounts and programs offered by certain financial intermediaries, such as registered investment advisers, broker-dealers, bank trust departments, provided that the minimum aggregate value of such accounts is \$1,000,000; and (ii) principals and employees of the Investment Manager its affiliates and their immediate family members.

The minimum initial investment in Founder Class Shares is \$25,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment amount. However, the following groups of investors are eligible to purchase Founder Class Shares without any initial minimum investment requirement: (i) accounts and programs offered by certain financial intermediaries, such as registered investment advisers, broker-dealers, bank trust departments, provided that the minimum aggregate value of such accounts is \$25,000,000; and (ii) principals and employees of the Investment Manager and its affiliates and their immediate family members. Founder Class Shares are closed to new investors, with the exception of new accounts and programs of financial intermediaries that qualified for investment in Founder Class Shares prior to December 31, 2023.

Founder Class Shares were available for investment by existing and new investors until December 31, 2023. After December 31, 2023, Founder Class Shares closed to new investors, with the exception of new accounts and programs of financial intermediaries that qualified for investment in Founder Class Shares prior to December 31, 2023.

The Fund, under policies approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees deemed to be beneficial to the Fund's shareholders, may accept investments below the above-specified minimums.

Institutional Class Shares and Founder Class Shares are not subject to any initial sales charge.

The Shares were initially issued at \$10 per share and thereafter the purchase price for each class of Shares will be based on the NAV per Share of that Class as of the date such Shares are purchased.

Shares will generally be offered for purchase on each business day, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board in its sole discretion. The Board may also suspend or terminate offerings of Shares at any time.

Except as otherwise permitted by the Board, initial and subsequent purchases of Shares will be payable in cash. Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after the order is received by the Administrator. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. In the event that cleared funds and/or a properly completed investor application are not received from a prospective investor prior to the cut-off times pertaining to a particular offering, the Fund may hold the relevant funds and investor application for processing in the next offering.

In general, an investment will be accepted if a completed investor application and funds are received in good order. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time.

Investors may also buy Shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy Shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after it is received by a Financial Intermediary and received by the Fund. A Financial Intermediary may hold Shares in an omnibus account in the Financial Intermediary's name or the Financial Intermediary may maintain individual ownership records. The Fund may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining an investor's account with them. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for placing orders correctly and promptly with the Fund and forwarding payment promptly. Orders transmitted with a Financial Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, will be priced based on the Fund's NAV per Share of that Class next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary.

The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order when an authorized broker, or if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through an intermediary, broker or agent. The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Purchase orders will be priced at the Fund's NAV per Share of that Class next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

TERM, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

The Fund may be dissolved upon approval of a majority of the Trustees. Upon the liquidation of the Fund, its assets will be distributed first to satisfy (whether by payment or the making of a reasonable provision for payment) the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund, including actual or anticipated liquidation expenses, other than debts, liabilities or obligations to Shareholders, and then to the Shareholders proportionately in accordance with the amount of Shares that they own. Assets may be distributed in-kind on a proportionate basis if the Board or liquidator determines that the distribution of assets in-kind would be in the interests of the Shareholders in facilitating an orderly liquidation.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fund will furnish to Shareholders as soon as practicable after the end of each of its taxable years such information as is necessary for them to complete U.S. federal and state income tax or information returns, along with any other tax information required by law. The Fund anticipates providing Shareholders with an unaudited semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being made, or as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act. Shareholders also will be provided with reports regarding the Fund's operations each quarter.

FISCAL YEAR

The Fund's fiscal year is the 12-month period ending on April 30. The Fund's taxable year is the 12-month period ending on October 31.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

The Board has selected Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 151 North Franklin Street, Suite 575, Chicago, IL 60606, as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund.

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath, LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996, serves as counsel to the Fund and the Independent Trustees.

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning the Fund and Shares (including procedures for purchasing Shares) should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212 or by calling the Fund toll free at 1 (844) 440-4450.

AFA PRIVATE CREDIT FUND

c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
1 (844) 440-4450

Investment Manager

Alternative Fund Advisors, LLC
101 Federal Street, Suite 1900
Boston, MA 02110

Custodian Bank

UMB Bank, n.a.
1010 Grand Boulevard
Kansas City, MO 64106

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Chicago, IL 60606

Transfer Agent / Administrator

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Milwaukee, WI 53212

Distributor

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Portland, ME 04101

Fund Counsel

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